“A STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF 7TH CLASS STUDENTS IN SIRSA DISTRICT OF HARYANA STATE”

Prof. Dr Jai Parkash  
Principal, JCD (PG) College of Education, Sirsa

Dr. (Mrs) Sushma Rani  
Assistant Professor, JCD (PG) College of Education, Sirsa

ABSTRACT

Parental involvement is one of the aspects of the parent treatment pattern. In involvement, the parents help the child, guide him and care for him, so that he may not feel disheartened at a particular point of difficulty. Parents play a significant role for higher need, achievement of their children. For achieving objectives of the present study, we have used descriptive survey method. In this study a sample comprises 160 students (80 from urban area and 80 from rural area) studying in 7th standard. The sample has been taken from 10 schools of Sirsa District in Haryana State randomly. In this study we have used the parental involvement scale prepared by Dr. V. L. Chouhan and Mrs. G. G. Arora. Academic Achievement of Students was determined by noting the total score awarded by the final examination (of their previous class).

It was analyzed from this study that urban student’s parents get more parental involvement than the rural student’s parents. Academic achievement level in urban areas is higher than the students in rural area.

A significant relationship exists between academic achievement of students and parental involvement of parents in urban as well as rural area. But the relationship of parental involvement and academic achievement of urban area is much better than rural area. The parental involvement of urban area is better than rural area. In this study it was concluded that urban parents provide high parental involvement to their children because they provide better facilities for their children’s educational and further development. It is due to the advancement of education in urban areas that the students achieve high in exams. Teachers and schools play an important role in their academic achievement. On the other hand rural parents provide low parental involvement because of the lack of resources and their orthodoxies attitudes and its result is that their children show lower academic achievement.

Key Words: Parental Involvement, Academic Achievement, Rural Students, Urban Students
INTRODUCTION

Present time expects from the pupil to have high sensitivity, discrimination ability and superior excellence among students in this era of achievement race. This race is bound to have winners and losers in it. In this context every individual has an instinctive wish to achieve high academic achievement and represent himself as a winner of achievement race. The emphasis by both parents and society on high academic attainment of child and those who got it, would get recognition in a great extent by them. The entire treatment may have many individual traits. But their contents and directions are the same to give involvement to the child. It may be in the form of approvals or it may be in the form of asking the child to modify his behaviour. In case, it creates avoidance behaviour in the child that accounts to discouragement. Parental involvement is of great significance in developing psychological as well as academic behaviour of the child. Present day society is based on competition in which everyone has the tendency to perform as perfectly as possible. So here involvement and support of parents make him more confident and optimistic.

FACTORS AFFECTING PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

There are many factors which affect the parental involvement:

- **Social Status Of The Parents**
  
  If the social status of the parents is high in the society, their parental involvement will also be high. But the parents who have low social status, their parental involvement will be low.

- **Economic Status of Parents**
  
  Parents whose economic status is high, their parental involvement will also be high because they can provide better facilities for their children’s future development. The parents whose status is low also have low parental involvement. In some cases, it may be high but they lack economic sources.

- **Psychological Status of the Parents**
  
  Parents who are opening minded think that education is necessary for the development of child. They consider education is essential for better life and time should be given to the child for his development, they have high parental involvement. But the parents of orthodox attitude think that education is not necessary for the life and children should do work with them, have low parental involvement.

- **Educational Status of The Parents**
  
  Parents of high educational level will have high parental involvement because they know the importance of education as well as involvement. But the parents with low educational level will provide low parental involvement because they do not know the importance of education in life.

- **Urban And Rural Area**
Urban children will have high parental involvement because they have basic facilities for their proper development. Rural children will have low parental involvement because of lack of facilities. But in some cases it may be high because today farmer families also want to give education to their children and provide facilities for the development.

- **Home Environment**

Family plays an important role in educational and vocational progress of the children. Three types of parental attitude; acceptance, concentration and avoidance attitude which parents express towards their sons, daughters, develop certain attitude towards the home environment. The parental attitude in the early stage of life plays a very significant role in the development process of individual’s behaviour. Families differ in how parents pace their children. Whether they advise, impose or command. Parental acceptance is characterized by their keen interest in love for the child. The nature of parental stimulation, its intensity, frequency and diversity express their aims and objective of their care and authority. Thus parent child relationship plays a significant role in the harmonious development of the child.

