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CAREER MATURITY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AWARENESS ACROSS PARENTAL EDUCATION, PARENTAL OCCUPATION, ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION LEARNERS'

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ABSTRACT

This study has aimed to find out the role of parental involvement and academic achievement of higher education learners regarding Career Maturity and Entrepreneurship Awareness. 1436 was the sample size and descriptive statistics were used to analyse and interpret of collected data. Findings of research can help researchers, parents or students, school administrators, and legislators create policies and initiatives pertaining to careers.

KEYWORDS: *Career Maturity, Entrepreneurship Awareness, Higher Education Learner, Parental Education, Parental Occupation, Academic Achievement.*

INTRODUCTION

The idea that a man becomes strong via awareness is widely held. There is a possibility that learners will become more active in that subject once they are aware of it. This is a view that there is a possibility that students may exhibit greater interest and involvement in the subject once they are aware of entrepreneurial education. They will undoubtedly benefit from it if they want to succeed as entrepreneurs in the future. Students' knowledge of entrepreneurial education is being raised in large part by educational institutions.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Smith, J. A., & Johnson, K. L. (2020): The Study titled 'The Role of Parental Involvement in Career Maturity: A Review of the Literature' examined how parental engagement affected adolescents' career maturity by examining a number of variables, including support, expectations, and advice. According to the analysis, parental participation has a major impact on career maturity, with parents who are encouraging and assisting their children in their career decision-making process. However, the effectiveness of the several forms of involvement (direct involvement in career choices, informational guidance, and emotional support) varied according to the child's age and developmental stage.

Nguyen, A. T., & Lee, S. (2019): The Study titled 'Parental Influence on Career Maturity Among High School Students' was aimed to investigate the relationship between high school students' professional maturity and parental participation. 300 high school pupils were given surveys as part of a quantitative study. The poll used a standardized scale to evaluate students' vocational maturity as well as parental participation (support, advice, expectations). According to the study, career maturity and parental participation are strongly positively correlated. In particular, students were more likely to demonstrate better career maturity and confidence in their career decisions if their parents had high expectations and offered career coaching.

Patel, R., & Sharma, S. (2022): The Study titled 'Parental Involvement and Its Role in Enhancing Entrepreneurship Awareness Among Adolescents' sought to investigate how parental involvement affects the development of entrepreneurship awareness in teenagers. The review uses papers from a variety of databases, including as JSTOR, Google Scholar, and ERIC, to combine results from both qualitative and quantitative investigations. According to the review, adolescents' interest and awareness of entrepreneurship are greatly increased by parental support, role modelling, and exposure to entrepreneurial experiences. Children are more likely to have an awareness of entrepreneurship if their parents are entrepreneurs themselves or admire entrepreneurship.

Lewis, D. S., & Martin, G. H. (2020): The study titled 'The Impact of Parental Guidance on Entrepreneurship Awareness in High School Students' was aimed to examine how parental assistance affects high school kids' understanding of entrepreneurship and career interests is the aim of this study. The association between parental mentoring and entrepreneurial mentality was evaluated using a mixed-method approach that included interviews with 20 parents and a survey of 400 high school students. According to the study, pupils' understanding of entrepreneurship was greatly impacted by high levels of parental involvement, which included conversations about financial and business literacy. Students' entrepreneurial aspirations were influenced by their parents' emphasis on the importance of creativity and taking risks.

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Statement of the Problem

The study aimed at to find out the difference across parental involvement and academic performance in career maturity and entrepreneurship awareness.

Researcher selected "Career Maturity and Entrepreneurship Awareness across Parental education, Parental Occupation, Academic Performance of Higher Education Learners'".

Objectives

1. To find out the Career Maturity of Higher Education Learners with respect to Parental Education.
2. To find out Entrepreneurship awareness of higher Education Learners with respect to Parental Education.
3. To find out Career Maturity of higher Education Learners with respect to Parental Occupation.
4. To find out Entrepreneurship Awareness of higher Education Learners with respect to Parental Occupation.
5. To find out Career Maturity of Higher education Learners with respect of their academic achievement.
6. To find out Entrepreneurship Awareness of Higher education Learners in respect of their academic achievement.

