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Relationship between parental separation and academic performance of the adolescents

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Abstract

This period of development corresponds roughly to the period the ages of 13 to 19 years. Academic performance and achievement owe much to the parental contributions. College achievement is related with nature parent-adolescent relationship, parental attitude towards education, their expectation about achievement, interest and involvement in their adolescent's college performance. The present study conducted Lucknow city U.P. Random sample technique. Approximately a sample of 100 Adolescents was selected. Researcher used standardized scale (Psychological well-being scale) and self-structured questionnaire. These results indicate that there is negative correlation between educational status and psychological wellbeing. It means that when educational status increases psychological wellbeing decrease. As the r value is negative and $p > 0.05$ thus the null hypothesis is accepted.

Keywords: adolescents, academic performance, psychological well-being

Introduction

This period of development corresponds roughly to the period the ages of 13 and 19 years. A traditional stage of physical and psychological development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood (Hurlock, 1990) says that adolescence is a period or a period of growth of a person in transition from children grown backwards, covering all the developments experienced in preparation for adulthood. Factors that contribute in adolescents' academic performance and achievement owe much to the parental contributions. College achievement is related with nature parent-adolescent relationship, parental attitude towards education, their expectation about achievement, interest and involvement in their adolescent's college performance. Thus, parent's attitude and expectation are both a cause and an effect of their children's academic achievement (Downey, 1994). Parental death usually worsens the family's economic status, creates pressures to take on responsibilities of the dead parent, and may isolate the child from friends. Parental absence is often accompanied by symptoms of poor psychosocial wellbeing, with changes in behavior and school performance sometimes occurring. However, the results of studies on how children fare after a parental death are not uniform, which has motivated efforts to identify factors that mediate the impact of parental loss. A key challenge in this literature is that parental loss is potentially correlated with other unobserved factors that affect child wellbeing. Studies have contrasted impacts of parental absence brought on by a death with absence because of divorce, arguing that the death of a parent is plausibly exogenous with respect to other factors that affect child welfare, whereas absence because of divorce is not. The psychosocial domain of this development includes changes in personality, motivation, affects, self-concept and social behavior. Parental loss may bring emotional sufferings like separation anxiety disorder and depression. School personnel also need to provide support to the mother or father who is parenting solo. Having a teacher, counsellor or psychologist to consult and collaborate with, can be an immeasurable help in raising well-adjusted and successful children.

Conduct a study on "Study of Academic Achievement in Relation to Family Environment among Adolescents" In this study examined adolescent is the real capital of any society and we should protect and preserve it for the betterment of the society and nation. The present study is an attempt towards examine the pattern of relationship between the academic achievement and family environment.

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The research was carried out of 200 adolescents in the age group of 15 to 18 years. The researchers used academic achievement scores which were the aggregate percentage of marks from the previous two classes, serve as indicators of academic achievement. Kumar. R& Lal. R (2014) “Single-Parenting, Psychological Well-Being and Academic Performance of Adolescents in Lagos, Nigeria” In this study examined investigated the influence of single-parenting on the psychological well-being and academic performance of adolescents in Lagos, Nigeria. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the growing phenomenon of single parenting and its impact on the psychological and academic well-being of adolescents. Obieke.A & Uchenna (2013).

Objective

- To determine the relationship between parental separation and academic performance of the adolescents.

- To study Parental loss wellbeing among the respondents to combat future stress.

Methodology

- Lucknow city was selected for conducting the study.
- The sample consists of 100 adolescents of age group 13 to 19 years who are selected randomly from Orphanage home of Lucknow district, Uttar Pradesh.
- The study was categorized in to Descriptive and Diagnostic research design.
- There are two areas from the zone were selected comprising orphanage home and home.
- Researcher used standardized scale (Psychological well-being scale) and self-structured questionnaire.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Correlation between independent variables and wellbeing according to educational status.

Variable	Mean	S. D	r-value	Sign	Corelation
Educational status of the respondent.	1.83	.766	-.014	.888	NS
Grand total	148.53	11.09			

r= -.036, N=100 p>0.05

These results indicate that there is negative correlation between educational status and psychological wellbeing. It means that when educational status increases psychological

wellbeing decrease. As the r value is negative and p>0.05 thus the null hypothesis is accepted.

