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## “A Descriptive Study To Assess The Parenting Style And Parenting Attitude Among The Parents And Its Effects On Academic Performance Of School Going Children In Selected Areas Of District Fetehtarh Sahib (Punjab).”

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**ABSTRACT-** Aim of the Study is to Assess the Parenting Style And Parenting Attitude Among The Parents And Its Effects On Academic Performance Of School Going Children In Selected Areas Of District Fetehtarh Sahib (Punjab).”

**METHODS:-**A Descriptive research design under Purposive non-probability sampling technique was used to select the parents of school going children who are residing at selected rural areas of District Fatehtarh Sahib. Population of the study consisted of (N=100) parents of school going children residing at selected rural areas of District Fatehtarh Sahib. Demographic data profile sheet was used for assessment of demographic variables such as age, occupation, educational level, religion, child grades, type of school etc. 5-point parenting scale was used to assess the parenting attitudes among the parents residing at village Amloh District Fatehtarh Sahib. Check list was used to assess the parenting styles among parents of school going children regarding people residing at village Amloh District Fatehtarh Sahib, Punjab.

**RESULTS :-**The findings of the study showed that the majority of parents (80%) using Authoritarian parenting style and the other findings showed that all the parents (100%) having positive parenting attitude towards their children,

The findings of the study showed that there was a significant effect of parenting style on the academic performance of school going children. i.e.  $r$  value = .817\*\* (p value = <0.001). It was also revealed that there is significant effects of parenting attitudes on the academic performance of school going children. i.e.  $r$  value = .717\*\* (p value = <0.001).

**CONCLUSION:-**The findings of the study showed that there is no significant association between the level of scores and other demographic variables. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance for both parenting style and attitude. So, there is no significant association between the parenting style and attitude with their selected demographic variables.

## INTRODUCTION

**“You can never really live anyone else's life, not even your child's. The influence you exert is through your own life, and what you've become yourself.”**

**Eleanor Roosevelt**

Parenting style is the overall emotional climate of the parent-child relationship. Parenting style is distinguished from parenting practices. The parenting practices are directed towards particular goals encouraging academic achievement, while parenting style refers to the overall emotional climate in which particular parent: child interactions occur “Undoubtedly, all parents want their children to succeed at school, but not all parents are successful in facilitating this success.

**Darling & Steinberg** define parenting style as "a constellation of attitudes toward the child that are communicated to the child, taken together, create an emotional climate in which the parents. “behaviors are expressed”. Parental investment begins before birth. Many parents create their own style from a combination of factors and these may evolve over time as the children develop their own personalities and move through life stages. Parenting style is affected by both the parents and the children's temperaments and is largely based on the influence of one's own parent's and parenting practices from their parents.

Authoritative parents have rules that children are expected to follow, however, they allow some exceptions to the rule. They often tell children the reasons for the rules and they are more willing to consider a child's feelings when setting limits. Children have little to no involvement in problem-solving challenges or obstacles. Instead, parents expect that children will follow all of the rules all the time.

Permissive parenting style is typically characterized by a warm, loving relationship between parent and child, but is flawed by low expectations of behavior. This type of parent simply wants the child to like them. The neglectful style is best described as a step beyond permissive parenting. In this parents may provide food and

shelter, but is generally emotionally uninvolved in the child's life. The parents never ask questions to their child about their day, friend and education.

Academic achievement or (academic) performance is the extent to which a student, teacher or institution has achieved their short or long-term educational goals. Academic achievement is commonly measured through examinations or continuous assessments but there is no general agreement on how it is best evaluated or which aspects are most important. Procedural knowledge mean as skills or declarative knowledge mean as facts. Parents are stakeholders in education and the nature of parenting and relationship between themselves and their children have the capacity to impact their cognition and learning abilities at the early stages of the child's life Academic socialization can be influenced by parents' socio-economic status.

## **NEED OF STUDY**

The need of the study was in finding out how the various parenting styles affect the academic performance of students. The parents play a crucial role in the formative years of the development of children. Parents are stakeholders in education and the nature of parenting and relationship between themselves and their children have the capacity to impact their cognition and learning abilities at the early stages of the child's life.

The characteristics of parents are conceptualized as to affect the academic performance of their children. The characteristics portrayed by parents play a vital role in influencing their children's learning as well as shaping their improvement in the academic attainment and achievements and their overall behavior and attendance.

Some of the characteristics such as a parent's attitudes, aspirations and behavior are all important, as is their ability to: understand their child's day-to-day progress, undertake family learning together, and talk regularly with their child about their learning. If parents pay attention to their children, they make more scholastic achievements than those who are ignored. Partnership of parents are helpful in injecting valuable skills, conduct, and knowledge to their children.