Research Questions

Q1. Is there any difference Career Maturity of higher Education Learners with respect to parental education?

Q2. Is there any difference in Entrepreneurship awareness of higher Education Learners respect to Parental Education?

Q3. To find out Career Maturity of higher Education Learners with respect to Parental Occupation.

Q4. Is there any difference in Entrepreneurship Awareness of higher Education Learners with respect to Parental Occupation?

Q5. Is there any difference in Career Maturity of Higher education Learners with respect to their academic performance?

Q6. Is there any difference in Entrepreneurship Awareness of Higher education Learners in respect of their academic performance?

Method of the Study: This study was descriptive in nature.

Variables: There were two main variable (Career Maturity and Entrepreneurship Awareness) and classificatory variables were Parental education, Parental Occupation, Academic Performance

Sampling

From the total population researcher selected only 1436 sample through random sampling from five administrative zone of West Bengal.

Tools used in the study

From various study of review of related literature researcher created self -made questionnaires.

Standardization of Tools

For the purpose of determining validity of both tool researcher used Cronbach's alpha and KR20.The score of Cronbach's alphas was .808 and KR 20 was .891 respectively.

Statistical Techniques Used: Descriptive statistics (Mean score) and graphical presentation (Bar diagram) were used for the analysis and interpretation.

Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

Literature review it is seen that career maturity has positive parental involvement. A father's occupation can have a significant influence on a student's awareness of entrepreneurship. According to research, the occupational background of a father can be a major factor in a student's awareness of entrepreneurship.

Career Maturity across Parental Education

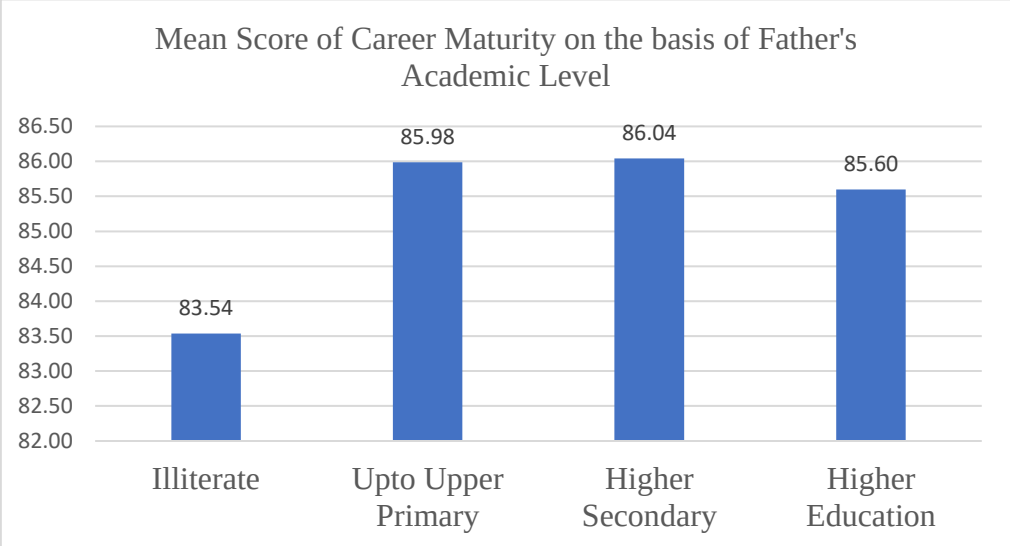


Figure :1

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From the above figure it could be said that the learners whose fathers are completely illiterate tend to have lower mean scores. However, when we examine educational attainment at various levels—ranging from upper primary to higher secondary and on to higher education—we find that there is little difference in mean scores across these levels. They are relatively similar.

