

A study to assess the effect of Mother's Education on Academic performance of students studying in different school in the Udhampur district of JKUT

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Abstract:

The main aim study was to investigate the Effects of Mother's education on Academic Performance of students studying in different Schools of Udhampur District of JKUT. For the purpose of study, the researcher personally visited all the 25 schools of Udhampur District for data collection. In order to collect data for the present study the researcher had to approach the principals of different primary schools of Udhampur to request permission to administer the tool. For the school performance, marks in all the subjects were collected from the children's report cards. They were taken to show the academic achievement of children, as they reflect the learning the children have achieved. The researcher then undertook the task of processing the data collected. Out of nearly 550 learners contacted by the researcher, nearly 520 children responded and filled up the questionnaires. From each school 20 students were selected randomly. The total number of students were 500. The sample size was 25 schools, 500 students.

Keywords: School, Children, Performance, Academics etc.

Introduction:

Education literally means bringing up or training, instruction; strengthening of the powers of body or mind. It is the function upon which hangs the peaceful and evolutionary transition of society. Education is not the mere passing on of the cumulative wisdom of society to the next generation. Education can ensure that society is transformed peacefully. Education is an essential factor in shaping the future. Education can develop in people a dynamic non-conformist, non-conservative frame of mind. According to the Indian Education Commission Report (1964-66)-"The realization of the country's aspirations involves changes in the knowledge, skills, interests and values of the people as a whole. This is basic to every program of social and economic betterment of which India stands in need. If this 'change on a grand scale' is to be achieved without violent revolutions, there is one instrument and one instrument only that can be used; Education." According to Swami Vivekananda "Education is not the amount of information that is put into the brain running riots there, but it is assimilation of ideas." The main aim of education is the all-round development of the personality of the child. It is the prime duty of the parents & the institution to cater to the needs i.e. emotional, moral, physical etc. of the child & to help him to grow into a responsible child.

Significance of study

Education and literacy is very important and performance parameter in the process of development of personality of the child. It shapes his concepts and thinking and moulds his attitudes towards others as well as towards himself. Taking into consideration the importance of literacy, the Indian Republic has started a vigorous drive towards spread of literacy, resulting in increase in the rate of literacy. The issue of girls' education is also receiving priority attention. The number of boys and girls taking education at the universities is also increasing. Facilities like distance education and Open University will also increase the number of educated fathers and mothers in near future. The number of working women is increasing considerably. The findings of this study will help to establish the effects of family type, educational and occupational status of parents on the crucial aspects of pupils' achievement motivation and school performance and provide valuable guidelines in handling them. This is how the present study is important.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

While conducting the study is Delimited that

1. Number of periods allotted for teaching all the subjects is the same in all schools.
2. All the students are normal. Nobody is mentally handicapped.
3. The present study is conducted on the pupils studying in 4th to 8th of English and Hindi medium schools of Udhampur district.

It includes: Three levels of school performance viz. Low, middle and high.

4. Co-curricular activities are not considered in the school Performance for the present study.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Following are the limitations the researcher is going to face which are unavoidable.

1. Tendency to give socially desirable answers.
2. Mental state of the respondent at the time of filling the tool.
3. Physical illness or any other psychological constraint.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

- To understand the effect of mother's education on Academics performance of students studying in schools.
- To understand the Academics performance of students studying Hindi and English medium schools.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

The study was Hypothesised that, there is no significant difference in the effect of mother's education on the school academic performance of school children.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study was applied research, as this study aimed to study the academic performance of school children.

Population

The population of the present study includes the primary school children, Udhampur District. Geographical area: - Udhampur

Grade: - Students studying in Standard IV to VIII

Sample Size

From the list of the schools, 25 schools were selected. From each school 20 students were selected randomly. The total number of students were 500. The sample size was 25 schools, 500 students.

Table No.01: Sampling frame- Primary school children.

Group	Boys	Girls	Total
English and Hindi Medium schools	248	252	500

Type of school	No of students
English medium	260
Hindi Medium	240
Total	500

Academic Performance

The Academic performance of learners who appeared for the examination during the years 2006 - 2007 and 2007 - 2008 has been selected for the purpose of the study. The results of the primary school children were obtained from the different schools and compiled as a consolidated Result sheet in Ms-Excel Format, for information regarding the variable 'School Performance.' For the present study, the percentage of marks from result sheets obtained by the children in unit tests, terminal and final exams have been considered to arrive at a final average percentage. The value obtained thus was taken to be the indicator of school performance.

TABLE No.02: Raw score norms for school Academic performance

Classification	Range of scores
High	3
Average	2
Low	1

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

After getting scores for each variable, the quantitative information is to be made meaningful by using statistical devices to make it ready for interpretation.

- 1) Descriptive analysis
- 2) Inferential analysis

Descriptive analysis It is necessary to establish the normality of the distribution of the data. So that the data can be interpreted by using parametric techniques which will test the null hypothesis. The statistical techniques used by the researcher for the descriptive analysis of the data are as follows.

- Measures of central tendency- Mean, Median and mode
- Measures of variability - S.D., Skewness and kurtosis
- Graphical Methods - Pie diagram and frequency polygon
- Fiduciary limits of mean at 0.95 & 0.99 levels.

