Impact of Parent Education and Transformative Leadership Role on Children’s Academic Performance

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ABSTRACT
This study is concerned to explore the impacts of a parental education and transformative leadership role on children’s academic performance. After delivering a brief literature review, study support the significance and implications of an educated family, availability of modern facilities, and transformative leadership role to become a productive to meet the educational goals and it also impacts the educational policies and education professionals. Numerous research items assist to measure the impacts of parents’ education, modern accessible modern facilities, and motivating and visional leadership on children’s academic outcome and development. In this study Self-administered questionnaires were designed and random sampling was collected from three public Degree colleges in Sindh, Pakistan. The data analysis was carried out by means of descriptive and inferential statistics in which Kendall’s tau C tests and Kruskal-Wallis H-test were used to meet the hypotheses tests. The findings of the study support the positive association of parent education, convenience of modern facilities, and motivating and visional leadership on their children’s academic performance. In demographic characteristics respondents’ different background was encircled and a broad influence of parent education and leadership on children academic performance was supported in a wide literature.

Keywords: Parent Education, Transformative Leadership, Academic Performance

INTRODUCTION
Family is the preliminary schooling for a child to derive the cultural values and ethics which impact the child’s overall growth and development. In this perspective, primary socialization starts with the early learning in which family plays a significant role to cultivate generation and inculcate the social capital to assist them to become a giant individual of society.
and Ali, 2019). A stable family institution and sound provision of nutrition can give birth to an efficient and effective social individual and memory of wisdom and man of decision making. It is the mother education to play key role in a significant means as compare to father to lead a positive impact on child care in each segment of life and stable nutrition in the developing communities (Chandio, and Ali, 2019; Ali, et al., 2018; Moestue, and Huttly, 2008). Parent leadership is the building block of social and intellectual capital of child and it can assist to ensure the provision of educational infrastructure and resources to learner. The parent leadership can be useful to provide an effective change and opportunities to exchange knowledge and create interaction to empower and benefit to children in their education system (Bolivar, and Chrispeels, 2011). A Transformational leadership role of parents can support to ensure the providing of an immediate to chart out the need and guide to change via creating a deep vision which stimulate and inspire a child to meet extraordinary outcomes. Parental leadership role will help to achieve the educational goal and teachers can apply it as an educational tool or a catalyst to encourage and educate (Knopf, and Swick, 2007).

Education sustains the chief role to mobilize a development of a human society and a civilization. No nation, community and a group of individuals can become capable difficult to compete others except education hence it is mandatory in the rest of the world ideologies to enlighten man with knowledge. Education makes a social development and stimulates the growth of human capital that makes an individual capable, skilled, refined, and socialized and a civilized one. Home is the primary institution of learning for a child and parent can become the early guide and teacher in which parental efficiency and enlightenment deeply impact the children academic performance. According to Rich (1992) parental role can become major factor to put input in the children learning that can become productive and their involvement increases the home educational activities. Encouraging family participation in the periodical operations of schooling and their leadership has become a routine in the contemporary world (Bolívar, and Chrispeels, 2011; Moestue, and Huttly, 2008; Knopf, and Swick, 2007). Parent and teacher relationship can assist to lead to motivate parental participation to impact on the children’s academic achievement (Mann, 2006; Lawson, 2003; Ryan, et al., 2019).
The parental skills, knowledge and participation envisioned the outcomes to effect the learning management and help the students schooling to increase the academic performance and achievement. The research is concerned with the possible impacts of the parent education, Availability of modern facilities, and motivating and visional role of mother and father on children’s learning environment, inspiration, and knowledge development and progress in their studies to succeed them to meet the sound academic achievement.

A noticeable direction integrates the impacts of parent education and children’s academic performance and educational achievement that support the assumption parents’ skill and provision of facilities deeply help the learners at the home and succeed them during their schooling (Shoukat, et al., 2013; Henderson, 1981). Parental education creates an interactive atmosphere between children and parent to assist them in learning activities at the home. An educated parent can assess children’s learning outcomes and put their contribution in the development of knowledge and children’s personality growth (Chandio, and Ali, 2019). Parents with a sound qualification and transformative leadership can ensure the provision of effective opportunities in the community to inculcate the social and intellectual capital and make them more advance and competitive as compare to others and parent can be chief factor to engage with school administration and all concerned stakeholder.

