Perception of parents towards matriculation schools in Sivakasi

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Abstract

According to the changes in parents attitude towards the school are following different types of syllabuses, namely, State board, CBSE, Matriculation and Delhi board. They are also following various types of teaching techniques using overhead projector, group discussion charts, models etc., They are more popularly used teaching aids in institution following, matriculation and CBSE syllabus. This helps the students to shine in their subjects. The teaching methods and curriculum are getting more attention in private schools. The parents are preferring matriculation and CBSE syllabi which have more subjects and more practical with computer knowledge. The objectives of the present study is to know the perception of parents towards matriculation schools. It is found that there is no significant association between socio economic profile of the respondents and their level of perception towards matriculation schools.

Keywords: Institution; Syllabus; Human capital.

INTRODUCTION

Education has to be oriented towards the development of the intellectual physical and spiritual qualities of the child by experience faculty member who are fully conversant with the modern teaching methodology. School is one of the most important institutions which teach reading, writing and other basic skills needed in everyday life. Schools increase people knowledge of the world, train for a job or career and help them to adjust the rapid changes that take in the modern life. In school, people learn their responsibilities as citizen and importance of values such as truth and justice. School also help people learn to enjoy the acts and to develop other interest that makes leisure times rewarding. People throughout the world attend school, but the quality of school varies widely among the countries, the industrialized nations such as, Australia, Canada, Japan, United States and most European nations have well developed education system. Most of their schools have skilled teachers, modern equipments and a variety of educational materials. Most young people in these countries complete elementary school and secondary school may also continue on to college. Other nations especially the developing nations of Africa and Asia cannot yet afford complete education systems. Some areas of these countries do not even have schools. In other areas, the schools lack skilled teachers and equipment. Most of the children do not complete elementary school and few people enter college.

Statement of the problem

According to the changes in parents attitude towards the school are following different types of syllabuses, namely, State board, CBSE, Matriculation and Delhi board. They are also following various types of teaching techniques using overhead projector, group discussion charts, models etc., They are more popularly used teaching aids in institution following, matriculation and CBSE syllabus. This helps the students to shine in their subjects. The teaching methods and curriculum are getting more attention

in private schools. The parents prefer matriculation and CBSE syllabi which have more subjects and more practical with computer knowledge. Parents are also welcoming such type of teaching methods and curriculum for the purpose of their children's future life. In this connection, parents' view about the syllabus followed in matriculation schools is getting more attention in general. The present study will disclose the facts about the parents attitude towards matriculation schools and syllabus in sivakasi.

Scope of the study

This study aims at having a clear insight about the parents' view towards matriculation school. The study tries to find out what the parent knows and view about matriculation school syllabus and other syllabus. This study also attempts to understand the factors which influence the parents to admit their children in matriculation schools.

Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the present study are

- To know the perception of parents towards matriculation schools.
- To give suggestions based on the findings of the study.

Hypothesis of the study

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher has found the following hypothesis.

- There is no significant association between socio-economic profile of the parents and their perception towards matriculation schools.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Previous researches were analysed by the researcher. The literature review was mainly focusing on the perception of the parents towards the matriculation schools in sivakasi. Sujit Bordhan (2014) in his research paper titled "parental attitude towards schooling of their children" studied about the attitude of parents towards schooling and education of their children and compared the parents belonging to tribal and non-tribal communities with regard to their attitude. He found that in spite of the government's endeavours in providing free education to all, the attitude of the respondent was not found to be highly favourable. He also found that there was no significant difference between tribal and non-tribal parents attitude towards schooling. He concluded that there is a need to provide special care and opportunities to the traditional disadvantaged population in a democratic society such as ours, which stresses egalitarianism, social justice and economic development for all sections of the society.

Faisal Alsauidi (2016) in his research work "Reasons influencing selection decision making of parental choice of school" studied about the factor highly regarded as influencing. He found the reasons for selection of private or public school in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). He identified a factor highly regarded as influencing parental decision making as academic factor – divide into three identified elements-class size, quality of instructions and student/teacher relationship. Class size, quality of instructions and student/teacher relationships, identified as the main elements that influenced their selection decision making.

