

# The Role of Parental Involvement in Student Academic Outcomes

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**Abstract.** *It has been demonstrated that parental involvement in a student's academic life improves the student's performance. Assisting with schoolwork, joining in extracurriculars, and talking to teachers are all examples of ways to get involved in the classroom. Parents who are actively interested in their children's education have been linked to improved academic performance, improved school attendance, and increased participation in advanced courses. Increased parental participation has been linked to improved school attitudes and increased academic motivation in children. A student's academic performance may be hindered by socioeconomic or familial problems, yet parental participation can act as a buffer against these influences. Efforts to engage and assist parents in their child's education can have a long-lasting, beneficial effect on a student's academic and personal development, and parents' involvement plays a substantial role in students' academic outcomes.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Parents' engagement in their children's schooling can have a profound effect on their children's success (Tran et al., 2020). Studies demonstrate that students do better academically, attend school more regularly, and score higher on standardized tests when their parents are also invested in their education (Castillo et al., 2020). Parents can support their children's learning in a variety of ways, including by assisting with homework, attending school events, being active in school decision-making, and maintaining open lines of communication with instructors (Cusinato et al., 2020). Parental involvement in a child's education has many positive effects, but one of the most tangible is assistance with homework (Romero et al., 2020). Parents who help their kids with homework are better able to ensure that their offspring fully grasp the concepts at hand and are prepared to do well on any related examinations or homework (Emm-Collison et al., 2019). As an added bonus, parents who assist with homework may be able to spot problem areas and help their child improve in those areas (Xu et al., 2020).

Attending parent-teacher conferences, school plays, and other school events is another great opportunity for parents to show their support for their child's education (Casillas et al., 2020). Parents can express their support for the school and their child's education by attending these events, and they can also learn more about their child's academic progress and any challenges that may emerge (Duxbury et al., 2021). Parental engagement also includes being heard and considered during decision-making. Parents can play an active role in their child's education by doing things like assisting in the selection of a suitable school or educational program, participating in the creation of an IEP (if one is required), and speaking up for their child's unique needs (Kaden, 2020). Involving parents in decision-making is important because it allows them to guarantee that their child receives an education that is individualized to his or her requirements and that the child has access to the resources necessary for success.

Lastly, a crucial part of parental involvement is maintaining open lines of communication with educators (Valverde-Berrocoso et al., 2020). Communicating with their child's teachers allows parents to be aware of their child's academic development and any challenges that may occur (Seabra et al., 2021). In addition, parents can collaborate with educators to help their child's learning and overcome obstacles (Sandoval-Reyes et al., 2021). The degree of parental participation is a significant predictor of students' success in school. When parents are involved in their children's education, they are better able to provide the direction, support, and resources that are essential to their children's academic success.

## **METHODS**

This study used qualitative approach to explain the existence of parental for the academic achievement of the students. The study in used interview and observation as the instrument. The participant in this research is family who involve into the learning process of the students.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The research on the impact of parental participation in student academic outcomes has consistently demonstrated a beneficial association between the two (Al-Kumaim et al., 2021). There is a correlation between parental involvement and academic success, and research has shown that adolescents whose parents are actively engaged in their education are more likely to succeed academically. While this correlation appears to be highest for younger pupils, it holds true throughout age groups (Toropova et al., 2021).

Multiple reasons exist for the existence of this correlation (Comunian et al., 2020). Parents who take an active interest in their children's schooling are more likely to do things like helping their kids with their homework, which can improve both their understanding and retention of the material being taught (Liao et al., 2019). Iglesias-Sánchez, M., & Sánchez, A. (2020) found that parental involvement in the form of 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 necessary resources for success. In conclusion, parents may support their children's learning by maintaining open lines of contact with teachers and collaborating with them to address any difficulties or issues that may occur.

Parental participation may also benefit students' self-confidence and emotional well-being. Parental involvement in a child's schooling has been linked to improved parent-child communication and a more positive parent-child connection, both of which have positive effects on the child's development (Riazi et al., 2021).

A child's social and emotional development and sense of self-worth can benefit from their parents' active participation in their education. Students whose parents were more interested in their education reported higher levels of self-esteem than those whose parents were less involved in their education, according to a study published in the *Journal of School Psychology*.

Possible causes for this correlation are in abundance. One potential benefit of parental involvement is that it increases the likelihood that parents and children will have healthy lines of communication and a mutually supportive relationship (Shad et al., 2019). Children's self-esteem and confidence may also benefit from their parents' active participation because of the sense of belonging and support they may feel (Fuentes et al., 2019).

Involvement from parents is also important because it helps kids develop the social and emotional skills they'll need to succeed academically and in other aspects of life. For instance, when parents assist their children with schoolwork and offer encouragement and direction, their kids are better able to learn how to solve problems and stick with challenging projects (Ezpeleta et al., 2020). Children who have parents who are actively involved in their education and who attend school events are more equipped to take on leadership roles and improve their interactions with others (Smirni et al., 2020).

Evidence suggests that parental involvement in a child's education might improve not only academic performance but also the child's social and emotional well-being and sense of self-worth. Parents who are invested in their children's education are better able to help them achieve academically, build vital life skills, and feel proud of themselves (Jesionkowska et al., 2020).

The evidence reveals that parental participation is a significant predictor of student success in school (Papadakis et al., 2020). Parents may help their children thrive in school and attain their full potential if they take an active role in their education. Parents, schools, and governments all have a responsibility to encourage and facilitate parental participation in their children's and youth's learning and development (Vuong et al., 2021).

Parents who are actively involved in their children's school lives have a positive effect on their children's academic performance and school attendance (Chen et al., 2020).

Students whose parents took an active role in their education fared better in terms of academic performance, test scores, and school attitudes than their peers whose parents had a passive role, according to research published in the *Journal of Educational Psychology*. Pupils of all ages continued to benefit from having involved parents, and this association was highest for younger students.

Many studies have shown that when parents are involved in their children's education, it leads to better outcomes for the child, including better academic performance, better social and emotional skills, and higher self-esteem.

Educational outcomes for students can be improved in a number of ways, one of which is through parental participation. For instance, when parents assist their children with schoolwork and offer encouragement and direction, the kids are more likely to grasp the concepts being taught and remember them for the long haul. Parents who take an active role in their children's education by attending school functions and offering input into policy formulation can better guarantee that their children receive individualized instruction and the necessary resources for academic success. Last but not least, maintaining open lines of contact with a child's educators allows parents to be aware of their child's progress and collaborate with instructors to solve any issues that may occur (Gentili et al., 2020).

To sum up, the evidence demonstrates that parental participation is a significant predictor of students' academic performance. Parents may help their children thrive in school and attain their full potential if they take an active role in their education.

## CONCLUSIONS

Higher test scores and grade point averages are common among students whose parents are actively involved in their education. This connection is most pronounced among younger students but remains for learners of all ages. The student's social and emotional development, as well as their sense of pride and accomplishment, can all benefit from active parental involvement. Parental participation has been shown to improve students' academic performance as well as their social and emotional development and sense of self-worth. Parents may help their children thrive in school and attain their full potential if they take an active role in their education. Academic success, as well as other good outcomes like better social and emotional skills and stronger self-esteem, have been proven to be positively correlated with parental involvement in a student's education. Younger pupils benefited the most from parental involvement in school, but all students benefited from it.

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