

Research Article

Parenting, Academic Success and Social-Emotional Satisfaction of Children

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Abstract

The purpose of article on the relationship between teenage academic achievement and parenting. The various factors that influences children's academic achievement and socioemotional expansion, with a focus on the role of parenting practices and involvement in education. This article aims to provide insight into how attitudes, parental behavior and support system impact children's learning and outcomes, thereby informing policymakers, educator, politician, youth and parent themselves about effective strategies for promoting positive and reformist education for children who are the future nation builders. Researcher applied interview schedules and collected both qualitative and quantitative data. This research will be useful for parents and academicians.

Keywords: Child; Parenting; Cognitive Development; Teenage

1. Introduction

Parental involvement refers to the active participation of parents in their children's educational processes, which can include a variety of activities such as attending school events, helping with homework, and fostering a supportive learning environment at home. This involvement is associated with improved academic outcomes and better socio-emotional development for children (Epstein, 2001).

Parental involvement plays a crucial role in shaping both academic success and social-emotional development in adolescents. Studies show that when parents actively engage in their children's education, students tend to perform better academically and exhibit improved

emotional well-being. This support fosters a positive learning environment, helping teenagers develop critical skills for both school and life (Jeynes, 2007).

The study as good parenting, child caring and improved status, important of nurturing of child, the intellectual or cognitive growth of children, depth understanding of children behavior. This research is mainly centered on parenting effect on child academic performances. Children's cognitive development starts in very small age and it shapes the children plan and future too. Parenting really designs a child behavior the confidence to face very thought able critical, stimulating problems. Very special parenting and care giving are required for the child's all round development. First child behavior and learning behave affected by the symbolism. And the same way there should be the very crucial role should be played by the parents. A negative parenting style means children face family and social anxiety. Due to the high level of aggressive parenting and unnecessary positive parenting, they experience peer pressure, tension, social, cultural obstacles as well as family association problems. Parenting, the importance skills and behave that actually children's needs.

Supportive behavior of parents renders their performance above average. Authoritarian parenting is characterized by dictatorial behavior, where parents impose strict rules without explanation, expecting obedience without question. Children in this environment often lack the opportunity to express their feelings. In contrast, authoritative parenting strikes a balance between structure and freedom, offering warmth, support, and clear boundaries, leading to positive outcomes such as higher academic performance and better social skills (Baumrind, 1991).

Permissive parents allow their children to do as they please, often leading to poor emotional development and a lack of discipline. Neglectful parenting, where parents are uninvolved and unresponsive, can result in children feeling isolated and lacking guidance. Overall, parental involvement in education is crucial for children's academic success (Pinquart & Kauser, 2017).

Parents acts which really support the feeling of their children whereby a parent lights a child's needs rendering to the ethnic average that sure to cover cohort gap. Research on needs of good parenting and children friendly environment. Many research studies show that psychological and corporeal inducements like psychological views, thought process, Reasoning growth, language, social emotion, and children's development. Parenting means the help of child as per their necessities along with making shape of children future. Mainly, research focuses on decreasing parental support and increasing responsibility to develop children's cognitive abilities. Children feels secure and they can share everything with parents which is the most important factors that ca be made by good parenting. Sensitive parenting

with young children delivers an emotional microclimate for them. Supportive and delicate parenting offers children security and confidence; parents promote reasonable regulations and self-initiation in social and non-social experiments. Responsible parenting shows affective and behavioral growth in children.

It is related to family care, youth and parenting support, and children's emotional health. To decrease sadness, nervousness, and pressure the parenting skills should be improving. To maintain relationship with own child and develop the social and mental wellbeing parents has to upgrade their parenting skills with experience.

Tinto (1993) defines academic success as a student's persistence and completion of educational objectives, which are strongly influenced by academic performance, engagement, and institutional support. Credé, Roch, & Kieszczynka (2010) emphasize that academic success is not only measured by GPA or standardized test scores but also by time management, study habits, and self-discipline.

Between 2016 and 2019, approximately 9.4% of children aged 3–17 (about 5.8 million) were diagnosed with anxiety, and 4.4% (2.7 million) with depression, showing a growing trend over time. From 2007 to 2012, diagnoses of anxiety in children aged 6–17 rose from 5.5% to 6.4%, while depression rates remained relatively stable (Bitsko et al., 2022).

The study highlights the importance of parenting styles in shaping children's emotional and academic development. Authoritarian parenting often stifles children's emotional expression, while authoritative parenting fosters positive outcomes such as better academic performance and social skills. Permissive and neglectful parenting can lead to emotional issues and a lack of discipline. Additionally, the study reveals an increasing prevalence of anxiety and depression among children, emphasizing the need for responsible and sensitive parenting to support mental health and well-being. The findings stress the critical role of parental involvement in nurturing a child's cognitive and emotional growth.