Noor Alyani Yaacob et al., (2015) in their research work "An assessment of factors influencing parents' decision making when choosing a private school for the children: a case study of Selangor, Malaysia: for sustainable human capital" studied about the research emphasized in analyzing the parents motivation in deciding on private school. This paper aims at investigating the factors influencing the parents when selecting a private school as the educational institution for their children. The research analyzed what motivated the parents to make the decision in terms of exploring the strengths and weaknesses of these private schools over public schools. It was found that the parents make the decision based on their income level, social background, followed by the distance and location of the private school when selecting to enrol their children in private schools. These eight factors namely income level; social status/background; distance; location; teachers quality; schools' academic

performances; school environments/facilities and private schools' syllabus may contribute to enhance the private education level in Malaysia.

Chamundeswari et al., (2014) in their research work of self-concept, studied about the habit and academic achievement of students. They studied the relationship between self-concept, study habit and academic achievement of students. It is found that there is a significant difference in the self-concept among the students in different categories of schools following different system of education, namely, state, matriculation and central board schools. The facilities in the matriculation schools and the nature of the syllabus also contribute a lot towards the better self-concept of the students. One of the factors contributing to achievement among pupils of comparable endowments is the variation of the pupil's ability to organize their work and to study efficiently. An important area of guidance therefore is specific training is how to study, how to learn and how to work efficiently.

Appadurai et al., (2015) in their research work "Teaching Aptitude and Teacher Attitude on Teacher Efficacy" found that Knowledge and attitudes are underlying factors that shape a teacher action. To uphold teaching skills, there is a need for continuous updating of knowledge and development of competence. Cooperation with others within and outside the higher education is one way to demonstrate through the aptitude. Aptitude describes skills of a person and has the ability to learn in the future. Specific capacity distinct from the general intellectual ability which helps an individual to acquire the required degree of proficiency or achievement in a specific field. Without aptitude we could not transform attitude into successful action and having the right attitude is a form of aptitude, because in order to be successful a person must develop the skill of maintaining mental focus. Teacher attitude toward inclusion is affected by personal and general sense of teaching efficacy. Schools should offer and allow for additional training/ professional development to the teaching staff so that they are better prepared to teach and service the needs of students with disabilities in an inclusive classroom setting. The ultimate goal is effective learning for all students, including those with disabilities.

Chamundeswari (2013) in her research work titled "Job satisfaction and performance of school teachers" insisted the need to investigate the job satisfaction and performance of teacher in different categories of schools following different systems of education. It is for the school authorities' policy makers and society at large to ensure factors contributing to job satisfaction of teachers to the maximum possible extent and thereby enhancing their teaching performance to its optimum. In the present study, investigating the job satisfaction and performance of teacher in different categories of schools following different systems of education namely, the state, matriculation and central board schools, it is seen that there is a significant difference in job satisfaction and performance of teachers. In central board schools, the infrastructure facilities, pay scale, working hours, recognition for the teacher work load, class size, number of classes handled per day, attitude of students, awareness and mentality of the parents socio-economic status of the parents, are all significantly better and favourable for the teachers working there, and thus the teachers in central board schools are significantly better in their job satisfaction and as a result their performance is also significantly better when compared to the teachers in state and matriculation boards.

Norbahiah et al., (2012) in their research work titled, "Influencing factors for matriculation students in selecting university" identified that the matriculation students show some dominant factors such as suitability, interest and career opportunities were significantly influence them to choose a university and the field of study. Based on the findings, faculty would be develop strategies to improve the students selection rate in choosing engineering program for the purpose of getting better quality of students. This study is to measure and understand the perceptions and interests of matriculation students to continue their studies at territory level. As a result, important information such as their level of knowledge about UKM and their interests in the engineering program in UKM is obtained. This finding is useful to plan the strategy of dissemination information to the community especially to the matriculation students. Further research is to be conducted to look into the longitudinal study on the factors in students' decision to observe the trend of decision making over maturity.

