

“A STUDY OF PARENTAL SUPPORT AMONG 9TH CLASS STUDENTS IN MEWAT DISTRICT OF HARYANA STATE”

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ABSTRACT

Parental support is an important influence on children's academic performance in response to numerous studies that have demonstrated this connection. Present study aim is to study of parental support among 9th class students in Mewat district of Haryana State. For the present study a sample comprises 80 students (40 from urban area and 40 from rural area schools students studying in 9th standard. The sample has been taken from schools of Mewat District randomly and descriptive survey method was used . In the present study results shows that the mean vale of parental support of students of urban area is greater than parental support of students of rural area, therefore it is analyzed that the parental support of students of urban area as compare to parental support of students of rural area is more. It is finally concluded that the parental support of urban area have more parental support than of parents of rural areas. The mean value of parental support students of male rural area is greater than parental support of female students belonging to rural area therefore it is analyzed that the parental support of male rural area is higher than parental support of female rural area students. The mean value of parental support students of male urban area is similar as parental support of female students belonging to urban area therefore it is analyzed that the parental support of male and female urban area is similar.

Key Words: Parental Support , Rural , Urban , Secondary schools students

LINTRODUCTION

Several broad initiatives have been developed through academic and government policy to increase parental support as part of an overall strategy to improve academic performance. Many individual schools and district have also responded to the national movement to develop and strengthen strategies to involve parents in their children's education.

Both parental support and children's academic performance have been operationalized and measured in numerous ways. Parental support has been defined as participation in school meeting and events, communication between school and home support it parent-teacher. Organization and school activities,

supervision and help with home work, reading or other educational activities at home and planning for the future academic performance has been measured through standardized. Tests, grades and teacher reports.

Parental support is of great significance in developing psychological as well as academic behaviour of the child. in today's competitive world where everyone tries to excel not only in academics but in all the fields, parents works as ladder to support their child to have multi dimensional personality. The present is the time of achievement race'. This race is bound to have winner and loser in it. In this context every individual has a great desire to achieve high academic achievement and represent himself as a winner of achievement race. The contribution of parents and society on high academic attainment of child and those who got it, would get recognition in a great extent by them. Each individual differ from one another because of instinctive ability generally his instinctive ability to become a winner is omnipresent in each individual of the society. Academic achievement differs from pupil to pupil in spite of their efforts and facilities, and this fact is baffling the educator and psychologist i.e. why do some educationists success in school and others of not? To answer this question psychologists suggests, these energy beside the initiative ability which alter academic achievement of students. They term as support.

The amount of parents interest, support is obviously a crucial factor in the child's progress. Psychologist, educators and sociologists all agree that the family has the most significant influence on the development of the child. Now parents know where their child needs guidance and co-operation. It may be academic or in his personal life. The support of parents in today's education system bears fruit in bringing about the best citizen. So parents should keep a tract of the child's progress in the school through their reports and often contacting with teachers. When children are aware that their parents are taking interest in their studies, it is quite possible that they would also be more concerned for their education and would also not play tricks with their parents. Some recent studies have shown that support is related to the educational plans of the students and is considered as a critical factor in the child's development.

Today's parents want their children to be at the top position. Sometimes they expect their children to score high in all those fields where they could not excel. Often setting the high goals brings about discouragement, both in child and in the parents when goals are beyond normal expectations.

Bron Frenbrener found, "Children from achievement oriented homes excel in planning and performance but they are also more sense domineering, aggressive and cruel.". These unrealistic expectation can lead to defeatism inevitability, it can create problem for the child. If the child is intelligent or talented to achieve a measure of success, he may find a precautions satisfaction in feeling admiration at home. But he can rarely relax, because of fear of losing approval. IT may lead to frustration or inferiority. In development of the child parents support, condition and treatment given by them play an important role and for the adolescent students academic achievement is a primary factor of personality development.