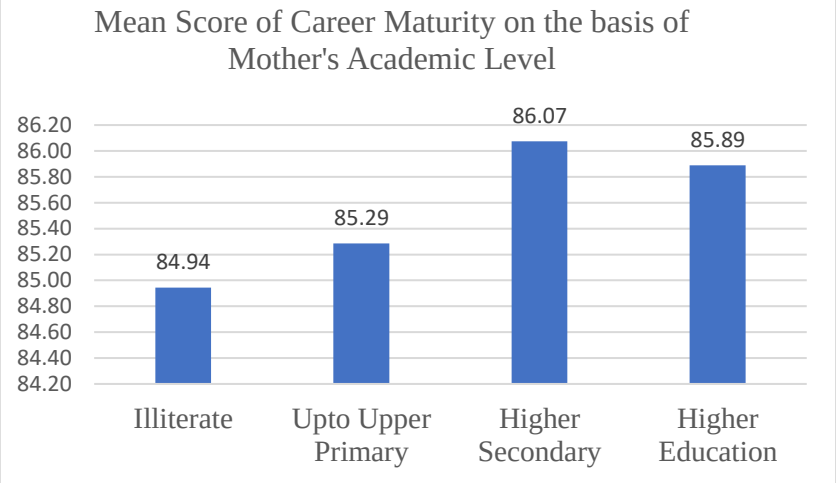


Figure: 2

From the above figure (2), when researcher comparing the mean scores of higher education learners based on their mothers' education levels, the lowest scores were observed in four categories: illiterate, up to upper primary, higher secondary, and higher education. Among these groups, learners with illiterate mothers had the lowest mean score. In contrast, the highest mean scores were found among children of mothers who had completed up to higher secondary education, followed by those whose mothers achieved higher education, and lastly, those whose mothers had completed up to upper primary education.

Upon examining figure 1 and figure 2, it is found that the career maturity of students is quite similar concerning the education levels of their parents.

Specifically, students whose parents have completed higher secondary education tend to exhibit higher career maturity. In contrast, those with highly educated parents display slightly lower career maturity. Additionally, students with illiterate parents show the lowest levels of career maturity.

Entrepreneurship Awareness across Parental Education

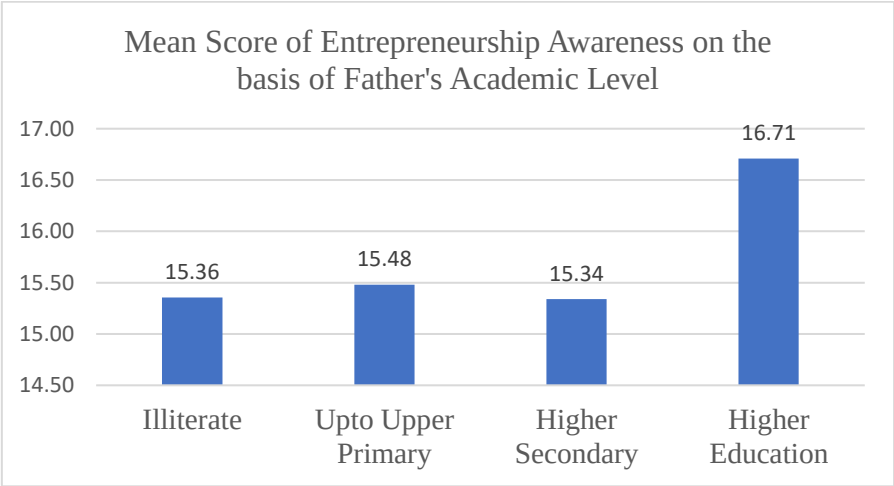


Figure: 3

From the above diagram it could be said that students whose fathers have higher educational qualifications tend to score higher on entrepreneurship awareness. The order of mean scores, from highest to lowest, is as follows: children of highly educated fathers, those with fathers who have completed higher secondary education, followed by those with upper primary education, and finally, children of illiterate fathers. This suggests a potential relationship between a father's educational level and the entrepreneurship awareness of their children.