Lastly, the findings from this study will have theoretical, parenting and educational implications as they would help contribute to creating awareness among parents about the impact of their parenting styles on their children's school performances and the need to garner the right support from parents towards their children's education. Therefore the investigator selected this topic to study the parenting style and parenting attitude and its effects on the academic performances of school going children.

**PROBLEM STATEMENT-**"A Descriptive Study To Assess The Parenting Style And Parenting Attitude Among The Parents And Its Effects On Academic Performance Of School Going Children In Selected Areas Of District Fetehtarh Sahib (Punjab)."

## OBJECTIVES

- i ) To assess the parenting style and attitude among the parents of school going children.
- ii)To assess the effects of parenting style and attitude on academic performance of school going children.
- iii) To find out association between parenting style & attitude with selected demographic variables.

## RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There will be significant effects of the parenting style on academic performance of school going children in selected areas of District Fetehtarh Sahib (Punjab)

**H<sub>2</sub>:** There will be significant effects parenting attitude on academic performance of school going children in selected areas of district Fetehtarh sahib (punjab).

**H<sub>3</sub>:** There will be significant association between parenting styles & attitude mean of parents with their selected demographic variables.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

**Research Design:-** Descriptive research design

**Research Setting:-** Rural area of District Fatehtarh Sahib

**Sample size:**100 parents of school going children village Amloh.

**Sampling Technique:-** Purposive non-probability sampling technique

**Dependent variable:** Academic performance of school going children.

**Independent variables:** Parenting style and attitude.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

The present study aimed “A descriptive study to assess the parenting style and parenting attitude among the parents and its effects on academic performance of school going children. The tool comprised of three sections:-

### 1. Demographic data profile sheet:-

Demographic data profile sheet was developed by investigator for the purpose of collecting background information of sample such as age, occupation, educational level, religion, type of family, monthly income etc. The item in this tool had not scoring as it reflects factual information.

**2. Check-list:-**Check-list was used to assess the parenting styles among the parents residing at village Amloh District Fatehtarh Sahib.

**2. 5-point parenting attitude scale:**-5-point parenting attitude scale was used to assess the parenting attitude among the parents residing at village Amloh District Fatehgarh Sahib.

**CRITERION MEASURE TO ASSESS THE PARENTING ATTITUDE**

Each category is scored on the 0-4 Score, which results in a total score of 0-20

**Table No.1**

	<b>Parenting Attitude</b>	<b>Frequency(f)</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Maximum Score=80	Positive	100	100.0
Minimum Score=20	Negative	00	00

**CRITERIO**

**N MEASURE FOR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN**

**Table No.2**

<b>Level of Academic performance</b>	<b>Range of percentage Score( %)</b>
Excellent	(70-100)
Good	(50-70)
Average	(30-50)
Poor	(20-30)
Failing	(00-20)

Each category is scored on the range of percentage as shown below:

**ETHICAL CONSIDERATION**

Ethical approval was obtained from ethical committee of Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh for conducting the study. Written permission had been taken from the Municipal cooperation of urban area Gobindgarh (Annexure-V) and written permission had been taken from Municipal cooperation of rural area Amloh (Annexure-VII).Confidentiality and anonymity of the subject’s information had been maintained

## SUMMARY

This chapter dealt with the research methodology adopted for the study. It includes research design, research setting, population, sample size, sampling technique, development of tool, method of data collection, pilot study, content validity and reliability, plan of data analysis, expected outcomes and policy relevance.

## RESULTS

The analysis of data organized according to objectives and presented under following sections.

### Section I:

- Description of demographic data.

### Section II:

- Assessment of the parenting style and parenting attitude among the parents of school going children in area Amloh of District Fatehgarh Sahib Punjab.

### Section III:

- Association between Association between parenting style and parenting attitude with their selected demographic variables.

## SECTION-I DESCRIPTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Table No .3

Frequency and percentage Distribution of Socio-Demographic characteristics of Parents of school going children

SR.No	Socio Demographic Variables	Frequency(f)	Percentage(%)
<b>1</b>	<b>Age of Mother</b>		
<b>1.1</b>	25-30	12	12
<b>1.2</b>	31-35	54	54
<b>1.3</b>	36-40	30	30
<b>1.4</b>	40-45	04	04
<b>2</b>	<b>Age of Father</b>		
<b>2.1</b>	25-30	08	08

