



Temperamental Traits as Correlates of Career Aspiration of Law Students in Rivers State

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated temperamental traits as correlates of career aspiration of law students in Rivers State. The study adopted correlational research design. Seven objectives, seven research questions and corresponding seven hypotheses were drawn to guide the study. The population of the study involved the 2,112 law students of RSU for the 2017-2021 academic session. Taro Yamane formula was utilized to derive the sample size of 420 composed of 172 and 248, for male and female, respectively. Furthermore, simple random sampling technique was used to sample 420 respondents, of which 400 were completely filled and returned (163 and 237, for male and female, respectively), indicating 95.2% return rate. Two self-structure questionnaires were used for data collection. The instruments are "Temperamental Traits Inventory" (TTI) and "Career Aspiration Inventory" (CAI). The validity of the instruments was determined by two other experts in Educational Psychology. The reliability of the instruments was determined using the Cronbach Alpha reliability testing method was utilized in establishing the internal consistency of the items of the instruments. The reliability coefficients were obtained as 0.81 and 0.86 for the TTI and CAI, respectively. Data was collated and analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). The result shows that on temperamental traits, that guardian temperament and rational temperament have statistically significant positive high relationship with career aspiration of students; artisan temperament has statistically significant positive moderate relationship with career aspiration; and idealistic temperament has statistically significant positive low relationship with career aspiration. Based on the findings, it was recommended that students should seek career aspirations in universities that they possess liking, talent or passion for.

Keywords; temperamental traits, guardian temperament, artisan temperament, idealist temperament, rational temperament, and career aspiration

Introduction

Today, changes and transformations have taken place in all facets, and the effects of this process have reflected in the working life. A career is therefore considered suitable only when it gives one the satisfaction, joy and attainment of one's life ambition. Thus, the suitability of a career is guaranteed only when "the round peg is put in the round hole" by way of aspiring for a career that best suits one's temperamental traits, purpose, vision and goals. Career aspirations refer to those long-term career goals, plans, and/or dreams that are far away in the future rather than the short-term ones in the present. Ideally, one's occupational aspirations get to define one's short-term career choices. Improper selection of career or frequently changing the career negates job satisfaction and, pose a threat to the persons' psychological wellbeing. Good career planning includes a match between requirements for a job, aptitude interests, personality of the youth and expectations from the parents. Good career planning leads to good career adjustment.

Career aspiration which typically includes what someone hopes to achieve in their career, the positions they aim to reach, and the level of success or fulfillment they want to attain in their chosen field. It refers to a student's goal, ambition, and desires related to their professional life. While this decision process starts early for some adolescents on the account of having unhindered access to career guidance, parental guidance and acquired knowledge, the process comes late for some other adolescents who could not come to terms with themselves as a sequel to inability to identify what they would like to become in future. Of course, people desire to choose a profession that best suits their ability, to work in accordance with the profession and to make a career in the profession throughout the working life. Having a career gives the identity and status of the person. Career increases the individual's self-esteem, gives sense of belonging and facilitates to establish a relationship with the other members of the society, for these reasons, career is important for individuals and this raises the issue of the right choice of a career.

Obviously, making career decision is dependent on the information at the disposal of the adolescent. Indeed, multiplicities of internal and external variables combine to fast track or delay the career decisions by adolescents. Commenting on career, Alutu (2017) averred that: Career refers to a person's professional course or an occupation which he/she has to follow over a number of years, affording him/her the opportunity for progress as well as serving as his principal means of earning a living and in which he/she is generally recognized to have become fairly an expert in, through experience. On their part, Olaosebikan and Olusakin (2014: 44) see career as "a person's progress or general course of action through a phase of life, in some profession or undertaking" Career can be explained as the sum total of life experiences, including paid and unpaid work, community, voluntary and family activities.

Making a decision concerning the selection of suitable career or occupation is one significant problem facing senior secondary school students and, young adolescents in general. This may be due to lack of information, understanding, orientation, awareness, training and opportunities about activities in different careers or vocations. Hence, Career Choice refers to the process whereby an individual makes up his mind in favour of a particular career or occupation at a given time after thorough consideration of other alternatives.