Yifat ben-David Kolikant (2009**)** in the research work of the students, perceptions of school and the usability of Digital technology in schools, discussed that today's students were born into a world of

Digital technology. The surveys were filled out by three different classes that do not use computers in school one in a high school that advocates beyond- information activities and two in information focused public (i.e., state) schools-a high school and a middle school. These attitudes were found to be negatively correlated with the legitimacy ascribed to the form of learning used in school. Specifically, the two public school classes used Digital technology in the belief that they know better than their teacher how to pursue a school information- focused agenda, whereas the third class legitimized the form of learning used in school. The results of this study, especially the belief among a significant number of public-school students that they know more about the educational potential of the internet than their teachers, should alert the system. However, more work is required to explore students' attitudes towards school learning. Additionally, further work is needed to shed light on teachers' attitude towards students' use of the internet at home and its impact on students' beliefs and schooling practices.

EV Rathaiah (2011) had emphasized on formal education, extent of its spread among the tribal communities and the nature of structural constraints in a part of adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh. The author presents the living conditions of various tribes and the rate of low literacy rate among them. He critically examines different types of constraints in providing education to the people in which he discussed the influences of structural variables in to external constraints includes ecology i.e., geographical, exposure to modernity and socio- economic status of the family, type of occupation level of income etc, and internal constraints which included the teachers, content of education medium of instructions, administration and supervision and attitude towards education.

Sarkes AK (2010) conducted a study to find the correlation of children attitudes to that of their parents, the main objectives of the study was to examine the relationship between children's attitude towards their parents and variables like children perception of parental love, their birth order, gender and some aspects of personality. Some of the important findings were that attitudes scores were normally distributed, boys and girls with favourable and unfavourable attitude did not differ with respect to their personality and the third born children attitude towards their parents differed significantly.

METHODOLOGY

The data collection is purely based on primary and secondary sources.

Primary data

The primary data were collected through interview schedules from the respondents. The interview schedule has been designed to gather the data keeping in view of the objectives.

Secondary data

Data have been gathered from books and journals which are available in the library of our college and from the interne.

Pre-test

Before going to collection of data, the researcher find the selected samples of respondents for pre-testing the interview schedule. It helps for arranging the question in the order of logical and convenient answering. The interview schedule includes the questions of objective types, open-ended, multi choice and ranking question.

Sampling design

Convenience sampling was adopted by the researcher for collecting data from the respondents.

Statistical tools

For analysis of data, the appropriate statistical tools have been employed.

They are:

- Percentage analysis
- Chi-square test

Period of the study

The study was carried out from December- 2017 to February- 2018.

Profile of the respondents

The Socio- economic profile of the respondents is displayed in the following Table 1.

Table 1: Socio Economic Profile of Respondents

Profile	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Gender	Male	19	23.80
	Female	61	76.20
Age	Below 30 years	33	41.20
	31-40 years	39	48.80
	41-50 years	8	10.00
Educational Qualification	SSLC	30	37.50
	Higher Secondary	27	33.80
	UG	12	15.00
	PG	8	10.00
	Professional	3	3.80
Occupation	Business	10	12.50
	Private job	18	22.50
	Government job	9	11.20
	Profession	1	1.20
	Housewife	42	52.50
Monthly Income	Below Rs.5000	51	63.80
	Rs. 5000-10000	15	18.80
	Rs. 10001-15000	2	2.50
	Above Rs.15000	12	15.00
Number of members in the family	Less than 4	10	12.50
	4-6	69	86.20
	7-9	1	1.20
Number of Children in the family	1 child	8	10.00
	2 children	65	81.20
	3 children	7	8.80

Source: primary data.

