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Impact of Parent's Involvement in the Academic Achievement of Student

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Abstract

Schools must collaborate with parents and establish shared accountability for children's academic progress to adhere to the system of interconnected assistance for their students. The main objective of this exertion is to examine how parental participation affects children's academic success. With this strategy, parents' attempts to support schools are encouraged, parental participation is increased, and they assist a successful educational system. Given the significance of parents' involvement in school programs, one will explore the benefits of parental engagement in this research and provide a concise summary of the guiding principles for a fruitful collaboration between parents and teachers. This is secondary research in which data from various journal publications about parents' involvement in their children's academic achievement was investigated.

Further, this study reveals how parental involvement affects child behavior, contentment with teachers and their low level of absenteeism. Absenteeism increases the likelihood of dropping out of school and decreases motivation in learning. Barriers to parental involvement and suggestions to overcome that difficulty are also described. Greater the parental participation, the greater the likelihood that children will achieve academically and become contributing members of society. The study concludes that specific tactics must be commonplace inside the school to efficiently engage parents in school matters and their children's education. Additionally, one will come to some significant conclusions and offer suggestions for designing programs to enhance parental engagement.

Keywords: Parental Involvement, Parental Involvement and Children's Academic Achievement, Parent and Teacher Contentment, Children Absenteeism, Strategies to Involve Parents in Children's Education, Successful Education

1. Introduction

This research will conduct secondary research based on reviewing and analysing already existing literature available electronically on the topic of parental participation in children's schooling. This dissertation will put effort into finding to what extent parental participation in children's schooling improves their behaviour, achievements, school visit rates, and teachers' contentment with them. Education is the process of developing the natural abilities which are necessary to shape one's environment and realize one's full potential. In this modern age, education is the first step to every initiative, economic change, and technological advancement. It is essential because it helps people get jobs and build savings, improving their living standards. Hence, all children need access to the best educational opportunities, and education is vital for social development. Because of its significance for further education, the workforce, scientific and technological application of knowledge, and the development of essential life skills, primary education is often seen as the pinnacle of formal education. Parental involvement is one of several factors that contribute to this outcome. According to Wong *et al.* (2018) ^[128], parents impact their children's school success.

Park and Holloway (2018) ^[100] say that there is no agreed definition of parental participation, but various factors influence the academic success of children, such as parenting style, the expectations parents place on their children, the rules they impose at home, and the length of time they have with their children outside of school all shape their development. Parental contact with teachers and attitudes regarding their children's academic development have an impact on how involved parents are in their

children's schooling. A greater sense of collective civic accountability for all members of society is linked with a parent's capacity to participate in their children's education (Park and Holloway, 2018) ^[100]. Park and Holloway (2018) ^[100] suggest that it is a highly effective method of raising students' academic performance. Parental engagement includes activities like helping in writing homework, interacting with teachers, and volunteering in schools for any task. Lara and Saracosti (2019) ^[70] expanded the definition of parental involvement to six factors and highlighted collaboration, communication, participation, aspiration, decision making, and volunteering are the key factors. It improves student performance in the classroom and gives good output in the form of good grades.

According to Boonk *et al.* (2018) ^[11], whenever families seem to be more involved in their children's education, not only do children do better, but teachers and families also succeed in their efforts. According to Barger *et al.* (2019) ^[8], families who are consistently engaged in their children's schooling have fewer moral issues. According to Wong *et al.* (2018) ^[128], parental involvement in their children's school, from kindergarten through higher education, improves student results, which in turn boosts academic achievement and student interest. However, research shows that students' academic achievement suffers when parents are not engaged in their schooling. According to Boonk *et al.* (2018) ^[11] findings, parents whose children attended high-performing schools were much more invested in the educational climate of those schools. Wong *et al.* (2018) ^[128] found that parents who helped with their children's homework and supported their learning have seen significant improvements in their child's education. The above brief literature shows that family-school-community relationships play an essential role in exploring the factors that affect students' performance.

2. Literature Review

Children's academic achievements are significantly influenced by parental participation in their education (Jeynes, 2018) ^[55]. The impact of parent participation on a student's academic achievement has been the subject of considerable investigation. The goal of the current study is to examine the relationships between parents' involvement and students' academic success.