Temperamental traits and other psychosocial factors (self-worth, interest, peer influence and social support) influences the essential choices we make in life including choice of partner, education and career (Moorjani et al., 2017). Making right career choice requires considering the possessed individual values, which are the source of individual differences. Values vary from person to person, and the social and personal preference is as a result of continuous beliefs that makes one act and behave in a particular way. It also allows us to find good and bad, right and wrong. Naturally, the good and bad and right and wrong is a value judgment, thus varies from person to person (Onoyase et al., 2019). Developmental theories of career emphasize the importance of personal interests, skills, and values when expressing the barriers in decision-making (Newton et al., 2013). The values of the individual affect their attitudes, behaviors and thoughts. Therefore, the value also affects career choices. The choice of career is one of the most important decisions in the lives of people.

Career aspiration of law professionals do not affect only the individual but the society and country at large, reason being that these decisions can go a long way to affect human freedom for justice delivery in the country. In developing countries where there is a shortage of law personnel, these can have dire consequences on the overall justice delivery in the country (Palmer, 2020).

Law as a profession and justice education in Nigeria have progressed steadily with an increasing number of law schools being established across the country in recent years. Law degree in Nigeria is run as either a six-year degree programme leading to the award of a Bachelor of Law Degree (BL) is awarded (Oduntan, 2014). The programme is currently offered in many institutions in Nigeria, leading to the award of an OD degree. Lawyers are now considered significant judicial personnel in the justice delivery system largely due to their role in delivery justice or being the eye to the common man. The services of lawyers in the country have become increasingly important due to the lack of justice to the common man. As a result of these, the career aspiration of law students may have a direct impact on the burden of the common man and the country's overall goal of achieving good justice delivery system.

Given the classifications of law, most law students are usually faced with difficulties of settling on a career in or outside law. Careers in law could be practice oriented (with or without further interest areas in law) or non-practice oriented (academia, research and industrial law). However, others in pursuit of their passions and interests may enter into entirely different fields such as civil law, international law, business administration and international relation.

The determinants of career choice are clearly contextual and may take different dimensions, psychologically, socially, economically and culturally. Worldwide, researchers (Amani & Mkumbo, 2014; Cosmas, 2010) have demonstrated the existence of a wide range of factors which influence individuals' career choice aspiration across various fields of specialization most especially in law. For example, a study by Haase and Lautenschlager (2011) revealed that factors such as labour market status, high salaries and job prestige are key predictors of university students' intentions to join law career. But this present study will consider temperamental traits of guardian, artisan, idealist, and rational and some other psychosocial factors such as self-worth, interest, peer influence and social support as predictors of career aspiration among law students in Rivers State.

Temperament refers to personality traits that determine how someone reacts to the world. Are they quiet or rambunctious? Easygoing or apprehensive? The traits of temperament are mostly innate traits that we are born with, although they can be influenced by an individual's family, culture or their experiences (Luthar, 2016). Caspi (2012) temperament refers to a set of traits that organize your approach to the world around you. It's an aspect of personality concerned with emotional dispositions and reactions. Temperament is used to describe the prevailing or typical mood in a person. Some believe temperament is indivisible from who you are and present from birth. Others believe it is completely learned and can be shaped. Temperament itself influences and shapes how a child lives their life and grows.

Temperament may determine successful career choice aspiration (Muris & Ollendick, 2015). Temperament models describe individual differences according to reactivity and self-regulation domains, which are organized in three higher level factors: (1) negative affectivity (NA), bearing a similarity to *Neuroticism*; (2) positive affectivity (PA), sometimes referred to as *Extraversion*; and (3) effortful control (EC), included in the *Conscientiousness* trait of personality (Rothbart and Bates, 2017). Research based on the previous theoretical perspective has the potential to explain the role of temperament in career choice aspiration. In addition, protective mechanisms such as resilience (Luthar, 2016) may explain the connections between temperament traits and career choice. Four temperamental traits will be considered in this study, they include guardian, artisan, idealist and rational.

