

PARENTAL EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND ACADEMIC ACHIVEMENT OF STUDENTS

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Abstract

Parents are the most immediate relation of a child so their educational status has an important influence on the child personality. Well qualified and educated parents can better understand the educational needs, their children's aptitude and tendency in any subject for future settlement. They can help their children in their early education in better way which affects their proficiency in their relative area of knowledge. Rich and wealthy parents can provide latest technologies and facilities in a best possible way to enhance educational capability of their children. This study was conducted to examine parental educational influence on children at secondary level. It was carried on 500 secondary school students of various schools from Hyderabad district, 238 boys and 262 girls selected by randomly. Percentage analysis and Chi-Squire test were used for deriving the results. The association was found between parental Level of Education and Level of Academic Achievement of students.

Key words: Parents, Education and children.

Introduction

In present scenario education plays an important role in the acquiring knowledge and skills. It is a weapon which can be used for the future generations to inculcate skills, knowledge and competencies. The way a child is raised has an adverse impact not only to oneself but to the entire society. While growing up the child spends most of his time at home with the members of family and the various type of environment he or she is brought in also hamper their emotional and cognitive development. In order to help a child grow in proper way with sound health and wealthy mind, parents should come into the picture in shaping the child's character and frame of mind. Literature around the world shares that the level of education which the parents have achieved can also affect the child's growth and development as literate and educated parents have the ability to instill wisdom acquired by them to their children. Educated and uneducated parents differ in the sense of being able to read and write and the accumulation of skills and knowledge in particular fields of the study. As Khan et al, stated, (2015) education of a child needs multidimensional efforts. Students, teachers, institute and parents all have their importance role in their process of learning. Parents' education is one of the most crucial factor among

them for a child for his/her future. It has been shown that the children of educated parents are more confident, resourceful and experienced than the children whose parents with no formal education.

Educators, trainers, and Investigators have long been interested in expanding variables contributing effectively for quality of performance of learners. These variables are inside and outside school that makes affective students' quality of academic achievement. These factors may be associated as student factors, family factors, school factors and peer group factors (Crosnoe, Johnson & Elder, 204). Adams in 1996 stated, "Low parental SES has negative effect on academic performance of students because basic needs of students remain unfulfilled and hence they do not perform better academically."

The education of the parents or Parents' level of education refers to scholastic attainment of mother and father in Schools/Colleges, which plays an important role in determining a child's intellectual performance. It is believed that parents' educational level may be the main source of influence that determines a child's academic achievement (Plomin, Defies & McClean, 1990). Studies by Benbow and Arymant (1995) and Haveman and Wolfe (1995) have indicated that parents with higher educational level could motivate the intellectual potential within their children that may lead them to perform in better way in school and in return further their education. For example, the educated parent's level may foster higher parents' involvement in adolescents' school achievement, which in turn may influence high school completion (Astone & Mclanaham, 1991 & Patrikakou, 1997). Educated parents were also found to be able to make constructive decisions, such as how much time to spend with their children, give their income and may decide on how much to give to their children's education (Haveman & Wolfe 1995).

Significance of the study

In 21st century children are very intelligent and also having technology based skills, in this way parents having very important role in their academic life, planning and scheduled for various academic developmental program for their children. So parents must travel their children with needed educational level. Parental involvement may be increased to their academic performance.

Based on the literature the limited studies carried out the parent's educational level and their academic achievement of students especially in India. Hence this present study focuses on parental educational status and academic achievement of students that has a potential value in teaching and learning the parents-children dynamics.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study association between Father Education and Level of Academic Achievement of Students

2. To study association between Mother Education and Level of Academic Achievement of Students

Hypothesis of the Study:

Based on the above objectives of the study the following hypotheses are formulated.

1. There is no Association between Father's Education and Level of Academic Achievement of students
2. There is no Association between Mother's Education and Level of Academic Achievement of students

Methodology

Survey method was selected to conduct the study because it involves collecting of information using questionnaire. The researcher surveyed parents' level of education and its association with academic performance of secondary school students.