Perception of parents towards matriculation schools

The researcher has analyzed the perception of parents level in matriculation schools. The gathered details are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Perception of parents towards matriculation schools

S.No	Particulars	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Total
1	About teaching	28 (35.00)	47 (58.80)	5 (6.20)	-	-	80 (100.00)
2	Quality of syllabus contents	23 (28.80)	44 (55.00)	12 (15.00)	1 (1.20)	-	80 (100.00)
3	Burden of fees	1 (1.20)	8 (10.00)	54 (67.50)	13 (16.20)	4 (5.00)	80 (100.00)
4	Adequacy of extracurricular activities	20 (25.00)	45 (56.20)	15 (18.80)	-	-	80 (100.00)
5	About communication skill of students	19 (23.80)	40 (50.00)	20 (25.00)	1 (1.20)	-	80 (100.00)
6	Infrastructure facility present in school	24 (30.00)	47 (58.80)	7 (8.80)	1 (1.20)	1 (1.20)	80 (100.00)
7	Sports training level/ importance of sports	15 (18.80)	43 (53.80)	19 (23.80)	3 (3.80)	-	80 (100.00)
8	Adequate transport facility	27 (33.80)	29 (36.20)	21 (26.20)	1 (1.20)	2 (2.50)	80 (100.00)

Source: primary data

From the Table 2, it is found that out of the 80 respondent, majority of respondents have (58.80) per cent of the respondents said that teaching was good, (55.00) per cent of the respondents said that matriculation syllabus content was good, (67.50) per cent of the respondents felt that school fees was average, (56.20) per cent of the respondents felt that extracurricular activities good, (50.00) per cent of the respondents said that communication skill was good, (58.80) per cent of the respondents said that infrastructure facility was good, (53.80) per cent of the respondents felt that sports training was good, and the remaining (36.20) per cent of the respondents felt that transport facility were good.

Identification of level of perception towards matriculation schools

The researcher has tried to find out the association between socio economic variables of the respondents and their level of perception towards matriculation schools. The level of perception is measured by using Likerts five point scaling technique. The following variables were taken for analysis

- About teaching
- Quality of syllabus contents
- Burden of fees
- Adequacy of extracurricular activities
- About communication skill of students
- Infrastructure facility present in school
- Sports training level/importance of sports
- Adequate transport facility.

The respondents were asked to give their level of perception towards the matriculation schools to the above said variables. The scores were assigned to the five point scale.

- Very good: 5 points
- Good: 4 points
- Average: 3 points
- Poor: 2 points
- Very poor: 1point.

The scores were added and total scores for individual responses were arrived. Then mean and SD for the total score was calculated the level of perception was divided into three groups namely. High, Medium and Low based on mean and SD. The mean and SD for the total scores were 31 and 3 respectively. The level of perception is divided accordingly:

$$(\bar{X} + SD) = 34 > High$$

$$(\bar{X} - SD) = 28 < Low$$

$$(\bar{X} + SD) + (\bar{X} - SD)\ 28\ to\ 34 : Medium\ .$$

Socio-economic factor variables and level of perception by using chi-square test

In order to test the relationship between socio-economic factor variables, namely, gender, age, educational qualification, occupation, monthly income, family members, Number of children and Number of children studying in matriculation school and level of perception. The hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between the socio-economic factor and level of perception. The Chi-square test has been applied by using SPSS.

Chi-square test

Chi-squared test is one of the simplest and mostly widely used non-parametric tests i statistical work. The X^2 symbol is Greek letter Chi. The X^2 was first used by Karl Pearson in the year 1900. The quantity X^2 describes the magnitude of the discrepancy between theory and observation. The test statistics of X^2 has been computed as follows:

Chi-square value

$$\chi_c^2 = \sum \frac{(0_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

$$E = \frac{\text{RowTotal} \times \text{Column Total}}{\text{Grand Total}}$$

O=Observed frequency
E=Expected frequency
DF=Degree of Frequency
DF=(r-1) (c-1)
r=Row
c=Column.

Association between socio-economic factor of the respondents and level of perception towards matriculation schools

Hypothesis: "There is no significant association between socio-economic factors of the respondents and their level of perception".

To test the above hypothesis, Pearson's Chi-square test is applied and the result is presented in the following Table 3.

