JETIR.ORG

ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year : 2014 | Monthly Issue JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)

JETIR

An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

EFFECTS OF SINGLE PARENTING ON ITS CONSEQUENTIAL ATTRIBUTES FOR HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN RANCHI – A Study from a Tier 2 Indian City

Ms. Keerti Singh^{1,} Dr. Mamta Vyas², Dr. Ankit Halder* ³

¹Research Scholar, Sri Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences, Sehore, M.P.

²HOD, Department of Psychology, Sri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences, Sehore, M.P.

³ Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatry, Santiniketan Medical College and Hospital, Bolpur, W.B.

*Corresponding Author

Institute/Organisation: Sri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences, Sehore, MP

Abstract:

This study endeavored to show how a single parent characterizes himself when his family doesn't fit the best hill, through jobs, encounters and perspectives as well as the pessimistic effects of a solitary parent on a kid are scholastic, social, close to home and potential substance misuse. 180 samples and 6 samples from each school (30) were selected on the basis of quota sampling technique. The collected data was analyzed through SPSS and other available statistical tools. The present study found a significant difference in the Depression, Mental Health, Physical Health & academic performance due to the cause of single parenting of the higher secondary students.

Index Terms: Single Parenting, Depression, Mental health, Physical health, Academic Performance

Introduction:

Tragically, until this point, single parents have not been the subjects of significant examination in our society where our way of life actually holds the family to such a high, hopeful norm^[1,2]. We actually characterize being a man or lady through the assumptions and jobs of fathers and moms inside the family. Concentrate on states that the idea of the family disguises the way that families have consistently contrasted in their cosmetics^[3,4]. Notwithstanding this powerful turning out to be more famous, the kids that are raised separated

from at least one natural guardians experience impediment in additional ways than one. They are bound to exit secondary school, more averse to go to school, and less inclined to move on from school than youngsters that are raised by both of their natural guardians^[5,6,7]. A lot of examination represents the possibility that kids, who are results of flawless, family units, beat their companions who are from single-parent families on essential scholarly accomplishment estimates like study hall grades, state sanctioned tests, and educator assessments^[8,9,10]. The present study aims to find out the difference of child academic performance, depression, mental health and physical health due to different single parenting causes for higher secondary students in Ranchi. The current study is focused to understand the importance of single parenting effects on academic performance of the kids has been hypothesized as "there is no significant difference exists in the single parent children's academic performance, depression, mental health and physical health due to single parenting causes in higher secondary students of Ranchi".

Research Methodology:

Theoretical framework:

Primarily the study seems in descriptive as well as exploratory in nature of research design and a survey technique is being proposed to conduct such kind of studies. This study was completed by gathering observations and analyzing interviews, blogs, press, journal articles, social media and observations that focused on the phenomenon of single parenting effects on children's academic performance in Indian context. This quantitative method is referring to as scheduling method (structured questionnaire) using for primarily data gathering from the existing interviews with teachers and students from the various Ranchi based schools for primary data collection purpose.

Population and sample:

The researcher planned sample size of 150 samples and 5 samples from each school (30) on the basis of quota sampling technique. The collected data was analyzed through SPSS and other available statistical tools. Further as per nature of research design ANOVA Statistics will be used as per requirements of data.

Data Analysis:

For the purpose of testing said hypothesis of the current study we run ANOVA Statistics in SPSS 21.0.

Results and Discussion

Table : ANOVA										
Attributes		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.				
Depression	Between Groups	28.199	4	7.050	5.582	.000				
	Within Groups	171.772	136	1.263						
	Total	199.972	140							
Mental Health	Between Groups	20.415	4	5.104	3.717	.007				
	Within Groups	186.748	136	1.373						
	Total	207.163	140							
Physical Health	Between Groups	23.408	4	5.852	5.143	.001				
	Within Groups	154.734	136	1.138						
	Total	178.142	140							
	Total	156.312	140							
Academic Performance	Between Groups	13.838	4	3.459	3.364	.012				
	Within Groups	139.864	136	1.028						
	Total	153.702	140							

Within Groups	328.588	136	2.416	
Total	280.809	140		

Table :1 Descriptive Statistics

In the above table an ANOVA statistics has been derived from SPSS 21.0 output, which shows that variance in between and within the Depression, Mental Health, Physical Health & academic performance groups in frame of different causes of single parenting type in context of higher secondary students in Ranchi. The table displays the results of ANOVA statistics, due to chance factor at 5% significance level, as the calculated value (F Ratio) of the said variables and all except farmer's motivation are less than the critical value. Hence the originated results could be inferred as Depression, Mental Health, Physical Health & academic performance do differ significantly due to different causes of single parenting type in context of higher secondary students in Ranchi.

Single parent families are more vulnerable to stress based on instructive foundations in conditions of understudy discipline and the capacity to understand anyone at their core. ^[9]Besides, the article result showed that a solid positive correlation among various attributes of kids being reared by single parents compared to those who are not^[9,10]. This uncovered that the majority of the schools had recognized the difficulties experienced by students from single parent families. Studies have postulated that students of single parents were very much anxious to find an enduring answer for facing various challenge in life which exacerbated and predisposed them for other psychological ailments^[11,12,13].

The paper discoveries show that the significant reasons for single nurturing are partition, separate, demise, individual choices not to be marriage, prostitution and that assaulting was seen as the minor reason for single nurturing. These are in sync with other studies which also attributed such reasons^[14,15]. It was suggested in multiple studies that solitary guardians ought to set a daily schedule to talk to their kids to figure out their concerns and difficulties that they experience to cause them to feel and partake in the parental consideration, love as well as insurance since these single nurtured kids require a similar love, care and security of their folks being isolated, separated or not wedded. ^[16]

As in our study ,other literature has also pointed out to the fact that such kids of single parents are more labile to physical and mental problems which ultimately lead them to perform untowardly academically^[17,18]. Though the cause effect relationship could not be established as it was a one time observational study but there is a predictable association among them.