Parental Engagement in Education

Scholars defined parent participation as schools and educators delegating responsibility for assisting children in learning and achieving academic objectives (Marchand *et al.*, 2019) ^[88]. Whenever parents give their assistance at home or school and when teachers include them in classroom meetings and events, parental involvement occurs. Parents agree to priorities their students' academic goals, and teachers agree to listen and provide a forum for parent-teacher cooperation. They bind themselves in this way. Parental commitment in early upbringing learning is beneficial for students (Gan and Bilige, 2019) ^[46]. Parents who are engaged in their children's tutoring tend to provide higher quality instruction, have greater mathematical and reading comprehension skills, and display more concern for their students' development than less engaged parents (Gan and Bilige, 2019) ^[46]. By engaging with parents at an early stage of their children's development, educators can help create a supportive learning environment that leads to improved academic performance.

There are three general types or levels of parental involvement: active involvement, moderate involvement, and Inactive Involvement (Lawrence and Fakuade, 2021; Krane and Klevan, 2019) ^[75, 65]. Active involvement takes a hands-on approach to parenting that includes interacting with children regularly and responding quickly to their needs. This level of involvement is seen as necessary for parents who want to provide their children with the best possible environment in which they can learn and thrive. Moderate involvement includes engaging in some activities with the child but being more relaxed about it so that both parents have time for themselves. It is ideal for couples who are comfortable juggling multiple roles but do not feel like they need to be present all the time. Inactive involvement is when parents avoid spending much time with their children or do not show any interest in them. This type of parenting can lead to children feeling neglected and may hurt their development.

Challenges to Parental Involvement

Despite its many benefits, parental involvement can pose challenges for some families. It can be tricky for parents to maintain consistent engagement and involvement in their Children's education (Novianti and Garzia, 2020) ^[93]. For these reasons, effective interventions that support parental engagement in student achievement must take into account the unique needs and challenges of individual families. Most research on parental involvement in student achievement has focused on middle and high school students (Antony-Newman, 2019) ^[6]. Limited empirical evidence is available from early childhood education settings, but it suggests that parental involvement may have similar positive effects across age groups (Antony-Newman, 2019) ^[6]. Some policymakers and educators argue that early intervention interventions targeting parents are most effective when they are developed collaboratively with families (Lara and Saracosti, 2019) ^[70]. Thus, interventions designed to support parental engagement should be tailored to the needs of individual families.

Global Recognition of Parental Involvement

On a global dimension, parental engagement in education has long been hailed as a crucial and advantageous factor in Children's academic and emotional developmental growth. According to an ecological perspective, a student's social-emotional or psychological treatments benefits from reciprocal good guideline between these two important socializing environments, families and communities (Froiland, 2021) ^[40]. Empirical research has shown a link between parental participation in a student's education and academic success, enhancing students' self-esteem, academic performance, and school engagement and participation (Poon, 2020) ^[105]. Additionally, it has been discovered that family participation is linked to children's positive school attachment and a healthy learning environment. Programs aimed at boosting parental interaction in schools have been shown to benefit children, families, and the education system, according to research (Arce, 2019; Ilhan *et al.*, 2019) ^[10, 54]. Parental participation can raise students' educational success. This claim is backed up by several studies (Amponsah *et al.*, 2018) ^[9]. It is essential to students' progress.

Given the reduction in parental involvement and participation in school, it is more important than before

(Muller, 2018)^[87]. According to a study,^[87] fewer parents now think direct interaction between parents and teachers is beneficial (Muller, 2018)^[87]. Families might not know if they are welcomed at school if a relationship between the teacher and parents wasn't created early in the school year. Nevertheless, some populations are more vulnerable to poor parental involvement. Couples with older children, mothers who do not communicate using the local primary language, mothers who did not complete high school, and families that live under the financial line all have lower levels of parental participation (Kiyama and Harper, 2018)^[64]. Students which have engaged parents are also less likely to miss over 20 days of classes in a year, which is referred to as chronic absence (Jabeen *et al.*, 2020)^[58]. Pupil absenteeism decreased by 20% if teachers connected with families through house calls, for instance (Barger *et al.*, 2019)^[8]. Even when grade level and prior absenteeism are taken into consideration, students with responsible parents reported fewer overall days missing from school. The commitment to attendance and punctuality and increased class involvement levels are the results of two-way contact among teachers and parents (Bond, 2019)^[13].

