



(RESEARCH ARTICLE)



PARENTING STYLES, CULTURE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION: EVIDENCE FROM POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS IN SOUTH-EASTERN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the relationship between parenting styles and the entrepreneurial intention of postgraduate students in universities in South-Eastern Nigeria, with culture tested as a moderating variable. Adopting a cross-sectional survey design within a positivist, quantitative framework, structured questionnaires were administered to a sample of 377 postgraduate students drawn from five federal universities in Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo States, with sample size determined using the Krejcie and Morgan table; 346 (92%) valid responses were retrieved and analysed using SPSS version 26. Three dimensions of parenting style - authoritarian, authoritative and permissive - were assessed against three measures of entrepreneurial intention - self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion and locus of control. Ten null hypotheses were tested using Spearman's rank-order correlation coefficient, while the moderating role of culture was tested using partial correlation. All ten null hypotheses were rejected: every dimension of parenting style correlated positively and significantly with every measure of entrepreneurial intention ($p < 0.05$), and culture significantly moderated the relationship between parenting style and entrepreneurial intention (zero-order $r = 0.589$; partial $r = 0.451$; $p = 0.000$). Permissive and authoritarian parenting showed the strongest association with locus of control, while authoritative parenting produced the most balanced pattern of association across the three outcomes. The study concludes that parenting style is a significant antecedent of entrepreneurial intention among Nigerian university students and recommends that university management and policymakers design entrepreneurship-support frameworks that reinforce the positive parenting-related dispositions students bring into higher education.

Keywords: Parenting Styles; Entrepreneurial Intention; Self-Efficacy; Entrepreneurial Passion; Locus Of Control; Culture; Nigeria

1 INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is central to job creation, innovation and economic growth, yet many young people remain reluctant to pursue it as a career despite its acknowledged benefits (Hisrich, Peters & Sheperd, 2018). Understanding what drives entrepreneurial intention - the conscious state of mind that precedes and directs entrepreneurial action (Muhammad, Aliyu & Ahmed, 2015) - is therefore of continuing interest to policymakers, educators and researchers. While much of this literature has concentrated on internal, dispositional antecedents of entrepreneurial intention, such as personality

traits, self-efficacy and risk propensity, comparatively less attention has been paid to the contextual, family-level antecedents that shape these dispositions from childhood (Schmitt-Rodermund, 2004).

Parenting style - the relatively stable pattern of attitudes, behaviours and disciplinary practices through which parents raise their children (Darling, 1999) - is one such contextual antecedent. Parents exert a pervasive influence on the psychological and behavioural development of children because of the depth and continuity of parent-child interaction (Belsky & De Haan, 2011). Baumrind (1971, 1991) classified parenting along the dimensions of demandingness and responsiveness into authoritarian, authoritative and permissive styles (amongst others), each of which is associated with distinct developmental outcomes in children, including traits that later support or undermine entrepreneurial behaviour.

Three such outcomes - self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion and locus of control - form the core psychological drivers of entrepreneurial intention examined in this study (Bandura, 1977; Rotter, 1966; Cardon, Gregoire, Stevens & Patel, 2013). Self-efficacy reflects an individual's belief in their capacity to execute entrepreneurial tasks successfully; entrepreneurial passion captures the intense positive affect associated with venture-related activity; and locus of control reflects the extent to which individuals believe outcomes are within their own control rather than governed by external forces. Parenting styles that build these three capacities are, in principle, more likely to produce entrepreneurially disposed young adults.

This relationship does not operate in a cultural vacuum. Holland (1985) argued that entrepreneurial intent develops from the interplay of personal traits and contextual input, of which culture is a critical component. Nowhere is this more evident than among the Igbo of South-Eastern Nigeria, whose culture and apprenticeship traditions are widely regarded as strongly entrepreneurial (Chukwuma, 2021; Ajekwe, 2016). Despite this reputation, systematic empirical evidence on how parenting style, moderated by culture, shapes entrepreneurial intention among students in this region remains scarce. This study addresses that gap by examining the relationship between three Baumrind dimensions of parenting style and three measures of entrepreneurial intention among postgraduate students in South-Eastern Nigerian universities, while testing culture as a moderator of that relationship.