If so happens sometimes that parents pressurize their children to achieve more than their capability. Such pressures are subtle. Father gives the general impression that his achievement in school was much higher than it actually was Mother is excited by good grades and passively acceptant of average grades the rewards for success are great and the disappointment of failure extreme.

II.FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR PARENTAL SUPPORT

There are many factors which affect the parental support.

1. Socio-Economic Status of The Parents:-

Parents of different socioeconomic groups have different ideas regarding schooling of their children. As the child enters the school, middle and upper class parents tend to value schooling for the education both academic and social that it provides. On the other hand, parents of lower socioeconomic groups have traditionally considered school is must for vocational success, due to the skills provided and the qualifications attained. Whereas, the parents of very lower socioeconomic status have emphasized the value of school to some extent because they have expected the school to be of some use of their children. The social status of the parents as well as education is correlated. If their parental support will also be high so does their status because they want their children should also get high position in the society? But the parents who have low status their parental support will be low.

Similarly parents whose economic status is high their parental support will also be high because they can provide better facilities for their children's future progress and development. The parent whose economic status is low also has low parental support in some case, it may be high but they lack economic sources.

2. Psychological Status of the Parents:-

Psychological status of parents also has great affect on the parental support of the child. Open minded parents 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. But the parents of orthodox have the view that education is not must for the life.

3. Educational Status of the Parents:-

Education change the outlook of a person and also broadens their mind. Thus educational status of the parent also affects the parental support of the child. Parents of higher education level have higher parental support because they know the importance of education as well as support. But the parents with low educational level will remain narrow minded and will provide low parental support of education in life.

4. Urban and Rural Area:-

Urban and Rural area also affect the parental support of child society plays an important role in up bringing a child. Urban children have high parental support because they have basic facilities for their development. Rural children have low parental support 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 car for development. The Govt's decision of providing free primary education has also affected it.

5. Home Environment:-

Family plays an important role in educational and vocational progress of the children. Parental attitude are of three types and avoidance attitude which type; Acceptance, concentration parents expresses towards their sons/daughters and makes the home environment calm, soothing and conenial. The parental attitude in the early stage of life plays a very significant role in the permanent process of individuals behaviour. One family differ

from others 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 support, its intensity, frequency and diversity express their aims and objective of their care and authority. Thus parent and child relationship and mutual co-operation plays a significant role in the harmonious development of child.

6. Emotional Factors:-

Home is the next to paradise for anybody. "East or West home is the best". Everybody feels comfortable at ease in the nest of love and affection. Home is made by love, emotions, feeling, and support, satisfaction, security etc., which are provided by parents only children are developed according to their parental attitude. As a bud to become flower needs water, air, soil and care. In the same way developing child requires acceptance, affiliation and care from parents for proper nourishment. It is the emotional support of the parents that encourage the child to do things comfortably. At the initial stage of development help and over concentration by parents can help positively. But in the case of neglected parents child remain emotionally starved and it can show personality disturbances. Thus it also effect academic achievement.

7. Be a role model for learning

In the early years, parents are their children's first teachers - exploring nature, reading together, cooking together, and counting together. When a young child begins formal school, the parent's job is to show him how school can extend the learning you began together at home, and how exciting and meaningful this learning can be. As Preschoolers grow into school age kids, parents become their children's learning coaches. Although a parent's role in their children's learning evolves as kids grow, one thing remains constant: we are our children's learning models. Our attitudes about education can inspire theirs and show them how to take charge of their own educational journey.

III.NEED OF THE STUDY

The role of parental support 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 support in the development of child. The guidelines to the teachers and parents in the study are also helpful. Since, the present study aim to find out the differences in parental support among the urban and rural area schools students. The study mainly aims and has objective to give the reader a dip into the ocean of various parents support and attitude 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 have keen interest in the upbringing for their kids. To sum up we can say that may be there is a difference in the parental support of rural and urban school students.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A STUDY OF PARENTAL SUPPORT AMONG 9TH CLASS STUDENTS IN MEWAT DISTRICT OF HARYANA STATE

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE TERM USED

Parental support

Parental Support is described in child development literature as "The degree to which a parent is committed to his or her as parent to foster optimal child development". Parental support 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.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the differences of parental support of rural and urban area schools students?
- What are the significant differences of parental support of rural area male and female schools students ?
- What are the significant differences of parental support of urban area male and female schools students?

