



The Importance of Parental Involvement in a Child's Schooling: An Analysis of N.G Dlamini's Drama Impicabadala

Gcinile Beuty Thwala; Sindi Tshabalala

Department of African Languages, Faculty of Humanities, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa

E-mail: gcinilet@uj.ac.za

<http://dx.doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v6i10.1667>

Abstract

It is common knowledge that most parents in South Africa are not playing their full role in their children's lives. Parents rarely provide their children with the assistance they need to succeed in school. This qualitative study has employed N.G. Dlamini Impicabadala's drama book as it is a good example of literature that address these issues. The purpose of this study is to examine the importance of parental involvement in a child's education and growth in the aforementioned drama focusing on three aspects namely: home, community and school. The bioecological system theory was applied as a theory supporting this study. This theory examines a child's growth in the context of the system of relationships that constitutes his or her environment. The findings suggest that the separation of parents while children at a young age have a negative impact because this means a change in the environment. The absence of Ngqondo (mother) and Madoda (father) in the lives of Delisile and Nozipho is what led to Delisile having many children with a married man. This study recommends that all government agencies such as social workers intervene to look at homes with children living alone to avoid a situation like Delisile's.

Keywords: *Parental Involvement; Child; Parents; School; Community; Bioecological*

Introduction

Universally, parental participation is essential to every child's development. It has to do with a parent's dedication to the classroom and active involvement in every aspect of their child's life. In a study conducted by Nyaradzo (2013), it was found that "learners from child-headed households live in poverty and encounter experiences such as absenteeism, psychological trauma, gender-based discrimination, lack of adequate food and scholastic materials, drug abuse and teenage pregnancy". These experiences have a negative impact on their schooling and their development. Contradictory theories and research have been found to exist, though. This chapter seeks to go into detail about parental engagement. The definition of parental participation comes first. Then, discussion on how important parental engagement is by outlining some key issues. Furthermore, an application utilising a drama book titled: "Impicabadala" by Dlamini. Additionally, investigation about the advantages of parental involvement as well. A succinct summary and evaluation of the chapter will be included in the conclusion.

Methodology

The qualitative research approach will be used to gather the data for this investigation. According to Krogh et al. (2021), qualitative research considers social issues, narratives, observations, and non-numerical data. It employs nonstop storylines. With this approach, it is more likely that a small number of respondents will provide extensive and detailed data.

According to Zinahwa, who is cited by Ashley and Crossman (2019), qualitative research is a subset of social science investigation that gathers and uses non-numerical data. It aims to interpret and comprehend social life by researching particular groups or locations. Qualitative research is done to comprehend how individuals see their surroundings. Although there are numerous ways to qualitative research, most of them are adaptable and put a strong emphasis on preserving rich meaning when analyzing the data. This study will be carried out through narrative research. According to Crossman and Bordia (2021: 9), the goal of this research methodology is to elucidate important narratives about people's lives and the world, as related by them in their own words. It also fits under the category of social constructivism, which is the belief that people's tales can reveal the complexity and depth of their experiences.

This study will utilise textual analysis using N.G. Dlamini's drama '*Impicabadala*', as a primary source which is analysed in the study. Secondary sources are academic texts, namely: journals, articles, published books and the internet.

Theoretical Framework

The ecological systems theory by Urie Bronfenbrenner, which was later named the bioecological model will be employed in this study. This theory was developed by Urie Bronfenbrenner and asserts that human development is a transactional process in which a person's development is influenced by interactions with various elements and spheres of their environment.

According to Paquette and Ryan (2001: 1):

This theory looks at a child's development within the context of the system of relationships that form his or her environment. Bronfenbrenner's theory defines complex "layers" of the environment, each having an effect on a child's development. This theory has recently been renamed "bioecological systems theory" to emphasize that a child's own biology is a primary environment fuelling her development. The interaction between factors in the child's maturing biology, his immediate family or community environment, and the societal landscape fuels and steers his development. Changes or conflicts in any one layer will ripple throughout other layers. To study a child's development then, researchers must look not only at the child and her immediate environment but also at the interaction of the larger environment as well.