Guardians are usually unselfish and approachable, with a focus on work that requires skill and great attention to detail. They're thoughtful, steady, and reliable. Things don't accidentally fall through the cracks in a Guardian's world they like structure and precision, and tend to be perfectionists. The artisan temperament is comprised of the personality types with Sensing and Perceiving (S and P) preferences. People who fall into the artisan temperament make up about 30-35% of the entire population. As a whole, they tend to be fun-loving, daring, adaptable, tactical and enticing. Idealists are sure that friendly cooperation is the best way for people to achieve their goals. Conflict and confrontation upset them because they seem to put up angry barriers between people. Idealists dream of creating harmonious, even caring personal relations, and they have a unique talent for helping people get along with each other and work together for the good of all. Such interpersonal harmony might be a romantic ideal, but then Idealists are incurable romantics who prefer to focus on what might be, rather than what is. The real, practical world is only a starting place for Idealists; they believe that life is filled with possibilities waiting to be realized, rich with meanings calling out to be understood. This idea of a mystical or spiritual dimension to life, the "not visible" or the "not yet" that can only be known through intuition or by a leap of faith, is far more important to Idealists than the world of material things.

Finally Rationals are ingenious, independent people who can be both strong-willed and skeptical. Typically focused on the world of ideas, Rationals spend much of their time and energy understanding how things work. In working with problems, Rationals try to find solutions that have application in the real world, but they are even more interested in the abstract concepts involved, the fundamental principles or natural laws that underlie the particular case. And they are completely pragmatic about their ways and means of achieving their ends. Rationals don't care about being politically correct. They are interested in the most efficient solutions possible, and will listen to anyone who has something useful to teach them, while disregarding any authority or customary procedure that wastes time and resources. It is based on the above assertion that the researcher was motivated to investigate temperamental traits as correlates of career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.

Statement of the Problem

Law is often associated with power, authority, and social status, making it an attractive career choice for many students. The researcher being a teenage teacher for over a decade, and served as a guidance counselor for secondary schools, observed that most aspiring law students are influenced by societal beliefs and the portrayal of lawyers in media, which often emphasizes their prominence and influence. This widespread perception encourages students to view law as a means to attain prestige, financial success, and societal recognition. As a result, there is a growing trend of students aspiring to become legal professionals without taking into cognizance that factors like temperamental traits and psychosocial variables are requisite for success in this challenging field. The drive for prestige and societal acclaim often overshadows the importance of personal attributes and temperamental traits that are essential for a successful legal career. Distinguished legal professionals possess certain inherent characteristics, such as critical thinking, strong analytical skills, effective communication, emotional intelligence, resilience and grit, to navigate the complexities of the legal profession. However, the researcher being a real estate investment advisor in the most populated city in Nigeria, is predisposed to meeting legal practitioners on a regular basis, has observed that focus on prestige has led to an influx of students into this perceived prestigious professional course, who may lack these vital personal traits, aptitudes, interest, and the required social support. Hence this mismatch of the career and personal attributes leads to lack of career aspiration and underperformance among Legal Professionals.

The mismatch between career aspirations driven by prestige and the oversight of temperamental traits can lead to underperformance among legal professionals, and a threat to the proficiency in delivering of justice. When students enter the legal field without possessing the necessary temperamental attributes, they may find it challenging to excel in their careers, let alone aspiring to get to the pinnacle of their profession. Underperforming legal professionals may struggle with coping mechanisms, leading to burnout, job dissatisfaction, and decreased quality of service to clients as observed by the researcher in the course of carry out assigned duties as a real estate investment advisor. The underperformance of legal professionals cannot be solely attributed to the law school curriculum; it is vital to recognize the role of temperamental traits and career aspiration in achieving success.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study was to investigate the extent to which temperamental traits correlates with career aspiration of law students in Rivers State. Specifically, the study achieved the following objectives: To:

1. find out the extent to which guardian temperament relates to career aspiration among law students in Rivers State.
2. investigate the extent to which artisan temperament relate to career aspiration among law students in Rivers State.
3. examine the extent to which idealist temperament relate to career aspiration among law students in Rivers State.
4. investigate the extent to which rational temperament relate to career aspiration among law students in Rivers State.

Research Questions

In other to achieve the objectives of the study, the following research questions were answered.

1. To what extent does guardian temperament relate to career aspiration among law students in Rivers State?
2. To what extent does artisan temperament relate to career aspiration among law students in Rivers State?
3. To what extent does idealist temperament relate to career aspiration among law students in Rivers State?
4. To what extent does rational temperament relate to career aspiration among law students in Rivers State?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses guided the study and were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

1. Guardian temperament does not significantly relate to career aspiration among law students in Rivers State.
2. investigate the extent to which artisan temperament does not significantly relate to career aspiration among law students in Rivers State.
3. Idealist temperament does not significantly relate to career aspiration among law students in Rivers State.

