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STUDENT PEER MENTORING AS A STRUCTURED CO-CURRICULAR CLASS IN BUSINESS PROGRAMS

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the benefits of and a model for the development of a structured co-curricular peer-mentoring course in business. The course would carry credit in the major of the mentor. Co-curricular activity is defined and benefits are presented. Time pressures for learning activities outside of the classroom are discussed. The introduction of the peer mentoring class presents a methodology for students to participate in co-curricular activities and their benefits. Peer mentoring and its usefulness for the mentor, mentee and classroom instructor are documented. Benefits for the mentor include improved subject matter knowledge, professionalism, job skills and soft skills desirable for new graduates. Mentees will improve subject matter knowledge, retention to graduation and an overall sense of wellbeing. Classroom instructors receive tutoring help, increased time for duties outside of the classroom and better grades for their students. In the present environment of greater demand for business degrees and reduced financial support, peer mentoring provides a method for supporting mentors, mentees and classroom instructors.

KEYWORDS

business courses, co-curricular activities, peer mentoring.

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INTRODUCTION

eer mentoring among college students has long been providing benefits to both the mentor and the mentee. At many universities the peer mentoring is done in an introduction to college class that provides support for first time students and enhances retention. While the peer mentor may get elective credit, they are not improving their knowledge in the subject area of their major. Development of a structured co-curricular discipline specific class for peer mentors would provide support for students who need help in the subject and discipline credit for the mentor. These mentors would be able to tutor students and provide faculty addition resources to improve the achievement in their classes. Peer mentors would get experience in soft skills that many employers seek in new college graduates. This type of peer mentoring would be particularly helpful in business programs. In business, the diversity of classes that include analytical process and conceptual reasoning force students to use both sides of their brains to be successful. This dichotomy often requires additional support for students to be successful. Peer mentoring can provide this support.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Co-curricular activities are activities that occur outside of normal class time but impact classroom learning. The importance of involvement outside of the classroom is manifold. These benefits include: Retention through graduation; opportunities for soft skills development; enhanced professionalism for career advancement and improved grades in most classes. The demand on the time of today's students has reduced their ability to participate in activities outside the classroom that are an important part of the university experience. It also takes away from academic progress of students being mentored. Unfortunately, there are few mechanisms to develop the type of peer mentoring program in business. Most examples in the literature provide single university experience and do not give specific details of how programs are developed. Mentors are generally paid or volunteer as a part of a professional organization. The establishment of a structured co-curricular class in peer mentoring can meet this need. The structuring of the class would require the close relationship between faculty and mentors. The goals of the class would include improvement of the mentor's understanding of the subject through tutored. An additional benefit is the support provided the course instructor. This research provides a model for a peer mentoring class for credit in the students' major area.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Bartkus, Nemelka, Nemelka & Gardner (2012) after an extensive review of the literature provide comprehensive definitions of both "extracurricular" and "cocurricular" activities. They conclude, "A co-curricular activity is one that requires a student's participation outside of normal classroom time as a condition for meeting a curricular requirement" (page 699).

Kuh (1995) says that while colleges may not be able to force students into co-curricular activities, they can create the avenues for them to participate. The benefit to both the student and the institution are manifold.

Austin (1984) and Adams, Meyers & Beidas (2016) indicate that the time students spend on academic pursuits is in competition with the time that they spend for jobs, family and other activities. Often this increased demand involves financing their education. Working and going to university requires difficult choices that make studying a second or even tertiary choice.

Busby (2015), while reviewing the assessment of co-curricular activities, points out that learning outside of the classroom enhances and reinforces learning and prepares students for the workplace. She concludes that co-curricular activities can be evaluated in the same way curricular activities are measured.

Martin (2013) points out that participating in degree related activities outside of the classroom enhances students' careers and professional behavior. The research had particular impact on first-generation college students.

Ward and Yates (2012) and Lapidus, Towell & Hayes (2015) point out the need for learning outside of the classroom. They point out that skills gained in a wide range of different activities leads to skills that employers seek in a new graduate. This is particularly true for business students.

Mintzberg (1976) introduced bilateral brain theory in the study of business. This theory concluded that to be an effective manager one must have both analytical and creative skills. The analytical side works with numbers to understand current conditions (accounting and finance) and project numerical goals into the future. The creative side focuses on abstract concepts necessary to plan and imagine beyond the horizon.

Hall and Jaugieties (2011) use a longitudinal approach to support the claim that using peer mentors in a first year college experience class enhances retention. They conclude that peer mentors have a positive impact on retention.

Hanson, Trolian, Paulsen & Pascarella (2016) researched peer learning on the well being of students. They conclude that peer mentoring is an important pedagogical practice and benefits the students feeling of well being.