2.2	31-35	46	46
2.3	36-40	36	36
2.4	40-45	10	10
<b>3</b>	<b>Area of Residence</b>		
3.1	Rural	100	100
3.2	Urban	00	00
<b>4</b>	<b>Religion</b>		
4.1	Hindu	11	11
4.2	Sikh	89	89
4.3	Muslim	00	00
4.4	Christian	00	00
<b>5</b>	<b>Type of Family</b>		
5.1	Nuclear	68	68
5.2	Joint	31	31
5.3	Extended	01	01
<b>6</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>		
6.1	Married	100	100
6.2	Divorced	00	00
6.3	Widow	00	00
<b>7</b>	<b>Father's Education</b>		
7.1	Matriculation	24	24
7.2	Secondary	46	46
7.3	Graduate	25	25
7.4	Post-graduate	05	05
<b>8</b>	<b>Mother's Education</b>		
8.1	Matriculation	59	59
8.2	Secondary	31	31
8.3	Graduate	10	10

8.4	Post-graduate	00	00
<b>9</b>	<b>Father's Occupation</b>		
9.1	Government job	10	10
9.2	Private job	61	61
9.3	Self employed	28	28
9.4	Other	01	01
<b>10</b>	<b>Mother's Occupation</b>		
10.1	Government job	02	02
10.2	Private job	17	17
10.3	House wife	73	73
10.4	Self employed	08	08
<b>11</b>	<b>Monthly Income</b>		
11.1	<5000	00	00
11.2	5000-10000	09	09
11.3	10001-15000	74	74
11.4	Above 20000	17	17
<b>12</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>		
12.1	One	44	44
12.2	Two	50	50
12.3	Three	06	06
12.4	Above Three	00	00
<b>13</b>	<b>Order of children</b>		
13.1	One	73	73
13.2	Two	27	27
13.3	Three	00	00

**Table no:3-** Depicted the frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic characteristics of parents of school going children residing at selected rural areas of District Fatehgarh Sahib.

In this maximum of the mothers of school going children (54%) were in the age group of (31-35) years followed by 30% in the age group of (36-40) years, (12%) in the age group of 25-30 years and 4% of mothers are in age group 40-45 years. The maximum number of fathers (46%) were present in age group (31-35) followed by 36% in age group (36-40), 10% were in age group (40-45) and 8% were in age group (25-30). All of the parents 100% were residing in the rural area. Most of parents 89% belongs to Sikh religion, followed by 11% Hindu. Maximum families 68% were nuclear families, followed by 31% Joint Families. All parents 100% were married. 0% of them were divorced and Widow.

According to father's educational status Maximum (46%) were having secondary education, followed by graduate (25%), (24%) were having matriculation pass and least (5%) were post-graduates. While in mother's educational status maximum (59%) were matriculation pass, followed by (31%) were secondary pass, 10% were graduates, whereas (0%) were post-graduates.

According to occupation of Father maximum (61%) were having Private job, followed by 28% were self-employed, 10% were in Government job and (01%) having other job. On the other hand maximum mothers of school going children (73%) were Housewives, followed by (17%) were in Private jobs, 8% were Self-Employed, whereas least 2% having government jobs.

According to the Monthly income maximum number of parents (74%) of school going children were having monthly income between Rs.5000-10000, followed by (17%) were having income >Rs 20000, 9% were having income between Rs. 5000-10000 and 0% having income below Rs.5000. According to number of children maximum 50% of parents having two children, followed by 44% of parents were having one child, and least 6% of parents having three children and no one of them having children above 3. According to Order of child maximum 73% were first child, 27% were second child in family.

## SECTION II

### **Assessment of the parenting style and parenting attitude among parents of school going children.**

This section describes the types of parenting styles among the parents of school going children. Frequency and percentage distribution of criterion measurement of parenting styles among the parents of school going children is computed. The findings are presented in table no.2

**Table No.1**

**CRITERION OF PARENTING STYLES AMONG PARENTS OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN**

**N=100**

<b>Parenting styles</b>	<b>Frequency(f)</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Authoritative (23-30)	00	00
Authoritarian (16-22)	80	80
Permissive(8-15)	20	20
Neglectful (0-7)	00	00

Maximum Score=30 Minimum Score=0

**Table No.1** Depicted the types of parenting styles among the parents of school going children village residing at village Amloh District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. It showed that most of 80% of parents were using Authoritarian parenting style, followed by minimum 20% of parents were using Permissive parenting style ,0% of parents were using Authoritative parenting style and 0% of parents were using Neglectful parenting style.1

**TABLE NO. 2**

**Frequency and percentage distribution of parenting attitude among parents of school going children.**

Each category is scored on the 0-1 Score, which results in a total score of 100

**Table No.2**

	<b>Parenting Attitude</b>	<b>Frequency(f)</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
Maximum Score=80			
Minimum Score=20	Positive	100	100.0
	Negative	00	00

**Table 2:** From the above table of the frequency and distribution of parenting attitude among the parents of school going children ,it is cleared that most of i.e.(100%) of parents were using positive parenting attitude and (0%) of parents were using negative Parenting attitude.

