

Enhancing Parents' Involvement in Students' Learning and Academic Success

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Abstract

Parents who are actively involved in their children's educational experiences have been shown to have a positive impact on their children's academic success. There are many different methods to become active in the classroom, some of which include assisting with academics, participating in extracurricular activities, and having conversations with teachers. It has been found that parents who take an active interest in their children's education are associated with greater academic achievement, improved school attendance, and more involvement in advanced courses. There is a correlation between increased parental involvement and improved school attitudes as well as increased academic motivation among academically motivated youngsters. The academic success of a student may be affected by socioeconomic or familial problems; nevertheless, parental participation can act as a buffer against these effects and help the kid overcome these obstacles. It is possible for efforts to engage and help parents in their child's education to have a long-lasting, favorable effect on a student's academic and personal development. The participation of parents has a significant role in the academic outcomes of pupils.

Keywords: Parental, Students, Action research, involvement, Parents.

Introduction:

Education in the modern era significantly emphasizes encouraging student participation as a primary priority for teachers. Students who are engaged in their learning show a greater degree of motivation, involvement, and accomplishment. Educators are given the ability to create, execute, and evaluate solutions for boosting classroom engagement via action research, which provides a methodical approach to tackling this difficulty. Within the scope of this article, a study of an action research project that was carried out in a high school classroom to increase student participation is presented.

The process known as action research emphasizes many aspects, including cooperation, reflection, and iterative development. In educational contexts, it has been used extensively to solve a variety of difficulties, such as the administration of classrooms, the creation of

curricula, and the accomplishment of students respectively. Investigations conducted in the past have shown that action research is an effective method for fostering positive change inside educational institutions and classrooms. When it comes to the need to establish learning settings that are intellectually interesting, emotionally supportive, and socially inclusive, research on student engagement highlights the value of doing so. It has been shown that increasing engagement may be accomplished via the promotion of autonomy, relevance, and cooperation through the use of strategies such as active learning, student-centered education, and the incorporation of technology.

According to Tran et al.'s research from 2020, the level of involvement that parents have in their children's educational experiences may have a significant impact on the level of success that their children achieve. According to research conducted by Castillo et al. in 2020, studies have shown that when parents are also involved in their children's education, the children do better academically, attend school on a more consistent basis, and get higher scores on standardized examinations. According to Cusinato et al.'s research from 2020, parents may provide support for their children's education in several ways. Some of these methods include supporting their children with their homework, helping them attend school activities, participating in the decision-making process at school, and keeping open lines of contact with teachers. Assistance with homework is one of the most tangible benefits that may result from parental participation in a child's education (Romero et al., 2020). This is only one of the many good consequences that it has. According to Emm-Collison et al. (2019), parents who assist their children with their homework are better equipped to guarantee that their children have a complete understanding of the ideas that are being discussed and are ready to do well on any tests or tasks that are connected to the subject matter. As an additional benefit, parents who assist their children with their homework may be able to identify areas in which their kids are struggling and support them in improving in those areas (Xu et al., 2020).

According to Casillas et al.'s research from 2020, another excellent chance for parents to demonstrate their support for their child's education is to attend school activities such as parent-teacher conferences, school plays, and other school-related events. By attending these events, parents have the opportunity to not only show their support for the school and the education of their kid but also have the opportunity to get more information on their child's academic development and any potential difficulties that may arise (Duxbury et al., 2021). Being heard and taken into consideration throughout the decision-making process is another

component of parental participation. Parents can take an active role in their child's education by doing things such as aiding in the selection of an appropriate school or educational program, engaging in the preparation of an Individualized Education Program (IEP) (if one is necessary), and advocating for their child's specific requirements (Kaden, 2020). The participation of parents in decision-making is essential because it enables them to ensure that their kid gets an education that is tailored to his or her specific needs and that the child has access to the resources that are essential for the child's success.

Last but not least, according to Valverde-Berrocoso et al.'s research from 2020, one of the most important aspects of parental participation is keeping the lines of communication open with educators. According to Seabra et al. (2021), effective communication between parents and their children's instructors enables parents to be aware of their children's academic growth as well as any potential difficulties that may arise. According to Sandoval-Reyes et al. (2021), parents can work together with teachers to assist their children in overcoming challenges and enhancing their understanding of the world. The level of involvement of parents is a key factor that may be used to predict the academic achievement of their children. When parents are actively engaged in their children's educational experiences, they are better equipped to give the guidance, support, and resources that are necessary for their children to achieve academic success.

According to Al-Kumaim et al. (2021), the research that has been conducted on the influence of parental involvement on the academic results of students has consistently proven that there is a positive correlation between the two types of involvement. There is a connection between parental engagement and academic achievement, and studies have shown that adolescents whose parents are actively involved in their education are more likely to achieve academic success. Academic achievement is correlated with parental involvement. According to Toropova et al. (2021), this link is consistent across all age groups, even though it seems to be strongest for younger students. (Comunian et al., 2020) explain that the occurrence of this link might be attributed to several different explanations.

