



PERCEPTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN ON PARENTS ROLE IN THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Education is important from various points of view. Its field of activity is so wide that all activities and experiences are embraced in its sphere of work. Essentially it is a process of development, of the latent inherent capacities of a child to the full extent. Parenting is indeed very difficult profession. It starts from the time that a baby is born until the time that the child has grown up. A responsible parent knows how to hold on a child's emotion and understand what is going through their children, how to become better persons when they grow up. **In this paper discuss perception of secondary school children on parent's role in their Academic achieve ment**

KEY WORDS: *perception, Academic achievement, parents*

INTRODUCTION

Education sublimates the socially basic instincts in a child to socially useful activities, habits of thinking and learning. Education inculcate in a child higher moral and social ideas together with spiritual values, so that he is able to form a strong character useful to his own self and the society of which he is an integral part.

Parenting is indeed very difficult profession. It starts from the time that a baby is born until the time that the child has grown up. A responsible parent knows how to hold on a child's emotion and understand what is going through their children, how to become better persons when they grow up.

There will a time when kids would like to talk about some sensitive topics like drugs, illegal gambling, sexuality, and underage drinking we should able to answer the child in the most honest and effective way There are often situations that the child needs proper guidance from you as their parents but the problem arises when you do not know how to handle the situation.

Sometimes parents panic when they come across this difficult and awkward situation. Remember that it can also add some pressure to the child's growing emotional and mental stage. Remember also that it is better that they get the information from the parents than their peers. The parents can at least be sure that the information they will be getting would be right. But how to do it?

Review of related Literature

Kabir & Akter (2014) firstly parental involvement in this area is very limited and little research has been conducted to discover possible criteria for successful implementation. Pointed out parental participation in India secondary schools is a relatively new concept even though government policies and initiatives emphasize the need for parental engagement. Secondly, academic interest and research based studies on parental involvement are still inadequate to guide the government on the steps it needs to take to make its policies successful in practice. Finally, it is important to find out what parents think and feel about involvement in schooling, how they perceive their role and the ways in which there could become involved in the interaction.

Gwija (2016) the research sub- question was addressed by using information from literature and participants. Furthermore, parent – teacher perception on the role of parents in their schools were

investigated. The evidence on the areas was parent's play their role in these schools was scrutinized with the reading of parent-teacher meeting minutes and school governing body meetings minutes. The researcher attend and visited parent -teacher meetings in order to get a real picture of what is happening in these schools regarding the phenomena of parental involvement.

Sandeep Kumar Jaiswal, Rashmi Choudhuri (2017). To conduct a comprehensive review of the literature on the relationship between parental involvement and students' academic performance, researcher have used JSTOR data base and google scholars. The search was not limited to a particular data range. The following terms were used as keywords to reflect parental involvement in education.

Parental involvement, parental home based involvement, parent school partnership, parental participation in school activities parenting styles, parent child discussion and parental expectation or aspiration on the other had academic performance include grades, G P A (General Point Average), math achievement text reading achievement text, English achievement text, and science achievement text parent relationship between parental involvement and student academic performance.

TITLE OF THE STUDY:

“PERCEPTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN ON PARENTS ROLE IN THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT”.

Variables of the study

1. Gender
2. Locality
3. Caste

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the impact of **gender**
2. To study the impact of **Locality**
3. To study impact of **caste**

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. There would be no significant difference between the perceptions of male and female secondary school students on parents role in their academic achievement”.
2. “There would be no significant difference between the perceptions of urban and rural students on parents role in their academic achievement”.
3. There would be no significant difference between the perception of Cast in secondary school students on parents role in their academic achievement.

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING AND SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample selected for the study consists of 320 secondary school pupil.

A stratified random sample was chosen Chittoor District only. The total sample selected was 320 .160 from urban and 160 from rural.

TOOLS OF THE STUDY:

A 50 item questionnaire was constructed by the investigator to find out the “Perceptions of Secondary School pupils on parents role in their academic achievement”.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOOL AND COLLECTION OF DATA:

The searcher took prior permission from the heads of the institution for data collections. The research went to the institution in the given dates. The questionnaires were distributed among the VIII and IX class students. The VIII and IX Class students were given the instructions to fill questionnaire. The filled in questionnaire were collected

SCORING PROCEDURE OF THE TOOL:

The research tool contains 50 items pertaining to perceptions of secondary school pupils on parents role in their academic achievement opposite to each item two responses are given Yes/No. For selecting alternative “Yes”. 1 mark is given and for “No” 2 marks is awarded. The maximum score is 100 and the minimum score is 50.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA**GENDER VS PARENTS ROLE IN THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT**

It was Found that the mean score boys was 62.64 with a S.D. of 6.007. The mean scores of girls were 67.32. The girls score a high mean value then the mean of boys.