**TABLE NO. 3**

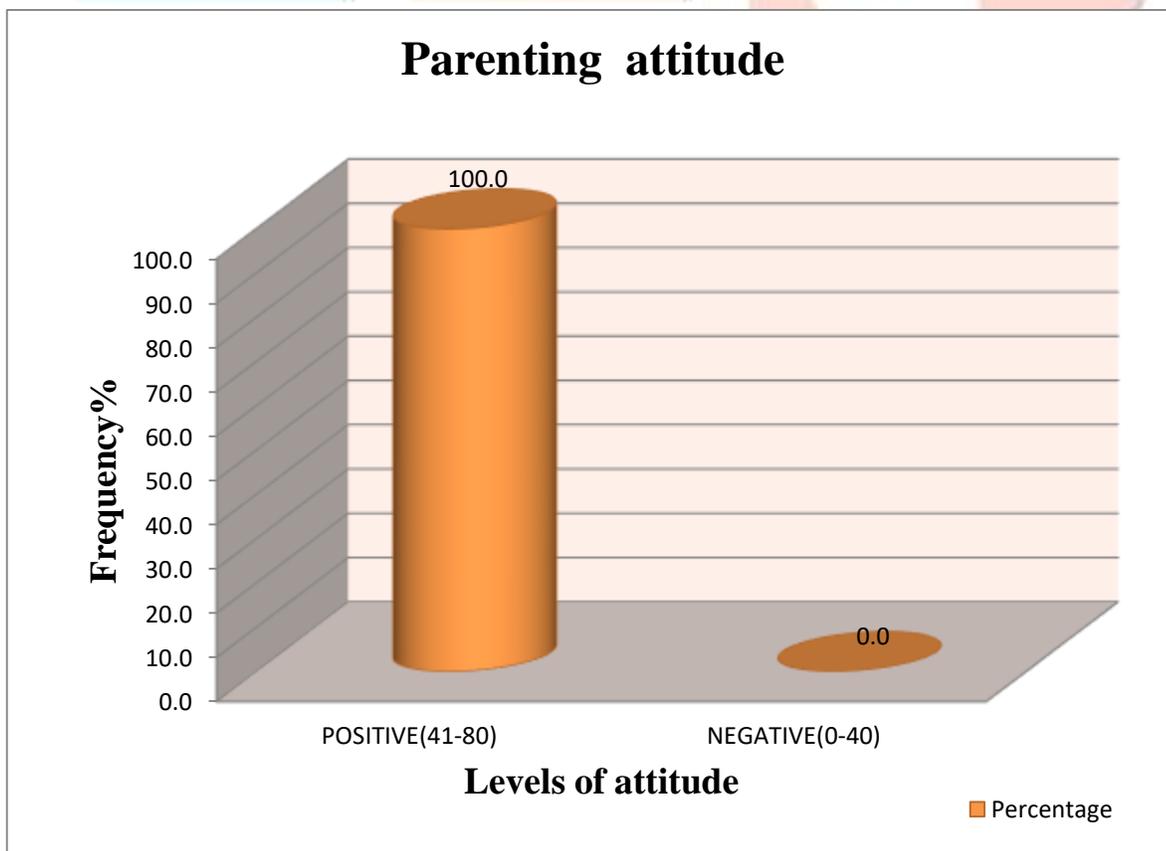
**Frequency and percentage distribution of parenting attitude among parents of school going children.**

Each category is scored on the 0-1 Score, which results in a total score of 100

**Table No.3**

	Parenting Attitude	Frequency(f)	Percentage(%)
Maximum Score=80	Positive	100	100.0
Minimum Score=20	Negative	00	00

**Table 3:** From the above table of the frequency and distribution of parenting attitude among the parents of school going children ,it is cleared that most of i.e.(100%) of parents were using positive parenting attitude and (0%) of parents were using negative Parenting attitude.



**Figure No.1 :** Cylindrical bar Diagram showing Frequency and percentage distribution of Parenting attitudes.

**Table No. 4**

**Assessment of the Frequency and percentage distribution of academic performance of school going children**

Frequency and percentage distribution of academic performance of school going children.

Level of Academic Performance	Frequency(f)	Percentage %
Excellent	25	25%
Good	51	51%
Average	15	15%
Poor	08	08%
Failing	01	01%

**Table No.4:** The above table depicted the Frequency and distribution of academic performance of school going children. This showed that the Maximum number of children(51%) were good, followed by 25% of children were Excellent, 15% of children were Average , 08% of children were poor in academics ,and least i.e. 1% were failing.