- **Emotional Factors**

Home is the next to paradise for anybody. Everybody feels comfortable and at ease in the nest of love and affection. But if daily life in home is characterized by anxieties quarrels or insecurity, if parental attitude are too authoritative or dominant, children will not be able to develop their capabilities, confidence and talents.

**TYPES OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT**

There can be two types of parental involvement, first occur within the home as following:

* Setting high expectations
* Monitoring home work
* Limiting television viewing or outside work
* Knowing the child’s friends.
* Discussing school events with children
* Valuing and talking about education
* Showing respect for teachers and all school staff.
* The second type of involvement is the physical presence of parents in school. This may range from:
  * Occasional attendance at a parent teacher conference.
  * Regular participation in the school events.
  * On going participation in school activities.
NEED OF THE STUDY

The role of parental involvement in the development of child has a great importance in the modern study. The findings of the study are expected to be helpful in providing guidelines on the importance of parental involvement in the development of child. The guidelines to the teachers and parents in the study are also helpful. It influences on the academic achievement of performance of the children. Since the present study aim at finding the nature of relationship between parental involvement and academic achievement of 7th class students. It would be great interest to them check up their involvement process and to help them in their academic excellence.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of study is stated as “A Study on Relationship of Parental Involvement and Academic Achievement of 7th Class Students in Sirsa District of Haryana State”.

The study mainly aims and has objective to give the reader a dip into the ocean of various Parents involvement towards their children. It varies from person to person and stresses the need for improvement where required. Indian society is such where there is amalgam of caste and creed and also the status. The parents of low status will have keen interest in the upbringing for their kids. To sum up we can say that parental involvement affects a lot on child’s academic standard.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE TERM USED

Parental Involvement

Parental involvement is described in child development literature as “The degree to which a parent is committed to his or her involvement as parent to foster optimal child development”.

Parental involvement refers to the treatment originating from parents towards the child with a view to enhance the possibilities of the future occurrence of good behaviour by care, concern, approval and guidance.

Academic achievement

Academic achievement may be defined as an assessment of knowledge, understanding in a separate subject or group of subjects. Thus academic achievements mean the score of a student in a particular class examination.

Adolescents

Hurlock (1980) divided the period of adolescence in three stages

* Pre adolescence 10-12 years
* Early adolescence 13-16 years
* Late adolescence 17-21 years
7th Standard children are in Preadolescence age. Preadolescence is the span of years during which boys and girls move from childhood to adulthood mentally, emotionally, socially and physically. In this age parents play an important role in moulding their children’s character, personality, career and advancement in education.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. To study the relationship between parental involvement of parents and academic achievement of students of urban area.
2. To study the relationship between parental involvement of parents and academic achievement of students of rural area.
3. To find out the significant difference of parental involvement of parents of urban and rural areas.
4. To find out the significant difference of academic achievement of students of urban and rural areas.

**HYPOTHESES**

To following hypotheses have been formulated in the context of present study

1. There is positive co-relationship between the parental involvement of parents and academic achievement of students of urban areas.
2. There is positive relationship between the parental involvement of parents and academic achievement of students of rural areas.
3. There is no significant difference between parental involvement of parents of urban and rural areas.
4. There is no significant difference between academic achievements of students of urban and rural areas.

**DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

Keeping in view the limitation of time and resource, the investigator constrained to delimit the study as under:

1. The sample has been taken from Sirsa District only.
2. The only one variable parental involvement has been used in this study.
3. The only 7th grade students have been selected for this study.
4. 160 students of class 7th were delimited on sample size.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In the present study investigator employed descriptive survey method to find out Effect of Parental Involvement of Academic Achievement of 7th Class Students in Sirsa District in Haryana State.
SAMPLE

The sample of study comprises 160 students (80 from urban area and 80 from rural area) studying in 7th standard. The sample has been taken from 10 schools of Sirsa District randomly. Academic Achievement of Students was determined by noting the total score awarded by the final examination (of their previous class).