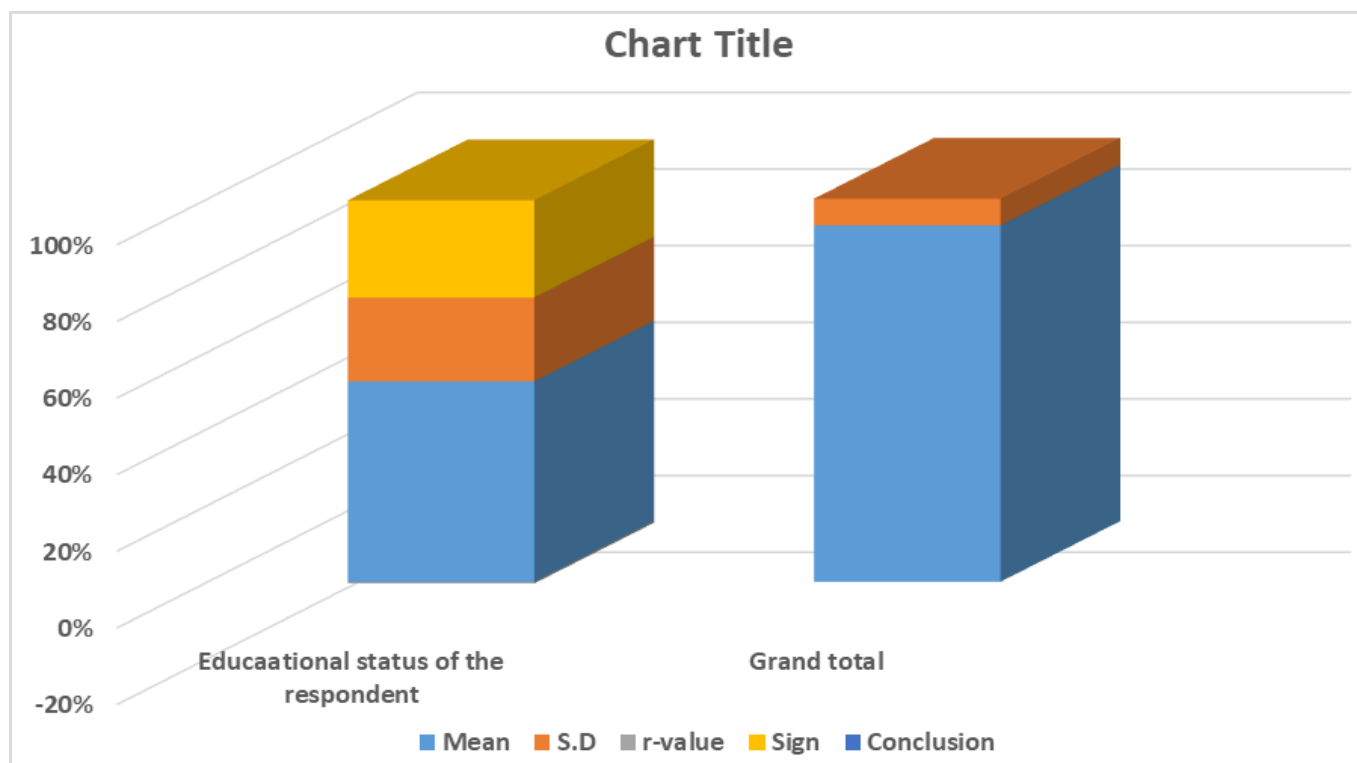


Fig 1: Correlation between independent variables and wellbeing according to educational status

Table 1: Correlation between independent variables and wellbeing according to age

Variable	Mean	S. D	r-value	Sign.	Conclusion
Age of the Respondent	1.56	.499	-.036	.723	NS
Grand total	148.53	11.09			

r= -.036, N=100 p>0.05

These results indicate that there is negative correlation between age and psychological wellbeing. It means that when

age increase psychological wellbeing decrease. As the r value is negative and p>0.05 thus our null hypothesis is accepted.