**Table No: 5**

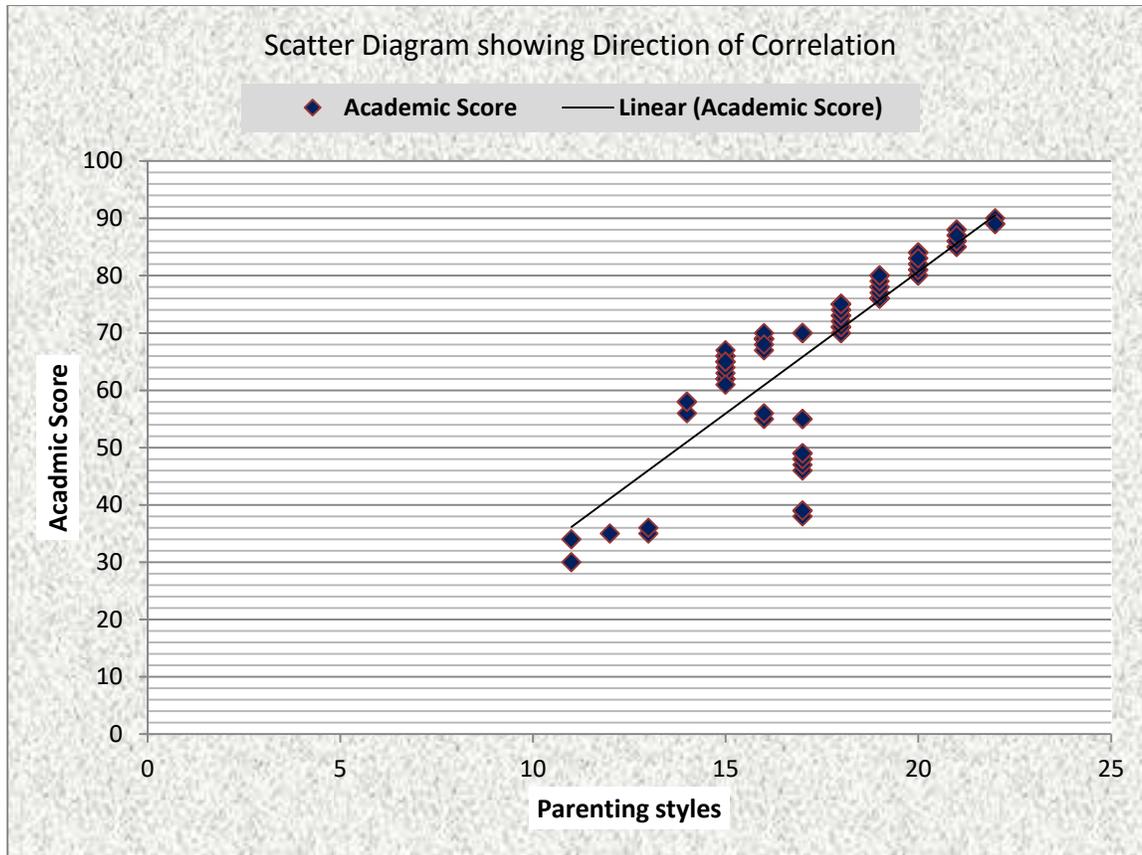
**Assessment of the effects of parenting style and parenting attitude on academic performance of school going children.**

**Pearson's Liner Correlation values showing the effects of parenting styles and parenting attitude.**

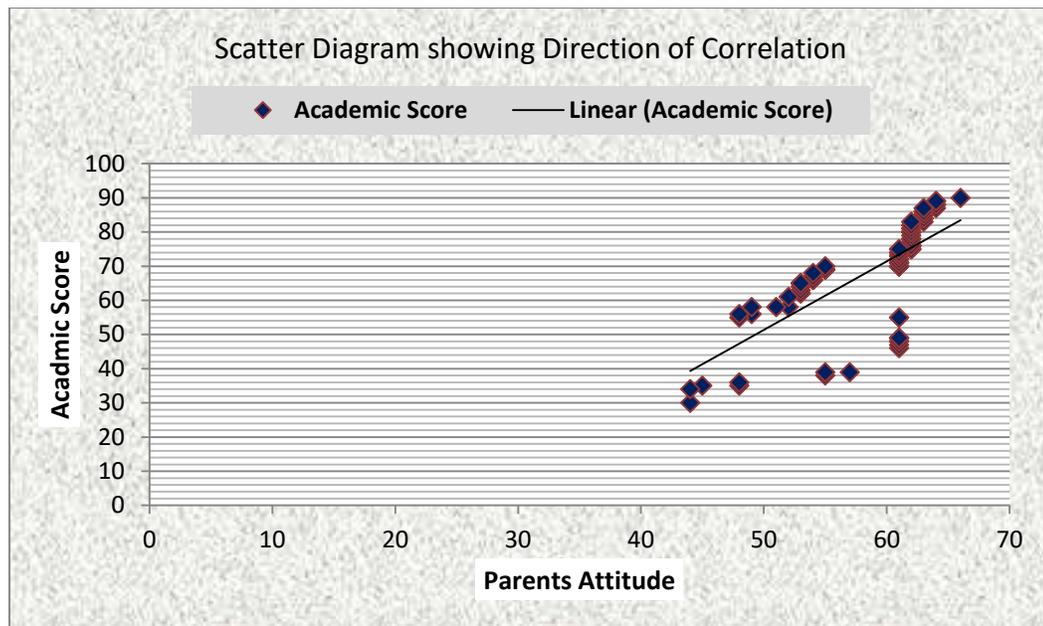
Pair 1	Vs	Pair 1	r value	P value	Result
<b>PARENTING ATTITUDE</b>	Vs	<b>PARENTING STYLE</b>	.910**	<0.001	<b>Significant</b>
<b>PARENTING ATTITUDE</b>	Vs	<b>ACADEMIC SCORE</b>	.717**	<0.001	<b>Significant</b>
<b>PARENTING STYLE</b>	Vs	<b>ACADEMIC SCORE</b>	.817**	<0.001	<b>Significant</b>