Overall these discoveries and investigation of the article shows that solitary nurturing significantly affects child's wellbeing genuinely, socially, mentally and intellectually. Single nurtured kids are more impacted mentally, as in mental impact is overwhelmed followed by friendly impact, then mental impact. To them actual impact is can significantly influence the wellbeing and government assistance of the youngster^[19]. These were reflected in our study too where it was highlighted that showing parental love, care and insurance can lead to lesser chance of physical, mental issues and thus better academic performances as recommended in other literature ^[19,20]

Conclusions:

Single nurturing is an extremely touchy issue in family framework. It brings risk factor for profound and social issues in kids and youths. While most youngsters in single-parent families grow up to be balanced grown-ups, kids from single-parent families are bound to confront profound and social wellbeing challenges — like animosity or taking part in high-risk ways of behaving — when contrasted with peers raised by wedded guardians. Single guardians are frequently overprotective of their youngsters, which can influence the kid's interactive abilities advancement.

References:

- 1. Chu, E. H., & Willms, J. D. (1996). Effects of parental involvement on eighth-grade achievement. The Sociological Quarterly, 69, 126–141.
- 2. Chougule K, Halder A, Behere P, Chougule N. Prevalence, Patterns and Correlation of Behavioral and Emotional Disorders in School-going Children and Adolescents: A Cross-sectional Study. Indian Journal of Private Psychiatry. 2024 Jan 3;18(1):19-21.
- 3. Teachman, J. (1987). Family background, educational resources and educational attainment. American Sociological Review, 52, 548-557.
- 4. Chougule K, Chougule N, Halder A, Behere P. A Study on Parenting of School-Going Children, Adolescents with Behavioural and Emotional Disorders. International Journal of Indian Psychology. 2024;12(1).
- Teti, D. M., & Candelaria, M. A. (2002). Parenting Competence. In M.H. Bornstein (Ed.) Handbook of parenting: Social conditions and applied parenting (2nd ed.). (Vol. 4)
 (pp. 149 180). NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum. © University of Cape Coast https://erl.ucc.edu.gh/jspui Digitized by Sam Jonah Library.

- **6.** Yang X, Jiang X, Mo PK, Cai Y, Ma L, Lau JT. Prevalence and interpersonal correlates of internet gaming disorders among Chinese adolescents. International journal of environmental research and public health. 2020 Jan;17(2):579.
- 7. Keane, S. P., Shelton, T. L., & Calkins, S. D. (2010). Parental involvement and student academic performance: A multiple mediational analysis. Journal of Prev Interv Community, 38(3), 183-197.
- 8. Xiao Q, Song X, Huang L, Hou D, Huang X. Global prevalence and characteristics of non-suicidal self-injury between 2010 and 2021 among a non-clinical sample of adolescents: a meta-analysis. Frontiers in psychiatry. 2022 Aug 10;13:912441.
- 9. Ushie, M. A., Emeka, J. O., Ononga, G. I., & Owolabi, E. O. (2012). Influence of family structure on learners' academic performance in Agege Local Government Area. European Journal of Educational Studies, 4(2), 171–187.
- 10. Yaffe Y. Systematic review of the differences between mothers and fathers in parenting styles and practices. Current psychology. 2023 Jul;42(19):16011-24
- 11. Fisher J, Languilaire JC, Lawthom R, Nieuwenhuis R, Petts RJ, Runswick-Cole K, Yerkes MA. Community, work, and family in times of COVID-19. Community, Work & Family. 2020 May 26;23(3):247-52.
- 12. White, A. (2005). Assessment of parenting capacity. Ashfield, NSW: Centre for Parenting & Research-NSW Department of Community Services.
- 13. Whiting, M., & Child, I. L. (1993). Child training and personality: A cross cultural study. New Haven and Londan: Yale University Press.
- 14. Chen L, Hong J, Xiong D, Zhang L, Li Y, Huang S, Hua F. Are parents' education levels associated with either their oral health knowledge or their children's oral health behaviors? A survey of 8446 families in Wuhan. BMC Oral Health. 2020 Dec;20:1-2.
- 15. Roskam I, Aguiar J, Akgun E, Arikan G, Artavia M, Avalosse H, Aunola K, Bader M, Bahati C, Barham EJ, Besson E. Parental burnout around the globe: A 42-country study. Affective science. 2021 Mar;2(1):58-79.

- 16. Yeung, W. J., Linver, M. R. & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2002). How money matters for young children's development: Parental investments and family processes. Child Development, 73, 1861–1879.
- 17. Young, B. I. (1989). Teacher job satisfaction: A study of the overall job satisfaction and work facet of K 8 teachers. Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI) 49(7).
- 18.Zangqa, S. N. (1994). Factors which influence the academic achievement of senior secondary pupils in the rural Eastern Cape. Unpublished Masters Dissertation, University of South, Africa Pretoria.
- 19. Barry. V. Patterns in COVID-19 vaccination coverage, by social vulnerability and urbanicity—United States, December 14, 2020–May 1, 2021. MMWR. Morbidity and mortality weekly report. 2021;70.
- **20.** Hipp L, Bünning M. Parenthood as a driver of increased gender inequality during COVID-19? Exploratory evidence from Germany. European Societies. 2021 Feb 19;23(sup1):S658-73.

JETIR2406155