



A study on academic success and parental involvement among 7th class students of urban and rural school in Raipur city

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.66856/ijhssr.2026.12.2.12220>

Abstract

This study investigates the relationship between parental involvement and student academic success among Grade 7 students in urban and rural schools of Raipur. Using a descriptive survey method, data were collected from 120 students (60 urban, 60 rural) through structured questionnaires. Statistical tools such as mean, standard deviation, and t-test (critical ratio) were applied. Findings revealed that urban students had significantly higher parental involvement ($M = 78.07$) compared to rural students ($M = 65.63$). Similarly, academic achievement was higher among urban students ($M = 80.95$) than rural students ($M = 68.82$). Students with high parental involvement scored significantly better than those with low involvement. The results highlight a strong positive relationship between parental involvement and academic achievement and underscore disparities between rural and urban education systems.

Keywords: Parental involvement, academic achievement, rural education, urban education, student success

Introduction

Theoretical Background of the Study

Education is the fourth necessity for man after food, clothing and shelter, in today's competitive world. The education is the process of instruction aimed at the all-round development of individuals, providing the necessary tools and knowledge to understand and participate in day-to-day activities of today's world (Children in India, 2012). It dispels ignorance and boosts moral values of individuals. It is the only wealth which cannot be robbed.

Academic achievement represents performance outcomes of education that indicate the extent to which a person has accomplished specific goals which were the focus of activities in instructional environments, specifically in school (Steinmayr *et al.*, 2014).

Parental involvement refers to the active participation of parents in their children's educational activities. It includes helping with homework, attending school meetings, monitoring academic progress, and providing emotional and motivational support.

This study focuses on Grade 7 students, as this stage represents a critical period in a student's academic journey.

The theoretical background suggests that parental involvement is a critical factor in promoting student success. The theories of Epstein, Bronfenbrenner, Bandura, and Schultz collectively support the view that active parental participation enhances students' academic performance, motivation, and overall development. These theoretical perspectives provide the foundation for investigating the relationship between parental involvement and student success among Grade 7 students.

Context of the Study

Education is widely recognized as a crucial factor in individual and national development, and among the various determinants of student achievement, parental involvement plays a significant role in shaping academic outcomes. It

encompasses parents' active participation in children's learning, guidance in academic activities, and the creation of a supportive home environment, all of which contribute to improved performance and motivation. However, the level and effectiveness of parental involvement are often influenced by socio-economic and geographical factors, leading to notable disparities between urban and rural settings. In the Indian context, urban families generally benefit from higher literacy levels, better access to educational resources, and greater awareness, whereas rural families often face constraints such as limited educational backgrounds, financial challenges, and lack of exposure to academic support systems. Therefore, this study focuses on Grade 7 students in Raipur to examine how parental involvement varies between urban and rural contexts and how these variations impact students' academic achievement, thereby addressing an important gap in existing research and contributing to more equitable educational practices.

Need and Significance of the Study

Understanding the role of parental involvement can help improve teaching and learning processes. When parents actively participate in their children's education, students are more likely to succeed academically. There is a growing concern about the educational gap between rural and urban students. This study aims to identify differences in parental involvement and their impact on student performance.

Grade 7 represents a transitional stage where students begin to face academic challenges. At this stage, parental guidance becomes crucial in maintaining academic performance. The findings of this study can help policymakers design strategies to improve parental awareness, strengthen rural education, promote family-school partnerships. Education is closely linked to social development. Enhancing parental involvement can contribute to better academic outcomes, reduced dropout rates, and improved future opportunities

Review and Related Literature

The review helps the researcher understand the theoretical foundation of the study, formulate hypotheses, and design appropriate research tools and methodology. In the present research work literature review has been done in both the categories Indian and foreign:

Anita Raj Yadav and Priyanka Bansal (2025) the study explored the role of parental involvement in academic achievement in the Indian socioeconomic and cultural context. The findings suggested that parental literacy, awareness, and educational support significantly contributed to students' academic success.