Objectives and Hypotheses

The study sought to (i) examine the relationship between each of the three parenting style dimensions (authoritarian, authoritative, permissive) and each of the three measures of entrepreneurial intention (self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion, locus of control), and (ii) determine whether culture moderates the relationship between parenting styles and entrepreneurial intention. Ten null hypotheses guided the study:

- Ho1-Ho3: There is no significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion, or locus of control of students in South-Eastern Nigeria.
- Ho4-Ho6: There is no significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion, or locus of control of students in South-Eastern Nigeria.
- Ho7-Ho9: There is no significant relationship between permissive parenting style and self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion, or locus of control of students in South-Eastern Nigeria.
- Ho10: Culture has no significant moderating influence on the relationship between parenting styles and entrepreneurial intention of students in South-Eastern Nigeria.

1.1 Conceptual Framework

Figure 1 depicts parenting style - operationalised through its authoritarian, authoritative and permissive dimensions - as the predictor construct, entrepreneurial intention - operationalised through self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion and locus of control - as the outcome construct, and culture as the hypothesised moderator of their relationship, adapted from Baumrind (1971) and Holland (1985).

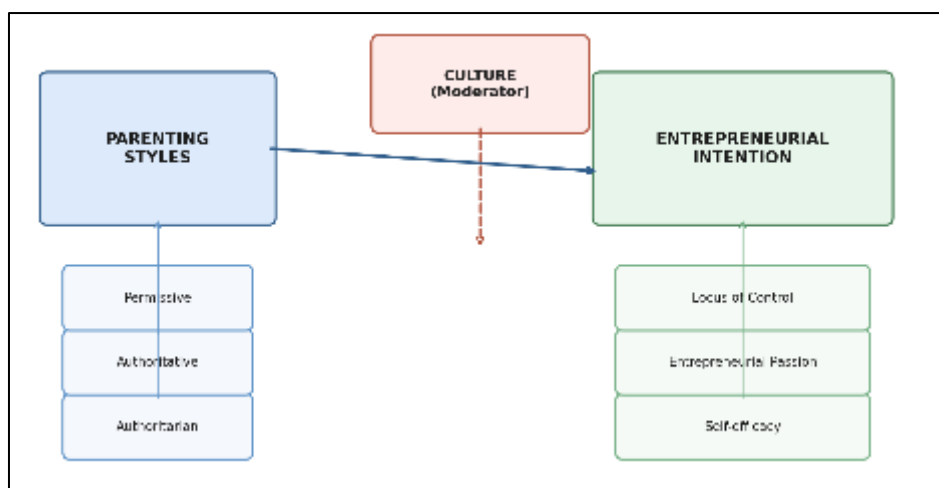


Figure 1: Conceptual framework of the study (adapted from Baumrind, 1971; Holland, 1985)

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Parenting Styles

Parenting style describes the constellation of attitudes parents communicate to a child, which together create the emotional climate within which parental behaviour is expressed (Darling, 1999). Baumrind (1971, 1991) distinguished parenting styles along two dimensions - demandingness (the extent of maturity demands, supervision and disciplinary effort) and responsiveness (the extent of affective warmth, acceptance and involvement) - whose intersection produces the three styles central to this study.

Authoritarian parents are high in demandingness but low in responsiveness; they expect obedience to rules that are rarely explained, favouring punishment over dialogue. This pattern can instil caution around risk-taking, though in contexts such as the Igbo apprenticeship tradition, obedience-based discipline is embedded within entrepreneurial training itself and may still transmit entrepreneurial competence. Authoritative parents are high in both demandingness and responsiveness: they set clear standards, explain the reasoning behind them, discipline supportively rather than punitively, and encourage assertiveness and self-regulation. Children raised under this style are widely reported to develop stronger self-efficacy and a well-developed internal locus of control (Febiyanti & Rachmawati, 2021). Permissive parents, by contrast, are responsive but not demanding; they adopt a friendship-oriented approach, rarely discipline their children, and allow considerable self-regulation and decision-making autonomy, a pattern associated with strong internal locus of control but weaker structure around goal pursuit.