4. Rational temperament does not significantly relate to career aspiration among law students in Rivers State.

Methodology

The research design adopted for this study is correlational research design. The population for this study was made up of all the law students in Rivers State University. As at the time of this study, the total number of law students in the institution precisely 2017-2021 academic session is 2,112 (Source: Faculty Officer through the course reps, Faculty of Law Rivers State University, 2021). A sample of 420 administrators was drawn from the population and questionnaires were distributed, after which 400 were completely filled and returned, indicating 95.2% return rate. Five instruments were used for the study. They are, Temperamental Traits Inventory (TTI) and Career Aspiration Inventory (CAI). The Temperamental Traits Inventory (TTI) is a non-cognitive questionnaire self-designed by the researcher. The Career Aspiration Inventory (CAI) is also a non-cognitive questionnaire adapted by the researcher. Face, content and construct validities of the instruments were conducted by giving copies of the instrument to two experts in the area of Educational Measurement and Evaluation. To ensure the reliability of the instruments Cronbach alpha (α) technique was used for the instruments. Copies of the instruments were administered on 30 students in Delta State University studying law who were not be part of the sample for the study and then after the scores obtained was subjected to Cronbach alpha technique which yielded Cronbach Alpha coefficient of 0.81, 0.73, 0.91, 0.78 and 0.86 for the TTI, SWS, PGI, SSS, and CAI respectively. Five research questions and five hypotheses were formulated which guided the study and were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The research questions and hypotheses were analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation. All hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. And all the analysis were carried out through the use of a statistical packaged known as SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) version 23.

Results

Research Question One: To what extent does guardian temperament relates with career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.

Table 1: Relationship between guardian temperament and career aspiration.

SN	Variable		Career aspiration	Guardian Temperament
1	Career aspiration	Pearson Correlation	1	.678**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		N	400	400
2	Guardian Temperament	Pearson Correlation	.678**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		N	400	400

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The relationship between career aspiration and guardian temperament obtained $r = 0.678$ correlation coefficient indicating a positive high relationship between career aspiration and guardian temperament. This means that positive increase in guardian temperament leads to relative increase in career aspiration of law students.

Research Question Two: To what extent does artisan temperament relates with career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.

Table 2: Relationship between artisan temperament and career aspiration.

SN	Variable		Career aspiration	Artisan Temperament
1	Career aspiration	Pearson Correlation	1	.570**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		N	400	400
2	Artisan Temperament	Pearson Correlation	.570**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		N	400	400

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The relationship between career aspiration and artisan temperament obtained a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.570$ indicating a positive moderate relationship between the variables tested.

Research question Three: To what extent does idealist temperament relates with career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.

Table 3: Relationship between idealist temperament and career aspiration.

SN	Variable		Career aspiration	Idealist Temperament
1	Career aspiration	Pearson Correlation	1	.335**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		N	400	400
2	Idealist Temperament	Pearson Correlation	.335**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		N	400	400

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The relationship between career aspiration and idealist temperament is obtained 0.335 correlation coefficient indicating a positive low relationship between the variables tested.

Research question Four: To what extent does rational temperament relates with career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.

Table 4: Relationship between rational temperament and career aspiration.

SN	Variable		Career aspiration	Rational Temperament
1	Career aspiration	Pearson Correlation	1	.684*
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		N	400	400
2	Rational Temperament	Pearson Correlation	.684**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		N	400	400

**, Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The relationship between career aspiration and rational temperament is obtained 0.684 correlation coefficient indicating a positive high relationship between career aspiration and rational temperament.

Testing of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One: Guardian temperament does not significantly relate with career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.

Table 5: Guardian temperament and career aspiration.

SN	Variable		Career aspiration	Guardian Temperament	Decision
1	Career aspiration	Pearson Correlation	1	.678**	Significant
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	
		N	400	400	
2	Guardian Temperament	Pearson Correlation	.678**	1	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
		N	400	400	

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The relationship between career aspiration and guardian temperament obtained $r = 0.678$ correlation coefficient indicating a positive high relationship between career aspiration and guardian temperament. The sig. of 0.000 was obtained, this is statistically significant at 0.05 alpha level ($r = 0.678$, sig. = $0.000 < p = 0.05$). Therefore, the null hypothesis that guardian temperament does not significantly relate with career aspiration is rejected and the alternative accepted.