According to Liao et al. (2019), parents who take an active interest in their children's education are more likely to do things like assist their children with their homework, which may increase both their comprehension and their ability to remember the information that is being taught to them. Iglesias-Sánchez, M., and Sánchez, A. (2020) discovered that parental involvement, which included both attendance at school events and participation in the decision-making

process, increased the likelihood that students received an education that was both individualized and provided with the resources necessary for success. This was the conclusion reached by the researchers. In conclusion, parents may promote their children's education by keeping open lines of communication with their children's instructors and working together with them to solve any challenges or problems that may arise. In addition, the engagement of parents may be beneficial to the pupils' sense of self-confidence and emotional well-being. According to Riazi et al. (2021), there is a correlation between parental engagement in a kid's education and increased communication between the parents and the child, as well as a more favorable relationship between the parents and the child. Both of these factors have a beneficial impact on the child's development. The active engagement of parents in their children's educational experiences may be beneficial to the child's social and emotional development as well as their feeling of belonging in the world. According to the findings of research that was published in the Journal of School Psychology, students who had parents who were more active in their education reported having greater levels of self-esteem than students whose parents were less involved in their education. Numerous factors that might be responsible for this association are available. According to Shad et al. (2019), one of the possible advantages of parental participation is that it raises the probability that parents and children would have good channels of communication and a mutually beneficial connection. Because of the feeling of belonging and support that they may experience, children's self-esteem and confidence may also gain from their parents' active engagement (Fuentes et al., 2019).

They may feel that they are supported and that they belong. The involvement of parents is also essential because it assists children in the development of the social and emotional skills that they will need to be successful in their academic endeavors as well as in other parts of their lives. For example, according to Ezpeleta et al.'s research from 2020, when parents help their children with their schooling and provide them with encouragement and guidance, their children are better able to learn how to solve issues and persevere through difficult assignments without giving up. According to Smirni et al.'s research from 2020, children who have parents who are actively engaged in their education and who attend school activities are more suited to take on leadership responsibilities and enhance their connections with other people.

METHODS:

The quantitative method was used in this research to explain the presence of parental involvement in the academic accomplishment of adolescents. The instrument that was utilized in the research was composed of interviews and observations. Participants in this study are members of the students' families who are actively involved in the educational process of their children.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

In a nutshell, the research presented here suggests that the level of parental involvement is a key factor in determining the academic achievement of adolescents. By taking an active part in their children's education, parents can increase their children's chances of succeeding academically and realizing their full potential.

Table : After the implementation of the treatment, a comparison was done between the control and experimental groups on Students' learning and academic success.

	Group	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	T	df	P	Eta ²
Parental involvement in students' learning	Control	33	2.24	1.22	-33.97	57.50	.000	0.95
	Experimental	28	11.43	.89				

The mean scores of the control and experimental groups are contrasted in this table, after the treatment concerning the item " Students' learning and academic success." Test of Levene's Equality of Variances yielded a significance value of .45, indicating that equal variance was not assumed as it was greater than .05. The *p*-value for both control and experimental groups was .000 [N = 33, Mean = 2.24, SD = 1.22, for the control group and N = 28, Mean = 11.4, SD = .87, for the experimental group], $t(57.50) = -33.97$ at $p < .05$. As the *p*-value was less than .05, A statistically significant difference existed between the groups after the treatment regarding the item " Students' learning and academic success ". The magnitude of the effect (Eta²) was 0.95, which indicates a very large effect size, showing better achievement of the experimental group in the item " Students' learning and academic success ".

There is evidence to show that parental participation in a child's education may enhance not just the child's academic achievement but also the child's social and emotional well-being as well as the child's feeling of self-worth. According to Jesionkowska et al.'s research from 2020, parents who are involved in their children's education are better able to assist their children in improving their academic performance, developing important life skills, and feeling proud

of themselves. According to Papadakis et al.'s research from 2020, the data suggests that parental involvement is a statistically significant predictor of academic achievement among students. By taking an active part in their children's education, parents can increase their children's chances of succeeding academically and reaching their full potential. The obligation to promote and enable parental engagement in the learning and development of their children and adolescents falls on all levels of society, including parents, schools, and governments (Vuong et al., 2021).

According to Chen et al.'s research from 2020, parents who are actively interested in their children's participation in school activities have a good impact on their children's academic achievement as well as their attendance at school. According to a study that was published in the Journal of Educational Psychology, students whose parents had an active part in their education did better in terms of academic achievement, test scores, and school attitudes than their peers whose parents had a passive involvement in their education. It was shown that kids of all ages continued to benefit from having parents who were interested in their education, with the link being strongest for younger pupils. It has been shown in several studies that when parents are actively engaged in their children's educational experiences, it results in improved outcomes for the kid. These benefits include improved academic achievement, enhanced social and emotional skills, and increased self-esteem. As one of the many ways in which educational results for kids may be improved, parental engagement is one of how this can be accomplished. By way of illustration, when parents provide their children with assistance with their schooling and give encouragement and guidance, the children are more likely to comprehend the ideas that are being taught and to retain them for a longer period. It is possible for parents to better ensure that their children get specialized teaching and the resources required for academic achievement if they take an active part in their children's education by attending school activities and contributing input into the design of school policies. Finally, but certainly not least, keeping open lines of communication with a child's educators enables parents to be informed of their child's growth and to work together with teachers to find solutions to any problems that may arise (Gentili et al., 2020).

Conclusion:

pupils who have parents who are actively engaged in their education tend to have higher test scores and grade point averages than pupils who do not have such involvement. Even though this relationship is more obvious among younger pupils, it is nevertheless there for students of

all ages. The active engagement of the student's parents may be beneficial to the student's social and emotional development, as well as their feeling of pride and success throughout their academic career.

It has been shown that the involvement of parents in their children's education may boost not only their academic achievement but also their social and emotional development as well as their feeling of self-worth. If parents take an active part in their children's education, they can enhance their children's academic performance and help them realize their full potential. It has been shown that parental participation in a student's education is positively connected with academic performance, as well as other beneficial effects such as improved social and emotional skills and a higher level of self-esteem. Although younger kids gained the most from parental participation in school, school involvement was beneficial for all students.

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