Population and Sample

The population of the study was secondary school students of Hyderabad district. Randomly 500 students were selected for this study.

Research Instrument

The research instrument used was a performa developed by the researcher. The instrument used for collecting data on students' academic performance developed by the researcher, which consist of students 'class or level, parents' level of education.

Data Collection

The primary data was collected through self-constructed tool. The investigator personally visited the schools for the collection of data. The academic achievement in the present study was measured through the marks obtained by the students in their last examination.

Statistical Technique

Following techniques to analyses the data obtained:

- Percentage Analysis
- Chi-Squire test

Delimitations of the study

Following are the delimitations of the study:

- The study has been confined to 10th class students.
- The investigation has been confined to only Hyderabad City.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Gender of Secondary Class Students

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Boys	238	47.6
Girls	262	52.4
Total	500	100.0

The above table declares that for conducting this research 500 sample was collected which has 47.6% strength of boys and girls are in Maximum percentage of 52.4%.

Figure1 Bar diagram represent of Frequency Distribution of Gender

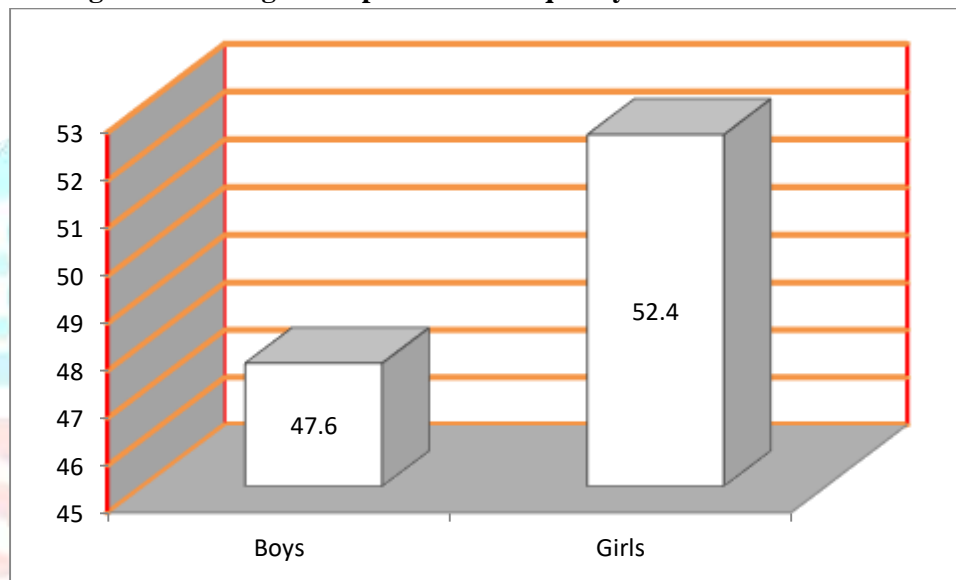
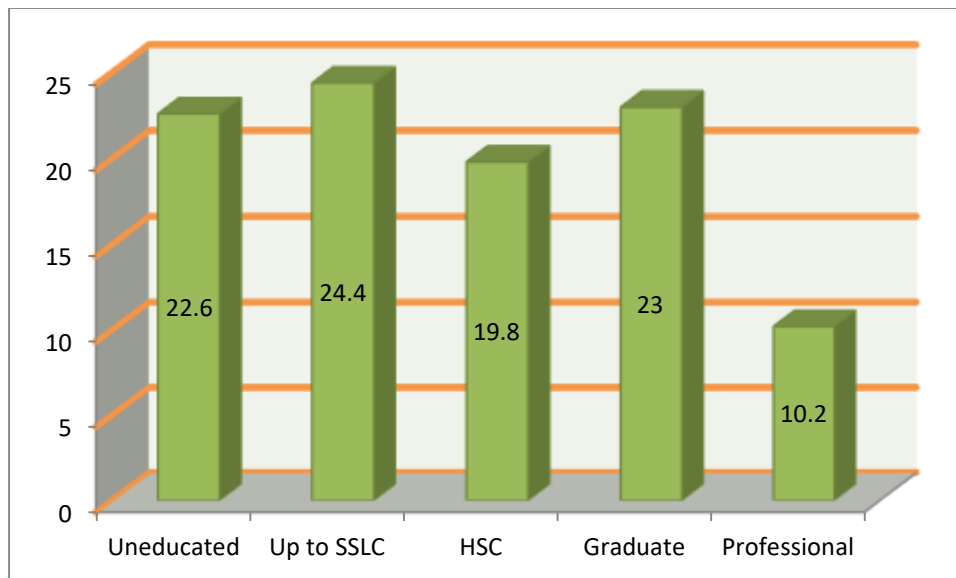


Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Father Education of Secondary Class Students

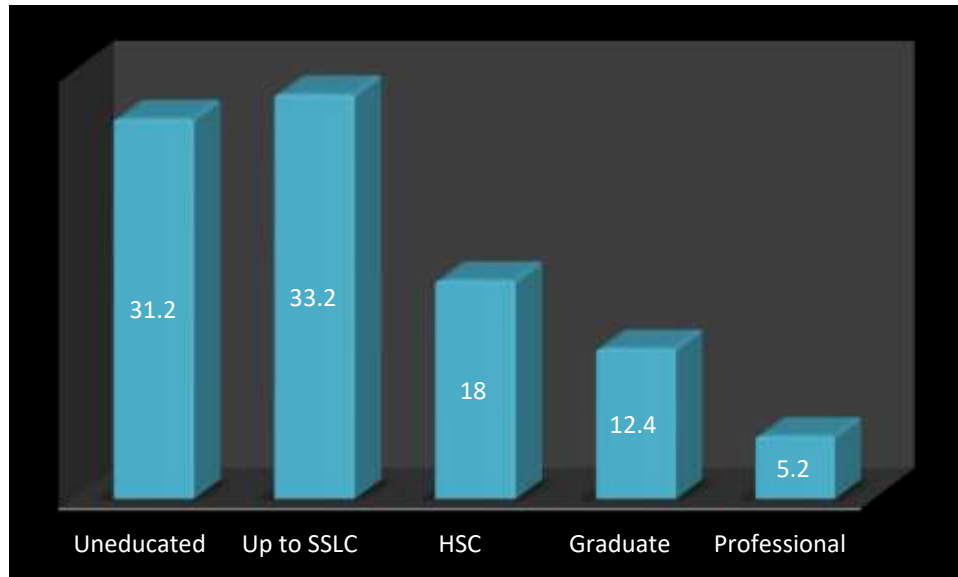
Father Education	Frequency	Percent
Uneducated	113	22.6
Up to SSLC	122	24.4
HSC	99	19.8
Graduate	115	23.0
Professional	51	10.2
Total	500	100.0

From the above table 22.6% of fathers are Uneducated. 24.4% Maximum numbers of fathers are having Up to SSLC qualifications and 19.8% of fathers are having H SC qualification. 23.01% of fathers are Graduate and minimum numbers of fathers 10% having Professional qualifications.

Figure1 Bar diagram represent of Frequency Distribution of Father Education**Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Mother Education of Secondary Class Students**

