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A Research Paper on
Critical Analysis of Parents - Teachers Psychology and its Importance in Enhancing the Performance of "Students' Community

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Abstract—It is an established fact that a strong psychological rapport between parents and teachers always bring out the best of output from the learners. Solid home cares- teachers' psychology helps in exploring every particular qualitative talent in a sole particular student and subsequently he or she is able to perform up to the best of the abilities present. The parents must always be part of the school's academic planning. Teachers if on a periodical basis message about the students to their parents will help the parents at home to find out the possible solutions to the problems which their wards are facing in any particular subject or any other psychological stigmas staring to jeopardize their performance. It is the duty of parents and teachers that they should create an environment so children can feel confident and secure. Building confidence in children is not an easy task. In this study we focus on the investigation additionally centers around parental tendency towards the appealing, friendly or skilled kid which makes desire conduct in youngsters. As per Jersild aggressive frame of mind of guardians for example contrasting the tyke's exhibition and another, is in charge of creating greedy frame of mind in youngsters.

Keywords-_Learners_, _Psychological_, _Academic_, _Performance_, _Confidence_

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I. INTRODUCTION

The scope caters to responsibilities of the parents which are essential in the overall success of the child in school. They have to monitor the child going through several situations in school and things at home which make a child unhappy instead of hale and hearty. Younger ones commonly experience too many unpleasant emotions than positive ones. As far as possible the home and the school should create more and more situations in which pleasant experiences predominate. The look- after at home may offer certain suggestions to children to bring emotional imbalance. That is, health should be taken care of since children with poor health are irritable and with lack of confidence and optimism. Efforts should be made not to cause undue fatigue in children as tired children are difficult to handle. Suitable examples of emotional stability should be presented by elders since children tend to imitate the behavior of their elders. Proper training to face situation needs to be given to children since children show emotional outbursts when faced with a strange situation. The scope envisages only suitable disciplinary mechanisms being enforced at home/school as more restrictions make children more revolting.

Figure1: Parent-teacher student relation

In personality of children school has an important influence. As similar to the family of any child in school classmate and teachers can be his or her ideal. The kids do not like harsh and rigid educators. But the students always like and regard great and thoughtful educators. The tyke detests the unfeeling and exacting educator. Then again he regards great and thoughtful educators. The character of the educator and his conduct towards the youngster both exercise significant impact on the kid's character.
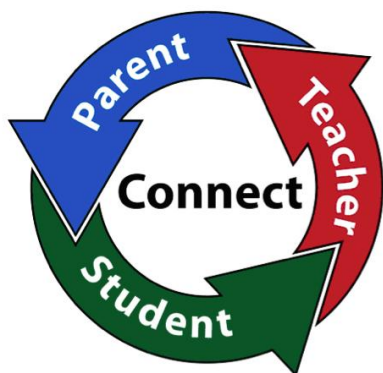
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Figure 2: connection of parents teahers and students

School psychologist can help the school teachers overcome all these problems. Much that impacts kid's sentimental life precedes he goes to class. Yet, we should not expect that his frames of mind are totally impenetrable to any impacts. Past passionate experience can be adjusted to an extensive degree. Presumably, the most significant factor in a child's life is the adoration he gets from others, and the friendship he creates for other people. The adoration for guardians, the affection for an educator, the affection for friends all leave a blemish on everything that goes on consistently in his life. The youngster who is acknowledged will have a great deal of opportunity to give things a shot, to investigate, to commit errors and learn by that. He won't be dreadful. Where there is shared acknowledgment there is much space for unconstrained articulation. An educator in this way shuns showing evident partiality which offends of others.

Figure 3: Social relationship of parents and teachers

II.   REVIEW OF AVAILABLE LITERATURE

Several studies have proved that the parents teachers psychology have a profound effect upon the overall performance of the students. The parents' have a big role to play in uplifting the morale of the students and making them work more hard in their academics and the policy of rewards and punishments by the parents along with the citing of

examples of achievers motivate the children to do well. On the other hand effective teacher's help students develop lively sharp minds, increased comprehensibility, awareness and practical talents, develop personal moral values and appreciate human endeavor and aspirations.

Figure 4: parents teachers conference

Badin (1992) found that parenting behavior is influenced by certain characteristics such as slow or improper development of the child with age. If the child is slow in learning the things, then the stress level of parents will rise. Every parent wants his ward to excel in every academic and other activity but if the desired results are not there it is even more difficult to establish their parenting values.

Baroody (1985) mentioned that children learn some facts by association, but they also rely on rules and strategies that they have worked out. Instead of storing some 400 basic combinations for children seem to develop internalized rules, procedures, and principles that interact with a network of specific number combinations. They memorize some number facts, use rules to generate others, and rely on counting to come with others.