Table 3: Gender of the respondents and their level of perception

S.No	Gender	Level of perception			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1	Male	4 (5.00)	12 (9.70)	3 (4.30)	19 (19.00)
2	Female	17 (16.00)	29 (31.30)	15 (13.70)	61 (61.00
	Total	21 (21.00)	41 (41.00)	18 (18.00)	80 (80.00)

Source: primary data

The result of chi-square test is presented in the following Table 4.

Table 4: Chi-Square tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.445	2	0.486
Likelihood Ratio	1.466	2	0.480
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.012	1	0.914
N of Valid Cases	80		

2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 4.28.

From Table 4, it is found that the p-value (0.486) is more than 0.05. Hence null hypothesis is accepted. So it is concluded that there is no significant association between gender of the respondents and their level of perceptions (Table 5).

Table 5: Association between age of the respondents and their level of perception towards matriculation schools

S. No	Age	Level of perception			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1	Below 30 years	7 (8.70)	17 (16.90)	9 (7.40)	33 (33.00)
2	31-40 years	11 (10.20)	19 (20.00)	9 (8.80)	39 (39.00)
3	41-50 years	3 (2.10)	5 (4.10)	0 (1.80)	8 (8.00)
	Total	21 (21.00)	41 (41.00)	18 (18.00)	80 (80.00)

Source: primary data

The result of chi-square test is presented in the following Table 6.

Table 6: Chi-Square tests

	Value	Df	Asymp.Sig.(2-sided)
Pearson chi-square	3.148	4	.533
Likelihood Ratio	4.890	4	.299
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.158	1	.142
N of valid cases	80		

3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 1.80.

Table 6 revealed that the p-value (0.533) is more than 0.05. Hence null hypothesis is accepted. So it is concluded that there is no significant association between age of the respondents and their more level of perceptions (Table 7).

Table 7: Association between educational qualifications of and their level of perception

S. No	Education	Level of perception			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1	SSLC	5 (7.90)	20 (15.40)	5 (6.80)	30 (30.00)
2	Higher secondary	9 (7.10)	11 (13.80)	7 (6.10)	27 (27.00)
3	UG	4 (3.20)	5 (6.20)	3 (2.70)	12 (12.00)
4	PG	2 (2.10)	3 (4.10)	3 (1.80)	8 (8.00)

5	Professional	1 (0.80)	2 (1.50)	0 (0.70)	3 (3.00)
	Total	21 (21.00)	41 (41.00)	18 (18.00)	80 (80.00)

Source: primary data

The result of chi-square test is presented in the following Table 8.

Table 8: Chi-Square tests

	Value	Df	Asymp.Sig.(2-sided)
Pearson chi square	6.582	8	.582
Likelihood Ratio	7.210	8	.514
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.061	1	.805
N of valid cases	80		

8 cells (53.3%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 0.68.

From Table 8 it is found that the p-value (0.582) is more than 0.05. Hence null hypothesis is accepted. So it is concluded that there is no significant association between educational qualifications of the respondents and their more level of perceptions (Table 9).

Table 9: Association between occupation of the respondent and level of perception

S. No	Occupation	Level of perception			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1	Business	3 (2.60)	5 (5.10)	2 (2.20)	10 (10.00)
2	Private job	4 (4.70)	10 (9.20)	4 (4.00)	18 (18.00)
3	Government job	3 (2.40)	4 (4.60)	2 (2.00)	9 (9.00)
4	Profession	1 (0.30)	0 (0.50)	0 (0.20)	1 (1.00)
5	House wife	10 (11.00)	22 (21.50)	10 (9.40)	42 (42.00)
	Total	21 (21.00)	41 (41.00)	18 (18.00)	80 (80.00)

Source: primary data

The result of chi-square test is presented in the following Table 10.

Table 10: Chi-Square tests

	Value	Df	Asymp.Sig.(2-sided)
Pearson chi-square	3.462	8	.902
Likelihood Ratio	3.324	8	.912
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.078	1	.780
N of valid cases	80		

10 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 0.23.

From Table 10 it is found that the p-value (0.902) is more than 0.05. Hence null hypothesis is accepted. So it is concluded that there is no significant association between occupation of the respondents and their level of perception towards matriculation schools (Table 11).