**Table No.5** The findings of the study showed that there was a significant effect of parenting style on the academic performance of school going children. ie. r value =.817\*\*(p value=<0.001).

It was also revealed that there was also a significant effects of parenting attitudes on the academic performance of school going children. i.e. r value=.717\*\*(p value=<0.001)



**Figure No.2** Scatter diagram showing a significant effect of parenting style on the academic performance of school going children. ie.  $r$  value =.817\*\*(p value=<0.001).



**Figure No.3** Scatter diagram Showing the effects of parenting attitudes on the academic performance of school going children. i.e.  $r$  value=.717\*\*( $p$  value=<0.001)

### SECTION- III

#### Association between parenting style and parenting attitude with their demographic variables.

This section deals with the findings related to the association between Parenting attitude and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, area of residence , type of family, monthly family income, mother’s education, occupation etc.

The chi-square test was used to determine the association between the score levels of parenting attitudes and selected demographic variables

**Hypothesis (H<sub>3</sub>):** There is significant association between parenting styles & attitude mean of parents with their selected demographic variables.

**Objective 3:** To find out the association between parenting style and parenting attitude with their demographic variables.

Table No. 1

Chi square values Showing Association between Parenting style with their selected Demographic Variables

SR.No	Demographic variable	Parenting style				df	X <sup>2</sup>	P value
		Authoritarian	Permissive	Authoritative	Neglect			
<b>1.</b>	<b>Age of Mother</b>							
1.1	25-30	09	03	-	-	03	4.248 <sup>NS</sup>	0.236
1.2	31-35	40	14	-	-			
1.3	36-40	27	03	-	-			
1.4	40-45	04	00	-	-			
<b>2</b>	<b>Age of Father</b>							
2.1	25-30	05	03	-	-	03	2.169 <sup>NS</sup>	0.538
2.2	31-35	37	09	-	-			
2.3	36-40	29	07	-	-			
2.4	40-45	09	01	-	-			
<b>3</b>	<b>Area of Residence</b>							
3.1	Rural	80	20	-	-	-	NA	-
3.2	Urban	00	00	-	-			
<b>4</b>	<b>Religion</b>							
4.1	Hindu	08	03	-	-	01	0.409 <sup>NS</sup>	0.523
4.2	Sikh	72	17	-	-			
4.3	Muslim	00	00	-	-			
4.4	Chritian	00	00	-	-			
<b>5</b>	<b>Type of Family</b>							
5.1	Nuclear	51	17	-	-	02	3.377 <sup>NS</sup>	0.185
5.2	Joint	28	03	-	-			
5.3	Extended	01	00	-	-			
<b>6</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>							
6.1	Married	80	20	-	-	-	NA	-
6.2	Divorced	00	00	-	-			
6.3	Widow	00	00	-	-			

