

ABSTRACT

The study on the activation of sharing the educational information among parents

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It is called information age nowadays. Comparing to the past, too much information is being produced and moves from here and to there very fast. They say that the success and failure depends on the amount of the information which the person owes. This phenomenon is similar to the education. To acquire the good educational information is very important to parents who wants to bring up and teach the children well.

This study is to find the policy measures to vitalize sharing the educational information among parents. Throughout the study, the main concerns are to find 1) what are the contents of information which the parents want to acquire, 2) what are the methods or techniques they like best in order to get them, 3) what are the good policy measures to vitalize sharing the educational information among parents. For this purpose, literature survey, interview method, website analysis, questionnaire survey, and group discussion were used. The important result findings were as follows.

Parents' needs by interview

Parents desire to acquire much more and diverse educational information than

that which is being released by 'educational information disclosure system(EIDS)'. They want to know how their children are living in schools and classes, especially the information such as relations among fellow students, between teachers and children, the educational information to empower the parents how to teach their children.

Parents want to acquire the educational information through simple and integrative disclosing service and support. There are so many education institutes. The institutes are producing and supplying the information. Parents should visit many websites and homepages to get it. They are easily tired to visit the information sea. It is so difficult for them what information is proper for their children.

Parents suggest that the education institutes should supply the information through the shortest process or directly to them. If not so, the information is not delivered or changed. This can bring about the information gap.

Website analysis

The websites by public education institutes were being used and shared lower than others by parents.

Questionnaire survey

Many parents were not acquiring educational information in all areas, except school information, life regulations, school aims and objectives, fooding, academic schedules, curriculum, and afterschool education of school which their children are attending. Nonetheless, the response were showing high that those informations are necessary to teach their children. This told us that the information items on this survey should be supplied to them.

Parents answered the percentiles which they were difficult in acquiring the

information were as follows : 28.6~43.3% about the items of educational institutions and policies, 10.2~24.9% in school information of their children, 23.2~48.7% in teaching methodologies, and 37.8~40.7% in strengthening and supporting parents.

The no. 1 duty institutes should be the school to supply the information, such as school information of their children, developmental process of their children, teaching methodology for their children, and the main method to supply such information was preferred off-line way. And also, the city and provincial office of education was suggested the no. 1 duty institutes to supply the information, for educational institutions and policies, for supporting and reinforcing parents' competence, and the on-line way was suggested to be a good method.

Acquiring, needing, and accessing educational information was dividing parents into several groups, through their background variable such as educated years, earnings, stages of schools, achievement level of their children.

Parents were using school homepages, newspaper and broadcastings, on-line services by governmental agencies, fellow parents, to get the information. But, they answered school homepages, on-line services by governmental agencies, city and provincial office of education, teacher interview were very effective method. So, it was required to develop the policy measures of making parents use city and provincial office of education, teacher interview.

Policy measures

- a. Public agencies, such as ministry of education, science and technology, office of education, schools, should make a great effort to supply the new information by very often up-dating, and to develop the customized information which is considering parents' needs.
- b. Educational institutes should supply the information, by using several ways which parents were preferring.

- c. The high accessibility and opportunity toward the educational information should be given to parents.
 - Always supply short message service to parents when new information occurs.
 - Distribute reminder books to parents that include school curriculum, school rules, parent rights, addresses, etc.
 - Vitalize the activities related to parent counseling and participation.
 - Arrange the space which parents only can use.
- d. Public agencies should operate the institutes that support parents in vitalizing sharing the educational information.
 - Install and operate parent rights commission(PRC)
 - Contract parent-school MOU for children education and sharing information.
 - Operate parent call center to support sharing the educational information.
- e. Public agencies should support parent networking and activities.
 - Vitalize sharing the information through parent organizations.
 - Make demander-based communication system in education.
 - Faciliate on-line activities such as SNS.
 - Gather parent opinion through on-line cafe, etc.
 - Support parent networking with local government, youth organizations, and parent organizations.
- f. Parent education which makes use of educational information should be enlarged and vitalized.
 - Teach parents how to get educational information, what is accurate, how to use information system.
 - Educate parents for increasing their teaching competency.
 - Increase education programs for underprivileged parents in information.

Keywords: Parents, Educational Information, Information Sharing