Hypothesis Two: Artisan temperament does not significantly relate with career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.

Table 6: Artisan temperament and career aspiration.

SN	Variable		Career aspiration	Artisan Temperament	Decision
1	Career aspiration	Pearson Correlation	1	.570**	Significant
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	
		N	400	400	
2	Artisan Temperament	Pearson Correlation	.570**	1	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
		N	400	400	

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The relationship between career aspiration and artisan temperament obtained a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.570$ indicating a positive moderate relationship between the variables tested. The sig. of 0.000 was obtained, this is statistically significant at 0.05 alpha level ($r = 0.270$, sig. = $0.000 < p = 0.05$). Therefore, the null hypothesis that artisan temperament does not significantly relate with career aspiration is rejected and the alternative accepted.

Hypothesis Three: Idealist temperament does not significantly relate with career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.

Table 7: Idealist temperament and career aspiration.

SN	Variable		Career aspiration	Idealist Temperament	Decision
1	Career aspiration	Pearson Correlation	1	.335**	Significant
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	
		N	400	400	
2	Idealist Temperament	Pearson Correlation	.335**	1	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
		N	400	400	

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The relationship between career aspiration and idealist temperament is obtained 0.335 correlation coefficient indicating a positive low relationship between the variables tested. The sig. of 0.000 was obtained, this is statistically significant at 0.05 alpha level ($r = 0.335$, sig. = $0.000 < p = 0.05$). Therefore, the null hypothesis that idealist temperament does not significantly relate with career aspiration is rejected and the alternative accepted.

Hypothesis Four: Rational temperament does not significantly relate with career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.

Table 8: Rational temperament and career aspiration.

SN	Variable		Career aspiration	Rational Temperament	Decision
1	Career aspiration	Pearson Correlation	1	.684*	Significant
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	
		N	400	400	
2	Rational Temperament	Pearson Correlation	.684**	1	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
		N	400	400	

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The relationship between career aspiration and rational temperament is obtained 0.684 correlation coefficient indicating a positive high relationship between career aspiration and rational temperament.

The sig. of 0.000 was obtained, this is statistically significant at 0.05 alpha level ($r = 0.684$, sig. = $0.000 < p = 0.05$). Therefore, the null hypothesis that rational temperament does not significantly relate with career aspiration is rejected and the alternative accepted.

Summary of Findings

From the analysis the following findings were made:

1. There is statistically significant high positive relationship between guardian temperament and career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.
2. There is statistically significant positive moderate relationship between artisan temperament and career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.
3. There is statistically significant positive low relationship between idealistic temperament and career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.
4. There is a statistically significant positive high relationship between rational temperament and career aspiration of law students in Rivers State.

Discussions of the Findings

Guardian Temperament and Career aspiration

The study revealed in table 1 that there is statistically significant high positive relationship between guardian temperament and career aspiration of law students in Rivers State. The relationship is statistically significant at 0.5 level of significance. This high moderate relationship between guardian temperament and career aspiration of law students in Rivers State means that as the score on guardian temperament increases, there is corresponding increase in career aspiration of law students and vice versa. This finding is not surprising to the researcher because guardian temperaments are usually unselfish and approachable, with a focus on work that requires skill and great attention to detail. They're thoughtful, steady, and reliable. Things don't accidentally fall through the cracks in a Guardian's world—they like structure and precision, and tend to be perfectionists. This result is similar to that

obtained by John (2020) who established the types of personality and their relationship with career aspiration among first-year B.Ed students of Maseno University, Kenya. Gender difference in personality types was examined using percentages and mean gender differences across personality types. Further, the degree of relationship between personality types and career aspiration was established using cross tabulation with chi-square test and Likelihood Ratio test. Qualitative data was transcribed into text form of emerging themes and reported. Gender was found to be strongly correlated to personality types ($X = 34.962$, $df = 5$, $p = .000$) with more males classified as realistic and investigative and more females as social type. The results of the chi square test likelihood ratio test showed very high ($p < .000$) level of relationship between personality types and career aspiration. The study concludes that students at Maseno University can be classified into the six Holland personality types which correlate significantly with gender. The study further concludes that there is also a significant relationship ($p < .000$) between personality types and career aspiration. The study recommended that the need to investigate factors at the university environment which influences the development of personality types among female and male students. Significantly, the study provides a useful guide to students, education policymakers and university staff for career aspiration, training and retention efforts and placement.