Akash Roy and Pranab Barman (2022) ^[11] the researchers conducted a comparative study on the effect of parental involvement on academic performance among school-going adolescents. The findings indicated that students with higher parental involvement demonstrated better academic performance than students with lower parental involvement. Lara and Saracosti (2019) Effect of Parental Involvement on Children's Academic Achievement. Objective: To examine how parental participation contributes to educational success. Hypothesis: Students with supportive parents perform better academically. Variables: Independent Variable – Parental involvement; Dependent Variable – Academic achievement. Statistics Used: Correlation and regression analysis. Results: Strong parental involvement was associated with higher academic achievement and positive learning behavior.

Kim and Hill (2015) conducted research examining parental involvement and academic achievement. Their findings suggested that active parental participation, including fathers' involvement, significantly contributed to students' educational success.

Research Methodology

1. Operational Definitions

Parental involvement refers to the active participation of parents in their child's educational activities. In the context of this study, it includes Helping children with homework, monitoring academic progress, attending parent-teacher meetings, communicating with teachers, providing study materials and resources, Encouraging and motivating children to perform well, creating a supportive learning environment at home.

Rural areas refer to regions that are characterized by: Limited infrastructure, Lower literacy rates, fewer educational facilities, and predominantly agricultural occupations. Rural students in this study are those who are studying in schools located in villages or rural parts of Raipur district.

Urban areas refer to regions that are characterized by: Better infrastructure, higher literacy levels, Greater access to educational resources, Availability of advanced facilities. Urban students are those studying in schools located within the city limits of Raipur.

Grade 7 students refer to learners who are studying in the seventh standard of school education. This stage is considered part of the middle school level. The study includes only those students who are enrolled in Grade 7, studying in selected schools of Raipur district.

A questionnaire is a structured set of questions used to collect data from respondents. In this study, a self-developed questionnaire is used to assess parental involvement. The questionnaire includes:

20 statements, 5-point Likert scale responses, scoring system to measure involvement level.

Academic Performance Categories: For the purpose of analysis, students' academic performance is classified into three categories: High Performers: Students scoring above 75%, Average Performers: Students scoring between 50%–75%, Low Performers: Students scoring below 50%. These categories help in comparing performance across groups.

2. Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To assess the level of parental involvement among Grade 7 students.
2. To compare parental involvement between rural and urban areas.
3. To examine the relationship between parental involvement and academic success.
4. To identify factors affecting parental involvement.
5. To suggest measures to improve parental involvement.

3. Hypotheses of the Study

The following hypotheses have been formulated:

1. There is a significant difference in the level of parental involvement between rural and urban students.
2. There is a significant relationship between parental involvement and academic achievement of students.
3. There is a significant difference in academic achievement between rural and urban students.

4. Delimitations of the Study

The present study has been delimited in the following ways:

1. Geographical Delimitation: The study is confined to selected schools in Raipur district.
2. Class Level Delimitation: The study is limited to Grade 7 students only.
3. Sample Size Delimitation: The study is conducted on a sample of 120 students (60 rural and 60 urban).
4. Area-Based Delimitation: The study specifically compares rural and urban areas.
5. Variable Delimitation: The study focuses only on: Parental Involvement (independent variable)
6. Academic Achievement (dependent variable)
7. Tool Delimitation: Data is collected using a self-constructed questionnaire for parental involvement academic records for student performance.
8. Time Delimitation: The study is conducted within a limited time period during the academic session.
9. Data Source Delimitation: The study is based on Students' responses, School academic records, parents' direct responses or interviews are not included.

5. Conduction of Research

Stage I: Selection of Research method

This research is Quantitative research as it is based more on the numerical data. In this research Descriptive survey method is used which helps in collecting data about academic performance of School students in Urban and Rural areas.

Stage II: Preparation and Tool Development

For this research the tool selected was Self- Made '5' Point Academic Performance Questionnaire. Valid Responses based on:

Tool 1: Parental Involvement Questionnaire (For Students)

Instructions: Read each statement carefully and tick (✓) the option that best describes your situation.

Scale: 1 = Strongly Disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Neutral 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree

Tool 2: Parental Involvement Questionnaire (PIQ)

Instructions: Please tick (✓) the column that best describes your involvement in your child’s 7th grade education.