One of Uri Bronfenbrenner's suggestions on how children develop is the bioecological model. According to this theory, a child's development is influenced by their interactions with their parents, other caregivers, and their entire environment. Their environments at work, school, and in the community have an impact on these interactions, and those environments in turn have an impact on broader social, cultural, and governmental restrictions. The environment in which a child grows has a significant influence on their development because there are several relationships that interact there.

The bioecological model believes that people encounter different environments throughout their lifespan and that may influence their behavior to varying degrees. These systems include the microsystem, the mesosystem, the exosystem, the macrosystem and the chronosystem. According to Bronfenbrenner (1979: 6), there are shifts in role or setting, which occur throughout the life span. Examples of ecological transitions include the arrival of a younger sibling, entry into preschool or school, finding a job, being promoted, having a child, marrying, changing jobs, moving to a new place and retiring.

In the drama text '*Impicabadala*' these are some of the ecological transitions Nozipho and Delisile go through. The first one is staying alone at their grandmother's house after she passes away without having an adult to watch over them. The second one is moving into their father and stepmother's house. The third one is Delisile dropping out of school due to pregnancy and marriage with Donsa. The fourth one is Nozipho being admitted to one of the universities to further her studies and, the last one is Delisile being a single mother of five children after Donsa has impregnated her multiple times and left her and went back to his wife Tholile, while she's unemployed and has no one to assist her.

Literature Review

One of the themes that has been debated in the past and is still being discussed now is parental engagement because it is a critical problem that affects every child's growth and education. Some researchers emphasize the beneficial connections between parents' involvement in their children's education and students' academic results.

A study on the opportunities and limitations of parental involvement in pandemic situations was done by Ribeiro et al. in 2021. The reason for conducting this study is COVID-19. The study's objective is to examine how Portuguese parents perceive their involvement at home with their children's education during the lockdown and school closures caused by COVID-19 in 2020. The results of this study show that connecting job and school activities requires a large time commitment from parents, especially of young children in primary school. In order to support children's learning and achievement, implications for policies, schools, and families are examined.

Parental involvement in Ghanaian schools is discussed in Nyarko (2011). His research examined the relationship between parental school involvement and academic success in young people between the ages of 15 and 20 who came from various socioeconomic situations. The findings of this study show a favourable and significant relationship between students' academic success and their moms' involvement in their education. However, it has been determined that fathers' involvement in their children's education has no bearing on their academic success.

Hill and Tyson (2009) conducted research on parental involvement in middle school, grades' 5 to 8, using a meta-analytic assessment of the strategies that promote achievement. These authors apply meta-analysis to existing research on parental involvement in middle schools, to determine whether and which types of parental involvement are related to achievement. Parental involvement is positively associated with achievement, apart from parental help with homework. Involvement that reflects academic socialization has the strongest positive association with achievement. Based on the known characteristics of developmental stages and tasks of adolescence, strategies reflecting academic socialization are mostly consistent with the development stage of early adolescence (Hill and Tyson, 2009).

The majority of the studies described above and the one at hand focus on academic achievement, which makes them different from the one at hand. This one examines how parents can contribute to a

child's development on all levels and analyzes N. G. Dlamini's "Impicabadala" by looking at the characters who assume parental duties.

Discussion

Defining Parental Involvement

According to Casanova (1996: 30):

Parental involvement should be understood and differentiated between parental involvement in education, which is a desirable attitude and practice of individual parents, in the interest of their children's school success on the one hand that includes learning and supporting the teachers and active participation in all the school activities.

The above quote states that parental involvement should be differentiated as it is not the same. There is parental in education which involves the parent in everything that is educational related to their child. It also includes being active parents in assisting teachers in all school activities.