Also this study is similar to that of Wilhelm (2012) who examined the relationship of Holland's theory of vocational personalities (RIASEC) to Miner's entrepreneurship types (Personal Achiever (PA), super sales people (SS), Real Manager (RM), Expert Idea Generator (EIG) and Complex Entrepreneurs (CEs). Results showed that Holland's E type and Miner's RM Route are significantly positively related ($r = 0.402$, $p = 0.000$). RM is also significantly positively related to S ($r = 0.278$, $p = 0.01$). S also relates significantly positively with Miner's SS ($r = 0.363$, $p = 0.001$) and RM ($r = 0.278$, $p = 0.01$). Holland's E type relates significantly positively with Miner's composite measure of entrepreneurship, CE, ($r = 0.391$, $p = 0.000$). Holland's S type scores were also significantly positively related with Miner's CE ($r = 0.382$, $p = 0.000$). This study differs with the present study in the sample used and the method of data analysis, as the present study used Pearson Product Moment Correlation, whereas their study used Analysis of Variance

Artisan Temperament and Career aspiration

From the analysis of research question two and the corresponding null hypothesis in table 2, it was shown that there is statistically significant positive moderate relationship between artisan temperament and career aspiration of law students in Rivers State. The relationship is statistically significant at 0.5 level of significance. This result implies that students who scored highly on the section of artisan temperament are prone to score high in their career aspiration. However, the reported moderate positive relationship indicates that all those who are high in artisan temperament also scored high in their career aspiration. This result is similar to that obtained by Onoyase and Onoyase (2009) who investigated the relationship between temperamental traits and career aspiration of secondary school students in federal government colleges in Nigeria. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between Artistic (coefficient value = 0.61; critical r value = 0.29), Social (coefficient value = 0.65; critical r value = 0.20), Enterprising (coefficient value = 0.04; critical r value = 0.22) and Investigative (coefficient value = 0.05; critical r value = 0.22) temperamental traits on one hand and career aspiration on the other. However, no significant relationships were found between Realistic (coefficient value = 0.15, critical r value = 0.30) and Conventional (coefficient value = 0.57, critical r value = 0.29) temperamental traits and career aspiration. Similarly, in Nigeria, Fred (2012) conducted a study on the relationship between temperament characteristics and vocational choice using Holland's theory. The findings of the study showed that 70% of the population had temperamental traits that was congruent with their career aspiration. Despite the similarity in results, the sample from both studies differed to a reasonable extent. In the same vein this result is similar to that obtained by Gitonga (2012) who examined the distribution of temperamental traits in different schools at Kenyatta University, Kenya. The Chi-square results ($X = 389.753$, $df 25$, $p = .000$), which indicates a significant relationship between temperamental traits and choice of degree program. However, the School of Engineering was dominated by enterprising type (33.9%) instead of the realistic types and school of Business was dominated by Artistic (34.8%) as postulated by Holland. The results imply that the temperamental traits influenced the choice of degree programs at Kenyatta University. The researcher therefore rejected the null hypothesis of no difference and accepted the alternative hypothesis of statistically significant relationship. This study differs in the research design used, as the present study used correlational research design, whereas his study used ex post facto research design.

Idealist Temperament and Career aspiration

From the analysis of research question three and the corresponding null hypothesis in table 3, it was shown that there is statistically significant positive low relationship between idealistic temperament and career aspiration of law students in Rivers State. The relationship is statistically significant at 0.5 level of significance. The meaning of this result is that individual or students who are high in idealistic temperament will find it difficult in engaging with social activities. On the basis of the instrument administered, students who reported low values on the section idealistic temperament are most likely to score low on their career aspiration as tested using the instrument for the study. Conversely those who score high on the section of idealistic temperament are most likely to score low in their career aspiration.

In the study conducted by Abdul (2016) who examined the relationship between personality traits and career aspiration, and if these traits can affect the choice of major in the university/college. And the results indicate that there is a significant relationship between personality traits and career aspiration in the most cases as explored in the results section. However, in his study, the sample was university staff, while in the present study the sample constituted student. Also, the statistical technique used was different in that while the present study used simple correlational statistics, his study used factorial multivariate analysis of variance. Also, this study disagrees with that obtained by Nyaga and Benard (2016) who investigated the relationship between personality types and career aspirations of undergraduate students of Moi University. Results indicated that there was a relationship between personality types, and career aspiration.