<b>7</b>	<b>Father's education</b>							
<b>7.1</b>	Matriculation	16	08	-	-	03	4.362 <sup>NS</sup>	0.225
<b>7.2</b>	Secondary	38	08	-	-			
<b>7.3</b>	Graduate	21	04	-	-			
<b>7.4</b>	Post-graduate	05	00	-	-			
<b>8</b>	<b>Mother's education</b>							
<b>8.1</b>	Matriculation	47	12	-	-	02	3.157 <sup>NS</sup>	0.206
<b>8.2</b>	Secondary	23	08	-	-			
<b>8.3</b>	Graduate	10	00	-	-			
<b>8.4</b>	Post-graduate	00	00	-	-			
<b>9</b>	<b>Father's occupation</b>							
<b>9.1</b>	Government job	10	00	-	-	03	3.634 <sup>NS</sup>	0.304
<b>9.2</b>	Private job	46	15	-	-			
<b>9.3</b>	Self employed	23	05	-	-			
<b>9.4</b>	Other	01	00	-	-			
<b>10</b>	<b>Mother's occupation</b>							
<b>10.1</b>	Government job	01	01	-	-	03	4.017 <sup>NS</sup>	0.260
<b>10.2</b>	Private job	16	01	-	-			
<b>10.3</b>	House wife	56	17	-	-			
<b>10.4</b>	Self employed	07	01	-	-			
<b>11</b>	<b>Monthly income</b>							
<b>11.1</b>	<5000	00	00	-	-	02	7.733 <sup>NS</sup>	0.021
<b>11.2</b>	5000-10000	05	04	-	-			
<b>11.3</b>	10001-15000	58	16	-	-			
<b>11.4</b>	Above 20000	17	00	-	-			
<b>12</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>							
<b>12.1</b>	One	38	06	-	-	02	2.280 <sup>NS</sup>	0.320
<b>12.2</b>	Two	37	13	-	-			
<b>12.3</b>	Three	05	01	-	-			
<b>12.4</b>	Above three	00	00	-	-			
<b>13</b>	<b>Order of Children</b>							
<b>13.1</b>	One	61	12	-	-	01	2.144 <sup>NS</sup>	0.143
<b>13.2</b>	Two	19	08	-	-			

13.3	Three	00	00	-	-			
<b>14</b>	<b>Child's Age</b>							
14.1	6-8	47	11	-	-	01	0.092 <sup>NS</sup>	0.761
14.2	9-12	33	09	-	-			
<b>15</b>	<b>Child's Gender</b>							
15.1	Male	50	11	-	-	01	0.378 <sup>NS</sup>	0.539
15.2	Female	30	09	-	-			
<b>16</b>	<b>Type of School</b>							
16.1	Private	17	02	-	-	01	1.316 <sup>NS</sup>	0.251
16.2	Government	63	18	-	-			
<b>17</b>	<b>Child's Grades</b>							
17.1	Excellent	21	04	-	-	04	3.252 <sup>NS</sup>	0.517
17.2	Good	38	13	-	-			
17.3	Average	14	01	-	-			
17.4	Poor	06	02	-	-			
17.5	Failing	01	00	-	-			

**Table no.1** Showing that the association between the level of score of parenting styles and socio demographic variable. The Chi-square value showed that there was no significance association between the level of scores and other demographic variables. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence research hypothesis H<sub>3</sub> was rejected ,as it showing no association between parenting styles and their selected demographic variable.

## SUMMARY

This chapter dealt with the statistical analysis and interpretation of the data. The objectives of the study were attained through various statistical method and interpretation. The sample characteristics were dealt with frequency and percentage. Descriptive statistics was used to find mean and standard deviation. Inferential statistics was computed to find out the association. The results were discussed and interpreted in this chapter.

## DISCUSSION

The major findings of the study and discusses them in relation to similar studies conducted by other researchers. The aim of the study was to assess the parenting style and parenting attitude among the parents and its effects on academic performance of school going children in selected areas of District Feteahgarh Sahib (Punjab)". The findings of the study have been discussed as per the objectives along with findings of other studies.

**The study findings were discussed in this chapter with reference to the Socio-demographic variables of the study:**

**Findings 1:-** In this maximum of the mothers of school going children (54%) were in the age group of (31-35) years, followed by 30% in the age group of (36-40) years, (12%) in the age group of 25-30 years and minimum 4% of mothers are in age group 40-45 years. The maximum number of fathers (46%) were present in age group (31-35) followed by 36% in age group (36-40), 10% were in age group (40-45) and minimum age 8% were in age group (25-30). All of the parents 100% were residing in the rural area. Most of parents 89% belongs to Sikh religion, followed by 11% Hindu. Maximum families 68% were nuclear families, followed by 31% Joint Families. All parents 100% were married. 0% of them were divorced and Widow.

According to father's educational status Maximum i.e. (46%) were having secondary education, followed by graduate (25%), (24%) were having matriculation pass and least (5%) were post-graduates. According to mother's educational status maximum (59%) were matriculation pass, followed by (31%) were secondary pass, 10% were graduates, whereas (0%) were post graduates.

According to occupation of Father maximum (61%) were having Private job, followed by 28% were self employed, 10% were in Government job and (1%) having other job. On the other hand maximum mothers of school going children (73%) were Housewives, followed by (17%) were in Private jobs, 8% were Self-Employed, whereas least 2% having government jobs.

According to the Monthly income maximum number of parents (74%) of school going children were from families having monthly income between Rs.5000-10000, followed by (17%) were having income >Rs 20000, least i.e. 9% were having income between Rs. 5000-10000 and 0% having income below Rs.5000. According to number of children maximum 50% of parents having two children, followed by 44% of parents were having one child, and least 6% of parents having three children and no one of them having children above 3. According to Order of child maximum 73% were first child, 27% were second child in family.