Morgan (2017: 8) states that parental involvement shifts its focus more to schools; it promotes working hand in hand with parents to develop a professional partnership where the core focus is on the child. This is done through encouraging parents to lead in the school's vision and goals by participating in all school activities and supporting teachers in bringing their visions and goal to life so that parents start to do things for themselves by not putting all their burden on the teachers. This process becomes more sustainable if there is unity between the school and the parent.

Wages (2016: 5) defines parental involvement as:

A combination of commitment to supporting the school and active participation with the school and the student on the part of a parent. There should be a balance between the two where there is involvement in the school and in support of the individual child at home meaning that parental involvement is an ongoing process that requires consistency in every child's life.

The above quote declares that parental involvement has to do with supporting the school and being an active parent in everything. This includes being involved at school and at home therefore it is regarded as a continuous process that starts at homes and expands to the educational responsibilities.

Deducing from the above definitions, parental involvement is about the participation and provision of support that parents give to their child's schoolwork. This includes academic support, attending school meetings and events, teaching morals, and instilling good behaviour, by punishing bad behaviour and rewarding good one. It involves having good communication and relationship with the school community for the good development of one's child. Unequivocally, parental involvement has to do with taking full responsibility for all the child's needs. It does not only take place in the school environment. It also continues at home and in the community where the child lives. The application of parental involvement to N.G. Dlamini's '*Impicabadala*' is made below.

Parental involvement is one of the greatest issues in the drama of N.G. Dlamini, '*Impicabadala*'. In this drama, parents separate when children are very young and the latter find themselves being wanderers, homeless vagabonds, and feel unloved by their parents. Nozipho and Delisile are the children of Ngqondo, who is their biological mother, and Madoda, who is their biological father. They stay with

their paternal grandmother MaMbedu as their parents have separated and got married to different partners. They are introduced to the concept of having stepparents at a very young age.

Parental Involvement at Home

In the drama, Delisile and Nozipho are neglected by both their parents as the latter are not involved in their lives before and after their grandmother passes away. They are very young, yet they live alone without any parents to guide them. In one of the scenes, as they are staying alone, they have a dialogue expressing how they feel about the situation they are in. Nozipho wishes she was an adult as she says:

Phela ngabe angesabi kangaka ukuhlala endlini enkulu kangaka ngilingana nayo. Bheka ugo go wayezisalela yedwa emini thina sisesikoleni, wayengakaze ekhononde ngokusaba.
(Dlamini, 1996: 20)

[I would not be so scared to live in such a big house the size of mine. Look, my grandmother was left alone during the day while we were at school, and she never complained about her fears.]

This shows Nozipho and Delisile's pain and sorrow of staying alone in their grandmother's house as children, without any adult to look after them. Instead of wishing for their parents to rescue them, Nozipho wishes to be an adult as she feels that would help her with her fears of staying alone. Here, it is evident that these girls have lost hope in both their parents and the only person they will always look up to is their grandmother, even though she is no longer with them. This proves that parental involvement is very crucial in every child's life. It is not safe for children to stay alone without an elderly person to take care of them. On television and in newspapers, it is generally evident of all the drastic incidents that are taking place and the statistics increasing on the number of children who are being raped, killed, and trafficked. Whenever newspapers are read, these incidents are revealed and the first question that comes up in everyone's mind is 'Where were the parents?' and the parents are judged for their parenting skills.

The feeling of missing MaMbedu, Nozipho and Delisile's late grandmother, makes sense because she was providing a home for them. She took care of them from when they were still small. She taught them many things and always protected them. Coming to an empty home, without a warm cooked meal and love that they are used to, can bring a lot of pain to them because they are still young, and they still need all the love and support they can get. Therefore, children should not be neglected in any form. They are also given homework at schools and they do not have anyone to assist them is also a challenge for them.

