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A STUDY OF LOW ENROLMENT RELATED TO STUDENT'S PARENTAL ATTITUDE STUDYING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of the research is to a Study of Low Enrolment Related to Student's Parental Attitude Studying in Secondary Schools. A survey design was used in the research. Random sampling that was stratified was used to gather the data. 760 parents of students studying in Bangalore rural district provided the study's data. Data was collected using Parental Attitude scale constructed and standardized by the researcher. One Way ANOVA was used to analyse the collected data. The study found that type of management of school influenced on low enrolment related to student's parental attitude studying in secondary schools. And low enrolment found in government secondary school is due to parental attitude compare to aided and private secondary schools.



KEYWORDS: Parental Attitude, Secondary school. Low Enrolment and Secondary School Students

INTRODUCTION:

Numerous stakeholders, including the schools, parents, and society, are responsible for a child's education. Parents of students in particular are important. In the educational process, schools play a major role in giving pupils a high-quality education. To improve and elevate the standard of education, they require parental support. As a result, parents and schools are in continual communication regarding their children's education. The type of assistance one receives from the principal, teachers, and schools will impact the quality of their education. In this reality, parents' perceptions of the school will shape their attitudes. Concern to this Nayaki, (2021) expressed that favourable attitude towards schooling and education enhances parental involvement in children's present, future studies. Bodur and Aktan, (2021) pointed out that Parents' attitudes and the support that parents offer to students in the context of these attitudes contribute positively to their academic success and social and personal competencies, regardless of their age. Thus, it is imperative to continuously examine the attitudes of parents towards their children, educators, the educational setting, and other elements. It has an impact on the institution in terms of student enrolment for the upcoming academic years. With this context in mind, the current research was conducted to study of low enrolment related to students parental attitude studying in secondary schools.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Khan, et al., (2015) conducted a study on Parents Attitude Towards enrolment in Public and Private Schools. The study revealed that significant association between perception about enrolment in public schools and children's education was major priority of the educated parents, they understand their educational problems, teach them at home, give importance to sports, provides them latest technologies and facilities, provide tuition to children if needed, believed in hard work of parents and good grades of children in exams and ultimately educated parents' children obtain good grades.

Peerzada and Yousuf, (2016) conducted a research related to rural and urban higher secondary school students: Their parental encouragement and academics. The study found that The study indicates that urban students have higher parental encouragement and academic achievement than rural students.

Williams, (2017) carried out a study on Relationship between parents attitudes and involvements in an elementary schools. The study found that parents had low levels of all 3 types of parental involvement and negative attitudes toward the school and that parents' attitudes toward parental involvement were almost equally positive and negative. There was positive collection between both independent variables (parents' attitudes toward the school and parental involvement) and communicating, volunteering, and learning at home.

Devi, (2023) carried out a study on enrolment and attitudes of parents towards private schools. The study found that Results revealed that the parents whose ward is attending private school possessed a highly positive attitude towards the private school and there was growth in enrolment of private school over the years. The school attendance and academic achievement of the children are significantly influenced by the parents' supportive attitude towards their education.

From review of related literature, it is observed that less research reported concern to parental attitude was the reasons for low enrolment in school. In this back ground the present study was undertaken as stated below.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

The main objective of the research was to A Study of Low Enrolment Related to Student's Parental Attitude Studying in Secondary Schools according to type of management of school.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To study low enrolment related to student's parental attitude studying in Government, Aided and Private Secondary schools.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

- There is no significant difference in the mean scores of low enrolment related to student's parental attitude studying in Government, Aided and Private Secondary schools.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

A survey design was used in the research. Random sampling that was stratified was used to gather the data. 760 parents of students studying in Bangalore rural district provided data for the study.

TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY:

In the present study researcher constructed and standardized of Parental Attitude Scale. The inventory consists of 50 statements with five point scale i.e., Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4), Undecided (3), Disagree (2) Strongly Disagree (1). It assesses parental attitude related under seven dimensions namely; 1] Attitude Towards A Child school Activities and Performance; 2] Attitude Towards Selection of School and Facilities, 3] Attitude Towards Communication and Relation 4] Attitude Towards Voluntary Interest and Participation; 5] Attitude Towards Teaching Staff and School Climate; 6] Attitude

Towards Parents Encouragement and Support and 7] Attitude Towards Parent’s Responsibility and Assistance.