S. No.	Statement / कथन	Always (5)	Often (4)	Sometimes (3)	Rarely (2)	Never (1)
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Stage III: Data Collection and Analysis

Primary Data Collection

Primary data were collected through Survey Method using questionnaire ‘5’ point Academic Performance Scale’. The data was gathered by the High school students of Government school and Private school situated in both Urban and Rural areas. The student took approximately 35 minutes to fill the questionnaire.

To achieve the goal of 120 sample, 120 questionnaire were distributed to the students.

For the administration of tools, I have visited four schools, two government schools and two private schools. Out of which one government and one private school in Urban areas and one government and private school in Rural areas of Raipur.

The Research was undertaken to study the “A study on Parental Involvement and student Success of Grade 7 in Raipur Area.”

Research School of Study: Researching the Rural and Urban landscape of Raipur. The present study is conducted on school students in government and private schools of Urban and Rural areas of Raipur City.

S. No	Name of school	Type of School	No. of Sample Collected	
1.	New Vision Public school	Urban School	30	60
2.	Govt. Higher Secondary School, Ramnagar		30	
3.	Vatsalya English School	Rural School	30	60
4.	Govt. Higher Secondary School, Mathpurena		30	

Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data collection is the process of gathering and analyzing information that has already been collected, compiled, and published by others for a different purpose. This data collection used in academic research. For this study literature review is an example of secondary data collection.

Thus, the study was conducted in a planned and systematic manner to ensure reliability and validity of the findings.

Stage IV: Sampling Methods

Sampling Method: Sampling is the process of selecting a representative part of a population for the purpose of Research. The Researcher used Random Sampling Technique for selecting the sample. In this Research a

sample of 120 Students from both urban and rural areas. The Sample comprised 60 Urban and 60 Rural and Private Schools in Raipur.

S. No	Types of School	Area of School	Samples
1	Government School	Urban	30 Samples
2	Private School	Urban	30 Samples
3	Government School	Rural	30 Samples
4	Private School	Rural	30 Samples
Total Population: 120 Sampling			

A representative sample is essential for the success of any research. It helps in obtaining reliable and valid results. Students belong to different demographic categories were Area of School (Urban & Rural), Type of School (Government and Private School)

Tabulate and Interpretation: verification of hypotheses

1. Verification of Hypotheses

Hypotheses – 1: There is a significant difference in Parental Involvement between Urban and Rural Grade 7 students

Table 1: Parental Involvement and Statistical Analysis of Urban and Rural Areas

Group	N	Mean	SD	CR	Significant
Urban Area	60	78.07	7.47	8.59	Significant
Rural Area	60	65.63	8.36		

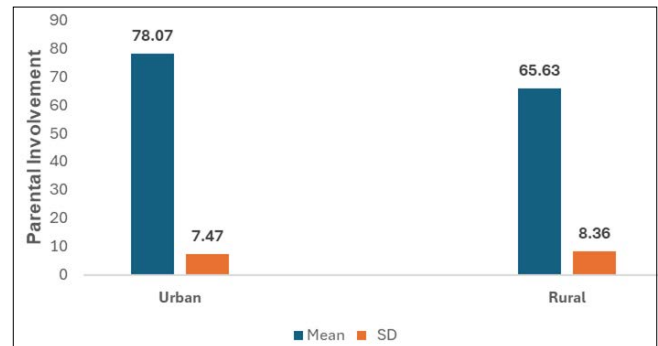


Chart 1: Parental Involvement for Urban and Rural Areas

Interpretation: The mean parental involvement score of urban students (78.07) is higher than that of rural students (65.63). The Standard Deviations of 7.47 and 8.36 indicate moderate variability in both groups. The calculated Critical Ratio value of 8.59 exceeds the table value at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that a significant difference exists in parental involvement between Urban and Rural students.

