



Analysing The Impact of Parental Participation in Education in India

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: This research is about the analysis of the internal relationship of children's education and the contribution of parents for that. The researcher has introduced all the things of the research and research topic at the introductory part of this study.

Aim: The study aims to discover the effect of parental contribution for the educational development of children

Literature review: This explains the effect of parents' culture on the children and the learning habits of children. This includes theory to analysing the best factors behind this research.

Methodology: This section includes all the methods followed by the researcher. This includes the primary methods of data collection and quantitative analysis.

Findings: This chapter includes the statistical tables and calculations for the analysis of the research topic. This is the most important chapter as this explains all the calculative parts of the research.

Discussion: This discusses about all the things that has been mentioned in the research. The parent's contribution behind educational development and the effect of parents have been focussed.

Conclusion: This research's analysis has emphasized the sacrifice of Indian parents for the development of their children. This is vital research to understand the value of parents.

I. INTRODUCTION

Parental participation is most important for the development of students as the parents guide their children in the development of their future. This research is about to know parental participation in India for the development of their child. The importance of this research is really important for analysing the level of sacrifices Indian parents

done for the development of their future. Indian parents think that the students are the actual future of the country and they guided their children the increases their opportunities of them.

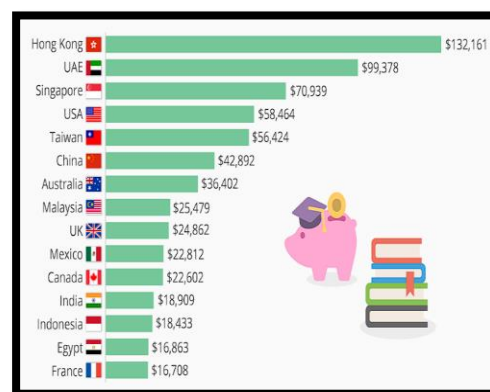


Figure 1: Expenditures of parents of different countries



(Source: Statista, 2017)

This research has prepared to analyse the importance of parents' participation in the development of children's carrier. According to the views of Ceka & Murati (2016), parents of all children tried to provide the best possible features and facilities to their children. This increases the opportunity as well as the mental stability of the children. Educational development is mandatory for increasing the scope of development in the future. This enhances the process of HR in the country. Based on the views of Đurišić & Bunijevac (2017), the development of children is dependent on the parents and the learning opportunities. This means the opportunity of learning is the main thing provided by parents in India. Hongkong has invested the maximum among the educated countries for education and the amount is 132161 US Dollars (statists, 2017).

The research aims to know the impact of parental participation on the educational growth of children.

II. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

RO1: To know the importance of parents for the development of children

RO2: To analyse the satisfaction of parents with the educational development of their children

RO3: To analyse the challenges faced by the parents and children for gaining success in the life

RO4: To suggest the best ways to increase the educational development of the children

III. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

RQ 1: What is the contribution of Indian parents to the educational development of their children?

RQ 2: What are the challenges faced by the parents for the development of children?

RQ: What is the main ideology behind the development of children?

RQ: How the educational development impact the development of the future?

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of parental participation for the educational development

Parental participation is very much essential for increasing the scope of life of children. According to the views of Mbiti (2016), the parents are the most important person of the children as they played a vital role in increasing the level of satisfaction of their children. Parents search for the best possible opportunities for the development of the education of their children. They earn for the education development of their children. Based on the views of Bubb & Jones (2020), the responsibility of the parents increases the thinking capability of the children from the initial stage of growth. The characteristics of children are highly developed based on the learning from the parents. They provide basic knowledge to their child such as the knowledge of good behaviour, basic things of life, and so on. On the other hand, Dotti Sani & Treas (2016) argued that the learning habits of children also belong to the habits of parents and for this, the parents need to guide their children from the initial time to enhancing their life with lots of positivity.

Challenges faced by Indian parents for the development of their child

India is a developing country and the people belong to the average income group. The people of India have many emotions with their children and they tried their best to help their children for progressing in life. According to the views, of Hermino & Arifin (2020), parents teach the ideal things to their children and saved them from the ways of exploitation. The enhancement of life does not mean educational development but it also includes the development of characteristics, behaviour nature, handling capability of critical situations and so on. Based on the views of Lu et al. (2015), parents face so many critical challenges regarding the development of their children. The problem may occur basically from the sides of income and the management of financial sources for providing the education system from the developed schools and education centres. On the other hand, Boonk et al. (2018) argued that the problem of life also played a role as a barrier to the development of students. The most important things that affect the study of children



are lack of financial resources parents, lack of proper knowledge of parents, lack of mental support and so on. All these factors are connected and responsible for the backwardness of children.