2.2 Entrepreneurial Intention

Entrepreneurial intention is the degree of willingness and readiness of an individual to establish a business venture (Muhammad, Aliyu & Ahmed, 2015). This study operationalises entrepreneurial intention through three widely used measures. Self-efficacy is the belief in one's capability to organise and execute the courses of action required to produce given attainments (Bandura, 1977); it is built cumulatively through mastery experience, vicarious learning, social persuasion and physiological state. Locus of control refers to the degree to which a person believes outcomes are contingent on their own behaviour (internal) as opposed to external forces such as luck or chance (Rotter, 1966); an internal locus of control has consistently distinguished successful entrepreneurs from non-entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurial passion is the intense positive feeling experienced when engaging in activities associated with roles that are meaningful to the entrepreneur's self-identity (Cardon, Gregoire, Stevens & Patel, 2013); it sustains venture-related effort even in the face of setbacks.

2.3 Culture and Entrepreneurship

Culture is the collective programming of the mind that distinguishes members of one group from another and shapes shared values, beliefs and behavioural expectations (Hofstede, 1980). Cochran (1965) proposed that both the attitudes of potential entrepreneurs and the expectations of those who support them are culturally determined, citing the historical entrepreneurial prominence of specific cultural groups, including the Yoruba of Nigeria, as evidence of this pattern. Among the Igbo of South-Eastern Nigeria, culture is transmitted through parenting practices - most notably the apprenticeship (Igba-boi) system - that combine strict discipline with early exposure to trade, thereby embedding entrepreneurial values directly into the socialisation process (Chukwuma, 2021; Ajekwe, 2016). Because parenting

enforces culture on children, culture is theorised in this study not merely as a background variable but as a moderator that can strengthen or weaken the transmission of entrepreneurial disposition through parenting style.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

This study draws on four complementary theories. The Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) anchors the study, proposing that behavioural intention - including entrepreneurial intention - is shaped by attitude, subjective norms and perceived behavioural control, all of which are seeded in childhood through parenting. The Cultural Theory of Entrepreneurship (Cochran, 1965; Hofstede, 1980) explains how culturally determined attitudes and expectations condition the entrepreneurial disposition transmitted through parenting. Social Cognitive Theory (Bandura, 2005) explains how children acquire entrepreneurial behaviours by observing and modelling significant others, particularly parents, rather than through simple conditioning. Finally, Social Cognitive Career Theory (Lent, Brown & Hackett, 1994) explains how self-efficacy beliefs, outcome expectations and personal goals - each shaped by early parenting experience - combine to direct career choices such as entrepreneurship.

2.5 Empirical Review

A growing body of empirical work links parenting style to entrepreneurial outcomes. Wijaya and Rinaldi (2018), studying 276 Indonesian university students, found authoritative parenting to be the strongest predictor of risk propensity and entrepreneurial interest, while permissive parenting fostered an internal locus of control by allowing children to experience the consequences of their own decisions. Tam, Chong, Kadirvelu and Khoo (2012), in a study of 120 Malaysian adolescents, found authoritative parenting significantly associated with self-efficacy, while authoritarian and permissive styles showed no significant association - a finding at variance with the present study, discussed further below. Similarly, Yousaf (2015) reported that authoritarian parenting related negatively to self-efficacy among Pakistani adolescents, while authoritative and permissive parenting related positively to it.