OBJECTIVES

- To study and compare the parental support of rural and urban area schools students.
- To study and compare the parental support of rural area male and female schools students.
- To study and compare the parental support of urban area male and female schools students.

HYPOTHESES

- There is no significant difference of parental support of rural and urban area schools students.
- There is no significant difference of parental support of rural area male and female schools students.
- There is no significant difference of parental support of urban area male and female schools students.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

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

- The sample has been taken from Mewat district only.
- Only one variables Parental Support was used in this research.
- Only 9th grade students were selected for this research.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the present study the researcher has employed descriptive survey method to find out the differences if any, in parental support of parents of urban or rural schools students.

POPULATION

Students studying in the Senior Secondary Schools of Mewat District constitute the population.

SAMPLE

The sample of study comprises 80 students (40 from urban area and 40 from rural area schools students studying in 9th standard. The sample has been taken from schools of Mewat randomly.

S.N	Name of the School	No. of the Students
1.	Sr. Sec. School Punhna	20
2.	Sr. Sec. School, FP Jhirka	20
3.	Sr. Sec. School, Nagina	20
4.	Sr. Sec. Girls School, Nagina	20

TOOL USED

In this research "Parental Support Scale authored by Shobha Nandwana & Dr. Nimmi Asawa was used.

The score range of the above scale is 37-111.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

After scoring the data obtained from Parental Support Questionnaire, it was analyzed with some statistical techniques. To fulfill the objectives of study Mean, S.D. and 't' test were used. The used formula follows ahead

Mean

$$X = \frac{\sum fx}{N}$$

Where $\sum fX$ = stands for sum of the scores of the group

N= stands for the number of students in group.

STANDARD DEVIATION =

$$S.D. = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{\sum d^2}{N}}$$

C.R. Value

Critical ratio (C.R.) was used to find out the significant difference between the means C.R. is used when the sample contains above 30 items.

$$C.R. = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_D (\sigma D)}$$

$$SE_D (\sigma_D) = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}$$

Standard error of differences S.E_D

S.E_D. = standard error of difference of mean of sample II & I.

σ₁= standard deviation of sample I

σ₂ = standard deviation of sample II

N₁= number of students in sample I

N₂ = number of students in sample II

C.R. = $\frac{M_1 - M_2}{S.E_D}$

S.E_D

CR = Critical ratio

M₁ = Mean of sample I

M₂ = Mean of sample II

S.E_D = Standard error of difference between means of sample I and sample II.

IV. ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION OF DATA

After conducting of parental support scale (PIS), investigator gets the raw scores. (The raw scores are given in appendix).

The statistical data for different categories are given in the following table :

Hypothesis No. 1 : There is no significant difference of parental support of rural and urban area schools students.

Table 1.1

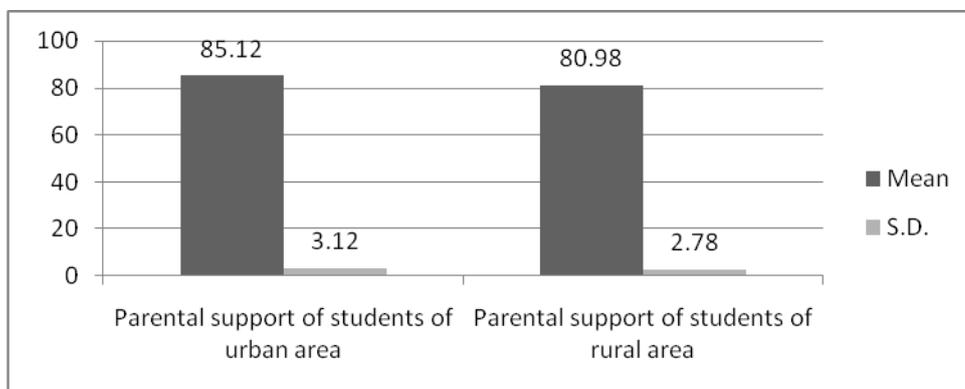
Mean, S.D & 't' value of parental support of students of rural & urban areas.