Parental involvement is essential to ensure children have the best possible upbringing. Parental involvement can be defined as the extent to which parents are actively involved with their children's lives (Gross *et al.*, 2020)^[48]. It encompasses various forms of communication and interaction between parents and children, including providing guidance, support and advice; being physically present; participating in extracurricular activities; sharing family values and beliefs; enforcing rules/standards via appropriate discipline actions (i.e.; verbal reasoning versus physical punishment) (Wright *et al.*, 2018; Hakyemez-Paul *et al.*, 2018)^[129, 49]. Several benefits come from parental involvement. Children who have close ties with their parents are more likely to have a positive self-image and feel confident in their abilities. Additionally, parental involvement has been shown to improve children's academic performance, socialization, and communication skills. Research suggests that when it comes to early childhood development, there is no substitute for parent involvement (Thomas *et al.*, 2019)^[124].

The importance of parental commitment has been recognized by various governments and organizations around the world. The United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) released "Promoting Family Involvement in Early Education and Care" in 2009, which states that family involvement is critical to the success of young children (Thomas *et al.*, 2019)^[124]. Family engagement can help families connect with their children, support children's development creates opportunities for family participation in early education and care settings, provides a nurturing environment for all members of the family unit and promotes healthy parent-child relationships" (Veas *et al.*, 2019)^[125].

Various organizations have also released reports emphasizing the importance of parental involvement. For example, The Canadian Conference on Infant Mental Health (2006) called for enhanced levels of parent engagement as one means to address early childhood social problems such as aggression, loneliness and poor peer relationships (Grace and Gerdes, 2019)^[47]. The United Kingdom's Society for Research in Child Development (2006) recommended that parents should be actively involved in their children's early

learning experiences to support the physical, social and emotional development of children (O'Toole *et al.*, 2019)^[99].

It is important to note that while parental involvement is beneficial, it is not always possible or desirable for all parents to be physically present during every stage of a student's education. Factors such as work obligations, other family members who may need time with the child and/or environmental constraints can make a presence in parent-teacher meetings or contribution to other educational actions difficult (Yulianti *et al.*, 2018)^[14]. Parental involvement in early education and care can be beneficial for children in several ways. Parental engagement allows parents to connect with their children, support their development and create opportunities for family participation in early education and care settings. It has been argued that parental involvement promotes healthy parent-child relationships by helping to build positive ties between parents and children, which can have a lasting impact on child well-being (Rattenborg, *et al.*, 2019)^[107]. Conversely, studies have also shown that parental participation can be a source of stress for parents, particularly when it is excessive or intrusive (Jay *et al.*, 2018; Yull *et al.*, 2018)^[59, 104].

The constructive contact of parental contribution to educational performance has also established a significant position in the global study, as exposed in several meta-analyses across a variety of societies and instructive backgrounds (Saracostti *et al.*, 2019; EROL and Turhan, 2018; Wang *et al.*, 2019)^[118, 20, 126]. There is also agreement across research conclusions about the beneficial special effects of parental participation on children's academic achievement, even though there are many different definitions of parental involvement, some broader and others more precise (Saracostti *et al.*, 2019; EROL and Turhan, 2018; Cheung, 2019)^[118, 20, 17].

There is no one model of optimal parental involvement, as the type and amount of involvement vary significantly from family to family (Oswald *et al.*, 2018)^[97]. Factors that may influence how much and what kind of involvement parents feel they need include children's age; temperament; parenting style; relationship quality between parents and children before the intervention began; child-rearing skills; socioeconomic status; cultural values; availability and affordability of childcare (Yull *et al.*, 2018)^[104].

Academic Success and Parental Participation

Parental participation, according to McCarthy Foubert (2022)^[90], is a key factor in the development of a supportive school climate. The development of healthy school culture, he continued, can start a process that leads to improved communication between parents and teacher's members of staff. The modification of parents' perspectives is another result of parental support. As a result, they are more willing to support the institution and its initiatives, even when difficulties arise.

Parent-institution collaboration allows an additional and comprehensive view of responsibilities, connections, and the impacts on child behavior (Fan *et al.*, 2018)^[39]. It means that collaboration between a parent and their child's school allows for an increased understanding of the responsibilities and impacts that each party has on the development of the child. Schools and families now become major players in the establishment of respective duties and methods of participation by generating new and varied actions to

connect in response to particular educational circumstances. Most research works in the community and family sector indicate how this relationship has a favorable impact on the success and educational success of students as well as other positive results (Serna and Martinez, 2019; Bariroh, 2018.; Muller and Kerbow, 2018) ^[119, 16, 86].

