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IMPACT OF PARENTAL BEHAVIOR AND HOME ISSUES ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF CHILDREN AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF CITY SHEIKHUPURA

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this study is to find out if parents' economic status has a big effect on how well their children do in secondary school in the city of Sheikhupura. The study's goal was also to look at the results of a literature review on the relationship between what parents do and how well their children do in school. This study was done at secondary schools in Sheikhupura, and responses from 111 secondary school students were used as samples. For the samples in this study, a simple sampling method was used. A survey was used to get personal information from students. Exam scores were used to figure out how well students did. A qualitative method was used to figure out how what parents did affected how well their kids did in school. It was found that parents care about their kids' schooling no matter how much money they have. But parents' participation was most affected by things like their age, education, job, and whether or not they were married. Results from elementary school showed that students whose parents were very interested in their education did better in school and scored higher on tests overall than those whose parents were not interested in their education. Conclusions The results

showed that parents should learn more about how important it is to visit their kids at school and help them out. Since parents are their children's first teachers, it was also suggested that they play an important role in their education both at home and in school.

INTRODUCTION

Since kids learn the most from their parents and at home, it makes sense that the way their parents act and think affects how well they do in school. Many articles and books explain how problems at home and parental involvement reveal the parents' attitudes and actions, as well as how schools and parents react to and respond to these attitudes and actions. The first impressions kids have of their homes and the people in them have a big effect on how well they do in school. Since it's clear that every home has some kind of problem, it's up to the parents to show their kids that they're serious about being good role models. Students' ability to focus their energy on schoolwork depends on a number of things, such as their family's level of education, socioeconomic status, and parenting style. Both how parents act and how much money they have are strongly linked. Children who do well in school because their parents are helpful and their home life is good have parents who are well-off and have a lot of education. Behavior can be watched and put into groups (Joyce, 1980). Also, adults should listen carefully to what children say. Affirmation, acceptance, reprimand, and criticism are all common ways for parents to react (Derk, 1974). Students' academic success is measured by how well they do on tests, which show how well they learned what they were taught in school (Kohli, 1975). Academic success is a sign of success in life as a whole, not just the success needed to move up to the next grade level. Those who do well in school usually do well in whatever job they choose. Reis et al. (1984) found that students' grades had a big effect on how they felt about themselves. A review of academic success and what it means for teachers and policymakers would help people strive for academic excellence and get the most out of their academic success. Binet's attempts to predict a child's academic success based on their IQ test scores led to serious research into what makes a child successful in school. Research shows that IQ is the single most important factor in determining how well someone does in school (Karnes et al., 1984). Thorndike wrote in 1963 that there is a strong link between IQ and success. As a result of this study, parents will know more about how these things affect their kids and how to talk to them to help them calm down and pay attention in class. It will also help parents understand that raising a healthy child takes work from both the home and the school. Parents can learn from this study how to spot signs that their kids may be having problems at home and what they can do to help. The goal of this study was to find out how parents' actions and problems at home affect how well students do in their classes at the secondary schools chosen from the City of Sheikhpura.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY:

The goal of this study is to find out how family problems affect children, but when parents are negative, it can be very bad for their growth. As a result of this study, parents will know more about how these things affect their kids and what kinds of interactions will help their kids relax and focus on schoolwork. Children also learn from their homes and parents. Knowing this will help parents realise that it is their job, along with that of their children's teachers and caregivers, to raise well-rounded adults. Parents can learn from this study how

to spot signs that their kids may be having problems at home and what they can do to help.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

Research objectives are given below:

- to find out how parents' thoughts and actions affect their children's academic success,
- to find out how family problems affect how well students do in school.
- For the purpose of looking into how kids do better in school when their parents are helpful.

RESEARCH QUESTION:

Research questions are given below:

- Does the way a parent acts and how involved they are affect how well their child does in school?
- How do things at home affect how well a child does in school?
- How much does how a parent reacts to what their child is learning affect how well that child learns?

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Schools and parents have different ideas about how important it is for parents to be involved in their children's education. There are many books and studies that explain how parental involvement reveals bad parenting styles, what makes parents act the way they do, and both schools and parents' points of view. Uloko Anthonia (2019) used a sample method with 120 respondents and multiple linear regression to look at how children's home environments affect how well they do in school at some selected schools in the Dekina Local Government Area in the state of Kogi (Nigeria). There is a statistically significant ($p > 0.05$) inverse relationship between parents' authoritative and negative parenting styles and their children's academic achievement. This suggests that parents who show positive attitudes toward their children inspire and motivate their children to do better in school than those who don't.