TOOLS USED

In this study researcher used the parental involvement scale. This parental involvement scale is prepared by Dr. V. L. Chouhan and Mrs. G. G. Arora.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED:

The investigator used the following statistical methods for the analysis and interpretation of data.

1. **Mean**

   \[ \text{Mean} = \frac{\sum fx}{N} \]

   Where \( \sum fx \) stand for sum of scores of the group

   N stands for the numbers of students in group.

2. **Standard Deviation**

   \[ \text{S.D.} = \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum d^2}{N}} \]

3. **‘t’ Value**

   ‘t’ value was used to find out the significant difference between the means

   \[ t = \frac{M1 - M2}{\text{SED} (\sigma D)} \]

   Where:

   \[ \text{SED} (\sigma D) = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}} \]

   Standard error of difference between two means is denoted by \( D \) where

   M1 = Mean of group 1st

   M2 = Mean of group 2nd

   N1 = No. of cases in 1st sample.

   N2 = No. of cases in 2nd sample.

   \( \sigma_1 \) = Standard deviation of 1st sample.

   \( \sigma_2 \) = Standard deviation of 2nd sample.

4. **Pearson’s product moment correlation.**
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

“Analysis of data means categorizing order, manipulating and summarizing the data to obtain answer research data into intelligible and interpretable form so that the relation of research problem can be studied and tested. Analysis of data can be done on the basis of hypothesis set”.

“The process of interpretation is essentially the stating what the result show? What do they mean, is the answer of original problem? Data must be entered to become a part of interpretation of results.” Interpretation has to be done carefully and logically by examining the results obtained after analysis, keeping in view the limitation of the tools selected and used in the study.

After conducting the parental involvement scale and scores of academic achievement of students, investigator gets the raw scores.

The statistical data to check the hypotheses are given in the following tables:

**TABLE 1.1: TABLE SHOWING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF URBAN STUDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Parental Involvement and Academic Achievement</td>
<td>0.8714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table 1.1 shows that the correlation between parental involvement and Academic Achievement of Urban Students of 7th is found to be 0.8714. It implies that there is highly positive relationship between parental involvement and academic achievement.

**TABLE 1.2: TABLE SHOWING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL STUDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Parental Involvement and Academic Achievement</td>
<td>0.7416</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table 1.2 shows that the correlation between parental involvement and Academic Achievement of Rural Students of 7th grade is found to be 0.07416. It implies that there is highly positive relationship between parental involvement and academic achievement.

**TABLE 1.3: TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT OF URBAN AND RURAL STUDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>‘ t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>8.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level of Significance at 0.05 = 1.99 and at 0.01 = 2.65

In this table 1.3 the mean score of urban students is 94 and that of rural students is 85 and obtained calculated difference between means of urban and rural students is 8.24. It shows that
urban students got more involvement from their parent’s side than rural students. The standard deviation of urban students is 5.60 that of rural students are 3.55. The obtained ‘t’ value 9.09 for df 158 and table value at 0.05 is 1.99 and 0.01 level is 2.64, which is less than the obtained value. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected at both levels and it shows that there is involvement of urban and rural students.

**TABLE 1.4: TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF URBAN AND RURAL STUDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>‘t’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>62.00</td>
<td>5.41</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>6.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>55.00</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level of Significance at 0.05 = 1.99 and at 0.01 = 2.65

In this table 1.4 the mean score of urban students is 62.00 and that of rural students is 55.00 and obtained calculate ‘t’ value is 6.38. It reveals that in case of academic achievement urban students shows better result than the rural students. The standard deviation of urban students is 5.41 that of rural students are 4.12. The obtained t value is 6.38 for df 158 and table value at 0.05 is 1.99 and 0.01 level is 2.64, which is less than the obtained value. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected at both levels and it shows that there is involvement of urban and rural students.

**MAIN FINDINGS**

1. There is positive co relationship between academic achievement of students and parental involvement of parents of urban areas students.

2. There is positive co-relationship between academic achievement of students and parental involvement of parents of rural areas students.

3. There is significant difference in the academic achievements of students of urban and rural area. It may be because of urban areas students have better facilities of achieve high score.