According to Comer (1984) there should be continuous periodical interactions between the parents and the school faculty members so as to know the actual progress of the child and to find out the possible solutions to the problems of the child in the academics as well as to sort out behavioral problems, if any. Parents must be continuously in touch with the school authorities with reference to the progress of their child and on the other hand school management must inform the care givers at home about the progress of the their child.

Connel (1994) depicted that no instructor can stroll into a study hall and in a split second change it into a vote based system; each educator can step toward making the study hall majority rule by bringing understudies into basic leadership forms and moving toward debatable specialist. Without a doubt, to instruct well in distraught schools require a move towards more arranged educational modules and increasingly participatory study hall practices.

Edwards (1999) suggests that students, being the researchers not at all means elimination of faculty or seniors but a conjoint participatory efforts from both the students as well as the

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teachers to bring about constructive changes in the policies as well as bringing in new changes to improve the academic environment. It endeavors that students can also contribute to the success of the academic environment by active participation in the formulation of policies in education.

Epstein (1995) said homework is a source of frustration in many schools, and in many households. Yet research suggests that learning at home is one of the most effective methods for parents to assist their children in doing better at school. Homework builds bridges between home and school, inviting parents to become actively involved in the education of their children. Homework is a task through which a student is being analyzed both by the teachers as well as the parents as to how he has covered a particular topic which has been taught in the school.

Fagot (1978) discovered that parents responded differently to the same activity, depending on their child's gender. Girls also were encouraged to be helpers and to ask for assistance when they tried to things. The parents were unaware that they were training their daughters to be dependent and their sons to be independent. Parents must have the same outlook for sons and daughters with reference to their certain activities and planning of education is one of them.

Finn (1989) found that there could many reasons for getting out of the school by many students. It may be a poor academic record over a long period of time. Besides this some students may fail to compete with the brilliant students and they suffer from absenteeism and finally getting dropped from the school. The school sometimes also is to be blamed as they are not able to provide a congenial environment to the students in the school. In the era of cut throat competition a student has to continuously perform well to be successful in future, but sometimes due to lack of preparation or knowledge of basic concepts in the lower classes, a student is not able to perform up to the mark and he falters in studies and due to frustration he drops out from a particular school. This doesn't serve the purpose at all as the criteria of hard work will remain the same in other schools and mere changing the school would not help the student.

Flanders (1970) described behavior of a teacher in the classroom. He has further observed that classroom communication could be broken into acts or events. He claims that through proper study of these patterns, a teacher can easily identify as to which of these patterns, are associated with positive/negative teacher/pupil attitude, which are associated with extensive content achievement, and which are associated with self-directed pupil behavior.

Gibson (1974) found that children's concepts of the world depend on which of its aspects get their attention. As their thought processes become increasingly sophisticated, they look at objects more systematically and attend to their most important aspects. Once they enter school, where they learn to read and to think about events and problems that are removed from daily life, they must use these skills in a different way.

Hegar (1984) noted that expectations and positive reinforcement seem to be the best and perhaps the only option to help in setting higher performance goals for them. Positive teacher pupil relationship and a supportive school climate can go a long way in promoting students' learning potential and outcome. Positive attitude in the efforts of the teachers and the students always brings about the desired results in any academic activities.

Kagan (1990) points out that if the entry age is the same for all children and if individualized educational supports and services duly provided, institutions can have similar strategy that is sensitive to the differences among the learners. When the children's requirements are suffced all of them are expected to excel in school. But most of the students from lower income families have fewer early experiences that foster school readiness.

Lord (2002) said that helpful learning encounters give chances to effectively collaborate with others, arrange the significance of an undertaking, and proper better approaches for speculation. The common helpful environment in the school has a solid bearing on the psyche of the kids. A few understudies may have issues in studies and furthermore their personal conduct standard.

Knight (2000) reestablished that tutoring ought to include guardians and network in its educative course. Having a functioning job in the life of the school is a key piece of a feeling of fitness, a sentiment of having a place and a feeling of proprietorship integral to understudy accomplishment. Schools should develop a system in which there is a meaningful participation of not only the parents but also other educated people of the society because any institution always need innovative ideas and one idea can change the whole scenario of a particular institution.

Lipman (1996) described that strong instructors were the individuals who saw qualities in children where others saw shortfalls. In this investigation, the instructors discussed well with the two children and guardians, they encouraged the child' feeling of having a place in the school condition; they dealt with their homerooms like it was their own space; they demonstrated understudies regard, combined with exclusive standards.

Maratsos (1973) stated that kids' advancement in compassionate what others know is emulated in the manner they convey. On the off chance that youngsters are individualistic, they accept that the audience knows everything about the circumstance that they create. In any case, on the off chance that they adjust their discourse to the necessities of their audience, they demonstrate some consciousness of those requirements. Any improvement in youngsters is evidently known by the manner in which they trade their perspectives.

