

## **Research Paper**

**Education** 

# Parents Education and Their Desciplining Behavior Effects on Academic Achievement Among the Secondary School Students

Dr MOHANKUMAR

PRINCIPAL NDRK COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, HASSAN KARNATAKA

Mr NANDISHA B V

RESEARCH SCHOLAR & ASST DIRECTOR, YOUTH EMPOWERMENT, AND SPORTS DEPT, MANDYA KARNATAKA

**ABSTRACT** 

This study was designed to identify whether the secondary school students academic achievement is dependupontheir parents education and theirdesciplining behavior. Its a descriptive survey study. Questionnaires were used by the researcher to obtain quantitative data related to the parents education, their disciplining behavior and the strategies

employed for their students' academic achievement. The main objective of the study was to find out the relationship between parents educational background and theirdesciplining behavior in related to their secondary school students academic achievement. T-test was used to find out the significant difference between the mean scores of the students based on gender and locality of school. Person product moment correlation sused to see the relationship between parents disciplining behavior and the student's academic achievement. The findings of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between parents education and their desciplining behavior and academic achievement among the secondary school students

KEYWORDS: Parents education, Behavior, Discipline, Academic achievements, Secondary school students.

#### INTRODUCTION

The present study "Parents education and their Desciplining Behavior effects on Academic Achievement among the Secondary School Students"refers to the perception of the students academic achievement regarding the educational background and the discipliningbehavior pattern of the parents.. Recently, there has been a growing interest in the field of education with regard to parents' involvement in their children's education. Turnbull (1983) has identified four basic parental roles- parents as educational decision makers; parents as parents; parents as teachers and parents as advocates. Since the parent's background and attitude is so important in student's education, it is essential that the home and school work closely together. The level of education gained by parents has a great impact on the involvement of parents in their children's education. Parentaldisciplining behaviorindicates a democratic atmosphere with some well weighed out restrictions with love on children by parents in order to descipline them. We all know destiny of a nation is built on its citizens. To create such citizens to the nation the children have to be trained in all aspects of their life and help them inculcate values in them. The role of parents should actively support and enrich the educational processes.Parent's involvement is the strongest predictor of child educational outcomes

## **NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY**

Previous researches shows that parents involvement helps for educational progress of any student. In all the aspects regarding the parents education and their disciplining behavior will greatly influence the growth of the children especially at the secondary school level, since their needs and feelingsare very strong. At this age. The students develop various attitudes and disciplining behavior of their parents and therefore there is a great possibility of influence in their academic achievements. Therefore the investigator felt the parent's educational background must be good and their discipliningbehaviorshould be moderate. Thus, by examining the relationship between parents' education and their disciplining behavior effects on secondary school student's academic achievement, we may have a better understanding of the phenomenon in terms of education.

## LITERATURE REVIEWS

Family involvement in education has been identified as a beneficial factor in young children's learning (National Research Council [NRC], 2001; U.S. Department of Education, 2000). It is, therefore, a key component of national educational policies and early childhood programs. Much of the research on parent involvement, as it relates to children's outcomes, has emphasized the relationship between specific parent involvement behaviors and children's achievement.

Breen and Goldthorpe, (1997), in a study, found that household

wealth, the educational level and labor market position of the parents is expected to play a major role in deciding the educational level of the child. There is ample evidence that children from better educated parents more often go to school and tend to drop out less (UNESCO, (2010); Huisman and Smits, (2009); Ersado, 2005; Buchmann & Brakewood, (2000); Colclough, Rose & Tembon, 2000; Shavit & Blossfeld 1993). Parents who have reached a certain educational level might want their children to achieve at least that level.

Dornbusch and Ritter (1988) studied the effects of parent involvement in high school activities on student outcomes. The study was based on questionnaire data from students, parents, and teachers at six San Francisco Bay Area high schools. The authors found that regardless of educational background, adolescents whose parents attended school functions received higher grades than adolescents whose parents did not. In school (Sanders and Lewis, 2004). Considering the vast development in the field of education, it is not surprising that parental involvement plays a major role in developing patterns of higher academic achievement in children. It is important to note that through their parents' participation, children not only gain cognitive and social development (Weis, Caspe and Lopez, 2006) but also develop positive attitudes and behaviors, talent, personality and potential skill development (Manja, 1990).

## **OBJECTIVES**

- To study the rural and urban parents educational background and their children academic achievement in secondary school level.
- To determine the difference in theparentsdisciplining behavior and the secondary school students in rural and urban areas.
- 3 To explore the difference between parents disciplining behavior and the male and female secondary school students.

### HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- There is significant relationship between rural and urban parent's education and their children academic achievement in secondary school level.
- There is significant relationship between parents education and their male and female children academic achievement in secondary school level
- There is significant difference between the rural and urban parents disciplining behavior and their secondary school students.
- There is significant difference between the parents disciplining behavior and their male and female children in secondary schools.
- There is a significant relationship between parents influence on their secondary school students educational career.