Schmitt-Rodermund (2004), studying 320 tenth-grade students and 139 small-business founders in East Germany, found that an entrepreneurial personality together with authoritative parenting predicted adolescent entrepreneurial competence, which in turn predicted entrepreneurial interest and career choice. In Nigeria, Muhammad, Aliyu and Ahmed (2015) found entrepreneurial awareness, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control to be significant predictors of entrepreneurial intention among 205 students at Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, a finding consistent with the Theory of Planned Behaviour underpinning the present study. Peng, Lu and Kang (2012), surveying 2,010 Chinese university students, similarly found that subjective norms positively influenced entrepreneurial attitude and self-efficacy.

On the moderating role of culture, Wal (2015) found, using a sample of 324 Dutch students, that cultural tightness-looseness had no significant influence on entrepreneurial intent, while Ajekwe (2016) and Solesvik, Westhead and Matlay (2014) reported that cultural values and an initiative-taking culture significantly shaped entrepreneurial mindset among Nigerian and Ukrainian students respectively. Ben Moussa and Kerkeni (2021), studying 297 Tunisian undergraduates, found that parental support for autonomy - a hallmark of permissive parenting - was among the strongest predictors of entrepreneurial intention, a finding that converges with the present study's results. Duin (2021) and Sarwar (2016) offered more cautionary evidence: qualitative work with Dutch watchmakers and Pakistani mothers respectively suggested that permissive and neglectful parenting could also produce delinquent or entitled behaviour that undermines venture discipline, underscoring that the relationship between parenting style and entrepreneurial outcomes is not uniformly positive across contexts.

Other studies reinforce the self-efficacy and locus-of-control pathways central to this study. Qazi (2009) found authoritative parenting and internal locus of control positively associated with self-efficacy among senior school students, while Rachmawan, Lizar and Mangundjaya (2015) found self-efficacy, but not parental influence directly, to significantly predict entrepreneurial intention among Indonesian undergraduates. Auna (2020) found that self-efficacy fully mediated the relationship between internal locus of control and entrepreneurial intention among Indonesian students, while Cardon, Zietsma, Saporito, Matherne and Davis (2005) used a parenthood metaphor to show that traits developed during a venture's - and a child's - early formation shape its subsequent trajectory. Chang (2007) and Sharma and Pandey (2015) both found authoritative parenting positively associated with self-efficacy and self-esteem, while Akinyemi, Emmanuel and Nimotalai (2008) linked inconsistent child-rearing practices to delinquent, rather than entrepreneurial, behavioural outcomes.

2.6 Gap in Literature

Existing literature has concentrated heavily on the internal, dispositional antecedents of entrepreneurial intention - personality traits, proactive disposition and risk propensity - while comparatively few studies examine parenting style as an external, family-level antecedent, and fewer still test culture as a moderator of that relationship within a single model. Moreover, prevailing findings elsewhere associate authoritarian parenting negatively with entrepreneurial

outcomes; yet within Igbo culture, an authoritarian apprenticeship tradition co-exists with, and arguably drives, one of Nigeria's most entrepreneurially productive populations. This apparent contradiction has not been empirically reconciled. The present study addresses this gap by jointly testing all three Baumrind dimensions of parenting style against three measures of entrepreneurial intention, with culture as a moderator, among postgraduate students in South-Eastern Nigeria.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted a positivist epistemology and a quantitative, cross-sectional survey design, considered appropriate for assessing traits, attitudes and the relationship between social constructs within non-contrived settings and across a large sample at a single point in time (Kesmodel, Petersen, Henriksen & Strandberg-Larsen, 2016).

3.2 Population and Sample

The population comprised approximately 20,000 postgraduate students enrolled in five federal universities recognised by Nigeria's National Universities Commission across the five states of South-Eastern Nigeria (Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo). Using the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table for sample-size determination at a 95% confidence level, a sample of 377 was drawn, allocated proportionately across the five universities and selected via simple random sampling. Table 1 presents the population and sample distribution.