Variable	N	M	S.D	Df	't' Value	level of significance
Parental support of students of urban area	40	85.12	3.12	78	6.27	Significant at both levels i.e. .05, & .01
Parental support of students of rural area	40	80.98	2.78			

$df = 78$.05 = 1.98 .01 = 2.63

Interpretation - The mean & S.D. values of Parental support of students of urban & rural area is 85.12 & 80.98 and 3.12 & 2.78 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 6.27 which is more than standard table value at .05 level of significance which is 1.98 & at .01 level of significance which is 2.63. Therefore the hypothesis No. I is rejected. The mean vale of parental support of students of urban area is greater than parental support of students of rural area, therefore it is analyzed that the parental support of students of urban area as compare to parental support of students of rural area is more. It is finally concluded that the parental support of urban area have more parental support than of parents of rural areas.

Graph 1.1



Hypothesis No. 2 There is no significant difference of parental support of rural area male and female schools students.

Table 1.2

Mean, S.D. & 't' value of parental support of rural area male and female schools students.

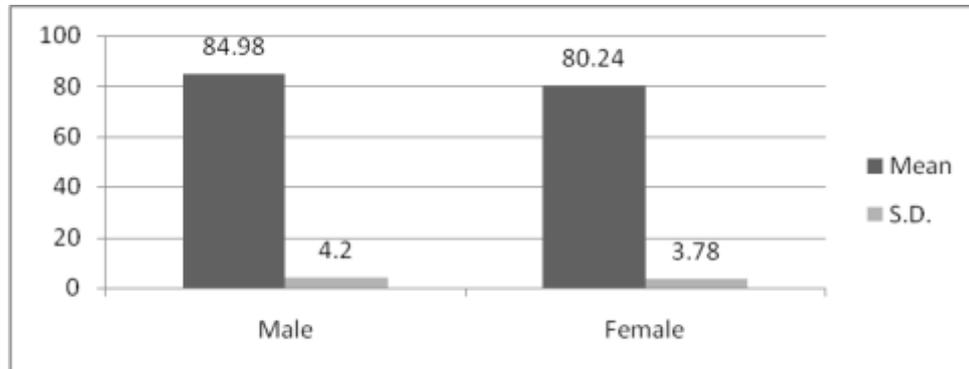
Variable	N	M	S.D	df	't' Value	level of significance
Male	40	84.98	4.20	78	5.30	Significant at both levels i.e. .05, & .01
Female	40	80.24	3.78			

$df = 78$.05 = 1.98 .01 = 2.63

Interpretation 2 – The mean & S.D. values of parental support of students of rural male and female students is 84.98 & 80.24 and 4.20 & 3.78 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 5.30 which is more than standard table value at .05 level of significant which is 1.98 & at .01 level of significance which is 2.63 therefore the hypothesis No. 2 is rejected. The mean value of parental support students of male rural area is greater than parental support of female students belonging to rural area therefore it is analyzed that the parental support of

male rural area is higher than parental support of female rural area students. It is finally concluded that rural area male students have more parental support than female students of belonging to rural area.

Graph 1.2



Hypothesis No. 3 There is no significant difference of parental support of urban area male and female school students.

