

Parental Education and Academic Performance of Students

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ABSTRACT

Background: Education is vital to achievement and development of every individual in this period of globalization. The impact of parent involvement on educational presentation has been noted worldwide. Therefore, it is important to examine factors that contribute to academic success of students.

Aims and Objectives: Aim of this study was to analyze the effect of parental education and occupation on academic performance of medical student and to compare this effect in hostilities and day scholars.

Material and Method: A sample of 200 first year students of Fatima Jinnah Medical University was selected for this study. Simple random sampling technique was employed in the selecting the sample from the targeted population. A questionnaire was used for gathering information about different factors related to academic performance of students. The quality of academic performance was measured by their achievement scores.

Result: It was observed that 80-83% of hostilities belonging to highly educated and educated parents gained 50-70% marks. 16-17% of hostilities belonging to educated parents gained > 70% marks. On the other hand 68% of hostilities belonging to less educated parents gained 50-70% marks followed by 24% getting > 70% marks.

Conclusion: There exists a significant effect of parental education on academic performance of students. Among hostilities student's academic performance related with their parent's education was in a sequence of B, A and C. Among day scholar's academic performance related with their parent's education was in a sequence of A, C and B. It was also observed that the academic performance of hostilities was better than that of day scholars.

INTRODUCTION

Education is the key to success and progress of every individual in this era of globalization. It plays a crucial role in the progress of human resources. It is linked with an individual's benefit and possibility for good living¹. It makes certain the attainment of knowledge and ability that facilitate people to increase their competency, and make their life better. This increase in efficiency also leads to new chances of earnings which raises the economic growth of a country². Students' performance remains the top priority for educators. This is based on making a difference locally, nationally and internationally. Researchers, trainers and educators are continually trying to explore the variables for good performance of learners. These variables are related to inner and outer teaching and may be called as family factors, student factors, school factors and peer factors³. The role of parents in academic success and of policy makers is noted and it is observed that policy makers have combined efforts for increasing parent involvement into the initiatives of educational policy. Besides, a student's academic

success has been found to be comparatively stable after nursery school. Therefore, it is valuable to observe factors that added to early academic success and that are agreeable to change⁴.

While parent interest has been found to be related to better academic success, the specific methods through which parent interest exerts its influence on a child's academic performance are not yet fully understandable⁵.

⁶Fischer et al stated that level of parent's education have an impact on level of highest education of an adult. The higher education is more influenced by the level of fathers education as compared to the education of mothers. As a result parental education does have a major effect on academic achievements of their children.

⁷Krashen believed that if parents are educated their children score higher on tests than the students of less educated parents. It is therefore thought the educated parents have a good communication with their children, about the school work and the knowledge given at school.

Factors that affect students' presentation includes socioeconomic status, education of parents, as well as their participation in child's studies, time distribution, techniques used and obtainable facilities etc. The present study is therefore designed to find out the effect of various factors on eminence of academic performance of female medical students of our country Pakistan, in order to direct both teachers and parents towards attainment of better academic performance by students.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Aim of this study was to:

- a) Find out the effect of parental education and occupation on academic performance of medical students
- b) Compare the effect of parental education on hostilites and day scholars

METHODOLOGY

A survey was conducted on 200 first year students of Fatima Jinnah Medical University, Lahore. Survey was based on a Proforma for academic performance of students. In this study age, father/guardian's educational and social economic status, residential area, parents interest and help, tuition, study hours and accommodation of the students were entered on the proforma. The achievement scores based on academic performance of student was noted.

Questionnaires data was entered in SPSS 18.0 (version) and Microsoft Excel 2007. Parental Education— Values ranged from “less than matric” (C) to “doctoral degree” (A). SES of student was evaluated by parental education, occupation and the residential area of the students. Students academic performance in college was assessed by the achievement score in first Professional part I. A series of questions, measured parental involvement in students academics.

RESULTS

Table: Relationship of parent educational status with academic performance of hostilites and day scholars.