Table 1: Population and Sample Distribution (Source: Federal Ministry of Education, 2019; Krejcie & Morgan, 1970)

University (State)	Population	% of Population	Sample Size
Alex Ekwueme University, Ndufu-Alike (Ebonyi)	53	0.3%	1
Federal University of Technology, Owerri (Imo)	1,551	7.6%	29
Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike (Abia)	7,122	35.6%	134
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka (Anambra)	3,573	18.0%	68
University of Nigeria, Nsukka (Enugu)	7,701	38.5%	145
Total	20,000	100%	377

3.3 Instrumentation, Validity and Reliability

Data were collected using a structured, closed-ended questionnaire in two sections: respondent demographics, and a five-point Likert scale (Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree) measuring the seven constructs of the study - authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting style, self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion, locus of control, and culture - with four items per construct. Content validity rested on the adaptation of instruments used in prior studies, while construct validity was assessed using the multi-trait matrix in SPSS version 22 and reviewed by supervising faculty. Internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach's alpha; all constructs exceeded the conventional 0.70 threshold (Table 2), so no items were removed.

Table 2: Reliability of the Research Instrument (Source: Research Survey, 2022)

Construct	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Authoritarian parenting	4	0.748
Authoritative parenting	4	0.731
Permissive parenting	4	0.787
Self-efficacy	4	0.738
Entrepreneurial passion	4	0.787
Locus of control	4	0.797
Culture	4	0.733

3.4 Data Collection and Analysis

Questionnaires were distributed and retrieved in hard copy with the assistance of contact persons within each university. Of 377 copies distributed, 346 (92%) valid copies were retrieved and coded into SPSS version 26 for analysis. Descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations) were used to profile respondents and summarise the univariate distribution of study variables. Spearman's rank-order correlation coefficient - appropriate for ordinal, Likert-scaled data (Sekaran, 2003) - was used to test hypotheses Ho1 to Ho9, while partial correlation was used to test the moderating effect of culture (Ho10), at a 0.05 level of significance.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Respondent Profile

Of the 346 valid respondents, 55.2% were male and 44.8% female; 58.1% were married, 17.1% single and 24.9% in other marital categories; 77.5% were aged between 41 and 50 years, reflecting the predominantly mature, working-postgraduate composition of the sample; and 62.7% held a bachelor's degree as their highest qualification prior to enrolment, followed by 23.1% with a master's degree, 7.8% with a doctoral degree and 6.4% with a diploma.

4.2 Descriptive Statistics of Study Variables

Table 3 summarises the mean and standard deviation of the three parenting style dimensions, the three entrepreneurial intention measures and culture. All variables clustered in the moderate range (2.0 - 4.0), indicating that respondents moderately experienced each parenting style and moderately exhibited each entrepreneurial intention outcome, with permissive parenting ($M = 3.05$) and self-efficacy ($M = 3.14$) recording the highest means.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of Study Variables (Source: Research Survey, 2022)

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Dev.
Authoritarian parenting	346	2.65	0.59
Authoritative parenting	346	2.74	0.51
Permissive parenting	346	3.05	0.64
Self-efficacy	346	3.14	0.92
Entrepreneurial passion	346	2.74	0.89
Locus of control	346	2.40	0.72
Culture	346	2.44	0.72

4.3 Hypotheses Testing

Hypotheses Ho1 to Ho9 were tested using Spearman's rank-order correlation at the 0.05 level of significance. Table 4 summarises the correlation coefficients between the three parenting style dimensions and the three entrepreneurial intention measures, while Figure 2 illustrates the same relationships graphically.

Table 4: Spearman Correlation between Parenting Style Dimensions and Entrepreneurial Intention Measures (N = 346) *Correlation significant at 0.05 (2-tailed). **Correlation significant at 0.01 (2-tailed). Source: Research Survey, 2022

Parenting Style Dimension	Self-efficacy	Entrepreneurial Passion	Locus of Control
Authoritarian	$r = .142^*$ ($p = .035$)	$r = .332^{**}$ ($p = .000$)	$r = .562^{**}$ ($p = .000$)
Authoritative	$r = .173^*$ ($p = .010$)	$r = .327^{**}$ ($p = .000$)	$r = .469^{**}$ ($p = .000$)
Permissive	$r = .176^{**}$ ($p = .009$)	$r = .323^{**}$ ($p = .000$)	$r = .608^{**}$ ($p = .000$)