In the extant literature, parents’ education, family composition, involvement of modern facilities and visional role of mother and father in the children’s educational process influence on their academic performance and it also impacts and stimulate the professionals to invest an effective and efficient role in the dispensing of knowledge development and skills inculcating of children. Numerous studies support the impact of family’s factors on adolescent’s to materialize educational aspiration and achievements (Garg, et al., 2007; Sánchez, et al., 2006). It is the uniqueness of parent education to help children achieve their educational targets which can also assist to establish an effective socialization, schooling attainment, and health concerned stabilities (Chandio, and Ali, 2019; Ali, et al., 2018; Chevalier, 2004). There are numerous studies to produce evidences and support the positive impact of parents’ education of children’s schooling.
attainment and achievements (Shoukat, et al., 2013; Chevalier, 2004). The common notion is that a well-educated parent can provide a stable and adoptable environment which adds more opportunities and facilities to children future career and decision process. In a World Bank programmes and assumption female education is to provide more a healthier life which can impact the generation and sustains a mother education with a positive relationship with offspring’s education (Chevalier, 2004; Behrman, 1997).

Parent’s motivating and visional role can assist to understand students to meet the academic goals and it can help to understand and recognize role of teacher and all concerned stakeholders in making the meaningful schooling (Elias, et al., 2006). The impacts of parent education like mother and father and leadership role on the academic attainments of children also examined by the numerous studies (Shoukat, et al., 2013; Kassim, et al., 2011; Elias, et al., 2006; Chevalier, 2004). The findings revealed that parent education, access of modern facilities, and transformational leadership role has a significant influence on the academic attainments of students. Numerous studies study envisaged to support the parent education involvement in the children educational attainment and their academic achievements (Shoukat, et al., 2013; Vellymalay, 2010; Chevalier, 2004; Singh, et al., 1995). Transformational leadership is based on the motivation, and followers’ performance by means of diverse mechanism and each component of the leadership like Individualized Inspirational Motivation, Consideration, Idealized Influence, and Intellectual Stimulation has a positive impact on the performance of an individual whereas parental motivation can be a great inspiration to children learning and their academic performance. Hence, this study support with no significant difference between education of parent and their visional and motivating leadership towards the children’s academic achievements (Archambault, and Garon, 2013 ;Shoukat, et al., 2013). The extant study ensure the strong support to represent the productive role of parent’s education and their transformational leadership to accelerate the culturing process and motivate children to meet the essential ingredients of learning management which can meet the educational development and an efficient output in an academic process and achievement.

Diverse studies maintained the support to highlight the parents’ education and motivating attitude to children to impact on their children’s
academic achievement and boosting up the psychological development (Bellon, et al., 2017; Feinstein and Sabates, 2006). Moreover, various studies argue the parents’ effective socialization to their children and the socioeconomic factors of family deeply impact the children’s achievement in academic means (Chandio, and Ali, 2019; Kean, 2005; Singh, et al., 1995; Henderson, 1981). In this way, it is argued that parental participation also affects the development and achievement of academic performance (Fan, and Chen, 2001; Singh, et al., 1995). In addition, Parental involvement has been measured with positive influence on the academic achievement and recognized to solve the many issues concern the education (Wagner and Sconyers, 1996; Singh, et al., 1995; Epstein, 1991). The major focus of this study is to measure the impacts of parent education, availability of modern facility, and transformative leadership role in the children’s academic achievement and a parents’ encouragement, motivation, and visional approach can be an effective and efficient in the way of their performance in their schooling.

The hypothesis in this article are:

1) Parents’ education (Mother/ Father) has a positive and significant relationship between children’s academic performance.

2) Parents provided facilities and Availability of modern technology and sound atmosphere possess positive significant relationship with children’s academic performance.

3) Parental transformation leadership (Motivating and visional role) has a positive significant relationship with children’s academic performance.