The absence of their parents in their lives affects Nozipho and Delisile in many ways. Even people who stay around them, who are aware that they stay alone, take advantage of use this situation. Themba, their schoolmate who stays close to their home, is a bully who is pursuing Delisile forcefully, and one day he visits them without any invitation. These are the words he utters:

Musa ukungenza islima wena. (Ubuyisa izinhlonze, usondela kuyena) Delisile! Angithi ngikutshela kahle ukuthi kusukela namuhla sengizonilalisa ngoba akukho muntu omdala onivikelayo? Mina ngiwumuntu wesilisa akukho muntu ozonihlupha uma ngikhona.(Dlamini, 1996: 23)

[Don't make a fool of me. (He gives her an awful facial expression and goes close to her). Did I not tell you that from today on I will sleep with you because there is no adult to protect you? I am a man, and no one will bother you when I am around.]

The situation is getting quite worse because Themba is just a boy, but he feels he can take care of Delisile and Nozipho, as he knows that they are staying alone. He is not doing this out of concern or kindness. He sees an opportunity that will bring him closer to Delisile and allow him to do as he pleases with her. This shows that parental involvement is important at home in every child's life, especially for the security and safety of the children. In the current world, there are cruel people. These children could be attacked, raped, and trafficked because there is no one around to protect them.

The above statement reveals the disadvantages of child-headed families because children need someone to always protect them. Themba is unruly because he sees an opportunity to do as he pleases with Delisile, since there is no adult person taking care of her and Nozipho. He knows that there will not be any consequences to face because he is getting away with his behaviour at school and nothing can stop him at home, as these girls have no one to report to. Therefore, parental involvement is very important at home, as Themba would have not thought of even taking chances of going to Delisile's home. If their parents were there, he would respect their presence and honor their home.

Parental Involvement in the Community

In the drama, there is MaNdaba who is a neighbor of Yodwa and Madoda. She was also a close friend of Nozipho and Delisile's late grandmother, MaMbedu. When Delisile is injured as she is hiding in Donsa's wardrobe, when her parents are looking for her, Yodwa explains to MaNdaba what happened and how Delisile got herself injured as she came to see her. MaNdaba does not believe her; she says Madoda and Yodwa are the ones who injured her because they are jealous that she has an educated boyfriend:

(Uyamamatheka.) "Lokhu okunguYodwa kucabanga ukuthi ngiyisilima. Bekuthi kuyangifihlela indaba kaDelisile. Klibhi dade. Ngiyakwazi mina ukuzigomboloqela iqiniso. Ucabanga ukuthi angiboni ukuthi usenga ezimithiyo. Akekho nje umuntu ongaphuma ekhabetheni lezingubo aqimuzeke phansi. Yibona nje abaqandule ingane ingozi. Yini engafunanga ngikhulume naye? Uma bebuka nje bona bacabanga ukuthi bangavimba intombi engaka ukuthi iqome? Uzowuthola kanjani uDelisile umendo uma bathi bemfaka ekhejini okukapholi. Imfundo yani yona lena abayiqhakambisa phambili, kunento eyimvelo eyadalwa uNkulunkulu ukuthi abantu bathandane bashade bakhe umndeni wabo". (Ushaya izandla.) "Futhi waze wabanenhlahlaha umtakaMadoda ofunwa yizifundiswa esezigodile. Awu, kodwa naye muhle. Uphuma langa sikothe uqobo lwakhe." (Uphazanyiswa ongqongqozayo)

(Dlamini, 1996: 93)

[(She smiles.) This one called Yodwa thinks I am a fool. She wanted to hide the issue of Delisile from me. Look sister. I can find the truth. She thinks I cannot see that she is lying. No one can come out of the closet and fall to the floor. It is just them who have put the child at risk. Why didn't she want me to talk to her? When they look at this, do they think they can stop such a grown-up girl from dating? How will Delisile get married if they put her in a cage like a parrot. What is this education for that they are promoting, instead of a natural thing that God created for humans to fall in love, marry and build their family? (She claps her hands.) And Madoda's daughter is so lucky that she is wanted by educated men who are graduates. Well, but she is also beautiful. She comes out beautiful on her face. (She gets interrupted by someone who is knocking).]