The study also found out that most of the students (73.3%) are satisfied with their course of study. Research findings will enhance the understanding of personality types on career planning, development and career guidance and counselling in both secondary school and the University. An appropriate career aspiration for students would enhance satisfaction and success in their course of study and future employment. But despite the dissimilarity in the

result, both studies are similar in the variables used. The findings of this result are a further confirmation of that obtained by Chemeli (2013) who tested the hypothesis that is being tested here was that there is no significant relationship between temperamental traits and career aspiration with a sample of 429 participants (223 girls and 206 boys) from 12 secondary schools in Eldoret west district. The results were analyzed using percentages and the findings showed most preferred careers as Investigative 40%; Enterprising, 25%; Artistic 11%; and lowest in Conventional 7% and Realistic 7%. However, this study differs in the instrument and variables used as the present study used career aspiration and the previous used work experience.

This result is not surprising to this researcher, because students who are open to experience will always focus on what they are going to achieve rather than engaging on activities that will not yield positive result.

Rational Temperament and Career aspiration

From the analysis of research question four and the corresponding null hypothesis in table 4, it was revealed that there is a statistically significant positive high relationship between rational temperament and career aspiration of law students in Rivers State. The relationship is statistically significant at 0.5 level of significance. This result implies that students who scored high on the section of rational are prone to score high on their career aspiration. However, the reported positive high relationship indicates that all those who are rational temperament also scored high in their career aspiration. This result is dissimilar to that obtained by Nicole, et al. (2019) who addressed the issue of how we can explain that personality traits are associated with the enactment of certain career roles. The findings show that Extraversion, Conscientiousness and Openness to experience influence various career role preferences (i.e., Maker, Expert, Presenter, Guide, Director, and Inspirer role preferences) and, subsequently, the enactment of these career roles. Other traits, such as Neuroticism and Agreeableness, seem less important in predicting role preferences and subsequent role enactment. These results underline the importance of acknowledging not only individual trait differences but especially role preferences in explaining how careers develop over time. The difference in the results obtained may be attributed to the sample used.

Conclusion

It is imperative to ensure that positive temperamental traits are been inculcated into students by creating an enabling environment that models and encourages the aforementioned traits, in other to equip them with the required temperamental traits, so as to strengthen their resolve in staying put in their career aspiration, and this study also went ahead to review the relationship between temperamental traits and career aspiration among law students in Rivers State University, the findings showed that students' temperamental traits have a strong relationship with their career aspiration.

Recommendations

The results obtained from this research can certainly be used very effectively to improve the present scenario of student's temperament and self-worth in our society. It will help to establish a firmer grip on not only law students but also in every student in our higher institutions. The following were recommended based on the research and survey conducted above.

1. Students should seek career aspirations in universities that they possess liking, talent or passion for. Similarly, students should be provided with opportunities within career training programmes which will nurture their personality interests.
2. The Universities should be encouraged to design their courses and teaching methodologies in accordance with the dominant temperamental traits among their students. In particular, the university is encouraged to give more attention to the artistic personality type.
3. The Ministry of Education in Nigeria should emphasize the need to train career counselors who will be used in institutionalizing the programs in learning institutions. The assumption is that university students have already chosen a career and the task of nurturing these careers rests with the academic departments which do more teaching than career guidance.
4. The study recommends that the need to investigate factors at the university environment which influences the development of female and male Holland personality types.

5.7 Contributions to Knowledge

Besides contributing to the existing literature in this area of study, this study, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, may be the first of its kind to show whether or not, relationship exist among temperamental traits and career aspiration in this part of the country. To the best of the researcher's knowledge, this study may be the first to establish the importance of taking into cognizance, that temperamental traits are major factors that can determine outcome of career aspiration of students.

Thus, this study presents a novel reflection of the relationship between temperamental traits such as guardian, artisan, idealist and rational and career aspiration of law students. Furthermore, the researcher strongly recommends based on the findings of these studies, that admission into tertiary institutions, especially into law faculty, and employments should be done based on temperamental traits results if they want more commitment, productivity, effectiveness, innovation and passion in careers and work places like the judiciary.

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