#### **RESEARCH DESIGHN AND METHODOLOGY**

The present study is a descriptive study which intended to measure the relationship between parent's educational background and their disciplining behavior in related to their children academic achievement at secondary school level. The sample and data for this study was drawn from rural and urban secondary Schools in Mandya districtlocated in the state of Karnataka. From a total of 150 class IX students were randomly chosen using stratified random sampling studying in government, aidedunaided secondary schools.

#### **VARIABLES**

Parent's education, Disciplining behavior and Academic achievement

#### TOOLS

The tools used in the study was parental discipline behavior as perceived by the students of standard IX constructed by the investigator. The annual marks obtained by the class IX students in Mandya district selected secondary school in the year 2015-16 was considered as a criterion for the academic achievements. Descriptive statistics namely mean, median standard deviation smoothed frequency polygon, bar graph, were computed for the study.

# RESEARCH FINDINGS

#### Table 1

	Frequenc	Dorsontago				
Education level	Male	Fe- male	Rural	Urban	Percentage	
No formal education	03	16	09	07	12.66	
primary level	09	11	11	09	13.36	
secondary level	27	19	16	30	30.66	
Higher secondary level	29	14	21	22	28.66	
Degree	10	06	05	11	10.66	
Masters/PhD/0thers	04	02	02	04	4.00	
Total	82	68	64	83	100.00	

Table 1 represents the gender and area wise educational level of the parents in this study. Highest education of the parent is considered from each student. Analysis shows that 12.66% of the parents not attained any formal education, primary level touched by 13.36%, secondary and higher secondary education attained by almost half of the 59.32% parents. Higher education level reached by 14.66%. In this 70% of the parents. Compare to male categoryfemales performance is poor in all the level and in the same way urban parent's performance is better than rural areas performance and in the same influence on their children.

Table 2

SI. No.	Academic achievement of Class IX in 2015-16(in grade)										
	Institu- tions	Stu- dents	A+	А	B+	В	C+	С			
1	Rural	83	06	19	25	11	03	01			
2	Urban	67	12	20	31	17	05	-			
Tota		150	18	39	56	28	08	01			
1	Male	69	09	17	24	18	01	-			
2	Female	81	15	21	30	11	03	01			
Tota		150	24	38	54	29	04	01			

Table 2 revealsthe class IX students' academic achievements .Urban students' academic achievement is better than rural area students where the parent's educational background is also poor which means the parent education is influenced on the academic achievements of the students. Whereas female student's academic performance is richer than the male students in both urban and rural areas, accordingly since the perception of the students on the various dimensions of parentsdiscipline behavior differs, parents need to attend to all the aspects of their children life.

## **EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUTION**

A good and a proper relationship between parents and children are very essential for a child s development. Parents have to build trust in the minds of their children and not install in them fear of any sort. The parents create norms for their child to be practiced, which may or may not be accepted by their children. The parental attitude can

be negative or positive. The negative attitude of the parents regarding education and character build up can prevent their children from getting better education. Positive attitude of the parents can be beneficial to their children in many cases and can be reflected in improvement in class performance, creating interest among children to learn more

Since the parents discipline behavior as perceived by the students is found to be on an average, parents should be aware to cater to the needs and problems of their children, parents should build a loving relationship ,children must be allowed to express their opinions so that parents are aware of their feelings. The research has revealed that the perception of urban students is slightly higher than the rural students which may be due to the facility is available in the urban areas but parents need to be fully involved in the growth of the child. As the academic achievements among the students is on an average the schools must be provided with opportunities and boys given the better climate compared to girls as they achieve good but both should be guided in all their endeavors accordingly.

#### REFERENCES

- Baker, D. P. and D. L. Stevenson. 1986. Mothers' strategies for children's school achievement: Managing the transition to high school. Sociology of Education 59 (July): 156–166.
- Epstein, J. L. Effects on student achievement of teachers' practices of parent involvement. In S. B. Silvern (Ed.). Advances in reading/language research: Vol. 5. Literacy through family, community, and school interaction (pp. 261-276). (1991).
- Govinda, R. India Education Report: A Profile of Basic Education. Oxford University Press. (2002).
- Ho Sui-Chu, E. and J. D. Willms. 1996. Effects of parental involvement on eightgrade achievement. Sociology of Education 69(April): 126–141.
- Reay, D. 2004. Education and cultural capital: The implications of changing trends in education policies. Cultural Trends 13(2): 73–86.
- Sanders, M. G. and K. C. Lewis. 2004. Partnerships at an urban high school: Meeting the parent involvement requirements of no child left behind. EJournal of Teaching & Learning in Diverse Settings 2(1): 78–98.
- UNESCO, Education For All Global Monitoring Report 2010: Reaching the Marginalized Paris: UNESCO (2010)