4. There is significant difference in parental involvement of parents of urban and rural area students. Parents belonging to rural communities have less parental involvement in comparison to parents who are located in urban areas.

**CONCLUSION**

From the above discussion and findings of the present investigation, we come to conclusion that urban student’s parents get more parental involvement than the rural student’s parents. Academic achievement level in urban areas is higher than the rural areas students. A significant relationship exists between academic achievement of students and parental involvement of parents in urban as well as rural area. But the relationship of parental involvement
and academic achievement of urban area is much better than rural area. The parental involvement of urban area is better than rural area.

Thus at last we conclude that urban parents provide high parental involvement to their children because they provide better facilities for their children’s educational and further development. It is due to the advancement of education in urban areas that the students achieve high scores in exams. Teachers and schools play an important role in their academic achievement. On the other hand rural parents provide low parental involvement because of the lack of resources and their orthodoxies attitudes and its result is that their children show lower academic achievement.

**IMPLICATIONS OF STUDY**

On the basis of the conclusion drawn in the present investigation the following implications emerge:

1. Parents should pay special attention to provide healthy atmosphere in the home.
2. Parents should provide all the facilities for the educational and psychological development of the child.
3. Parents should give times to their children for the study. They should encourage them to perform better in their studies.
4. Parents should praise their children when they perform better in their studies.
5. Parents should encourage their children to give up their bad habits to lead them on the right paths.
6. Parents should helps and take interest in their children’s study.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY**

1. A comparative study of parental involvement of urban and rural girls in relation to their academic achievement.
2. This study can be conducted in colleges and other educational Institute.
3. This study can be conducted on a greater sample with these variables.
4. A comparative study of parental involvement of arts, commerce and science students can be undertaken.
5. A comparative study of the parental involvement of boys and girls of rural area can be conducted.
6. A comparative study of parental involvement of boys and girls of urban area can be conducted.
7. A comparative study can be conducted on different states.
8. A comparative study of parental involvement of high and low achievement can be done.
REFERENCES

Aggarwal (1986) conducted a study on “Effect of parental involvement upon the educational development of the students”.

Aggarwal (1994), “A study of achievement motivation of senior secondary students in relation to their academic achievement”


Ahluwalia (1985) conducted “A study of academic achievements”

Alfred (1990) “Performed a study on the “Students perceptions and attitude towards parental involvement in academic home work and its relationship to academic achievement”

Addington (2007) “Studied effect of parental involvement of mathematic achievement at 8th, 10th and 12th grades”

Antosca (1997) Studied “Effect of student’s perception of parental involvement on student achievement”.

Anuradha and Bharti (2001) conducted a study on “T.V. viewing and children’s academic achievement with references to punishment exercised by parents”

Christenson (1993) “Reviewed research finding pertaining to family influence on student’s achievement”

Doretha (1990) conducted a comparative study to investigate the “Relationship between parental involvement in reading and reading achievement of 5th grade students.”

Garg (1986) while studying the “Children perception of parental disciplinary practices and its relation to the development of personality, need, moral judgement and problem solving ability”

Hickman (1995) investigated “Dimension of parents reported involvement with child’s education.”


Jabeen (1998) “Muslim women’s education and their parents attitude”


Mohammad Latif (2017): Relationship between Parental Involvement and student’s Academic Achievement at Primary School Level

Menezes (1978) in his study “Interpersonal communication between parents & Adolescent as related to Adjustment in Adolescents”

Promila and Dilseed (2012) a study of “Parent child interaction and parental restrictions on T.V. viewing among children”
Ramia (1990) conducted “A relation study of parental encouragement and academic achievement of standard X students in Davakotti Educational District.”

Rawal (1989) conducted a study on the “Academic achievement and attitude towards authority of emotionally disturbed adolescent in relation to their home school environment.”


Sangwan and Seela (2012) conducted the study “Adolescent perception of parental attitude.”

Vijaylakshmi (1991) found the “Relationship between self-concept and personality adjustment of family reared and institution-reared children.”

Zellars (1993) “Studied the effect of family math and parental involvement program on student’s cognitive and affective behaviour and parental attitude towards education.”