Effect of educational development on the Life of Children

Educational development enhances the number of income opportunities for children as well as increases the other correlated manners of them. According to the views, of Cavendish & Connor (2018), the importance of education is high for the development of thinking capability. The development of a child is highly affected by the culture of parents, their educational knowledge, the surrounding environment of development, the educational status of the place and so on. Based on the views of Boonk et al. (2018), higher education developed job opportunities for students and this increases the opportunity of life to be successful. The educational status of India has increased from the earlier stages of its development. In recent times parents become more conscious about the development of their children. On the other hand, Bubb & Jones (2020), argued that the new stream has originated from time to time according to the need to market its causes to channelise the students in different streams. The new streams of study increase the interest in learning of students as well as develop the scope of success.

Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

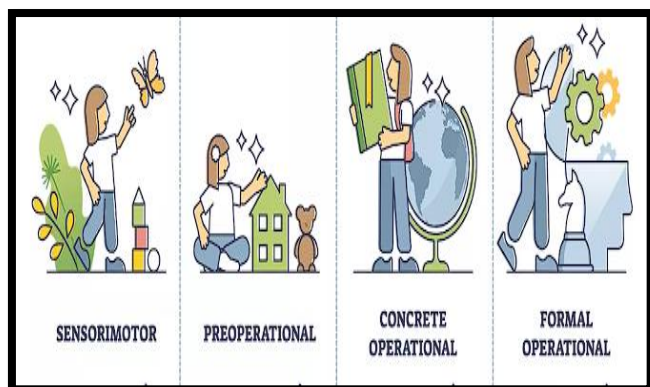


Figure 2: Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

(Source: Inspired by Ghazi & Ullah, 2015)

This theory is about the development of children and discusses several stages of development of them. As per the views of Ghazi & Ullah (2015), the children learned all the things based on observation and this theory divided the four types of age according to age. This theory has analysed the development of children separately according to increasing age. On the other hand, Ghazi, Ullah & Jan (2016) argued that this suggests that parents develop better ways to promote different learning techniques. This theory is really helpful to channelise the developmental process of children in different stages of development.

V. METHODOLOGY

The researcher has used primary methods to collect the data from the different respondents to know about the sacrifice of parents. According to the views of de Melo et al. (2015), the primary survey improves the quality of the work as well as increases the information. Quantitative analysis has been used for the measurement of collected data as this is able to analyse all the collected data. Quantitative analysis includes the processes of statistical and numerical calculation to increase the preciseness of the research work (Benoit et al. 2018). This increases the confidence level of all researchers who preferred to complete the research.

VI. FINDINGS

Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1

H1: Parents support the educational development of a child

H0: Comparatively less support from parents for the study

Hypothesis 2

H1: Educational development has more priority than the other things

H0: The priority of other things in life than the educational development

Hypothesis 3

H1: The development of more scope for the enhancement of Study In India

H0: Lack of proper scope for choosing new streams for the development of students.



Demography related data

Age

Table 1: Age Analysis

What is your age?				
	Frequency	Per cent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	18-30	25	38.5	38.5
	30-40	25	38.5	76.9
Valid	40-50	10	15.4	92.3
	50-60	5	7.7	100.0
Total	65	100.0	100.0	

(Source: SPSS)

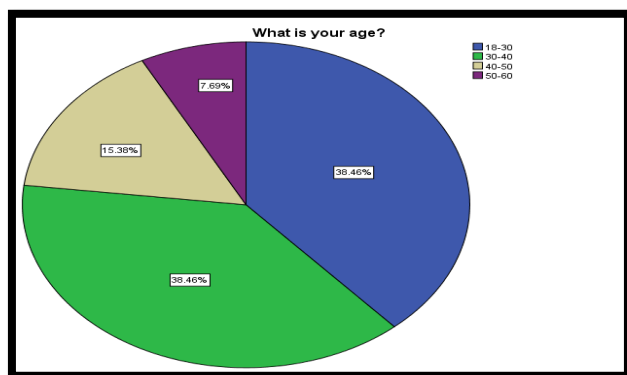


Figure 3: Age analysis

(Source: SPSS)

There are 38.46% of respondents from the age of 18 to 30 and 30 to 40. The 15.38% of respondents belong from the age of 40 to 50.

