UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

| An | Investigation into | Zambian | Parents' | Involvement in | their | Children's |
|----|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|------------|
| | Education in | Selected R | Rural Sch | ools of Central | Provin | ıce |

Christabel Mubanga Musonda

A Dissertation submitted to the University of Zambia in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Education in Sociology of Education

DECLARATION

| I Christabel Mubanga Musonda do declare that this dissertation is my own |
|--|
| work and has not been submitted for a degree to this or any other University |
| |
| |
| Signature: |
| Date: |

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my family: My parents, Mr. F and Mrs D. Musonda for making me what I am today; My husband and son; for being understanding and supportive throughout my study period and my brothers and sisters for all the words of encouragement.

APPROVAL

This dissertation by Christabel Mubanga Musonda is approved as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Master of Education in Sociology of Education of the University of Zambia.

| Signed: | Date: |
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BESSIP Basic Education Sub Sector Implementation Programme

MDGs Millennium Development Goals PTA Parent Teacher Association

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the involvement of parents in their children's education in selected rural schools of Mumbwa District, in Central Province of Zambia. The four objectives of the study were: to examine ways through which parents got involved in their children's education, to find out the benefits of parental involvement in their children's education, to find out barriers to parental involvement in the education of their children and to find out ways of improving parental involvement in children's education.

The study used a survey research design. The goal of a survey is to gain specific information about either a specific group or a representative sample of a particular group. The researcher used this research design because of so of the many advantages it presents and these are outlined in chapter three.

The sample was drawn from six government basic schools and the surrounding households from a population size of 12 school managers, their deputies, 32 teachers and 78 parents in six rural communities namely: Shimbizhi, Nambala, Chabota, Kalundu, Myooye and Nangoma communities. It included 6 school managers, 6 deputy school managers, 10 teachers and 40 parents. Teachers were selected using the random sampling technique while parents were selected using purposive sampling or judgmental sampling technique. To collect data, questionnaires were used for both teachers and parents. The questionnaires had both open and closed ended questions. These included questions on different aspects of parental involvement in children's education. A Statistical Package in Social Sciences (SPSS) was used in analyzing responses from the respondents.

The findings from both teachers and parents revealed that generally, parents were involved in their children's education through the following ways: being members of the PTA, providing school requisites, assisting children with school work and participating in school infrastructure development. Most people interviewed viewed parental involvement as contributing labour towards school construction projects.

Teachers interviewed reported that parental involvement in children's education had benefits for the school and the pupils, and these were: teachers found it easy to understand children's home environment as a result of nstant interaction between parents and the school, the school's monitoring and evaluation of children's academic performance was enhanced because parents were engaged in children's education and improved school infrastructure due to parents' contribution of lled and unskilled labour.

The study showed that there were a number of barriers parental involvement in their children's education of which the major ones were: high illiteracy levels among parents, high poverty levels among families and lack of knowledge on the importance of education.

To help increase the levels of parental involvement in their children's education, parents and teachers who were interviewed suggested that; parents should attend school meetings, participate in the decision making processes and support their children with schoolwork. Other suggestions were that Parents should visit the school to discuss academic performance with the teachers and that they should be sensitized on the importance of education. These suggestions were reported as ways of improving parental involvement in children's education.