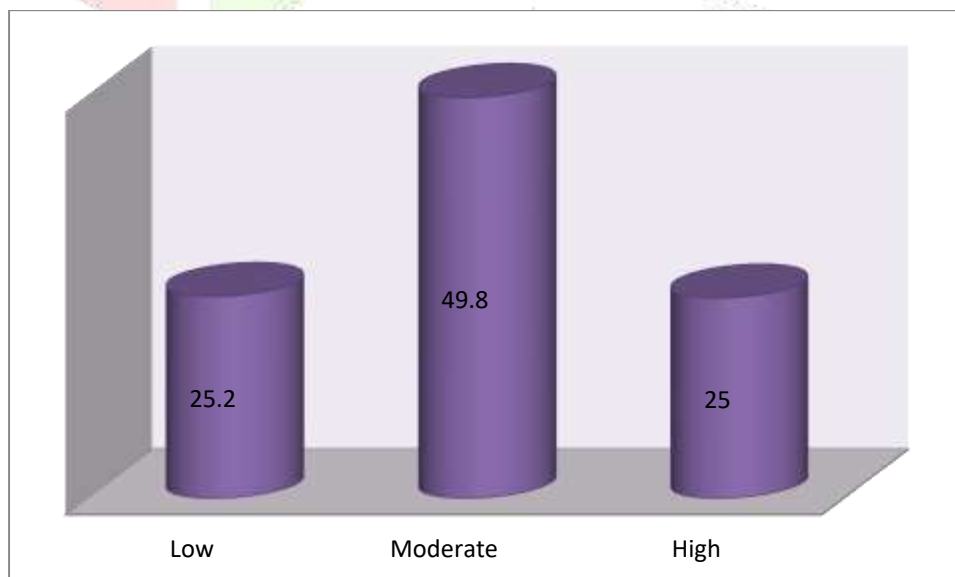
Mother Education	Frequency	Percent
Uneducated	156	31.2
Up to SSLC	166	33.2
HSC	90	18.0
Graduate	62	12.4
Professional	26	5.2
Total	500	100.0

From the above table 31.2% of mothers are Uneducated. 33.2% Maximum numbers of mothers are having Up to SSLC qualifications and 18.0% of mothers are having HSC qualification. 12.4% of mothers are Graduate and minimum numbers of mothers 5.2% having Professional qualifications.

Figure 2 Bar diagram represent of Frequency Distribution of Mother Education**Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Level of Academic Achievement of Secondary class Students**

Level of Academic Achievement	Frequency	Percent
Low	126	25.2
Moderate	249	49.8
High	125	25.0
Total	500	100.0

The above table shows the Level of Academic Achievement, according to the table the low Level of Academic Achievement is 25.2% and moderate is 49.8% while the highest Level of Academic Achievement is 25.0%.

Figure 3 Bar diagram representing Level of Academic Achievement of students

HYPOTHESIS 1

Null Hypothesis: There is no Association between Father Education and Level of Academic Achievement of Students

Table 4 Chi-square for Association between Father Education and Level of Academic Achievement of Students

Father Education	Level of Academic Achievement			Total	Chi square value	P value
	Low	Moderate	High			
Uneducated	37 (32.7%) [29.4%]	54 (47.8%) [21.7%]	22 (19.5%) [17.6%]	113 (100.0%) [22.6%]	21.112	0.007**
Up to SSLC	40 (32.8%) [31.7%]	55 (45.1%) [22.1%]	27 (22.1%) [21.6%]	122 (100.0%) [24.4%]		
HSC	19 (19.2%) [15.1%]	59 (59.6%) [23.7%]	21 (21.2%) [16.8%]	99 (100.0%) [19.8%]		
Graduate	23 (20.0%) [18.3%]	57 (49.6%) [22.9%]	35 (30.4%) [28.0%]	115 (100.0%) [23.0%]		
Professional	7 (13.7%) [5.6%]	24 (47.1%) [9.6%]	20 (39.2%) [16.0%]	51 (100.0%) [10.2%]		
Total	126 (25.2%) [100.0%]	249 (49.8%) [100.0%]	125 (25.0%) [100.0%]	500 (100.0%) [100.0%]		