Previous studies highlights about the type of parenting and its effect however researcher explores the relation between children and parents as well as impacts of parents on children. Different parenting styles (Authoritarian, authoritative, Permissive and Neglectful Parents) give rise to various types of children, each with unique behaviors and coping mechanisms that significantly influence their daily lives and academic performance. This article explores the impact of mode of parenting, parental involvement effect on academic and social growth. This Study discovers how parental involvement affects teenagers' academic success and socio-emotional well-being.

2. Materials and Methods

This study involves qualitative and quantitative research strategy. Structured interview schedule has taken utilized on data collection tools, with set of close ended questions. This study is based on 48 samples, selected from purposefully out of 166 students at private school of Bhairahawa. The sample includes the students studying in Grade IX and Grade The researcher being professionally employed in this institution as a teacher, has been observing the performance of the students over years and parenting mode. Daily discussion with students sparked life enriched experiments of the researchers about their behavior of both students and parents. Based on experience I selected 12 students from different modes of parenting such as authoritarian parents, authoritative, permissive and neglectfully parents. The field survey was undertaken from Oct 2025 to Dec 2026. Data analyzed by using tabulation demonstrating the mission to apply higher level of satisfied analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

Recognition of opinions in parties

The next eleventh res-ponder reasoned that because of male dominated society, discrimination against women, nepotism and favoritism. Women are incapable of making independent decisions, that's because there isn't enough money and family support. Three of the respondents stated that due to lack of knowledge and education they are not trusted. Another respondent mentioned due to gender bias mentality, male only wants them to rule, only the old members' voices are listened. Nepotism and favoritism and also the game of money due to which women are pushed back.

Siddharthanagar Municipality lies on the southern part of Rupandehi District of Lumbini Province which is also an administrative headquarter of Rupandehi District. In terms of geographical location, the municipality is located at 83°26 'east longitude and 27°31' north latitude.. This Municipality has a Second International Airport of the Country named as "Gautam Buddha International Airport". It is one of the develop municipality in Rupandehi district. It is also known as Bhairawha commonly. It is one of the holy city having many different characteristics.

Composition of time management of parents

Management is the best skills for the betterment of life. Children needs the special care and attention especially in teenage because of fast growing and imbalance of growth and speed. Teenage is very risky and important time where they started to keep gaping with friends and closeness with peer groups. In this time special time management should mange by parents.

Table 1: *Composition of time management of parents*

Time given to Children	Number of Household	Percentage
Sufficient time	04	8.33
Very least time	06	12.5
They have no time for me	10	20.83
Sometime	28	58.33
Total	48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 1 discloses that the parents time management for their children. In this data it was found that 56 percent respondent's parents found unable to provide sufficient time for their children who is the most important for their betterment and growth. 24 percent respondent's parents found they have no time for their children it is very threatening for their children. Only 8 Percent respondent's parents found that they have sufficient time for their children. Overall this data reveals that parents are not giving proper attention for their children.

Prioritizing attitudes of parents

Everyone has their aim and they keep their own priority. Someone gives high value to prestige, some gives priority on wealth, some gives priority on wealth and so on. Priority depends on personal philosophy, though, necessity, interest and as well as concept of society.

Table 2: Prioritizing attitudes of parents

Priority of Parents	Number of Households	Percentage
Children	04	8.33
Career	06	12.5
Their work	10	20.83
Money	10	20.83
Own Prestige	04	8.33
Solution of their problem	06	12.5
Priority on themselves	03	6.25
How to survive	05	10.41
Total	48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The data presented in Table 2, based on a 2025 field survey, reveals the varied priorities of parents in their daily lives. Out of forty-eight households surveyed, only a small proportion eight point three three percent reported prioritizing their children above all else. In contrast, twenty point eight three percent of parents placed more importance on their work, and an equal percentage prioritized earning money. Additionally, twelve point five percent of parents focused primarily on their career, while another twelve point five percent were mainly concerned with solving their own problems. Other areas of focus included personal survival (ten point four one percent), personal prestige (eight point three three percent), and self-interest (six point two five percent). These findings indicate that a majority of parents tend to prioritize professional and personal concerns over their children's needs, which may impact the emotional connection, support, and guidance children receive, thereby influencing their development and academic outcomes.