Hypotheses – 2: There is a significant difference in Academic Scores between Urban and Rural Students of Grade 7

Table 2: Academic Scores and Statistical Analysis of Urban and Rural Areas

Group	N	Mean	SD	CR	Significant
Urban Area	60	80.95	5.91	9.89	Significant
Rural Area	60	68.82	7.43		

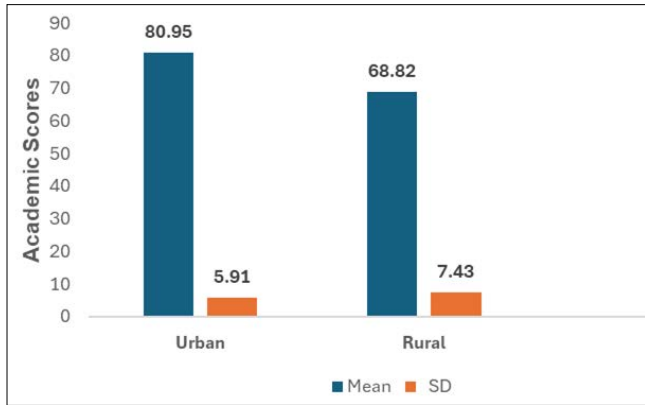


Chart 2: Academic Scores for Urban and Rural Areas

Interpretation: The mean academic achievement score of urban students (80.95) is higher than that of rural students (68.82). The obtained Critical Ratio value of 9.89 is significant at the 0.05 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Urban students demonstrate significantly better academic achievement than rural students.

Hypotheses – 3: There is a significant difference in Academic Scores between High and Low Parental Involvement groups of Grade 7 students

Table 3: Difference in Academic Scores due to High and Low Parental Involvement

Group	N	Mean	SD	CR	Significant
High Parental Involvement	60	78.33	6.95	4.51	Significant
Low Parental Involvement	60	71.43	9.61		

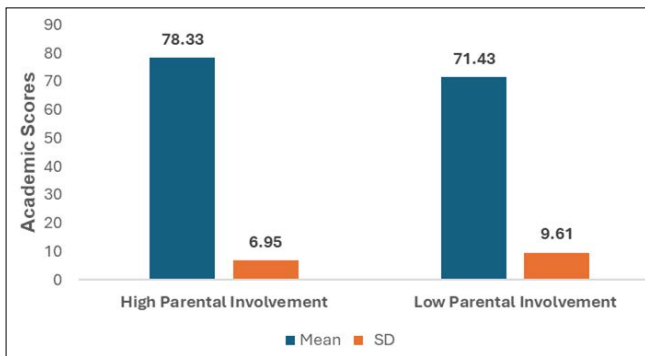


Chart 3: Parental Involvement and its Impact on Academic Scores

Interpretation: The mean academic score of students in both Urban and Rural Area (78.33) with high Parental Involvement is higher than that of students with low Parental Involvement (71.43). The obtained Critical Ratio value of 4.51 is significant at the 0.05 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Students with high Parental Involvement demonstrate significantly better academic achievement than students with low Parental Involvement.

Findings and Conclusion

The researcher tested the hypotheses and analyze the finding of the study which are listed below:

1. Urban students receive significantly greater parental involvement than rural students.
2. Urban students achieve significantly higher academic scores than rural students.

3. Parental involvement has a positive influence on student success.
4. The calculated Critical Ratios (8.59 and 9.89) support the rejection of the null hypotheses.
5. Parental involvement is an important predictor of academic achievement among Grade 7 students.

Suggestions and Recommendations

The present study helps the researcher to show the Academic performance or Success and Parental Involvement for school students in Urban and Rural areas. Grade 7 students in Rural areas face lower academic performance compared to Urban areas due to environmental stressors, poor infrastructure, and lower socioeconomic status, while Urban areas often benefit from better environments and resources.

For Teachers

- Encourage regular parent-teacher interaction
- Provide feedback to parents
- Involving parents in academic planning

For Schools

- Organize awareness programs
- Conduct workshops for parents
- Promote collaborative learning.

For Parents

- Take active interest in children’s studies
- Provide emotional and academic support
- Monitor progress regularly.

For Government

- Improve rural education facilities
- Launch awareness campaigns
- Provide financial and educational support.

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