MaNdaba is one of the elders in the community and knows the struggle MaMbedu has gone through, molding these girls to become better citizens in the community. For her to say this is not quite

expected and even embarrassing. She does not value the importance of education and does not even reason that Delisile is still young and Donsa is a married man. She encourages marriage at the expense of education. As an elderly person in the community, she should be paving the proper way and guiding her in the right direction. She should be supporting Madoda and Yodwa in their idea of instilling the importance of education and discouraging the idea of dating at this point, as Delisile is still young. What MaNdaba is doing is selling her to an educated man while she could get her own education and flourish.

Mandaba uses the expression: “*Ukuzigomboloqela iqiniso*” [Finding the truth my myself]. By saying this, she is clearly stating that she can find the truth for herself. She believes Yodwa is not being honest with her and states that she will dig until she finds the truth, not accepting that she is being told nothing but the truth. She also states that: “*Usenga ezimthiyo*” [She is lying]. By saying this, she is referring to Yodwa stating that she is making a fool out of her by not telling her the truth. Overall, MaNdaba regards Yodwa as a liar, as she feels there is more to what is happening.

MaNdaba praises Delisile’s beauty by referring to her as: “*Uphuma langa sikothe*”. [She is the sun that comes out so that we can feel its warmth]. This means that she is very beautiful, and everyone is amazed by her beauty and no man will not to have a relationship with her.

A community can build or destroy. It has so much influence on a person living in it. This means that not all community members are good for grooming. There are some who are jealous of seeing children that are behaving good while theirs are not. Therefore, they will strive to influence a child into doing wrong things.

MaNdaba cannot be recommended as a good community member who can guide children in a proper way, looking at how she handles Delisile’s issue. It can be concluded by that saying members of the community are not always right. It is for this reason that parental involvement is significant because children cannot be left to be raised by community members like MaNdaba, who considers the marriage of a child more important than school and securing a brighter future. Maybe, in the community they live in it is not MaNdaba only who is promoting that, but it is a social belief of the community. Today, there are rural areas where this is still happening. People promote marriage as an achievement and believe that a girl must get married.

MaGumede is Hleziphi’s mother. When Delisile runs to her house after she has a misunderstanding with her parents, MaGumede does not encourage her to stay nor does she provides a shelter for hiding. She advises her to go home, apologize to her parents and explain the entire situation she is facing at the school and why Mr. Donsa is giving her a lift. She also warns her about the dangers of pursuing love relationships and marriage before education. She says:

Ngalokho-ke ngisho ukuthi uthando nemfundo amanzi namafutha kuleli zinga lenu lempilo. Yenzani okukodwa okuyisisekelo senu sempilo, lokho-ke imfundo. Le eminye imikhakha izoba lula ngoba unaso isisekelo sempilo. Ngemfundo ukwazi ukuba nemali, umkhwenyana osezingeni lempilo elamukelekayo, umndeni wakho omuhle othokomele nokunye okuhle okuningi. Niyezwa?

(Dlamini, 1996: 53-54)

[By that I mean that love and education are water and oil at this level of your life. Do one of the basics of your life, that is education. These other categories will be easier because you will have a foundation for life. With education, you can have money, a husband who is at a decent standard of living, a nice comfortable family and much more. Do you hear?]

MaGumede's words are wise and encouraging. They show that she is a thoughtful parent. Even though Delisile is not her own child, she deeply cares about and wants what is good for her. In her conversation with Delisile, she uses the expression: "*Amanzi namafutha*" [Water and oil]. She uses this saying to compare love and education and to make it clear that if one puts water and oil together, they do not mix. Water will sink and oil will float on top of it. MaGumede represents the good side of society.

Parental Involvement at School

In the drama, Delisile has a problem at school and has no one at home to report the issue to. She has only her friend, Hleziphi, who guides her to report the issue to one of the teachers who is able to discipline learners accordingly. In their conversation, she states that the issue of Themba is now beyond their power and requires parents, but she remembers that she is afraid to open to any of her parents. Therefore, Hleziphi says to her:

Deli, angikhathali singazishaya amakhanda etsheni siyamdinga umuntu omdala kule nkinga yakho. Ohho! (Uthinta umlomo ngokoma) Hawu. Sewake wantshela uthisha uZungu. Nx! konje uthe othisha awukaze ubabikele.