Table 11: Association between monthly income of the respondents and level of perception

S. No	Income	Level of perception			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1	Below Rs.5000	14 (13.40)	26 (26.10)	11 (11.50)	51 (51.00)
2	Rs.5000-10000	4 (3.90)	6 (7.7)	5 (3.40)	15 (15.00)
3	Rs.10001-15000	0 (0.50)	1 (1.00)	1 (0.40)	2 (2.00)
4	Above Rs. 15000	3 (3.20)	8 (6.20)	1 (2.70)	12 (12.00)
	Total	21 (21.00)	41 (41.00)	18 (18.00)	80 (80.00)

Source: primary data

The result of chi-square test is presented in the following Table 12.

Table 12: Chi-Square tests

	Value	Df	Asymp.Sig.(2-sided)
Pearson chi-square	4.034	6	.672
Likelihood Ratio	4.607	6	.595
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.019	1	.890
N of valid cases	80		

7 cells (58.3%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 0.45.

Table 12 revealed that the p-value (0.672) is more than 0.05. Hence null hypothesis is accepted. So it is concluded that there is no significant association between monthly income of the respondents and their level of perceptions towards matriculation schools (Table 13).

Table 13: Association between family members of the respondents and level of perception

S. No	Members	Level of perception			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1	Less than 4	3 (2.60)	4 (5.10)	3 (2.20)	10 (10.00)
2	4-6	18 (18.10)	36 (35.40)	15 (15.50)	69 (69.00)
3	7-9	0 (0.30)	1 (0.50)	0 (0.20)	1 (1.00)
	Total	**21 (21.00)**	**41 (41.00)**	**18 (18.00)**	**80 (80.00)**

Source: primary data

The result of chi-square test is presented in the following Table 14.

Table 14: Chi-Square tests

	Value	Df	Asymp.Sig.(2-sided)
Pearson chi-square	1.532	4	.821
Likelihood Ratio	1.912	4	.752
Linear-byLinear Association	0.023	1	.879
N of valid cases	80		

5 cells (55.6%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 0.23.

Table 14 it is found that the p-value (0.821) is more than 0.05. Hence null hypothesis is accepted. So it is concluded that there is no significant association between family members of the respondents and their level of perceptions (Table 15).

Table 15: Association between number of children of the respondents and level of perception

S.No	Children	Level of perception			Total
		High	Medium	Low	
1	1 child	3 (2.10)	3 (4.10)	2 (1.80)	8 (8.00)
2	2 children	17 (17.10)	32 (33.30)	16 (14.60)	65 (65.00)
3	3 children	1 (1.80)	6 (3.60)	0 (1.60)	7 (7.00)
	Total	**21 (21.00)**	**41 (41.00)**	**18 (18.00)**	**80 (80.00)**

Source: primary data

The result of chi-square test is presented in the following Table 16.

Table 16: Chi-Square tests

	Value	Df	Asymp.Sig.(2-sided)
Pearson chi-square	4.463	4	.347
Likelihood Ratio	5.820	4	.213
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.000	1	.989
N of valid cases	80		

6 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 1.58.

Table 16 revealed that the p-value (0.347) is more than 0.05. Hence null hypothesis is accepted. So it is concluded that there is no significant association between number of children of the respondents and their more level of perceptions.

RESULTS

On the basis of his findings, the researcher offers the following suggestions.

- The matriculation syllabus is good and the best choice that the management should recommend to the education board to improve the syllabus to some extended.
- Night study can be removed from the school then only the children feel relaxed and they can have full concentration in the studies.
- The teachers should consider the children point of view and they should reduce the home work.
- The language subjects should be improved.
- Proper training will improve the performance of the children in the sports activities.
- The effective method of teaching will helpful to the students to source high mark in their studies.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that matriculation school is mostly preferred by the parents among the various alternative of state Board and CBSE. They are also highly satisfied with their child performance and also they are thinking that it is helpful for their child higher studies.

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