



Parental participation in education

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Abstract

Parent's participation in child education supports him to grow academically and socially. Their appropriate involvement enhances confidence, transparency and helps to solve issues. On the other hand, more involvement may generate problems for child, teacher and school administration. Child becomes more dependent on parents. Present study is focused on finding of parent's involvement and their academic and social impact on primary level class students.

Keywords: parental participation, academically, parents, involvement

Introduction

Students with parents who are involved in their school tend to have better behavioral and academic performance. Parent participation in schools promotes positive behaviors among children. Students who feel supported by their parents are less likely to experience emotional distress, practice unusual behaviors. In addition, school efforts to promote parents involvement among students have been shown to be more successful. Studies have shown that when parents and schools work together, they can deliver clear, consistent messages to children, encourage the development of positive health and academic behaviors. A coordinated school parent framework engages families and is based on community needs, resources, and standards. It encourages children to value education, assist children in getting necessary preventive care, and improve access to resources and support networks.

Involvement allows parents to monitor school and classroom activities, and to coordinate their efforts with teachers to encourage acceptable classroom behavior and ensure that the child completes schoolwork. Teachers of students with highly involved parents tend to give greater attention to those students, and they are more likely to identify at earlier stages problems that might inhibit student learning. Parental involvement in school, and positive parent-teacher interactions, has also been found to positively affect teachers' self-perception and job satisfaction.

Students whose parents had a bachelor degree or higher attend school events, compared with those parents had less than a high school education. Parents of students living in a household with income above the poverty level are more likely to be involved in school activities than parents of children living in a household at or below the poverty line. Parents provide information and ideas about how to best assist with homework and other curriculum-related activities. It encourages studies at home by creating a plan based on the child's personality, interests, and level.

Objective

- Finding of parent's involvement among primary class students
- Finding of impact of parent's involvement on academic development of primary students
- Finding of impact of parent's involvement on social development of primary students

Hypothesis

1. There is no significant involvement of parent's among primary class students.
2. There is no significant impact of parent's involvement on academic development of primary students.
3. There is no significant impact of parent's involvement on social development of primary students.

Methodology

Descriptive survey method was used for present study. 300 cases of primary classes' students were selected randomly as sample for study. Students were tested for finding of status of parent's involvement using self-prepared questionnaire. Students, parents and teachers were interviewed. Parent's involvement was measured at 0-30 point scale. Collected data was tabulated and comparatively analyzed using percentile, mean value and standard deviation as statistical tools.

Finding and analysis

Table 1: Status of Parent's Involvement

Child Gender	No. of Students %		
	Parents Involvement Value		
	0-10	11-20	21-30
Male	22	46	32
Female	26	48	26

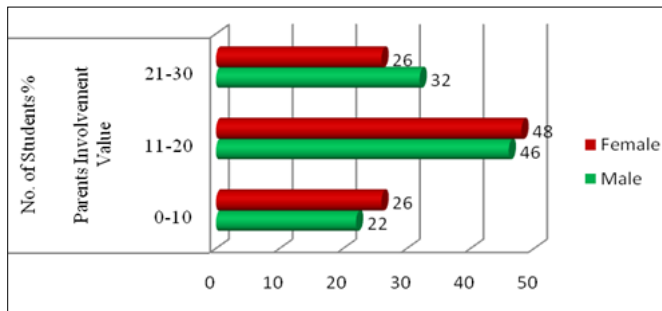


Fig 1: Status of Parent's Involvement

Table 2: Impact of Parent's Involvement on Student's Academic Performance

Child Gender	Normal Involvement		Greater Involvement		t Value
	Mean Value	S.D.	Mean Value	S.D.	
Male	32.6	0.91	47.3	0.89	0.79
Female	35.2	0.84	48.2	1.01	0.77

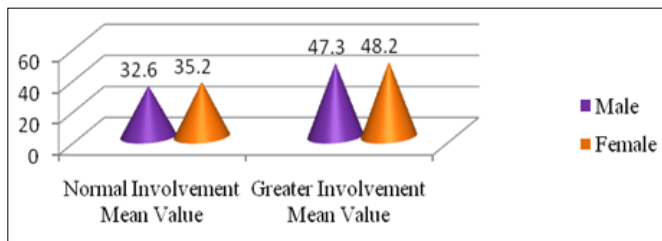


Fig 2: Impact of Parent's Involvement on Student's Academic Performance

Table 3: Impact of Parent's Involvement on Student's Social Behavior

Child Gender	Impact on Social Behavior				t Value
	Normal Involvement		Greater Involvement		
	Mean Value	S.D.	Mean Value	S.D.	
Male	41.2	0.86	46.5	0.94	0.86
Female	39.6	0.88	43.1	0.82	0.98

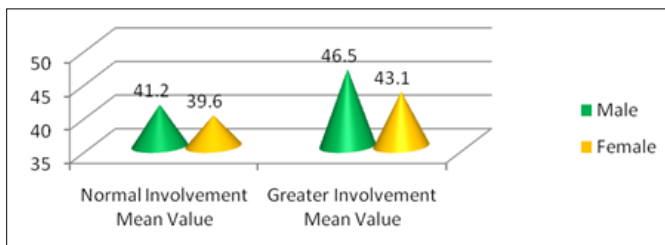


Fig 3: Impact of Parent's Involvement on Student's Social Behavior

Data table indicates that 22% male child got parent involvement 0-10 point, 46% have 11-20 point and 32% searcher to have 21-30 point. Among female children 26% have 0-10 point, 48% have 11-20 and 26% have 21-30 point. Hence hypothesis 1, there is no significant involvement of parent's among primary class students is rejected.

Impact of parent's involvement on student's academic performance for male children shows mean value 47.3 in comparison of 32.6 normal involvement mean value. Among females 48.2 mean value calculated in comparison of 35.2. t

value is calculated as 0.79 and 0.77. Therefore hypothesis 2, there is no significant impact of parent's involvement on academic development of primary students is rejected.

For social behavior mean value found for greater involvement is 46.5 and 43.1 in comparison of 41.2 and 39.6 for male and female respectively. T value is calculated as 0.86 and 0.98 respectively. Thus hypothesis 3, there is no significant impact of parent's involvement on social development of primary students is rejected.

Conclusion

Study shows that students perform better in schools if their fathers as well as their mothers are involved. Parents may involve in child education through attending meetings organized by school, observing class work sheets, notes, homework, personal interaction with teachers and class mates.

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