Table 3: Prioritizing attitudes of parents

Parents	Good Result %	Average Result %	Below Average Result %
Authoritarian	8.33	4.16	12.5
Authoritative	14.58	4.16	6.25
Permissive	8.33	6.25	10.41
Neglectful	6.25	6.25	12.5
Total	37.49%	20.82%	41.66%

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 3 presents the relationship between different parenting styles and the academic performance of children, based on the 2025 field survey. The data shows that children of authoritative parents achieved the highest percentage of good academic results (14.58%), followed by those with authoritarian and permissive parents, both at 8.33%. On the other hand, neglectful parenting is linked to the lowest percentage of good results (6.25%). When it comes to below average academic performance, children with neglectful and authoritarian parents show the highest percentages (both at 12.5%), indicating a negative impact of these styles. Permissive parenting also correlates with a significant percentage of below average results (10.41%). Overall, the table suggests that authoritative parenting, which balances discipline with emotional support, is most positively associated with good academic performance, while neglectful and authoritarian styles are more often linked with poor academic outcomes.

Respondent's happiness

Satisfaction level of children determined the happiness. Their happiness may shape by their parenting skills. In this era most of the people unable to manage their time and many other patterns so that level of happiness is decreasing.

Table 4 presents data on respondents' happiness levels based on different parenting styles: Authoritarian, Authoritative, Permissive, and Neglectful. The highest percentage of respondents overall reported feeling "Sometime Upset" (30.54%), followed by "Normal" (26.37%), "Very Boring" (22.81%), and "Very Happy" (22.2%). Among the parenting styles, the Authoritative style was associated with the highest percentages of "Normal" and "Sometime Upset" feelings, both at 8.33%, and had the lowest percentage (4.16%) for "Very Boring." The Authoritarian style had the highest percentage of respondents feeling "Very Boring" (8.33%) and relatively low levels of happiness (4.16%). Interestingly, the Permissive and Neglectful parenting styles were each linked to higher levels of happiness (6.94%) compared to the other two styles. These findings suggest that while no single parenting style led overwhelmingly to happiness, Authoritative and Permissive styles were linked to more balanced emotional outcomes, whereas Authoritarian parenting showed a higher association with negative feelings such as boredom.

Table 4: Respondent's happiness

Parents	Normal %	Sometime Upset%	Very Boring %	Very Happy%
Authoritarian	6.94	6.94	8.33	4.16
Authoritative	8.33	8.33	4.16	4.16
Permissive	6.94	8.33	4.16	6.94
Neglectful	4.16	6.94	4.16	6.94
Total	26.37	30.54	22.81	22.2

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Respondents Participation in Public Performances

Participation in Public Performance as a variable refers to an individual's involvement in activities such as speaking, acting, singing, or performing in front of an audience. It reflects confidence, communication skills, and social engagement.

Table 5 presents data on the participation of respondents in public performances based on their parents' parenting styles. Overall, 39.60% of respondents reported participating in public performances, while 60.40% did not. Respondents with Authoritative parents had the highest participation rate (12.5%), followed closely by those with Authoritarian parents (10.41%). In contrast, those raised by Permissive and Neglectful parents had the lowest participation rates (8.33% each) and the highest rates of non-participation (16.66% each). This suggests that more structured and supportive parenting styles, such as Authoritative, may encourage greater involvement in public activities, while less engaged or inconsistent parenting styles may be associated with lower levels of participation.

Table 5: Respondents Participation in Public Performances

Parents Percentage	Number of Participation	Percentage	Number of non-Participation	Percentage
Authoritarian	5	10.41	7	14.58
Authoritative	6	12.5	6	12.5
Permissive	4	8.33	8	16.66
Neglectful	4	8.33	8	16.66
Total	19	39.60	29	60.40

Source: Field Survey, 2025

4. Conclusion

The field survey highlights the significant impact of parenting styles on various aspects of children's lives. Most parents were unable to give enough time to their children, with only a few providing sufficient attention, which is essential for healthy growth and development. When it comes to priorities, few parents placed their children first. Instead, many focused on careers, money, or personal issues, potentially limiting the emotional and developmental support their children receive.

In terms of academics, children with authoritative parents performed the best, while those with authoritarian or neglectful parents often had lower results. This suggests that balanced parenting with both support and discipline fosters better academic success. Emotionally, many children felt upset or bored, and only a few felt truly happy. Supportive parenting, especially authoritative and permissive styles, was linked to more positive emotional experiences. Participation in public performances was also higher among children with authoritative parents, indicating that such parenting may boost confidence and social engagement. The data underscores the value of balanced and attentive parenting in enhancing children's academic outcomes, emotional well-being, and social development.

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