

RESEARCH PAPER

Parent - Child Knowledge Exposure Concerning Job Opportunities in Haryana

Shalini

Assistant Professor, Department of Home Science, Adarsh Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhiwani, Haryana, India

Corresponding author: shalu.arya2007@gmail.com (ORCID ID: 0009-0008-9332-6574)

Received: 16-04-2025

Revised: 22-05-2025

Accepted: 02-06-2025

ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a critical time to formulate one's career aspirations and expectations. It is a time when one's personal horizons are being developed and explored. Career choice is one important decision in adolescents' life that every human being makes sometimes in life, it is a decision in which nobody should make a mistake because what a person does for a living affects in the present, as well as for the rest of life. Parent-child relationship refers to the unique and enduring bond between a caregiver and his or her child. The study was conducted in Haryana state purposively. Two districts, Hisar and Bhiwani were selected randomly from Haryana state on the basis of rural female literacy rate i.e. in between 65%. The total sample of 200 adolescent girls and 200 parents (200 mothers & 200 fathers) were selected for the study, thus making a total sample of 600. It was found that Majority of fathers (78%) knew about national institutes and 74 percent fathers had knowledge about local institutes. In rural area, half of adolescents had knowledge about national (50 %) and local institutes (68%).

HIGHLIGHTS

- ① Study was conducted among 200 adolescent girls and 400 parents in Hisar and Bhiwani districts of Haryana.
- ① Fathers possessed greater knowledge about national and local educational institutes than mothers.
- ① Urban respondents had higher awareness regarding training institutes and coaching centres than rural respondents.
- ① Media exposure and informational booklet significantly improved adolescent girls' knowledge about job opportunities.
- ① Post-exposure results showed 100 percent adolescent girls attained a high level of knowledge regarding career opportunities.
- ① Teaching, banking and fashion designing emerged as the most preferred career options among adolescent girls.

Keywords: Parent, child, job, knowledge, institute

Adolescence refers to the period of development and adjustment during the transitional period between childhood and adulthood. The term adolescent means 'to emerge' or 'achieve identity.' India has largest adolescent population in the world. According to the UNICEF's flagship (1987) 'World's Children report stated that country's adolescent constituted 20.0% of the world's 1.2 billion adolescents. In India, they account for 22.8% of the population (PCPP, 2000). Adolescents carve out ambitious plans for their future. During this critical

stage in the life cycle, a young person's social, economic, legal and political status is transformed. Adolescence is a time of preparation for the adult roles of worker, citizen and community participant, spouse, parent, and household manager.

How to cite this article: Shalini (2025). Parent - Child Knowledge Exposure Concerning Job Opportunities in Haryana. *Int. J. Soc. Sci.*, 14(03): 59-62.

Source of Support: None; **Conflict of Interest:** None



The quality of adolescent-parent, adolescent-peer and adolescent-teacher interactions influence and may determine, the way adolescents perceive themselves in relation to others, their attitudes and their behaviours (Lila *et al.* 2006; Werner, 2004). According to Munn (1998), Parental involvement in their children's education and choice of career has gained momentum recently and has been a concern of education policy makers. The education system is an area where the relationship between the consumers (parents) and the producers (schools) tilts the balance of power between the two towards the former. He further highlighted that parental influence on a student's choice of education and career is an important issue for the general welfare of the school system. Parental involvement, through the creation of associations and governing bodies in which parents were represented, is a mechanism that encouraged educational planners to pay attention to the key matter of pupil achievements.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted in Haryana state purposively. Two districts, Hisar and Bhiwani were selected randomly from Haryana state on the basis of rural female literacy rate i.e. in between 65%. The total sample of 200 adolescent girls and 200 parents (200 mothers & 200 fathers) were selected for the study, thus making a total sample of 600. Two variables were taken for the study i.e. Dependent and independent. Parents were taken as dependent variable and parent-child relationship was taken as dependent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Knowledge of respondents about training institutes/ coaching centres available at national/ local level

Knowledge of respondents about training institutes/ coaching centres available at national/local level is portrayed in table 1 and it was clear from the table that respondents belonging to urban area of Hisar district showed that 94 percent of them were having knowledge about national institutes and cent percent had knowledge of local training institutes/ coaching centres. Majority of fathers (86%) had knowledge about national and local educational institutes (82%), whereas 74 percent mothers knew about local institutes while only 42 percent of mothers had knowledge about local educational institutes/coaching centre.

In rural Hisar, knowledge of institutes/coaching centre respondents showed that 86 percent girls knew about local institutes and 74 percent of adolescent girls were having knowledge about national institutes. Majority of fathers (78%) knew about national institutes and 74 percent fathers had knowledge about local institutes, whereas 54 percent of mothers had knowledge about local educational institutes and only 38 percent mothers knew about national institutes.