RESEARCH METHOD

Prevailing study inculcates the cluster random sampling technique whereas it considered the faculties of public colleges as clusters. In this way, selection of sampling of respondents was based on the each clusters participation in a proportional allocation basis. For the data analysis Kendall’s tau C tests and Kruskal- Wallis H-test were used. Kendall’s Tau b test is concerned with an relationship between ordinal scale variables. Kendall's tau-b indicates a nonparametric measure of the direction and strength to sustain association between two determinants to be measured in an ordinal means. Kruskal-Wallis H test is sometimes considered and known as the one-
way ANOVA on ranks and it is a ranked based non-parametric test to recognize that independent samples come in an identical means from the population

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

For data collection 396 sampling was selected from the degree public colleges in Sindh in which different questions were designed to measure the parental education and leadership impact on the children’s academic performance. The adopted questions represent to measure the parents’ involvement in their children academic achievement and productivity in their various assessments conducted by pre entry tests in the numerous medical and engineering colleges and universities. This study covers the questionnaires to respondents regarding the impacts of parental involvement in students’ studies, their guidance, check and balance of parent of their children, innovative technological availability, and sound atmosphere for the learners provided by parents was made part of the questions. The demographic characteristics of the respondents are mentioned below with certain analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>62.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>73.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade/Division</td>
<td>First (Grade/Division)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second (Grade/Division)</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third (Grade/Division)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother Qualification</td>
<td>Under Matric</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matriculation</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FSc/ FA (Intermediate)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bachelors</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Master’s</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Table 2. Kruskal Wallis H-Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Test Statistic</th>
<th>p-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade/Division</td>
<td>Availability and accessibility of diverse facilitations for Studies</td>
<td>06.584</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Availability of the technology of modern times about Studies</td>
<td>01.364</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s qualification</td>
<td>Parents’ check and balance of studies</td>
<td>06.752</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provided study atmosphere at home</td>
<td>16.573</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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An encouraging atmosphere and attitude prevailed of an educated parents and their transformational leadership towards their children’s studies and motivate them accordingly. Children are being delivered with adequate facilities of modern technology and vision with a fruitful meaning and purpose of education hence the more output is expected to an educated parent as compare to an illiterate parent to assist and meet the set goal of education to their prevailing generation. Students with the availability and access of modern technology and contemporary facilities and parental motivation and vision materialized with high grade/division in their academic performance. It is a clear notion children with due facilities and sound atmosphere for learning and motivating leadership of parents brought up with high academic performance whereas less favorable conditions deeply impact the children and demotivate them to meet their education accordingly. Numerous contributions of parents in the form of check balance, provision of sound and descent atmosphere at home, and motivated and vision leadership impact the academic output of children’s. Parents experiences can assist the children to avoid to meet the dissatisfied achievements as their parents faced in study career and it can encourage maintaining an effective check and balance towards children’s studies. With the provision of adequate facilities in the form of modern science and technology by parents of low education can also help children to meet the high expectations as above designed hypothesis highlights.

Table 3. Kendal’s Tau C Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Asymp. S.E.</th>
<th>Approx. T&lt;sub&gt;b&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mothers’ qualification</td>
<td>0.135</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>3.302</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kruskal Wallis H-Test; presenting the impacts of parent literacy/education and motivating role on the performance of children in an academic process. The use and requirement of the innovative technology for studies and Perceived parents’ high expectations are highlighted in Table 3.
Table 3: Kendall’s Tau-C Test: Representing effect of parents’ education and transformational leadership on children’s Grade/Division (Significant at α = 0.01**/ Significant at α = 0.05*)

It is reported to highlight the strong impacts of parent education transformational leadership (Motivating and visional role) on children’s educational attainments. In the envisaged hypotheses give direction to a positive significant correlation between parent educations, provision of modern facilities and parental leadership impact the children’s educational outcome and their attainment of Grade/Division in majority. In this perspective, children have secured high numbers with majority in the first and second grade/division in their college education.

CONCLUSION

Parents’ education has effective impacts on the children’s academic outcomes. It is being revealed that parent with less education and motivating and visional role also secured high expectations from their children in the way of an academic success. In this means, parents’ involvement and providing due facilities and encouragement can be fruitful to meet the set goal of their studies. In this study, there is positive and significant relation between parents’ education, visional leadership, and availability of modern facilities with children’s academic performance in which children’s achieved high grade points and division. Hence a literate family nourishes their children with quality education and intelligence whereas primary socialization by parents can provide an stable environment and it has vital impacts on the children’s attitude to take a sound and succeeding decision.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