(Dlamini, 1996: 33)

[Deli, I do not care if we hit the nail on the head, we do need an adult in your problem. OH! (*She touches her mouth*) Wow. Have you told teacher Zungu? Nx! by the way you said you have not reported to the teachers.]

Teachers are regarded as parents in the school environment, as they spend a lot of time with learners. If anything must happen in the school environment, the people who are liable are the teachers. This is known as the *loco parentis* which means "in place of a parent and it refers to the legal responsibility of some person or organization to perform some of the functions or responsibilities of a parent" (*Merriam-webster Online Dictionary, 2022*).

Hleziphi gives Delisile a piece of very good advice when she says the matter should be reported to teachers. They are both children and cannot stand a bully like Themba, therefore he should be reported to teachers. It is good to have a friend that one can talk to, such as Hleziphi. She possesses qualities of a good friend because she is kind, caring, and supportive towards Delisile in this whole mess she is facing. Hleziphi states that even if they can try figuring out a solution, it will not work. She puts it as: "*Singazishaya amakhanda etsheni*" [We can hit our heads on a stone] (Dlamini, 1996: 33). This means even if they can hit their heads on a stone nothing will happen as a stone will feel no pain or move from its location and neither give them all the answers they need. That is why she is suggesting an adult intervention at this moment.

The issue escalates, as Themba does not listen to Mr. Zungu. Mr. Donsa, the school secretary, also intervenes to reprimand him but he fails, as Themba disrespects him too. Therefore, he comes up with a solution to offer a lift to Delisile daily, to keep her away from this bully. Mr. Donsa says:

Angithi nami ngimbona edlula inhlamvu lapha ehhovisi lami, kanti bengibonile ukuthi kunesidididi esikhona. Ukuze niphephe ngizonihambisa ngemoto emakhaya namuhla

(Dlamini, 1996: 46)

[I saw him passing like a bullet close to my office, and I could see that there was some fight. For your safety, I will take you home by car today.]

The decision taken by Mr. Donsa is a kind gesture to protect Delisile and Hleziphi, as Themba is beating both of them now and not listening to anyone. Even after Mr. Zungu has beaten him, he continues abusing Delisile by pursuing her by force. Mr. Donsa refers to the speed of Themba's passing close to his office by saying: "*Edlula inhlamvu*" [Passing like a bullet]. This is a direct comparison of Themba's speed to that of a bullet, meaning that he was very fast, and this can mean that he was very angry when he was passing by. Donsa's efforts are admirable until he starts doing this for other reasons. He starts falling for Delisile, which is completely wrong. He is regarded as a parent to this young girl, but he also wants to pursue her for a love affair, instead of assisting her as a parent. These are the words he says to Delisile:

Akukonakali lutho ngoba nami ngizimisele ngawe. Ukonakala kwenye indlu ukuvuka kwenye. Bekuzoba kubi ukube wawudindelwa umuntu ongakukhathalele nje. Ngifisa wazi ukuthi ngizimisele ngawe mina. Musa ukucabanga kakhulu uzomelwa inhliziyo. Bakhona abakuthandayo, nabakukhathalele ngokunjalo nabazimisele ngawe, Deli. (Ubamba isandla sakhe sobunxele).

(Dlamini, 1996: 79)

[There is nothing wrong with that because I am serious about you. Another man's loss is another man's gain. It would be bad if you were pursued by someone who just didn't care. I want you to know that I am committed to you. Don't think too much, you will have a heart attack. There are those who love you, care for you, and are committed to you, Deli. (*He holds her left hand*).]