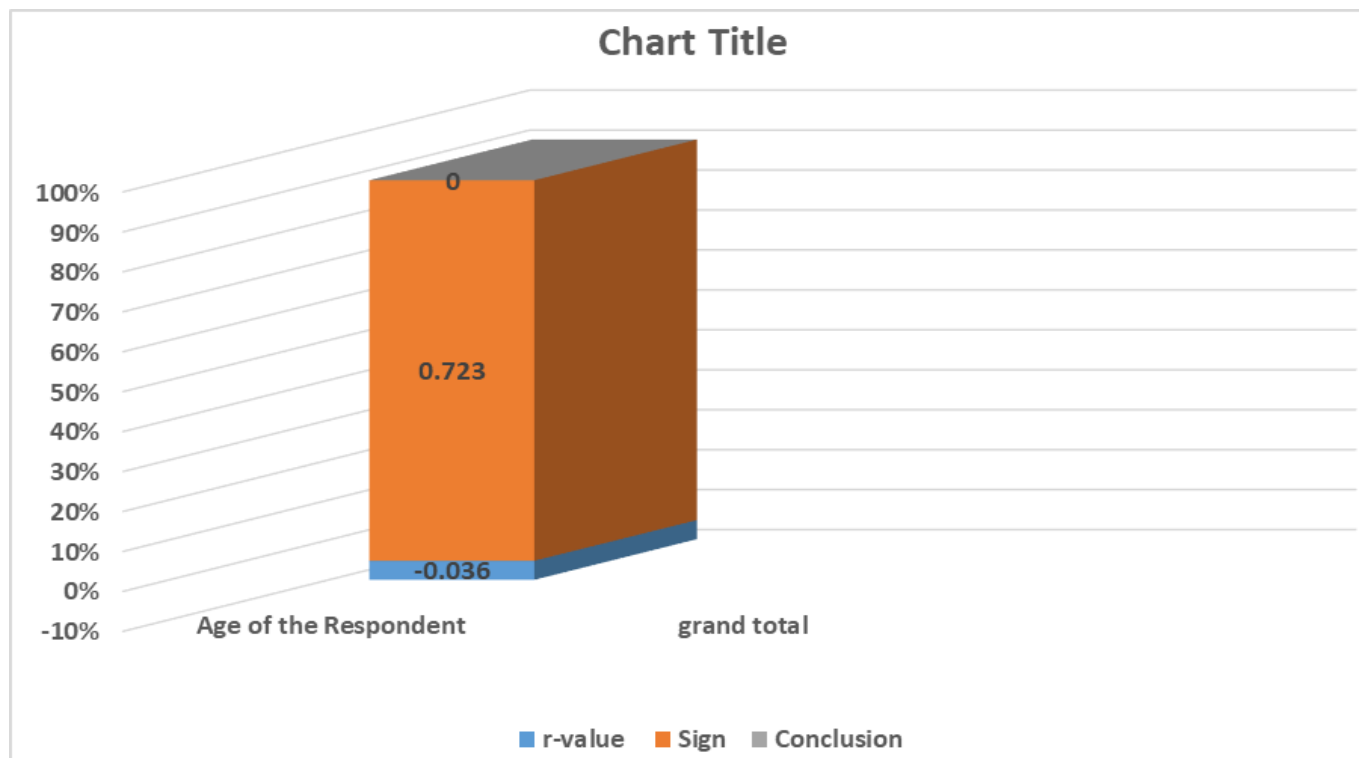


Fig 2: Correlation between independent variables and wellbeing according to age

Conclusion

Academic achievement is the major concern of educational policy makers of every country. It has been accepted that environment both inside and outside the school in which the child grows has a great influence on the academic achievement of the students. Among them, socio economic status, social phobia, anxiety, learning disabilities, parent style, learning style, classroom climate etc. are some such variables. So care should be taken to increase the rate of achievement and find out the hindrances that decrease the achievement rate. Separation and divorce have both positive and negative effects. Parental divorce appears to lower the well-being of adolescents.

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