Parental education and children

Parents with more education have more common sense and are more interested in their children's academic success than parents with less education. The level of education in the home has a big effect on how well a child does in school. The Puritans thought that the home was an important part of a child's education, and they showed that if there were problems at home or if the parents didn't set a good example, it wouldn't matter how often a child went to school; the child would not be able to focus on their studies and would not become a well-educated adult. Children's first impressions of their homes and the things they see there have a big effect on how well they do in school. Since it's clear that every home has some kind of problem, it's up to the parents to show their kids that they're serious about being good role models. Students' ability to focus their energy on schoolwork depends on a number of things, such as their family's level of education, socioeconomic status, and parenting style. Both how parents

act and how much money they have are strongly linked. Children who do well in school because of their parents' hard work and who go on to have successful careers because their parents supported and encouraged them as kids.

Parent's relation to their kids

Studies built over the previous 30 years demonstrate that these kids are progressing farther towards schooling with a more favorable participation in parents in relation to their kids. This research shows that the home factors like parent's economic status, parental education and parental positive behavior have certain impact on the educational progress of student's and this shows that the parental involvements must be encouraged to increase academic progress. These researchers make some recommendations, such as government funding for some poor people to keep education, analphabets to attend school to be educated for the progress of their children, parents should be motivated to try to be positive about their children because they are influenced by it, and government shoulder. This research gives some recommendations, for example Home is the first location in your lifetime for children to watch and be impacted.

Shafa.A. Yunus, Samuel Laraba Baba(2014) demonstrates and points out how the home environment impacts academic and school adjustment and discusses the topic, since it demands a lot of attention in kids' performance as they are from a varying background. The house or parents become the primary location for pupils to study and depends heavily on these two variables to maintain their learning abilities.

Parent-student connection

These results show how important the home environment is in shaping how students adapt and how parents and students get along at school. Because education is a lifelong process that needs attention while the child is at school, it is important to figure out which problems at home or in the family affect a child's school performance. (2018; Zhunglu Li and Zeqi Qiu2) The main focus of this study is on children ages 10 to 15. It uses data from the 2010 Baseline Survey (CFPS2010), which got information from 14,960 households in 25 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions in China. The survey had different kinds of questions for parents, teachers, and students. The first one says that what parents do has a big effect on their kids, while the third one says that the most important thing is how well off a family is. This brings us to our second point, which is how parents behave. Parents' roles and involvement at home and in the classroom have been shown to affect a teen's academic success, no matter what else is going on at home. When doing this with HT, a home computer can act as a link between the classroom and the rest of the world. A questionnaire is made and data from a sample of 210 kids are looked at to figure out developmental milestones at home and measure academic progress. Malsawmtluanga and Dr. Lallianzuali Fanai (2018) did a study on high school students in Champhai City. They looked at the links between the students' personal lives and how well they did in school. They think that different things going on in the home could either help or hurt success in school. Parents who give their kids a welcoming place to learn will see their kids' minds grow. Since

each student comes from a different family and community, their rates of academic growth will also be different. The results of this study show that there is a strong link between having a supportive family life and doing well in school. More needs to be done to teach those who are still alive how important it is to get a degree. We need to help them grow and get better.