Benefits to Children of Parental Involvement

Parental participation is linked to improved students' achievement, according to the Harvard Household Particular Research (Yulianti *et al.*, 2021). They discovered that students' achievement was better in several areas, such as grades, standardized test scores, and teacher evaluations. Additionally, learners are more likely to pursue post-secondary learning, complete their courses, go to school frequently, and pursue higher education programs. Expectations, literacy, and communication with one's child are the forms of parental participation that have the biggest effects on student achievement.

There is growing verification that parental attachment in children's educational success leads to better long-term outcomes. Several studies have consistently shown that parents who are highly concerned about their children's school lives are more likely to generate positive attitudes toward learning, encourage high levels of educational achievement, and provide encouragement and support for continued education (Ihmeideh *et al.*, 2020; Park and Holloway, 2018) ^[53, 100]. Additionally, parents who are engaged in their children's educational pursuits tend to have better self-esteem and feel more positive about their parenting skills (Wei *et al.*, 2019) ^[127]. One of the most definitive studies on parental involvement was conducted by Hirano *et al.* (2018) ^[51]. They analyzed data from over 10,000 students across four waves of the National Longitudinal Study of Youth. The study found that students whose parents were highly involved with their schoolwork had significantly higher academic achievement than those whose mothers were not very involved.

The parental association has also been found to be beneficial for students' self-confidence and social skills. Studies have consistently demonstrated that students who feel confident about their academic achievements tend to perform better both in terms of their grades and in terms of their overall academic performance (Davis, 2022) ^[18]. In addition, parental involvement has also been shown to play an important role in building positive parent-child relationships. Studies have consistently demonstrated that children whose parents are highly engaged with them exhibit higher levels of self-esteem and better social skills than those who do not have such a close relationship with their parents (Bryce *et al.*, 2019) ^[15].

While there is ample research demonstrating the settlement of parental contribution to students' academic success, it is significant to note that parental involvement is not always beneficial (Bryce *et al.*, 2019 ^[15]; Hogue *et al.*, 2004; Marti *et al.*, 2018 ^[89]; Dunning & Siegler, 2003). Depending on the studies reviewed, it appears apparent that parental contribution has a positive impact on student success both academically and socially (Marti *et al.*, 2018) ^[89]. While excessive parental involvement does have negative consequences for students' academic performance and social skills development, most parents can provide the involvement their children need positively.

There is considerable research on the positive effects of parental participation in learning. Parental involvement has been shown to improve student achievement ratings and academic performance across all subject areas (Puccioni, 2018; Lawrence and Fakuade, 2021; Krane and Klevan, 2019) ^[106, 75, 65]. Increased parental engagement also leads to increased motivation and satisfaction in students (Day and Dotterer, 2018) ^[19], better socialization outcomes for children (Day and Dotterer, 2018) ^[19], and reduced rates of behavioral problems in schoolchildren (Puccioni, 2018) ^[106]. While the reimbursement of parental involvement in education is known well, many parents find it difficult to engage in meaningful educational activities with their children.

Privileges of Parental Participation

A small-to-moderate correlation between parental participation and academic success was discovered by the researchers (Houri *et al.*, 2019) ^[52]. The researchers issued a warning, saying that the lack of a correlation between parental home monitoring and academic success must not be read as proof that home supervision has minimal impact on children's education. They concluded that the strained connection might be the result of the need for more continuous monitoring of pupils who weren't performing well intellectually (Houri *et al.*, 2019) ^[52].

The study by Herrera *et al.* (2020) ^[50] examined the connection between parental participation and educational performance in secondary education. The researchers' review contributed to the definition of key facets of parental participation by classifying them into two broad classes: at-home and at-school activity. Home chores included reviewing homework, talking about schoolwork, studying at home, and enforcing house rules. Trying to contact school employees, attending meetings, or helping at the school were among the activities related to school.