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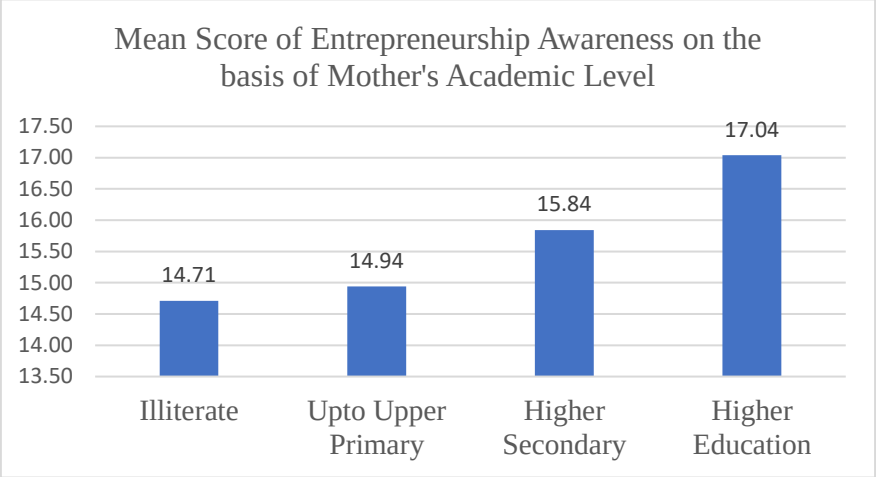


Figure: 4

From the above diagram it could be said that the educational qualifications of mothers are categorized into four groups: illiterate, up to upper primary, up to higher secondary, and up to higher education. Mothers who have completed higher education have a significantly higher mean score of entrepreneurship awareness, which is 17.04.

Figures 3 and 4 further illustrate that as students' education levels increase, so does their awareness of entrepreneurship. This issue is demonstrated well in Figure 4.

Career Maturity across Parental Occupation

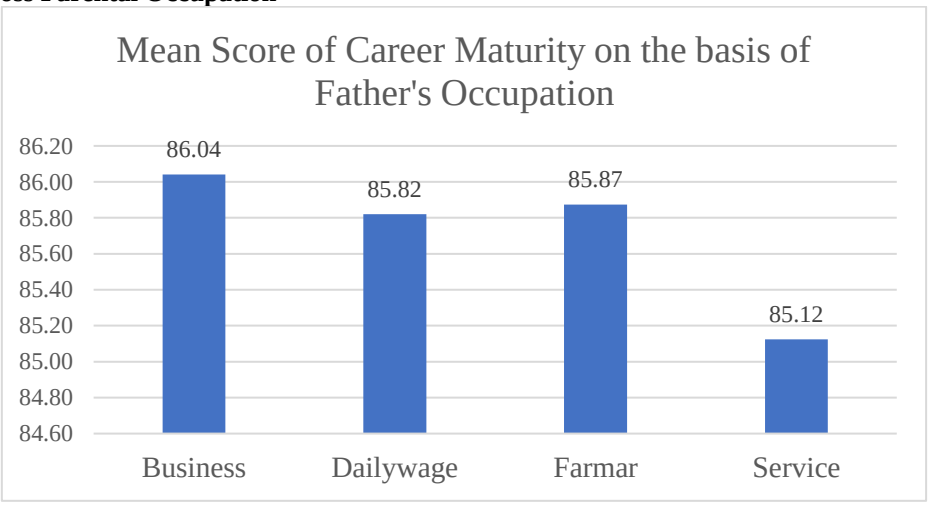


Figure: 5

From the above diagram it could be said that when analysing the career maturity of higher education learners based on their father's occupation, the graph above highlights four key categories: business, daily wage, farming, and service. The data indicates that there is not much difference in career maturity scores across these four categories. However, it is noteworthy that learners from business families tend to exhibit greater career maturity compared to those from farming, daily wage, or service backgrounds, who demonstrate lower levels of career maturity.