Home environment

There is no link between a child's home environment and how well they do in school because teenage boys care less about their homes than teenage girls. But girls do show a small link between their home life and their academic success. Because parents have such a big impact on their kids' lives at home, their kids' educational paths may be a direct reflection of how well off they are. Educators, researchers, and members of the public all agree that parental involvement can have a big impact on a child's academic success. It is well known that parents are their children's first and most important teachers. Parental education and how it affects a child's future cognitive, emotional, and social development is an important factor that needs more attention. Parental behaviour includes many different parts of parenting, such as parenting styles, the relationship between parents and children, household situations, communication, and the bond between parents and children. It is the same thing as parenting, which means caring about the development of children. Students collect and study reports and reviews about their parents' and teachers' middle and high school education to find out if there is a link between how parents act and how well their children do in school (Daniela Porumbu & Daniela Veronica Necoib, 2012). This study shows that it is good when students do well in school and when parents are involved. It shows how important it is for parents to be involved in their children's education on a regular basis and suggests changes to the educational system so that both parents and schools can have a say in how well their children do in school. Because of this, it's clear that teachers' parents have a big impact on how well their children do in school. From what we've talked about so far, it's clear that education is a process of continuous growth in which people learn about their own beliefs and behaviours through interactions with themselves and others, with parents as the main focus and the environment as a whole. We all know that children have fond memories of their parents. The important question is whether or not these memories affect how they act as adults. Knowing how important a parent's role is has a big impact on a child's growth and development at every stage of their life, from learning to grow up to becoming an adult. One way parents get involved is by talking back and forth with each other. This is one of the most important parts of good parenting behaviour. Work with groups in the community that support the educational goals of all children. Pratisha Padmasri Deka's 2016 research shows the positive and negative effects of parental behaviour and participation in higher education. The results show that most parents agree that parental behaviour and participation play a big role. This information was gathered through interviews and questionnaires with 20 children and 40 parents from each colleague. In this case, "parental behaviour" means how parents interact with and treat their children. Parents should have a caring attitude toward their kids to keep them motivated and encouraged, and they should be there for their kids when they need help. Also, parents and children should be able to talk to each other. If

parents don't take their children's worries seriously, the children will continue to feel anxious, which will show up in their grades. Parental involvement is linked to a lot of good things for kids in elementary and middle school, like better grades, better behaviour with other kids, and better social skills (Lau, Li & Rao, 2011). When parents are involved in their children's education, it makes school more fun and interesting for the kids and encourages them to do their best. Students do well when their parents are involved because it makes a big difference. Teachers are starting to realise how important it is for parents to be involved and are actively trying to get students to involve their families more. With the way kids' education is going now, it's important to know what parental involvement means. Researchers Milad Khajehpour, Sayid, and Dabbagh Ghavami (2011) gave an overview of involvement. They used questionnaires to get information from a sample of 200 children about parental involvement and academic levels, and they found a positive relationship between the two. School and parents can work together to make sure parents know how important it is for them to be involved. If parents don't know that their involvement and behaviour can affect their children's academic success, they may not realise it.

Parental behavior

Another study shows the link between how parents act, how much money they have, and how well their children do in school, which makes sense (Denisse, Pol & Karla, 2013). This study shows how a group of 587 sixth graders make connections between the good and bad things their parents do and how well they do in school. We all know that parents have a big effect on their kids, both good and bad, depending on how much care they give, how they act, and how much money they have. The study shows that children's behaviour, along with their parents' attitudes and levels of positivity and negativity, is a strong predictor of their socioeconomic status. This study shows that there is a strong link between how parents raise their kids and how they are socialised. By using the questionnaires of 36 high school students between the ages of 14 and 18, Jessica Schmuck (2011) goes into more detail about how early teens' relationships with their parents affect how well they do in school and how successful they become. The first and most important people a child looks up to are his or her parents. Values are becoming more important to young people. Parents who spend time with their kids, encourage them and listen to their worries, and show a positive attitude have been shown to make their kids feel less anxious at home and give them more motivation to do well in school and in life. Parents should help their kids become independent so they can make decisions based on their own priorities and values. Parents can help their kids figure out what their best qualities are by asking them how they feel about their own skills. If parents care about what their kids are doing at school, their kids' grades may go up. The study found a link between how involved parents are in their children's education and how well their children do in school. This shows that kids who get more moral guidance, good examples of how to act, and good advice from their parents do better in school and feel less stress.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The main goal of the study is to find out if how parents act and other problems at home have an effect on how well students do in school. A descriptive survey research method is used to find out how it affects students. The first goal of the study was to look at how what parents do affects how well their children do in school. The second goal of the study was to find out how family problems affect how well kids do in school. The third goal of the study was to look at the link between family problems and how parents act.

Sampling

For this study, researchers used a type of sampling called "convenient sampling," which means they chose people who were easy to reach. Randomly, 111 students in grades 9 and 10 will be chosen. 111 students took part in the study as a whole.

District	Schools	Total Students
Sheikhupura	10	111

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

A questionnaire is one way to find out information. Information is gathered by asking questions at different schools. A survey was used to find out more about what students knew, how they saw things, and how they felt about different things. In this case, the main way information was gathered was through questionnaires.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Table: 1 Demographic data

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Male	51	45.9
Female	60	54.1
Total	111	100.0

The table shows that male 51 (45.9%) private 60(54.1 %) were respondents as participants of the conducted study.