Gender related data

Table 2: Gender Analysis

What is your gender?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Female	20	30.8	30.8
Valid	Male	40	61.5	92.3
	Others	5	7.7	100.0
Total	65	100.0	100.0	

(Source: SPSS)

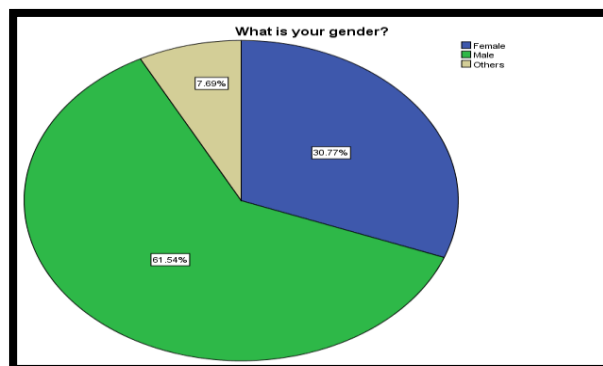


Figure 4: Analysis of gender

(Source: SPSS)

The 61.54% of the respondents are male and 30.77% of respondents are female and 7.69% belong from others.

Status Analysis

Table 3: Status Analysis

What is your status?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Married	20	30.8	30.8
Valid	Single	45	69.2	100.0
Total	65	100.0	100.0	

(Source: SPSS)

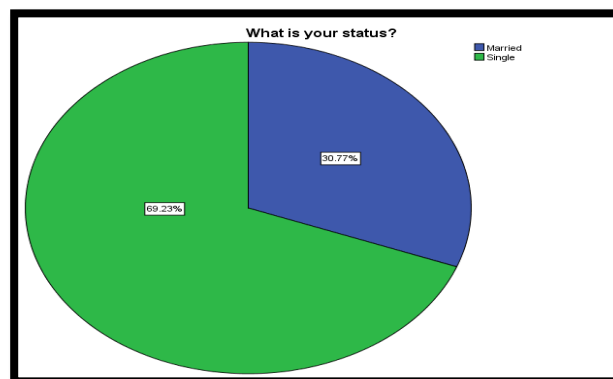


Figure 5: Status analysis

(Source: SPSS)



Hypothesis 1

Table 4: Regression and Hypothesis 1

Model Summary ^b										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.822 ^a	.675	.670	.84515	.675	130.846	1	63	.000	2.633

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	93.462	1	93.462	130.846	.000 ^b
Residual	45.000	63	.714		
Total	138.462	64			

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.000	.192		5.196	.000
	IV1	.375	.033	.822	11.439	.000

Table 4: Regression and Hypothesis 1

(Source: SPSS)

(Source: SPSS)

Hypothesis between the variables has been met or is stronger as the value of sig. is viewed as 0.000 which more less than 0.05

Hypothesis 2

Table 5: Regression and Hypothesis 2

Hypothesis 2

Model Summary ^b										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.805 ^a	.649	.643	.87871	.649	116.325	1	63	.000	2.392

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	89.817	1	89.817	116.325	.000 ^b
Residual	48.644	63	.772		
Total	138.462	64			

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.898	.211		4.259	.000
	IV2	.703	.065	.805	10.785	.000

(Source: SPSS)

Hypothesis between the variables has been met or is stronger as the value of sig. is viewed as 0.000 which more less than 0.05

Hypothesis 3

Table 5: Regression and Hypothesis 2

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.745 ^a	.556	.549	.98831	.556	78.758	1	63	.000	2.772

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	76.926	1	76.926	78.758	.000 ^b
Residual	61.535	63	.977		
Total	138.462	64			

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.114	.230		4.834	.000
	IV3	.662	.075	.745	8.875	.000

(Source: SPSS)

Hypothesis between the variables has been met or is stronger as the value of sig. is viewed as 0.000 which more less than 0.05

VII. DISCUSSION

The parents tried to increase the learning scope of their children and they enhanced the knowledge of their children. Parents are the most important person of a child and this affects the lifestyle also. Indian parents hope for so many good things for their children and they managed all the things for the development of their children's education and health (Bubb & Jones, 2020). The enhancement process of a



human starts from birth time and that totally depends on the nature of the parents. This research has represented all the things that belong to the sacrifices of parents for the educational development of children.

VIII. CONCLUSION

This study has analysed the actual importance of parents in the life of a human being and the advantages of having parents. Education falls under the basic facilities of the children and it reduces the number of child labour in the country. The parents contribute to the enhancement of life as well as the government also helps by providing many facilities and scholarships for promoting education to good students. This encourages the students to increase the quality of their studies. The management of all the important things in life are so important for the actual growth of a child ad that is managed by the parents.

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