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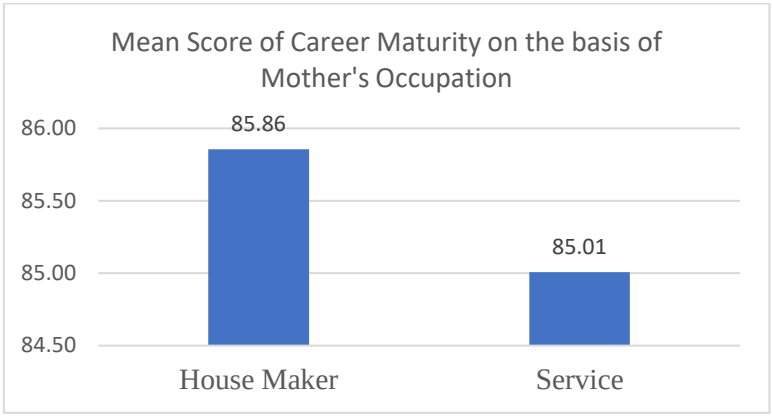


Figure: 6

From the above diagram it could be said that the average career maturity score among higher education learners based on their mothers' occupations indicates that learners with mothers who are housemakers have a mean score of 85.86. In contrast, learners whose mothers are employed in service jobs have a mean score of 85.01. This suggests that higher education learners with housemaker mothers show slightly higher levels of career maturity compared to their peers.

When analyzing Figures 5 and 6 together, it can be observed that students with fathers engaged in business and mothers who are homemakers demonstrate higher career maturity. Conversely, students whose parents are employed in the service sector tend to have lower career maturity. Interestingly, students whose fathers work as daily wage earners or farmers exhibit slightly higher career maturity than those whose parents are in service.

Entrepreneurship Awareness across Parental Occupation

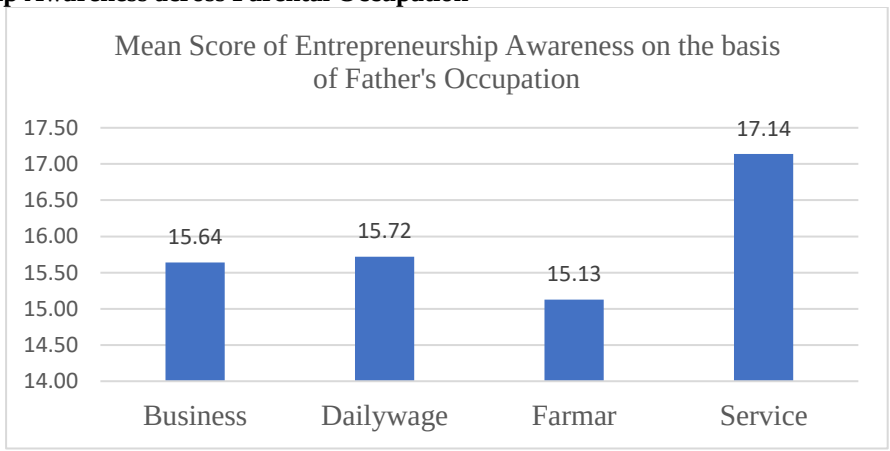


Figure: 7

By interpreting entrepreneurship awareness among higher education learners based on their fathers' professions (figure 7), researcher can identify four main categories: business, farming, daily wage labour, and service. Among these professions, the learners whose fathers work in service show comparatively higher levels of entrepreneurship awareness. In contrast, the children of fathers who are daily wage laborers, farmers, or involved in business tend to have lower levels of entrepreneurship awareness.