Hypothesis – 1:

There would be no significant difference between the perceptions of boys and girls students on parent role in academic achievement.

Table 1 :Mean, S.D and t-value : Gender wise Mean Difference

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	p value	sig
Girl	160	67.32	6.65	6.616	0.000	**
Boy	160	62.64	6.007			

**Significant at 0.01 level

Observations

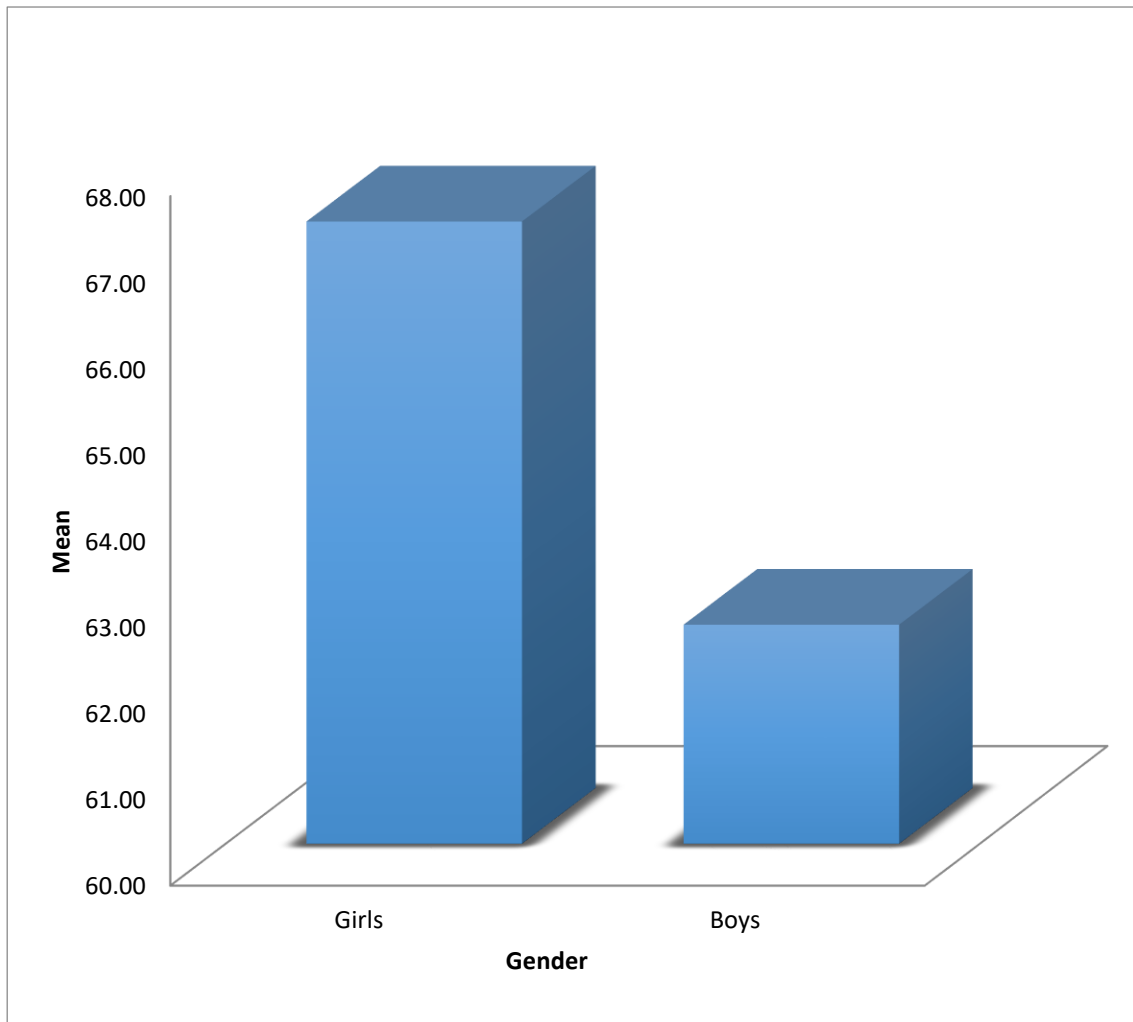
The following observation could be made from the above table – 7

1. The mean of the parents role in their academic achievement of the boys is 62.64 and their standard deviation is 6.007
2. The mean of the parents role in their academic achievement of the girls is 67.32 and their standard devotion 6.65
3. The calculated 't' value is 6.616
4. The tabulated 't' value is 6.616 at 0.01 level & 1.97 at 0.05 level
5. The 't' value is significant at 0.01 level

Interpretation:

It is clear from the table- 4 that the calculated t value 6.816 is greater than table value for 316 difference at 0.01level it is significant at 0.01level hence the null hypothesis rejected it is concluded that there is significant at male and female school pupils on parents role in their academic achievement.