Donsa uses the words: "*Ukonakala kwenye indlu ukuvuka kwenye*" [Another man's loss is another man's gain]. By saying these words, he means that Delisile's family problems are a good thing for him because he will get an opportunity to express how he feels about her. He is really getting out of line when he mentions such to a school learner. It becomes a huge problem when there is a conflict of interest. Delisile thinks Mr. Donsa is assisting her as a parent, with her problems regarding Themba at school but now he is changing the whole perspective Delisile has on him. It can be agreed that everyone who can encounter this kind of situation will be left with a lot of confusion. Delisile trusts Donsa as an elder, but the latter sees her as a prospective girlfriend. In the drama Delisile ended up being a mother of three fatherless children as Donsa left her.

Conclusion

This chapter has examined the significance of parental engagement, focused on three aspects that affect the child; home, school and community Using several examples, the application of parental engagement to N.G Dlamini's 'Impicabadala' (1996) has been analysed. The advantages of parental involvement have also been shown and addressed. According to research on the importance and consequences of parental involvement, there is a consistent and positive engagement between parents, teachers, and community engagement for their children's growth, development, and maturity in performing well academically and becoming valued citizens from a very young age. Furthermore, studies have shown that parental involvement is associated with achieving good school performance and lowering the high percentage of school dropouts. As a result, these three components, the parent, the school, and the community, should collaborate to ensure that children are well-cared for and reared in a positive environment. This study has assisted in understanding how significant it is for parents to be involved in their children's life in all stages.

Reference

- Bronfenbrenner, U. (1979). *The Bioecological Model of Human Development [Note 2. We are especially grateful for the thoughtful criticisms of ...]* Hoboken, NJ, USA. New York. John Wiley; Sons, Inc.
- Casanova, U. (1996). Parent Involvement: A Call for Prudence. *Educational Researcher*, 25(8), 30–46. <https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X025008030>.
- Crossman, A. (2020) An Overview of Qualitative Research Methods. Direct Observation, Interviews, Participation, Immersion, Focus Groups. Thought Co.
- Crossman, J. & Bordia, S. (2021). *Handbook of Qualitative Research Methodologies in Workplace Contexts*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Dlamini, N.G. (1996). *Impicabadala*. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman.
- Hill, N.E. and Tyson, D.F. (2009) Parental Involvement in Middle School: A Meta-Analytic Assessment of the Strategies That Promote Achievement. *Developmental Psychology*, 45, 740-763.
- Krogh, C.M., McMurtry, R.Y., Johnson, W.B., Dumbrille, A., Alves-Pereira, M., Punch, J.L., Hughes, D., Rogers, L., Rand, R.W., James, R., Ambrose, S.E. & Gillis, L. (2021). ‘Grounded Theory as an Analytical Tool to Explore Housing Decisions Related to Living in the Vicinity of Industrial Wind Turbines’. *OALib (online)*. 8(3): 1-22.
- Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Grandmother. In *Merriam-Webster.com dictionary*. Retrieved from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/grandmother> [Accessed 12 Feb.2022].
- Morgan, N.S. (2016). ‘Engaging Families in Schools: *Practical Strategies to Improve Parental Involvement*. (1st ed.). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315627632>.
- Nyaradzo, C.V. (2013) The Schooling Experiences of Secondary School Learners from Child-headed Households in Thulamahashe Circuit, Bushbuckridge District, Mpumalanga Province, RSA. (Master’s Dissertation). University of South Africa. Pretoria.
- Nyarko, K. (2011). Parental school involvement: The case of Ghana. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Education Research and Policy Studies*, 2(5), 378-381.
- Ribeiro A.I., Triguero-Mas M., Jardim Santos C., Gomez-Nieto A., Cole H., Anguelovski I., Silva F.M., Baro F. (2021) Exposure to nature and mental health outcomes during COVID-19 lockdown. A comparison between Portugal and Spain Environment *International*, 154, art. no. 106664.
- Wages, M. (2016). Parent Involvement: Collaboration Is the Key for Every Child's Success, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Lanham. Available from: ProQuest Ebook Central. [15 May 2022].

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).