Inferential analysis

Inferential analysis is also known as testing of hypothesis. It involves the use of statistical technique to arrive at conclusions about the nature of the data. Generalizations arrived at through inferential analysis of the sample can be extended to infer population parameters.

The following statistical techniques are used by the researcher to test the null hypotheses

- 't' test
- Anova
- correlation

With the help of SPSS Software, the researcher completed the task of analysis & interpretation of the data collected. Analysis and Interpretation of the data has been done in the context of the objectives & hypothesis of the study.

TABLE No. 03: School performance scores of the total sample belong to mother's education

level	S.P. Low		S.P. Middle		S.P. High			
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Low	59	27.3	101	46.8	56	25.9	216	100
Middle	23	10.1	83	36.4	122	53.5	228	100
High	8	14.3	12	21.4	36	64.3	56	100

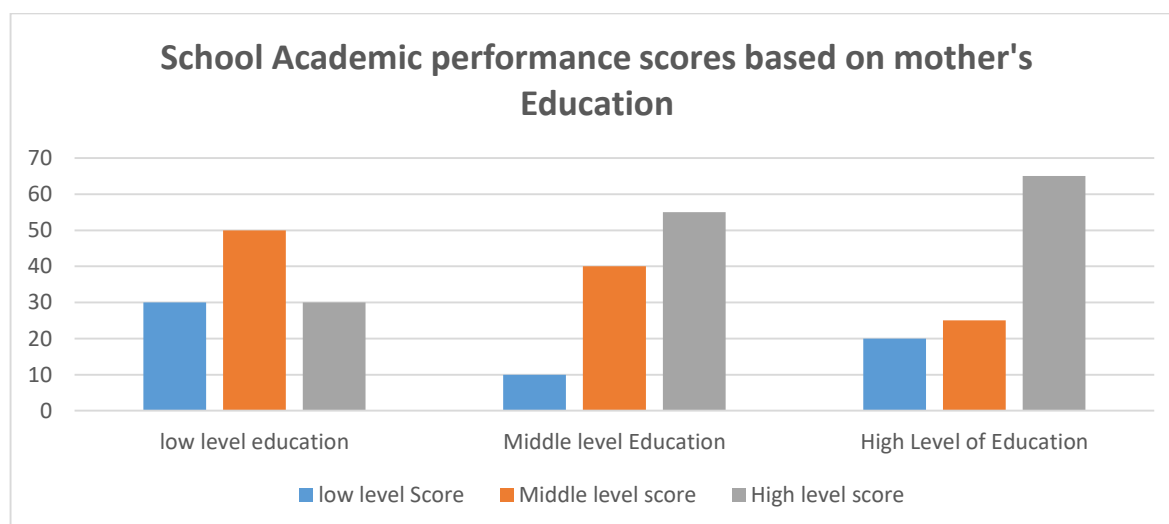


Fig-01 shows the school Academic performance scores of the total sample on the basis of mother's education

TABLE No. 04: Frequency distribution of school performance scores of pupils with mother's education-low

Scores	F	%F	S%F
535-574	3	1.5	2.8
495-534	14	6.9	4.3
455-494	9	4.5	9.23
415-454	33	16.3	12.3
375-414	33	16.1	16.23
335-374	34	16.3	16.53
295-334	36	17.2	15.93
255-294	29	14.3	14.7

215-254	16	12.6	10.3
175-214	8	4	5.7
135-174	1	0.5	1.5
Total	216		

TABLE No. 05:Frequency distribution of school performance of pupils with mother's education-middle.

Scores	F	%F	S%F
575-614	1	0.4	3.73
535-574	12	4.8	3.87
495-534	16	6.4	8.74
455-494	36	15	14.23
415-454	50	21.3	17.13
375-414	36	15.1	17
335-374	35	14.6	14.4
295-334	18	13.5	11.8
255-294	18	7.3	7.5
215-254	4	1.7	3.27
175-214	2	0.8	0.83
Total	228		

TABLE No-06:Frequency distribution of school performance scores of pupils with mother's education-high

Scores	F	%F	S%F
535-574	4	7.2	9
495-534	11	19.8	12
455-494	5	9	17.4
415-454	13	23.4	13.2
375-414	4	7.2	14.4
335-374	7	12.6	9.6
295-334	5	9	10.8
255-294	6	10.8	7.2
215-254	1	1.8	4.2
Total	56		