Fig.1: Bar diagram shows the mean score of the variable Gender

**LOCALITY VS PARENTS ROLE IN THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT**

It was found that the mean score urban students was 65.63. With S.D of 6.952. The mean scores of rural students were 62.14. With a S.D were 6.076 the urban students score a high mean value then the mean of rural students

Hypothesis – 2

There would be no significance difference between the perceptions of urban and rural students on parents role in their academic achievement

Table 2: Mean, S.D and t-value : Locality wise Mean Difference

Locality	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	p value	sig
Rural	160	62.14	6.276	4.578	0.000	**
Urban	160	65.63	6.752			

**Significant at 0.01 level

Observations:

The following observations could be made from the table – 8

1. The mean level of the parents role in their academic achievement of locality from urban and rural students is
2. The mean level of the parents role in their academic achievement of urban school students is 65.63 and the standard deviation founded is 6.752
3. The mean level the parents role in their academic achievement of rural school students is 62.14 and the standard deviation founded sd is 6.276
4. The calculated ;t' value is 4.578
5. The tabulated 't' value is 4.578 at 0.01 level and 1.97 at 0.05 level

The t'- value is significant at both 0.01 and 0.05 levels

Interpretation:

It is clear from the table- 8 that the calculated t value 4.578. it is greater than table value 2.59 for 316 at 0.01 levels it is significant at 0.01 levels hence null hypothesis is rejected it is concluded there is significant at Rural and Urban school pupils and parents role in their academic achievement

Fig.2: Bar diagram shows the mean score of the variable Locality

CASTE VS PARENTS ROLE IN THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

It was found that the mean score OC children was 67.27 with a S.D of 7.373. The mean score of BC children were 64.72. With a SD 6.572. The mean score of sc children were 63.07 with a S.D 5.843 the mean score ST children were 63.44.with a S.D 6.643. The OC childrens scores a high mean value then the mean of other cast children

Hypothesis- 3

There would be no significant different between the perceptions of students who are having OC BC SC and ST on the perceptions of secondary school pupils on parents role in their academic achievement.

Table - 3:Mean, S.D and ANOVA Category wise Mean difference

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
OC	73	67.27	7.373
BC	158	64.72	6.512
SC	57	63.07	5.843
ST	32	63.44	6.643
Total	320	64.88	6.748

Anova Score for the variable category

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	p value	Sig
Between Groups	675.626	3	225.209	6.438	0.002	**
Within Groups	13851.86	316	43.835			
Total	14527.49	319				

**Significant at 0.01 level

Observations:

The following observations could be made from the table - 9.

1. The mean value of the parents role in their academic achievement of OC is 67.27 and standard deviation is 7.373
2. The mean value of the parents role in their academic achievement of BC is 64.72 and standard deviation is 6.512
3. The mean value of the parents role in their academic achievement of SC is 63.07 and standard deviation is .843
4. The mean value of the parents role in their academic achievement of ST is 63.44 and standard deviation is 6.643
5. The calculated 'F' value is 6.438
6. The tabulated 'F' value is 3.03 at 0.01 level and 4.68 at 0.05 level the 'f' is significant at 0.01 level

Interpretation:

It is clear from the table 9, that the f value 6.438. Is greater than table value 2.59. for 316 at 0.01 levels it is significance at 0.01 levels hence the null hypothesis is rejected it is concluded there is significant among OC, BC, SC, and ST school pupils on parent role in their academic achievement.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Finding 1: The variable “Gender” has influence on the perceptions of secondary- school pupil on parents role in their academic achievement.

Finding 2: The variable “Locality” has influence on the perceptions of secondary school pupil on parents role in their academic achievement.

Finding 3: The variable “Caste” has influence on the perceptions of secondary school pupil on parents role in their academic achievement.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

1. Child gets his first education at home. The training given in the primary state (or) in the tender age is more crucial in the entire life of a child. The entire super structure of education depends upon the experiences and training he received in five years at primary level. So the parents must be very careful in providing education to their child.
2. Parents should maintain cordial relationship with the teacher and the head master for their better education of their child.
3. Parenting helps the individual in shaping his attitudes and behavior patterns.
4. It helps in socialization and for introducing the child to the culture of its society.

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