Maw and Maw (1972) proposed that the youngster responds in right sincere to, odd, new, or suspicious figures in

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his condition by inspiring them, investigating them, displays a need or a craving to think about himself and additionally his condition, filters his surroundings looking for new involvement, continues analyzing and investigating boosts so as to find out about them.

Mercer (1996) found it is by taking part in corresponding discoursed that understudies figure out how to utilize language to explain their understandings, express their thoughts, and clarify various encounters, and, in doing as such, they figure out how to build better approaches for intuition, learn, and sense. Students have their own ways of expressing their thoughts and they must be allowed to do so.

Newel (1984) found that when students take notes or simply respond to short answer study questions, they learn far less about a subject than when they write essays that require them to reorganize the information and apply the concepts in a new context. Any chapter in any subject is to be thoroughly prepared by the students. Whatever be the pattern prescribed by the the different boards in across the country, one thing remains the same for ages and that is sound concept of the basic principles.

Olmsted (1991) said that if children are to be successful in the coming years of their life, parents must play an active role in the primary and elementary education of their children. Parents must know continuously as to how their child is going about in school. They must also interact with the teachers to find about the problem of the children and suggest measures to solve them.

Rosenthal (2007) mentioned the characteristics of great teachers that they expect all the students can and will achieve in their classroom, and they do not give on under achievers, effective teachers have lesson plans that give students a clear idea of what they will be learning, what the assignments are and what the grading's are, good teachers are warm, caring, accessible and enthusiastic.

Russell (2004) found that relationships in the classrooms directly affect the learning environment. To master in skill the learning is very necessary for students but if the effective domain is ignored, the cognitive areas are greatly affected. The feeling and emotions plays an important role of relationship and communication within the classroom and even beyond.

According to Sharma (1986) there are certain factors which definitely lead to the   success and failure of students in the schools. Students who have self-realization and self-concept of their inner values do get success in studies as they can understand as to how to maintain a consistent good academic environment in schools. Parents as well as their wards sometimes ponder a lot as to how certain students perform so well and get high grades in different subjects on a consistent basis.

III.   OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

The purpose of this research is to study the trends to explore the new methods and strategies for enhancing the importance of

parent's teacher's psychology for children. The main objectives of this study are as follows:

1.   Examine the psychology of parents towards the children.
2.   Examine the psychology of teachers towards children.
3.   Examine the psychology of child towards parents and teachers.
4.   Analysis of parent's teacher's psychology and its importance in enhancing the performance of student's community.
5.   To find the trends, issues, limitations and future potential of parents teachers psychology towards children.

IV.   HYPOTHESIS TO BE TESTED

The hypothesis is a suggested interpretation based on the minimum evidence available, just a starting point for further study and tests; it is basically an idea or explanation which is then tested through study and experimentation. The proposed hypothesis for our study is:

Parents-Teachers psychology plays an important role in enhancing the performance of student's community.

V.   SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Study of our research will be in and around Udaipur. The required data will gathered from both main and alternate sources. For Primary Data collection surveys will be conducted which will include structured questions, interview and observations. Secondary data shall be gathered from different sources like newspapers, internet, publications, journals etc.

Information will be descriptive and dazed on observations, interview and questionnaire. The data will be arranged from various records of personnel and other counts. So, overall the source of information will be from web development related books, journals or editions and magazines etc. Books and various journals related to developmental psychology newspapers and online study material needs to be reviewed daily as from them newest methods, ideas and innovations in education can be found. Other sources of information would be web related websites. Conferences, seminars, workshops etc. also play an important role in imparting knowledge related to the study.

VI.   TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF RESEARCH

Various statically tools shall be used to analyze the data. Analysis will be carried out with the collected data and the calculation along with the interpretation. With the examination of the information the proposed speculation will be tried for its centrality and end will be drawn out. The accurate investigation of essential and auxiliary information gathered will be finished. Significance and use of guardian's instructors' brain research in the instructive establishments will be investigated.

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Research Design: The study would be qualitative in nature and will be pursued through a direct and in depth school-classroom observations. The data would be collected in literary form i.e. in words rather in numbers. The data would be collected in a variety of ways which includes observation, interviews, informal interaction with parents and teachers, etc. and duly processed for rendering it usable.

Tools of study will comprise of interview schedule for parents and teachers and the observation schedule for studying the live communication in the classroom and educational program.

Sample size for the students, parents and teachers will be taken which will be further segmented on the basis of qualification, gender, age and geographical area.

VII. CONCLUSION

In this research we studied about the Psychology of Parents and Teachers. This starts us to glance back at our arrangements and methodologies and revise a period headed activity plan for understanding the genuine dream behind the execution of methods and strategies of parents –teachers Psychology for improving the performance of student's community. It is concluded that future strategies as to how the plans are to be implemented in educational institutions to expedite the process of school reforms. The implementation plan for improving the psychology of parents and teachers with reference to the children will be taken into account

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