Table: 2 Frequency of institute

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Public	60	54.1
Private	51	45.9
Total	111	100

The table shows that public 60(54.1%) private 51(45.9 %) were respondents as

participants of the conducted study.

Table: 3 Frequency of classes

Class	Frequency	Percent
9th	60	54.1
10th	51	45.9
Total	111	100

This table shows that the 9th 60 (54.1%) and 10th 51 (45.9%) were respondents as participants of the conducted study.

Table 4: Comparison of Male and Female on academic performance

Gender	N	Average	SD	df	Sig.
Female	60	2.7	1.321	400	.003
Male	51	3.5	1.421		

A t-test was used to compare the average scores that male and female teachers gave for students' bad behaviour. Sig values (Sig =.003) were very different between the different groups. So, male educators are more likely than their female counterparts to act in an inappropriate way

DISCUSSION

Because kids spend so much time with their parents and because homes are often the first place they learn something new, one of the main goals of this study is to find out how home environments and parental involvement affect how well kids do in school. According to the first studies, there is a strong link between how parents act and how that affects their children's education. The research on the link between how parents act and how well their children do in school is talked about (Daniela Porumbu & Daniela Veronica Necoib, 2012).

The goals of the study are backed up by the information from 100 students. The main goal was to find any factors that might affect how parents act and how well their children do in school. A study by showed that if parents want their children to do well in school, they need to stay involved (Daniela Porumbu, Daniela Veronica Necoib,2012). The positive effects of the home environment on students were also looked at in the study. Uloko Anthonia's (2019) research on how a person's home life affects their children's academic success found that even if a child went to school every day, he or she would not be able to focus on studies and therefore would not become a well-educated person if the home environment was not in order. This means that if there were problems at home and parents were not acting in a positive way, the child would not be able to focus on studies and would not.

CONCLUSION

The main purpose of study is to find out the effect of parental behavior and home issues on student's academic achievements. The data was collected randomly from 100 respondent that includes both male and female from different schools in District Sheikhpura. The variables that are used for collecting data are gender, percentage in last class, class, and education of parents. It is found that mostly respondents are females and percentage of mostly students is greater than 80 and the mean of mostly questions in table is greater than 4 which shows that parents behavior is positive towards students and there is no such home factor that effect their concentration and had positive influence on respondents academic progress, as parents are the first role models for students and home is the place where they spend most of their time, so to keep students encouraged and motivated to work hard both greatly influence them and the results of this study shows that parental behavior and home shows direct effect on student's academic achievements.

RECOMMENDATION:

The main goal of the study is to find out how parental actions and family problems affect how well students do in school. One hundred male and female students were chosen at random from different schools in District Sheikhpura to take part in the study. Some of the things that are used to collect data are gender, the number of respondents who are still in school, grade level, and the level of education of the parents. As students' parents are their first role models and they spend most of their time at home, it shouldn't be a surprise that the majority of respondents in this study are female and that more than 80% are mostly students. Also, the mean of mostly questions in the table is more than 4%. These results suggest that parents are generally supportive of their children and that there aren't many distractions at home that would negatively affect their schoolwork.

It was found that both how parents act and problems at home have a negative effect on a child's academic performance. This research shows this in full. As the first and most important role models for their children, parents should work on making themselves better.

Children spend a lot of time at home, so it's important for parents to set a good example and not air personal grievances in front of them. Instead, they should make the home a good place for their children to learn. The best thing parents can do to help their kids do well in school is to find out if and what at home makes them sad or takes their mind off of schoolwork. Parents should try to motivate their kids, because when kids know their parents care about education and want them to do well, they work harder to make their parents proud and live up to their hopes and dreams. Parents should try to spend more time with their kids, preferably in a place where they can learn.

Even though every family has problems, it's the parents' job to deal with them. They shouldn't talk about them in front of their kids, or the kids will feel too stressed out to study. Parents should walk around their homes and look for things that could be a distraction for their kids and make it hard for them to do their schoolwork.

Parents should think about their own parenting style and how they interact with their kids. They should also try to build meaningful relationships with their kids and use the home as a place to learn and feel safe. Parents should set a good example by working hard themselves and being available to their kids so they can talk about problems and get help with schoolwork, or just sit and talk with them if they don't have a lot of education.

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