The data in table 1 regarding urban and rural areas of Bhiwani district revealed that 58 percent of adolescent girls had knowledge about national institutes but majority of them (74%) knew about local institutes/ coaching centres. Only 50 percent of fathers had knowledge about national institutes. Sixty six percent of

Table 1: Knowledge of respondents about training institutes/ coaching centers available at national/ local level

Variable	Category	Frequency (%) n=600					
		Hisar			Bhiwani		
		Adolescent	Father	Mother	Adolescent	Father	Mother
Urban area	National level	47(94.0)	43(86.0)	21(42.0)	29(58.0)	25(50.0)	16(32.0)
	Local level	50(100.0)	41(82.0)	37(74.0)	37(74.0)	33(66.0)	21(42.0)
Rural area	National level	37(74.0)	39(78.0)	19(38.0)	25(50.0)	24(48.0)	12(24.0)
	Local level	43(86.0)	37(74.0)	27(54.0)	34(68.0)	29(58.0)	19(38.0)

them had knowledge about local level coaching centres and educational institutes. Whereas, only 32 percent of mothers knew about national institutes and 42 percent were having knowledge about local level institutes. In rural area, half of adolescents had knowledge about national (50 %) and local institutes (68%), 48 percent of fathers had knowledge about national institutes and 58 percent knew about local institutes, 24 percent of mothers were having knowledge about national and 38 percent of them were having knowledge about local educational institutes/coaching centre respectively.

Pre & post exposure knowledge about job opportunities for adolescent girls in rural area

The aggregate score of each respondent for each statement related to knowledge about job opportunity was summed up and on the basis of the respondents' knowledge level, it was categorized into 3 class intervals i.e. low (0-10), medium (11-20) and high (21-30) for pre exposure and post exposure knowledge as given in table 2 and data revealed low knowledge, medium knowledge and high knowledge levels of adolescent girls at pre-exposure stage were 5%, 37.5% and 57.5% respectively.

The knowledge level improved at post exposure stage after use of booklet and it was observed that cent percent respondents were at high level of knowledge. The result

could also be supported by Wikelund, (2005) showed that specifically, family members and parents played a major role in the preference of career of an individual. In most of the culture, interpersonal influence, role model influence and significant others' influence were also such factors evident in choice of their career or vocation. Parents were more intensively involved in their children's learning. But some individuals also reported that their parents controlled their career actions and choices too much

Pre-exposure knowledge level of adolescent respondents was of high level (80%) and post-exposure knowledge level was raised upto cent percent in rural area of Hisar and in Bhiwani rural areas, the respondents were at medium level of knowledge at pre exposure stage. There was increase in knowledge of the adolescent girls at high level as a result of media exposure.

Pre & post exposure knowledge about job opportunities for adolescent girls in urban area

Table 3 shows data from urban area of both the districts revealed that at pre-exposure knowledge of adolescent respondents was of high level (75%-90%) and post-exposure knowledge level was raised upto cent percent in urban area of Hisar and Bhiwani. It can be interpreted from the data that parents and adolescent girls are already aware and know about various job opportunities

Table 2: Pre & post exposure knowledge about job opportunities for adolescent girls in rural area

Sl. No. Knowledge level		Frequency (%) n=40				Total	
		Hisar		Bhiwani			
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
i)	Low (0-10)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(10.0)	0(0.00)	2(5.00)	0(0.00)
ii)	Medium (11-20)	04(20.0)	0(0.00)	11(55.0)	0(0.00)	15(37.5)	0(0.00)
iii)	High(21-30)	16(80.0)	20(100.0)	07(35.0)	20(100.0)	23(57.5)	40(100.0)

Table 3: Pre & post exposure knowledge about job opportunities for adolescent girls in urban area

Sl. No. Knowledge level		Frequency (%) n=40				Total	
		Hisar		Bhiwani			
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
i)	Low (0-10)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
ii)	Medium (11-20)	02(10.0)	0(0.00)	05(25.0)	0(0.00)	07(17.5)	0(0.00)
iii)	High(21-30)	18(90.0)	20(100.0)	13(75.0)	20(100.0)	33(82.5)	40(100.0)

available after 10+2, it may be due to the high level of electronic media exposure and more social contacts with cosmopolite sources of communication. According to Rajan, (2024) Kerala stands out as a unique socio-cultural context where parental involvement plays a critical role in shaping career aspirations. With ongoing socio-economic transformations, such as urbanization, globalization, and migration trends, the nature of parental influence has become more complex. These shifts create opportunities for diversification in career choices while simultaneously challenging traditional parental roles.

CONCLUSION

Regarding knowledge for availability of job opportunities for adolescent girls revealed that majority of respondents were aware about jobs in all streams. Majority of respondents preferred teaching, fashion designer, banking and other jobs. The reason behind these choices was that the respondents under study perceived these jobs secure and prestigious for girls.

REFERENCES

- Lila, M., Buelga, S. and Musitu, G. 2006. Las relaciones entre padres e hijos en la adolescencia (Relationships between parents and children in adolescence). *Madrid: Pira' mide*.
- Munn, P. 1998. Parental Influence on School Policy: Some Evidence from Research. *Journal of Education Policy*, **13**(3): 379-394
- Rajan, S.I. 2024. Kerala migration survey 2023. *Kerala Economy*, **5**(3): 1-13.
- UNICEF, 1987. The state of world's children, Geneva: *UNICEF*.
- Werner, N.E. 2004. Maladaptive peer relationships and the development of relational and physical aggression during middle childhood. *Social Development*, **13**: 495-514.
- Wikelund, K. 2005. Parent involvement in Education. Available at <http://www.nwrel.org.s>