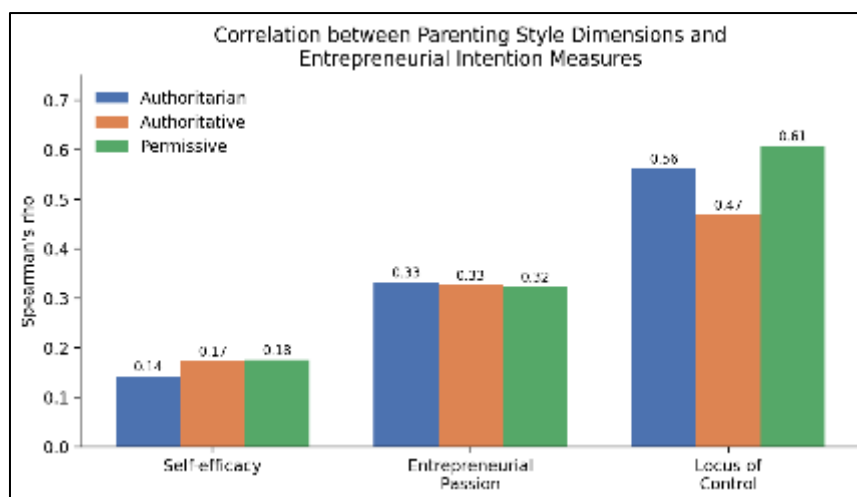


Figure 2: Correlation coefficients between parenting style dimensions and entrepreneurial intention measures

All nine correlations were positive and statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), so hypotheses Ho1 to Ho9 were rejected. Authoritarian and permissive parenting showed their strongest association with locus of control ($r = .562$ and $.608$ respectively), while authoritative parenting showed a comparatively even spread of moderate associations across all three outcomes ($r = .173$ to $.469$). Entrepreneurial passion was associated at a broadly similar, moderate strength ($r = .32$ to $.33$) across all three parenting styles, suggesting that passion formation may be less sensitive to the specific style of parenting than self-efficacy or locus of control.

For the moderating role of culture (Ho10), a partial correlation analysis controlling for culture was conducted. The zero-order correlation between parenting style and entrepreneurial intention was $r = .589$ ($p = .000$); when culture was partialled out, the coefficient reduced to $r = .451$ ($p = .000$), a statistically significant change that confirms culture's moderating role. Ho10 was therefore rejected.

Table 5: Partial Correlation Test for the Moderating Role of Culture (Source: Research Survey, 2022)

Relationship Tested	Correlation Coefficient	Significance (p)
Parenting style → Entrepreneurial intention (zero-order)	$r = .589$	$p = .000$
Parenting style → Entrepreneurial intention (controlling for culture)	$r = .451$	$p = .000$
Parenting style ↔ Culture	$r = .450$	$p = .000$
Culture ↔ Entrepreneurial intention	$r = .581$	$p = .000$

5 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The finding that authoritarian parenting correlates positively with entrepreneurial intention outcomes - and most strongly with locus of control - departs from much of the international literature, in which authoritarian parenting is typically reported as either negatively associated with, or unrelated to, entrepreneurial outcomes (Tam, Chong, Kadirvelu & Khoo, 2012; Yousaf, 2015). This divergence is plausibly explained by the cultural context of the study: within Igbo culture, authoritarian discipline is historically embedded in the apprenticeship (Igba-boi) system, in which strict obedience during training is itself a mechanism for transmitting entrepreneurial competence (Chukwuma, 2021; Ajekwe, 2016). The significant moderating effect of culture on the parenting style-entrepreneurial intention relationship (Table 5) lends empirical support to this interpretation, and is consistent with Sharma and Pandey's (2015) observation that the outcomes of authoritarian parenting are contingent on the wider relational and cultural context in which it occurs.