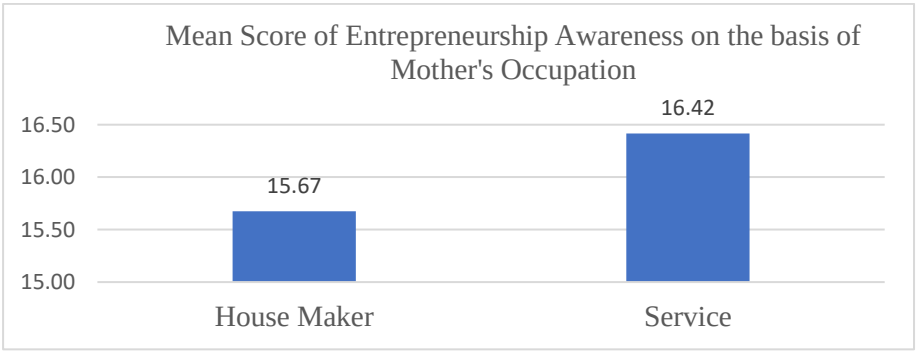


Figure: 8

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From the above figure, the mean scores among higher education learners reveals important insights related to their mothers' occupations. Learners with housemaker mothers averaged a score of 15.67, while those with mothers in service jobs scored 16.42. This significant difference indicates that learners with service-employed mothers demonstrate greater awareness of entrepreneurship.

Finally, the analysis of Figures 7 and figure 8 reveals that students with parents working in the service sector have greater awareness of entrepreneurship compared to those in other occupations. This indicates a similarity between the findings of Figures 7 and 8 in this regard.

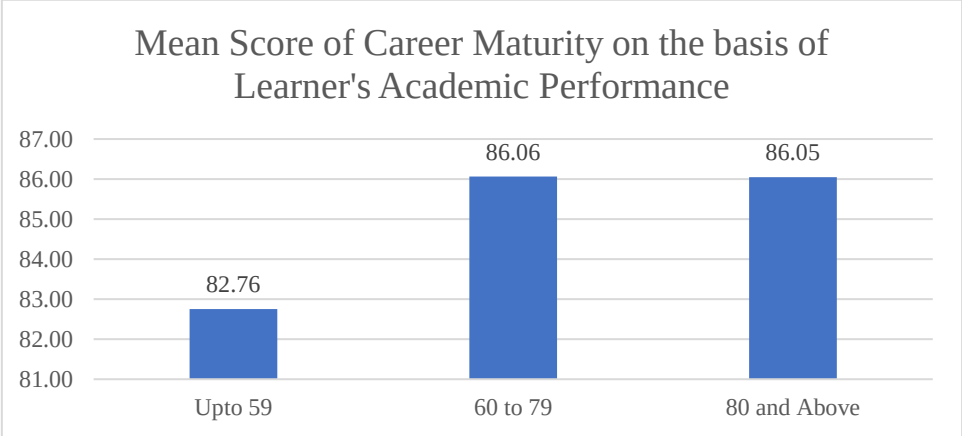


Figure: 9

From the above diagram it could be said that higher education students can be categorized based on their academic performance into three groups: those with scores up to 59%, those with scores between 60% and 79%, and those with scores of 80% and above. Analysis of the mean scores reveals that students in the up to 59% category tend to have the lowest mean score for career maturity. In contrast, the mean scores for students in the 60%-79% and 80% and above categories are nearly identical.

