



Investigation of parental involvement extent in children's homework and their studies to address and provide solutions to increase parental involvement in schools of Tabriz district five in 2013-2014 academic year

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the extent of parental involvement in children's homework and their studies to address and provide solutions to increase parental involvement in schools of district five of Tabriz in 2013-2014 academic year. Research for this study was a field or survey study method. In this study, at first the parents of some students were interviewed and then data collection was performed by using a questionnaire. The study sample includes elementary school student's parents in district five of Tabriz whereas the total number of elementary students is 25827. To determine the total sample, Morgan table was used and 376 elementary students were estimated. At first 20 schools were selected in randomized cluster sampling, and then among them, 376 students were studied randomly. To assess the validity, questionnaire of the content validity and to assess the reliability, Cronbach's alpha was used which both of them were approved by the supervisor. To analyze the data and achieve results Spss software was used. Results indicated that only highly educated mothers attend writing assignments and fathers consider Farsi lessons more than other courses. Also the parent's job has no efficacy in amount of attention to their children's homework. Parents pay the most attention to children's mathematics, science and Farsi lessons in grade one, but the least attention in grade four. Handling rate of the writing homework, math and Farsi lessons for sons are more than daughters. The highest handle is for science lessons and the lowest is for Farsi lessons. Also parents were feed backed via questionnaire to provide practical guidelines and suggestions.

Key words: Parental involvement, homework, children

INTRODUCTION

The importance of education is not unknown to any body and undoubtedly the national development in third world countries depends on active and effective cooperation of the people of a society more than anything else. A family as a social organ of which a child is a member has a vital role in evolution of personal, social, and emotional structure of a child. Sociologists consider the family as the first group for its importance in shaping its personality, and wishes. From the other hand, for most of sociologists it's a reference group and they get their thinking and behavior from it and constantly evaluate the correctness or incorrectness of their behaviors and thought based on its criteria. Undoubtedly the educational progress of students depends on several factors such as the amount of income, the education of parents, the behavior of parents, school environment, family space (environment), kind of school, educational facilities, the teacher, the teacher's behavior, students' talent, living place, the teacher's way of dressing, school place, the behavior of classmates, and many other things. Having a program, and modeling it is considered the success key of each person in his/her social and personal life. Having regular program at home for doing assignments and reviewing school schedule is the complement of our children's educational program at school. By holding several meetings one can make the parents familiar with careful planning and increase their information and knowledge so as to help the education and better progress of the children [1]. Non educational programs also have influence on educational progress. Along with studying, the students need recreation, sport, happiness, entertainment and playing and the parents should know not to prevent them from reading non educational books, and having controlled

relationships with friends and relatives, or recreation and playing. Keeping balance in all affairs and planning and careful outlook is the factor of success and progress, and the parents should not make their children get away from the main goal and fail through unsuitable strictness. The studies show that the cooperation of parents at home has a big and positive effect on the success of the students [2]. The effect of the cooperation of parents is outstandingly much more than the effect of school. In addition, the effect of the cooperation of parents at home especially discussions and dialogues of parents with their children is stronger than their Socio - economical conditions or their educational level. It seems that the kind of parents' cooperation at home depends on the age of the child. For little children the parents provide such a situation that the child learns the school related skills (such as reading and counting) and for younger ones the parents' role is increasing their interests, modeling and modeling the same wishes and values to help special skills [3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research for this study was a field or survey study method. In this study, at first the parents of some students were interviewed and then data collection was performed by using a questionnaire.

The study sample includes elementary school student's parents in district five of Tabriz whereas the total number of elementary students is 25827.

To determine the total sample, Morgan table was used and 376 elementary students were estimated. At first 20 schools were selected in randomized cluster sampling, and then among them, 376 students were studied randomly.

To assess the validity, questionnaire of the content validity and to assess the reliability, Cronbach's alpha was used which both of them were approved by the supervisor [4].

To analyze the data and achieve results Spss software was used.

Research Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: There is a meaningful relationship between the amount of parents' education and the amount of their cooperation in examining the assignments.

Hypothesis 2: There is a meaningful relationship between the job of the parents and the amount of their cooperation in examining the assignments.

Hypothesis 3: There is a meaningful relationship between the gender of the students and the amount of the parents' cooperation.

Hypothesis 4: There is a meaningful relationship between mathematics, natural sciences, Persian literature and the amount of parents' cooperation.

RESULTS

The present study shows that about 45/12 % of parents have the largest amount of examining the assignments and 12/5% of them have the least amount.