The positive and significant relationship between authoritative parenting and all three entrepreneurial intention measures corroborates the bulk of prior evidence (Wijaya & Rinaldi, 2018; Febiyanti & Rachmawati, 2021; Chang, 2007; Sharma & Pandey, 2015), and is consistent with the Theory of Planned Behaviour: by explaining rules and encouraging assertiveness, authoritative parents cultivate favourable attitudes, supportive subjective norms and a stronger sense of

behavioural control - the three antecedents of intention identified by Ajzen (1991). The comparatively even spread of authoritative parenting's association across self-efficacy, passion and locus of control (Table 4) suggests that this style operates as a more balanced developmental input than either authoritarian or permissive parenting alone.

The strong association between permissive parenting and locus of control ($r = .608$, the highest coefficient recorded in the study) supports Wijaya and Rinaldi's (2018) argument that when children are left to experience the consequences of their own decisions, they internalise responsibility for outcomes, strengthening internal locus of control. This finding also aligns with Ben Moussa and Kerkeni (2021), who identified parental support for autonomy as among the strongest predictors of entrepreneurial intention among Tunisian students. However, the qualitative evidence of Duin (2021) and Sarwar (2016) cautions that permissive parenting can also produce entitlement or delinquency-adjacent behaviour when not balanced by structure - a risk this study's quantitative design could not directly test but which future qualitative work in the South-Eastern Nigerian context should examine.

Finally, the significant moderating role of culture affirms Holland's (1985) proposition that entrepreneurial intent is a product of the interplay between personal traits and contextual input, and is consistent with Ajekwe (2016) and Solesvik, Westhead and Matlay (2014), who found cultural values and an initiative-taking culture to significantly shape entrepreneurial mindset. It is, however, at variance with Wal (2015), who found no significant cultural moderation among Dutch students - a contrast that itself underscores how the salience of culture as a moderator may depend on the extent to which entrepreneurship is culturally embedded within a given society, as it is among the Igbo.

6 CONCLUSION

This study set out to examine the relationship between parenting styles and entrepreneurial intention among postgraduate students in South-Eastern Nigerian universities, and to test whether culture moderates that relationship. The evidence shows that all three dimensions of parenting style examined - authoritarian, authoritative and permissive - are significantly and positively associated with all three measures of entrepreneurial intention examined - self-efficacy, entrepreneurial passion and locus of control - and that culture significantly moderates the overall relationship between parenting style and entrepreneurial intention. Parenting style is therefore an important, and previously under-examined, family-level antecedent of entrepreneurial intention that operates alongside the more commonly studied internal, dispositional antecedents, and its effects cannot be fully understood without accounting for the cultural context within which parenting occurs.

Recommendations

- University management should structure entrepreneurship programmes and curricular content that reinforce students' pre-existing self-efficacy, passion and locus of control rather than treating entrepreneurial disposition as something to be built from scratch.
- Policymakers and university management should formulate policies and frameworks that enable active student participation in entrepreneurial activities, in ways that channel their existing drive and creativity into venture-related outcomes.
- Universities should establish platforms and peer-support groups that allow students to express entrepreneurial ideas and creativity, strengthening their sense of relevance and belonging within an entrepreneurially supportive institutional culture.
- Parents and family-oriented policy interventions should favour a participative, explanation-based approach to discipline - the hallmark of authoritative parenting - while recognising that culturally embedded, structured forms of authoritarian guidance (such as apprenticeship-style mentorship) may also transmit entrepreneurial competence when nested within a broader entrepreneurial culture.
- Future research should replicate this study across other Nigerian geopolitical zones and other national contexts to test whether the positive association between authoritarian parenting and entrepreneurial intention observed here is specific to Igbo culture or generalises more broadly, and should employ longitudinal or mixed-methods designs to establish causal direction and explore the risk of permissive-parenting-related entitlement identified in prior qualitative work.

STATEMENTS ON COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS

Statement of informed consent

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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