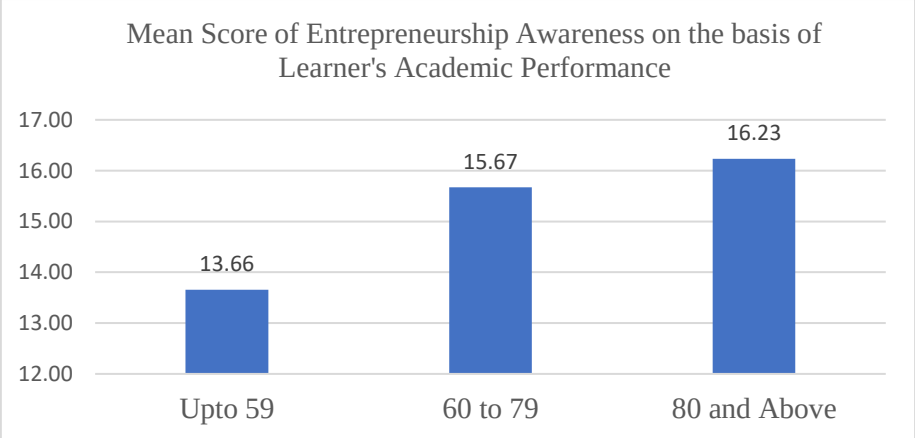


Figure: 10

From the above diagram it could be said that higher education students can be categorized based on their academic performance into three groups: those with scores up to 59%, those with scores between 60% and 79%, and those with scores of 80% and above. Analysis of the mean scores reveals that students in the up to 59% category tend to have the lowest mean score for entrepreneurship awareness. In contrast, the mean scores for students in the 60%-79% and 80% and above categories are 15.67 and 16.23 respectively. So, it could be said that academic achievement influence learners' entrepreneurship awareness.

Findings

1. To find out Career Maturity of Higher Education Learners with respect to Parental Education.
   According to the objective, it was found that all students whose fathers(figure-1) or mothers (figure-2) are educated, whether they have completed upper primary, higher secondary, or higher education exhibit more career maturity than illiterate fathers or mothers.
   However, the learners of highly educated parents were found to be less career-mature compared to other education categories, as shown by both the mean scores and the accompanying graphs.
2. To find out Entrepreneurship awareness of higher Education Learners with respect to Parental Education.
   It was found that all students the children whose parents of highly educated parents were found to be high entrepreneurship awareness compared to other education categories, as shown by both the mean scores and the accompanying graphs.
3. To find out Career Maturity of higher Education Learners with respect to Parental Occupation.

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Learners whose parents are in the service tend to be less career-mature, while those with parents in business show greater career maturity. Additionally, students whose mothers are homemakers exhibit more career maturity compared to those whose mothers hold service positions.

4. To find out Entrepreneurship Awareness of higher Education Learners with respect to Parental Occupation.
   Objective 4 indicates that students with parents in the service sector have higher Entrepreneurship Awareness.
5. and 6. To find out Career Maturity and Entrepreneurship Awareness of Higher education Learners with respect to their academic performance.
   Students with higher academic scores demonstrated higher career maturity and entrepreneurship awareness, it highlights that academic performance influences Entrepreneurial Awareness.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The research findings indicate that there is a similarity between the academic level and occupation of parents and the career maturity of higher education learners. In analysing figure:1 and figure- 2, it appears that learners' parents educated up to higher secondary are generally more career-mature than those whose parents are illiterate. Conversely, learners with illiterate parents tend to show less career maturity. The analysis and the interpretation presented above indicate a clear difference between the academic level of parents and Entrepreneurship Awareness. As the educational qualifications of students' parents increase, so does their awareness of entrepreneurship. However, there are exceptions, particularly concerning fathers with a higher secondary education level. Additionally, it has been observed that parents who hold service positions tend to exhibit higher levels of entrepreneurship awareness. Interestingly, other literature studies have shown that children of parents who run businesses are generally more aware of entrepreneurship. This highlights a noteworthy shift in societal stereotypes, indicating that traditional views are gradually broken. From the above discussion we clearly see the difference between the academic level of parents and the career maturity of the learners. Notably, it has been observed that learners whose fathers and mothers are both employed in service occupations have equivalent career maturity scores. Additionally, children whose fathers are businessmen and whose mothers are homemakers tend to exhibit higher levels of career maturity. This indicates that parental occupation has a significant influence on career maturity. In this study, the career maturity of learners with parents in the service sector is relatively low. While previous literature indicates that students with service-sector parents may demonstrate greater career maturity, this study did not find such evidence. Students with higher academic scores demonstrated higher career maturity and entrepreneurship awareness, it highlights that academic performance influences Entrepreneurial Awareness.

Suggestions for Further Study

- Research can be conducted in STEM level.
- Different state can be selected as sample for the study.
- Research can be conducted with other variables.

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