Education Status of Parents	Academic Performance of Hostilites (165)	Academic Performance of Day Scholars (48)
A class	80% students gain 50-70% marks. 16% students gain >70% marks. 04% students gain <50% marks	76% students gain 50-70% marks. 24% students gain >70% marks. 00% students gain <50% marks
B class	83% students gain 50-70% marks. 17% students gain >70% marks. 00% students gain <50% marks	52% students gain 50-70% marks. 48% students gain >70% marks. 00% students gain <50% marks
C class	68% students gain 50-70% marks. 24% students gain >70% marks. 08% students gain <50% marks	57% students gain 50-70% marks. 63% students gain >70% marks. 00% students gain <50% marks

Relationship of parent educational status with academic performance of hostilites and day scholars was tabulated. Academic performance of hostilites and day scholar students was related with different educational status of parents i.e. Category A, B and C. Academic performance of students was divided on the basis of their marks percentages i.e. 50-70%, >70% and <50%. It was observed that 80% of hostilites belonging to parents of category A , gained 50-70% marks. On

the other hand 16% hostilites gained > 70% marks and only 04% gained < 50% marks. Among parents belonging to B category, about 83% hostilites get 50-70% marks and 17% get > 70% marks. Among parents belonging to C category, about 68% hostilites got 50-70% marks, 24% got > 70% marks and 08% got <50% marks.

On the other hand 76% day scholar of parents belonging to A category of educational status gained 50-70% marks and 24% day scholar gained

> 70% marks. Among parents belong to B category, about 52% day scholars got 50-70% marks and 48% got > 70% marks. Among parents belong to C category, about 57% day scholars got 50-70% marks and 63% got > 70% marks. 87% of parents showed interest in students academic achievements. 66% of parents helped their children in their studies.

DISCUSSION

Present study found that number of hostilities was greater than day scholars. Among hostilities student's academic performance related with their parent's education was in a sequence of B, A and C. On the other hand among day scholar student's academic performance related to their parent's education was in a sequence of A, C and than B. It was also observed that the academic performance of hostilities was better than day scholars.

The involvement of parent in child's primary education is found to be directly associated with child's academic performance. The students whose parents are more engaged in their academics have better levels of educational presentation, than students whose parents are engaged to a lesser extent⁸.

Number of studies have been carried out, based on academics of students and these studies analyze that many factors play a role with the educational performance of the students at their institutional level. A group of workers are in line with present study. They reported that the social, educational and economical status of the parents absolutely strengthen the future of their children. However, it is also noted that educated parents also have sense to treat their children using psychological and emotional techniques. They make available high-quality educational and learning environment that create confidence and enhance skills required for success^{9, 10}.

However a study¹¹ found that performance of students from poor educational background was comparatively better than students with higher socio-economic and educational status. The environment plays an important role in the academic achievement of students. Members of the family, teachers and society may support and assist the students for good achievement in academics¹². Besides, parents interest and social circle also increases the rate of educational success of their children¹³.

Education of parents and socio-economic status play an important role in student's

educational success. These factors are mainly responsible for giving mental and financial assurance to students. It is clearly observed that there is a difference between students with different parental educational level and different financial status¹⁴. The socioeconomic status may be evaluated by parental occupation, income and facilities used by students individually or jointly. Parental education along with socioeconomic status has direct relation with the quality of achievement of student^{15, 16}. According to a study, students of highly educated parents perform better than students whose parents are not highly educated¹⁷.

A group of workers concluded that the score on test was higher in students whose parents were highly educated as compared to students whose parents were less educated. The reason being that there is a good communication of educated parents with their children related to their school work, information being taught at school and activities⁷. The environment of their residence have also an effect on academic success of students as they provided an environment suitable for their academic success^{18, 19}. A study concluded that a number of factors and variables are involved to make better quality of performance of students²⁰.

CONCLUSION

It is difficult to find out the most involving variables for good academic achievement as the students in local colleges belong to different backgrounds, especially in Pakistani culture. Keeping in view further studies are needed on students belonging to all institutes, in order to find the effect of different factors on the student's quality of academic achievement at the college level in a metropolitan city of Pakistan.

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