**The study findings were discussed in this chapter with reference to the objective of the study:**

### **Objective 1**

i. To assess the parenting style and attitude among the parents of school going children.

### **Findings 1:**

The findings of the study showed that the maximum i.e. 80% of parents using Authoritarian parenting style and the other findings shows that the maximum of i.e. (100%) of parents Using Positive Parenting Attitudes towards Their Children. The Finding were consistent with the findings of **Esther Wawira Munyi**, who conducted a study to assess the influence of parenting styles on academic performance of adolescents in

secondary schools: a case of manyatta constituency, embu county. The results revealed that 22% of the respondents who disagreed to practicing/undergoing authoritarian parenting style scored above 70% in term one and term two exams while 79% of those who agreed to practicing/undergoing authoritarian parenting style scored below 50%. The analysis also indicated that authoritarian type of parenting is significant in explaining academic performance of students. The findings showed that authoritarian parenting style is significant in explaining the academic performance of adolescents.

### **Objective 2:-**

ii. To assess the effects of parenting style and attitude on academic performance of school going children.

**Findings 2:-** The findings of the study showed that there was a significant effect of parenting style on the academic performance of school going children. ie.  $r$  value = .817\*\* (p value = <0.001).

It was also revealed that there is significant effects of parenting attitudes on the academic performance of school going children. i.e.  $r$  value = .717\*\* (p value = <0.001). The Finding were consistent with the findings of

**Daniel Kofi Ofori-Asiamah**, who conducted a study on examining the effects of parenting styles on academic performances of senior high school students in the ejisu-juaben municipality. The results showed a significant relationship between parenting styles and academic performances of students,  $\chi^2$  (n = 322) = 54.972, df = 6,  $p$  = 0.000 ( $P < 0.05$ ) and also, revealed significant differences in academic performances of students as a result of parenting styles and again found authoritative parenting style to be related to high academic performances among students.

### **Objective 3:-**

iii. To find out association between parenting style & attitude with selected demographic variables.

**Findings 3:-** The findings of the study showed that there was no significant association between the level of scores of parenting styles and parenting attitudes with other demographic variables. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance for both parenting style and attitude. So, there was no significant association between the parenting style and attitude with their selected demographic variables, that's why the hypothesis  $H_3$  was rejected.

**PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION** A written permission was taken from Director of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing, Mandi Gobindgarh for conduction of research. The formal administrative permission was taken from the Municipal cooperation Village Amloh District Fatehgarh Sahib for conduction of research.

The main study was conducted on 100 parents who were selected by purposive non-probability sampling technique residing at village Amloh, District Fatehgarh Sahib. The demographic Performa sheet was given to parents to assess their socio-economic status. Check list & 5-point parenting attitude scale was given to whole population (100) to assess the parenting styles and attitude among the parents of school going children.

**RESULTS : Results:** The findings of the present study revealed that maximum number of mothers (53%) of school going children were in the age group of (31-35). Maximum number of age of fathers (49%) were in age group (31-35). All the parents (100%) were living in the rural area. Most of families were of Sikh religion (89%). Majority of Families (67%) were belongs to Nuclear families. All of parents (100%) were married. Maximum education of Fathers (46%) was upto secondary. Maximum education of Mothers (59%) was matriculation. Maximum number of Fathers (61%) were in Private Job. Majority of mothers (73%) were house wifives. Majorities of families having monthly income of 5000-10,000 Rs/month i.e. 74%. Half of the parents having two children i.e.50%. Majority of parents having first child i.e. 73%. Majority of children (61%) were male child. Maximum of children were between age group 6-8 years (58%). Most of the children (81%) were goings to Government school. Maximum of children (51%) having good grades in their academic performance.

Most of the parents using Authoritarian parenting style i.e. 80%. Maximum of parenting using positive parenting attitudes i.e. 100%

Parenting style showed a significant effect on academic performance of school going children i.e.  $r$  value=.817\*\* and  $p$  Value= $<0.001$ . Parenting attitude showed a significant effects on the academic performance of school going children i.e.  $r$  value=.717\*\* and  $p$  Value= $<0.001$

There was no significance association between the level of scores of parenting style & parenting attitude with the demographic variables. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance for the both parenting style and attitude.

## INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

It was concluded that Parenting style showed a significant effect on academic performance of school going children i.e.  $r$  value=.817\*\* and  $p$  Value= $<0.001$ . Parenting attitude showed a significant effects on the academic performance of school going children i.e.  $r$  value=.717\*\* and  $p$  Value= $<0.001$ .

There wss no significance association between the level of scores with their selected demographic variables. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance for the both parenting style and attitude.

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