Table Parental involvement in the investigation assignments

Percent	Frequency	
12.5	47	Low
42.3	159	Moderate
45.2	170	High
100	376	Total

In this study 20/7 % of fathers are employed in state centers, and institutes, and 78/7 % of them have non-state jobs and 2/7% of mothers are employed in state centers and institutes and 4/8% of them work in non-state jobs and 92/6% of them are housewives. In this study about .8% of fathers are illiterate and 10/4% of them have just finished primary school ,and 26/6% of them have finished guidance school and 11/2% of them have entered high school and 34/3% of them have got their diploma and 16/8% of them have associate degree or higher degrees. In this study about 8/8% of mothers are just finished primary school, and 23/7% of them have finished guidance school and 13/0% of them have entered high school and 42/8% of them have got their diploma and 11/7% of them have associate degree or higher degrees. In this study about 8/8% of mothers are just finished primary school, and 23/7% of them have finished guidance school and 13/0% of them have entered high school and 42/8% of them have got their diploma and 11/7% of them have associate degree or higher degrees.

2/1% of cooperation is devoted to fathers 41% is devoted to mothers and 56/9% of cooperation is devoted to both of them.

DISCUSSION

According to the implemented Anova test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.548$ and $F=0.806$ which is more than $Sig=0.05$. therefore H_0 is proved and H_1 is rejected. As a result, there is not any meaningful difference between examining reading assignment of children and the level of father's literacy. According to the implemented Anova test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.349$ and $F=0.114$ which is more than $Sig=0.05$. therefore H_0 is proved and H_1 is rejected. As a result, there is not any meaningful difference between examining reading assignment of children and the level of mother's literacy.

According to the implemented Anova test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.592$ and $F=0.743$ which is more than $Sig=0.05$. therefore H_0 is proved and H_1 is rejected. As a result, there is not any meaningful difference between examining Writing assignment of children and the level of father's literacy. According to the implemented Anova test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.005$ and $F=3.784$ which is more than $Sig=0.05$. therefore H_0 is rejected and H_1 is proved. As a result, there is not any meaningful difference between examining Writing assignment of children and the level of mother's literacy.

According to the implemented Anova test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.413$ and $F=1.007$ which is more than $Sig=0.05$. therefore H_0 is proved and H_1 is rejected. As a result, there is not any meaningful difference between examining solving assignment of children and the level of father's literacy. According to the implemented Anova test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.382$ and $F=1.049$ which is more than $Sig=0.05$. therefore H_0 is proved and H_1 is rejected. As a result, there is not any meaningful difference between examining solving assignment of children and the level of mother's literacy.

Research findings show that only literate mothers pay much attention to writing assignment more than other lessons.

There is a meaningful relationship between the job of the parents and the amount of their cooperation in examining the assignments

According to the implemented Anova test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.408$ and $F=0.899$ which is more than $Sig=0.05$. therefore H_0 is proved and H_1 is rejected. As a result, there is not any meaningful difference between examining reading assignment of children and the level of father's job.

According to the implemented Anova test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.357$ and $F=1.032$ which is more than $Sig=0.05$. therefore H_0 is proved and H_1 is rejected. As a result, there is not any meaningful difference between examining reading assignment of children and the level of mother's job.

According to the implemented Anova test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.184$ and $F=1.700$ which is more than $Sig=0.05$. therefore H_0 is proved and H_1 is rejected. As a result, there is not any meaningful difference between examining Writing assignment of children and the level of father's job.

According to the implemented Anova test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.132$ and $F=3.476$ which is more than $Sig=0.05$. therefore H_0 is rejected and H_1 is proved. As a result, there is not any meaningful difference between examining Writing assignment of children and the level of mother's job.

According to the implemented Anova test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.285$ and $F=1.258$ which is more than $Sig=0.05$. therefore H_0 is proved and H_1 is rejected. As a result, there is not any meaningful difference between examining solving assignment of children and the level of father's job.

According to the implemented Anova test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.249$ and $F=1.396$ which is more than $Sig=0.05$. therefore H_0 is proved and H_1 is rejected. As a result, there is not any meaningful difference between examining solving assignment of children and the level of mother's job.

Research findings show that parents' job has no effect on the amount of their examining of their children's assignments [5].

There is a meaningful relationship between the gender of the students and the amount of the parents' cooperation

According to the implemented Chi Square Test, the calculated meaningful level of the test $P=0.000$ is lower than $Sig = 0.05$. So H_0 is rejected and H_1 is proved. Therefore, there is a meaningful difference between the gender of the students and the amount of parents' cooperation.

The amount of examining male students' assignments is more than that of female ones.

There is a meaningful relationship between mathematics, natural sciences, Persian literature and the amount of parents' cooperation [6].

According to implemented Anova test the calculated meaningful level of the test, $P=0.000$, is lower than $Sig =0.05$. So H_0 is rejected and H_1 is proved.

In sum, there is a meaningful relationship between mathematics, Natural Sciences, Persian Literature and the amount of parents' cooperation [7].

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