Gunn, Lee & Steed (2017) point to the benefit for both the mentor and the mentee. Mentors enhance both their knowledge of the subject matter and their soft skills development. Mentees learn subject matter knowledge and are provided emotional and psychological support.

Fiorella and Mayer (2014) studied the impact of teaching and its importance in learning. They conclude that peer mentoring enhances the mentor's knowledge of the subject matter. They also conclude that teaching is an effective way of learning new material.

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Fox and Stevenson (2006) discuss the positive impact that a mentorship program had on both mentor and mentee in accounting and finance courses in university. This research supports the concept of peer mentoring in business but uses voluntary mentors without direct academic credit for their efforts.

Jackling and McDowall (2008) studied third-year undergraduate accounting students employed to mentor second-year accounting students. The results showed enhanced learning of both groups of students. This research further develops the concept of the need for a credit-bearing course for mentoring in business programs.

Metcalf, Neill, Simon, Dobson & Davis (2016) discuss the use of peer mentors in an introduction-marketing course. Their results indicate that all of the participants, instructor, mentor and mentee, benefited from this relationship. The peer mentors appear to be volunteers and are using the mentoring to enhance soft skills and as a resume builder.

Smith (2008) states that one of the reasons for more peer mentoring in undergraduate curricula is larger class size dictated by less governmental support for higher education. Using peer mentors frees up the professors' time to devote to other required activities.

Blake and Mangiameli (2012) assess the impact of participating in co-curricular activities on retention. They conclude that participation in co-curricular activities throughout the university experience has a positive impact on retention and graduation.

Lee and Matusovich (2016) describe an extensive model for co-curricular support of undergraduate engineering students. As part of the their model they use peer mentoring relationships to support under represented student groups. The results of their research indicate the importance of co-curricular activities in pointing students toward academic success.

DISCUSSION

The literature concerning peer mentoring clearly shows that there is significant benefit for mentors, mentees and classroom instructors. Coupling peer mentoring with a structured co-curricular course in the mentor's major provides a mechanism that gives the mentor sufficient incentive to undertake the responsibility. The result will improve knowledge of the subject matter, professionalism, soft skills and job skills of the mentor. The process will improve the subject matter knowledge, retention to graduation and well-being of the mentee. The class instructor will benefit from tutoring help, time for other responsibilities outside of the classroom and better results for students.

The structured course in their major in peer mentoring will be particularly beneficial to business programs. The complexity of all business majors stems from both the analytical and creative processing that are required to be successful. Research has demonstrated that peer mentoring is beneficial in accounting and finance classes that are analytical and marketing classes that require creativity.

The popularity of business degrees and the lack of sufficient funding have caused class sizes to increase dramatically. Larger class size and more sections to teach have reduced the time faculty have to pursue necessary responsibilities outside of the classroom. This can lead to accreditation pressures. Job satisfaction may also be reduced. Peer mentoring classes give the instructor some relief from these issues.

It is often difficult for students to find sufficient time to pursue co-curricular activities. This is particularly true of students who are paying for their own education. The development of a structured major related peer mentoring class would reduce the time constraint required for participating in co-curricular activities. Peer mentors participation would benefit from involvement in these activities.

Engineering and other social sciences have experienced success in developing peer-mentoring classes that combine the co-curricular aspect with class credit for participating. Peer mentoring is just one of the activities that have been developed to enhance student participation in co-curricular activities. Business has demonstrated that the concept works for business classes. Providing a structured co-curricular class in peer mentoring would be a first step in the development of programs to allow students credit for co-curricular activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is shown that peer mentoring in business programs has positive impact on mentors, mentees and course instructors. The development of a major related peer mentoring class would promote involvement in peer mentoring. The structure of this class will require faculty and mentor to work closely to get full benefit form this proposition. Time spent mentoring students will be considered as part of the mentor's class time.

The class that the peer mentors take trains them for a deeper understanding of the subject matter to be tutored, how to provide emotional support for mentees, develop soft skills and how to provide non-judgmental feedback to mentees. Assuming that the class is the standard three-hour semester class, it is envisioned that the mentors meet for one class hour each week with the class instructor. Mentors then meet a minimum two class hours each week with mentees. Mentor and mentee would agree to the time and place of these meetings. Mentors may, as part of the class assignment, meet with individual or groups of mentees during the regularly scheduled class time. All of these aspects will benefit the mentors in their chosen field. In addition, it will enhance job opportunities by indicating the ability to teach and coach fellow employees.

CONCLUSION

This review demonstrates the benefit of creating a structured co-curricular major class for peer mentors in business programs. This class benefits the class instructor, the mentor and the mentee. The class instructor is freed up to pursue non-class related job requirements. The mentor receives major credit, enhances their knowledge of the subject matter, improves soft skills and demonstrates the ability to work with and teach others. The mentee increases subject knowledge and improves progress toward retention and graduation.

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