Note: 1. The value within () refers to Row Percentage- AA%

2. The value within [] refers to Column Percentage- FE%

Since P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at 1 percent level of significance. Hence concluded that there is association between father education and Level of Academic Achievement of students. Based on the row percentage, low level of academic achievement of uneducated father's children is 32.7%, moderate level is 47.8% and high level is 19.5%. Upto SSLC fathers children's low level of academic achievement is 32.8%, moderate is 45.1% and high level of level of academic achievement is 22.1%. And low level of academic achievement of HSC qualified fathers children is 19.2.7%, moderate level is 59.6.8% and high level is 21.2%. Graduate fathers children's low level of academic achievement is 20.0%, moderate is 49.6% and high level of level of academic achievement is 30.4%. While low level of academic achievement of

fathers (having professional qualification) children is 13.7%, moderate 47.1% and high level of level of academic achievement is 39.2%.

HYPOTHESIS 2

Null Hypothesis: There is no Association between Mother Education and Level of Academic Achievement of Students

Table 5 Chi-square for Association between Mother Education and Level of Academic Achievement of Students

Mother Education	Level of Academic Achievement			Total	Chi-square value	P value
	Low	Moderate	High			
Uneducated	46 (29.5%) [36.5%]	79 (50.6%) [31.7%]	31 (19.9%) [24.8%]	156 (100.0%) [31.2%]	28.651	0.001**
Up to SSLC	51 (30.7%) [40.5%]	83 (50.0%) [33.3%]	32 (19.3%) [25.6%]	166 (100.0%) [33.2%]		
HSC	14 (15.6%) [11.1%]	52 (57.8%) [20.9%]	24 (26.7%) [19.2%]	90 (100.0%) [18.0%]		
Graduate	10 (16.1%) [7.9%]	27 (43.5%) [10.8%]	25 (40.3%) [20.0%]	62 (100.0%) [12.4%]		
Professional	5 (19.2%) [4.0%]	8 (30.8%) [3.2%]	13 (50.0%) [10.4%]	26 (100.0%) [5.2%]		
Total	126 (25.2%) [100.0%]	249 (49.8%) [100.0%]	125 (25.0%) [100.0%]	500 (100.0%) [100.0%]		

- Note:** 1. The value within () refers to Row Percentage- AA%
 2. The value within [] refers to Column Percentage ME%
 3. ** Denotes significant at 1% level

Since P value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at 1 percent level of significance. Hence concluded that there is association between mother education and level of academic achievement of students. Based on the row percentage, low level of academic achievement of uneducated mothers children is 29.5%, moderate level is 50.6% and high level is 19.9% . Upto SSLC mothers children's low level of academic achievement is 30.7%, moderate is 50.0% and high level of level of academic achievement is 19.3%. And low level of academic achievement of HSC qualified mothers children is 15.6%, moderate level is 57.8% and high

level is 26.7% . Graduate mothers children's low level of academic achievement is 16.1.0%, moderate is 43.6% and high level of level of academic achievement is 40.3%. While low level of academic achievement of mothers (having professional qualification) children is 19.2%, moderate 30.8% and high level of level of academic achievement is 50.0%.

Findings of the study

1. There is Association between Father Education and Level of Academic Achievement of students.
2. Uneducated and up to SSLC were better in low level of academic achievement and HSC and graduate in moderate while professionals in high level of academic achievements.
3. There is Association between Mother Education and Level of Academic Achievement of students.
4. Uneducated and up to SSLC were better in low level of academic achievement and HSC in moderate while professionals in high level of academic achievements.

Conclusion

Parents play an important in shaping the thoughts and behavior of their children. Parents with high involvement can positively influence the children, the research has cleared that those students whom parents are highly educated having high level of academic achievement.

Recommendations

From the findings of this study, the following recommendations were reached:

- The present study is limited to the secondary schools in Hyderabad district, similar studies could be carried out in other parts of the country to affirm or refute the conclusion reached.
- Since parents education influences students' academic achievement, the government and all stakeholders in education sector should endeavour to implement its policy on basic education for all and thus create an enlighten society in which every parent would be educated enough to have a positive influence on their children.

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