Statistical Technique Used in the study:

One Way ANOVA was used to analyse the collected data.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data:

Hypothesis-1: There is no significant difference in the mean scores of low enrolment related to student’s parental attitude studying in Government, Aided and Private Secondary schools.

Table-1: One Way ANOVA results concern to difference in the mean scores of low enrolment related to student’s parental attitude studying in Government, Aided and Private Secondary schools.

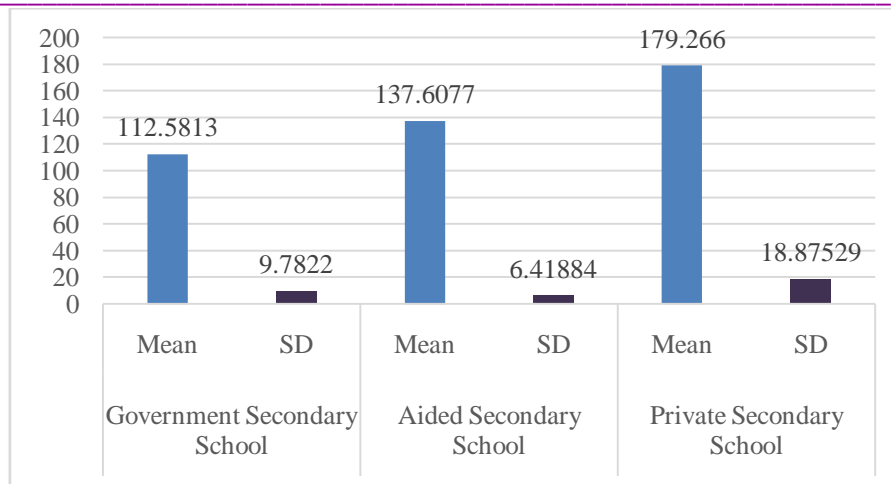
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	596663.507	2	298331.754	1203.671	.000 (p < .05)
Within Groups	187623.691	757	247.852		
Total	784287.199	759			

It is observed from the above one way ANOVA table results that, there is a significant in the mean scores of low enrolment related to student’s parental attitude studying in Government, Aided and Private Secondary schools at .05 level of significance, F = 1203.671, p = .000. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected and alternative research hypothesis is accepted. Further, Tukey Post-hoc test was conducted to carry the multiple comparison to find out the difference in means scores of low enrolment related to student’s parental attitude studying in Government, Aided and Private Secondary schools.

Table-2: Comparison of difference in mean scores of low enrolment related to student’s parental attitude studying in Government, Aided and Private Secondary schools

Type of School	N	Mean	SD	Type of School	
				Aided	Private
Government	160	112.5813	9.78220	.000 (p < .05)	.000 (p < .05)
Aided	130	137.6077	6.41884		.000 (p < .05)
Private	470	179.2660	18.87529		

From the above table it is observed that the p value is .000 for significant difference in mean scores of Low enrolment related to student’s parental attitude studying in government and aided secondary schools; government and private secondary schools; and aided and private secondary schools. Thus, Low enrolment related to student’s parental attitude mean scores of parents of aided secondary school is higher than the parents of government secondary schools; Low enrolment related to student’s parental attitude mean scores of parents of private secondary schools is higher than the parents of government secondary schools; and Low enrolment related to student’s parental attitude mean scores of private secondary schools is higher than the parents of aided secondary schools. Thus, according to the opinion of student’s parental attitude studying in government, aided and private secondary schools concern to low enrolment related to student’s parental attitude is low in government secondary schools compare to aided and private secondary schools. It means, low enrolment found in government secondary schools compare to aided and private secondary schools. The data also reported in the following graph.



Graph-1: Comparison of difference in mean scores of low enrolment related to student's parental attitude studying in Government, Aided and Private Secondary schools

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

- There is a significant in the mean scores of low enrolment related to student's parental attitude studying in Government, Aided and Private Secondary schools at .05 level of significant, $F = 1203.671, p = .000$. Further, Tukey Post-hoc test of multiple comparison indicated that, student's parental attitude of government, aided and private secondary schools concern to low enrolment related to parental attitude is low in government secondary schools compare to aided and private secondary schools.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

In the present study the One Way ANOVA results and mean difference indicated that difference is significant and the mean scores of low enrolment related to student's parental attitude is low in government secondary schools compare to aided and private secondary schools. It means type of management of school influenced on low enrolment related to student's parental attitude of secondary school students . And low enrolment of students found in government secondary schools is due to low parental attitude compare to aided and private secondary schools.

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