Table 1.3

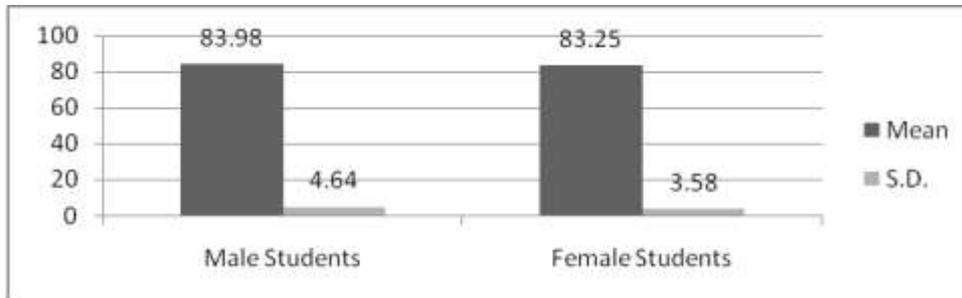
Mean, S.D. & 't' value of parental support of urban area male and female school students.

Variables	N	Mean	S.D	't' value	Level of Significance
Male Students	40	83.98	4.64	0.79	Significance relationship at 0.01 and 0.05 levels
Female Students	40	83.25	3.58		

df = 78 .05 = 1.98 .01 = 2.63

Interpretation 3 – The mean & S.D. values of parental support of students of urban male and female students is 83.98 & 83.25 and 4.64 & 3.58 respectively. The calculated 't' value is .79 which is less than standard table value at .05 level of significant which is 1.98 & at .01 level of significance which is 2.63 therefore the hypothesis No. 3 is accepted. The mean value of parental support students of male urban area is similar as parental support of female students belonging to urban area therefore it is analyzed that the parental support of male and female urban area is similar.

Graph 1.3



MAJOR FINDINGS

- The mean & S.D. values of Parental support of students of urban & rural area is 85.12 & 80.98 and 3.12 & 2.78 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 6.27 which is more than standard table value at .05 level of significance which is 1.98 & at .01 level of significance which is 1.98 & at .01 level of significance, which is 2.63. Therefore the hypothesis No. 1 is rejected. The mean vale of parental support of students of urban area is greater than parental support of students of rural area, therefore it is analyzed that the parental support of students of urban area as compare to parental support of students of rural area is more. It is finally concluded that the parental support of urban area have more parental support than of parents of rural areas.
- The mean & S.D. values of parental support of students of rural male and female students is 84.98 & 80.24 and 4.20 & 3.78 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 5.30 which is more than standard table value at .05 level of significant which is 1.98 & at .01 level of significance which is 2.63 therefore the hypothesis No. 2 is rejected. The mean value of parental support students of male rural area is greater than parental support of female students belonging to rural area therefore it is analyzed that the parental support of male rural area is higher than parental support of female rural area students. It is finally concluded that rural area male students have more parental support than female students of belonging to rural area.
- The mean & S.D. values of parental support of students of urban male and female students is 83.98 & 83.25 and 4.64 & 3.58 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 0.79 which is less than standard table value at .05 level of significant which is 1.98 & at .01 level of significance which is 2.63 therefore the hypothesis No. 3 is accepted. The mean value of parental support students of male urban area is similar as parental support of female students belonging to urban area therefore it is analyzed that the parental support of male and female urban area is similar.

V. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS :

In this research, it is found that at the present era girls student need more parental support as compared to boys students. The time has been changed and parents change their thinking towards girls education. Our study shows that there is difference of parents supports for boys and girls students. Parents are more supported for boys in

their educational and sports and other field in life. It is also found that urban parents are more supported for their children than rural area parents. Rural parents need more awareness and they need to understand that their children specially their girls children need more parental support for success in their life.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- In this research researcher have selected students from urban & rural area schools, it is advised to take more students in further research.
- Researcher have selected the rural & urban secondary schools of Mewat district, it is advised to take another district for further study.
- Researcher have selected one variable i.e. parental support scale, it is advised to take another scale.
- Researcher have used statistical techniques Mean, S.D. & 't' test and it is suggested for further research work that correlation, ANOVA, ANCOVA could be taken.
- Researcher have selected the sample from Secondary School, it is advised to take sample from colleges, Universities & professional institutes.

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