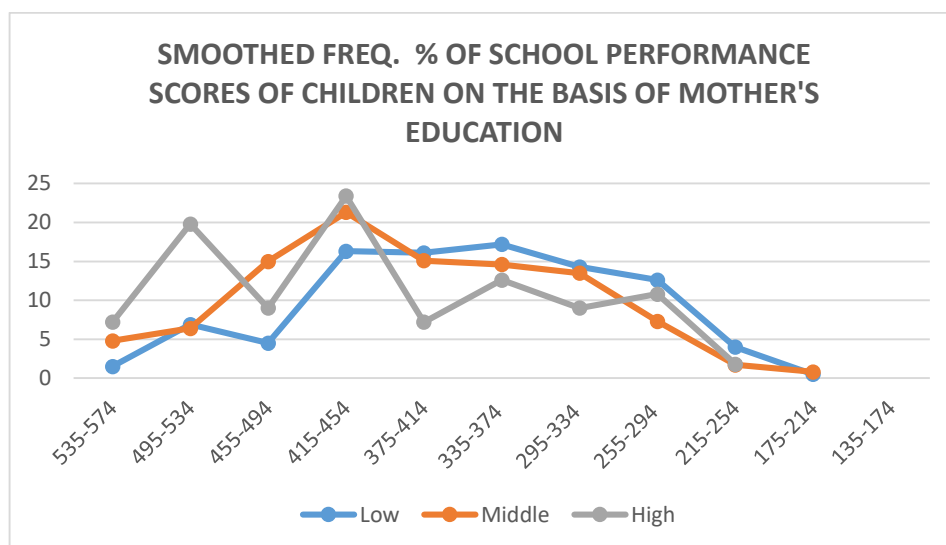


Fig- 02 shows the smoothed percentage frequency of school performance scores of pupils on the basis of mother-s education.

TABLE No. 07: Relevant Statistics of School Performance Scores of pupils with Mother's Education.

Level	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D	SK	KU
Low	357.4483	351.7500	433.00	85.28515	0.133	-0.418
Middle	407.3207	416.7500	412.50	79.18001	-0.178	-0.381
High	417.6429	440.0000	419.50	89.60848	-0.251	-1.152

The school performance scores of pupils with mother's education-low show a near normal distribution. The curve is positively skewed and Platyurtic.

The school performance scores of pupils with mother's education-middle show a near normal distribution. The curve is negatively skewed and platykurtic. The school performance scores of pupils with mother's education-high show a near normal distribution. The curve is negatively skewed and platykurtic.

TABLE No.08: Fiduciary limits of mean of school performance scores of pupils with mother's education low, middle and high

MOTHER'S EDUCATION	STATISTICS	STANDARD ERROR	AT 0.95 LEVEL	AT 0.99 LEVEL
Low	357.4483	5.80	346.01 to 368.89	342.37 to 372.53
Middle	407.3207	5.24	396.99 to 417.65	393.70 to 420.94
High	417.6429	11.97	393.64 to 441.64	385.69 to 449.59

Table No.08 shows the limits within which the mean of the population of school performance scores of pupils with mother's education low, middle and high will lie with 0.95 and 0.99 levels of confidence.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

There is no significant difference in the effect of mother's education on the school performance of pupils

TABLE No.09: School performance scores on the basis of mother's education of the total sample.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean square	F
Among the mean of Conditions	335362	2	167681	24.30
Within conditions	3428617	497	6898	
Total	3763980	499		

Observation:- From table-09 for df (2,497) $F = 3.01$ to be significant at 0.05 level. And $F = 4.65$ to be significant at 0.01 level. The obtained value of $F = 24.30$ compared to the table values, is significant at 0.05 & 0.01 levels. So Scheff's test is applied to test the significance of difference between various grounds at 0.05 levels. It was found that

- Group 2 (i.e. mother's education-middle) is significantly different from group 1 (i.e. mother's education-low).
- Group 3 (i.e. mother's education-high) is significantly different from group 1 (i.e. Mother's education- low) and group 2 (i.e. mother's education- Middle)

There is a significant difference in the effect of mother's education on the school performance of primary school children. It is inferred that children whose mothers are educated only up to secondary or higher secondary levels have significantly better school performance than those whose mothers are illiterate or educated upto primary level. And children whose mothers are educated up to the graduation, master's or Ph.D. level have significantly better school performance than those whose mothers are illiterate or educated only up to primary, secondary or higher secondary level.

FINDING AND CONCLUSION

- There is significant difference in the effect of mother's education on the school performance of primary school children. Pupils, whose mothers are educated upto the graduation, master's or Ph.D. level have significantly higher

school performance than those whose mothers are illiterate or educated only upto the primary, secondary, higher secondary level.

- Highly educated parents generally allow their children to express their views freely; children are given freedom to express new ideas and experiment. The other parents probably are not so liberal. This may be the possible reason why the pupils whose parents are highly educated show better school performance.
- The school performance of the children is greatly affected by the education of the parents. The higher the education of the parents, better the perfection of the children in the school.
- The school performance again depends upon the parents' aspiration to a greater extent. The higher the aspiration of the parents, the better the school performance on the part of the children.
- The school performance of the children depends upon the parents' view for the goal of education.
- The children's' reading habit is the reflection of their parents' reading habit. Parents' reading habit serves as an inspiration to their children to read more-extra reading or academic reading & thus reading habit of the children serves as a promoting factor to the academic achievement.
- Highly educated mothers generally allow their children to express their views freely, children are given freedom to express new ideas and experiment. Thus the present study is unique in providing this implication to the society.
- Mother plays an important role in the life of children. Her constant support and encouragement will bring about progress in the family. A popular view is that mother's employment reduces the time of contact between mother and the child. This in turn may affect the personality development and adjustment among the children.

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