There is a rising data of research that investigates how academic accomplishment and parental participation are related. Most of the research supports the idea that both factors play an imperative role in children's educational success (Otani, 2020) ^[98]. One such study was conducted by Marchand *et al.* (2019) ^[88], who utilised data from the NLSY (National Longitudinal Survey of Youth) 2018 to examine correlations between parents' involvement in their students' schooling and their students' achievement test scores. The results indicated that there were significant relationships between parental Involvement variables (e.g., spending time with their child, discussing educational issues with their children) and academic achievement Marchand *et al.* (2019) ^[88]. Specifically, the researchers found that parental involvement was positively related to both junior high school grades and college attendance.

In Gan and Bilige (2019) ^[46], investigating links between parental participation in a student's schooling and academic success was conducted. The authors used data from the NLSY 2018 to examine how varying levels of parental engagement impact student learning outcomes across different grade levels. The findings from this study point to those increasing stages of parent involvement are associated with higher student achievement ratings throughout all subject areas measured. Overall, the available research suggests that parental contribution is a significant issue in a student's academic success (Boonk *et al.*, 2018) ^[11]. Given

this fact, parents should involve themselves more fully in their Children's schooling as early as possible.

Current Methods for Parents Helping Their Children Succeed

Families contribute to children's interests in numerous ways. Many families take a deep involvement in their children's schoolwork and frequently attend their Children schools to keep effecting on their development. Some parents may spend more time at home with their children and assist them with schoolwork, reciting for children, intellectual literature, as well as other activities (Kim, 2020)^[63]. Although some children might strive to be more efficient and active in children academic success by being engaged at home or school and often visiting with the Children teachers. Parents are informed at these sessions about their students' present situation. Additionally, over-involvement by parents can lead to parenting styles that are excessively authoritarian or permissive and may inhibit students' autonomy and self-confidence (Hogue *et al.*, 2004). Stronger school involvement and improved academic performance among teenagers were indicated by authoritarian parenting. The positive effects of non-authoritative parenthood on teenagers' school performance and involvement were attenuated. The research includes an overview of several extra dimensions while also offering support for several earlier sources to enhance the case (Wong *et al.*, 2018)^[128]. The following are some tips for engaging more actively in one's students' education:

1) Make time for learning together: Time spent studying and discussing homework is critical to effective parental engagement, but it should not be the only time one spends with one's child. Regular parent-child conversations should include topics beyond schoolwork, such as hobbies and interests. This type of interaction will help promote a lifelong love of learning and encourage a positive attitude towards academic achievement.

2) Involve one's child in decisions about their education: Helping one's child learn how to make informed decisions about their schooling is an important part of parental involvement. This can be accomplished by discussing school options, academics, and neighborhood schools with them. It can also involve attending educational events with them (such as field trips or concerts).

3) Be a role model for academic achievement: As one's students' primary teacher, it is important that one set an example of excellence in both academics and behavior. Behavior problems should not be tolerated; talk to one's children about why good behavior is important, and demonstrate one's good behavior by being respectful of others, doing one's homework, and following the rules of common decency.

4) Encourage creativity in one's students' education: Creative thinking is essential for problem solving and innovation. Helping children explore their creative potential can be accomplished through books, music, art, or other forms of expression. It can also involve encouraging them to take on leadership roles in school clubs or extracurricular activities.

5) Emphasize the importance of education: Discussing

one's students' schooling with them regularly will help them build up an optimistic approach towards learning, and appreciate the value of an educational credential. Reminding them that education is the key to a successful future can motivate them to achieve their goals.

Empirical studies on parental support in their students' academic pursuits at home and school can aid in the further exploration of these extra dimensions. Parents ought to be engaged in how their children are taught in the classroom (Wong *et al.*, 2018)^[128]. Some programs focus on creating an individualized policy for the students' educational and interpersonal growth in addition to educating youngsters collectively (Barger *et al.*, 2019)^[8]. It is important to involve the parents of these children in creating these strategies that help them grow into useful members of the community. By cutting back on TV time and giving the children fresh, engaging books to read, families can foster a culture of reading. To encourage children in developing an interest in reading, prizes should be provided for each novel they finish.

O'Toole *et al.* (2019)^[99] looked at the connections between academic accomplishment in primary, and high school and young students estimated parental participation in homework and the environment for students' activities. They discovered that, although in various ways, students' academic success was closely related to perceived parental supervision and help with homework. Performance was positively correlated with reported parental support for homework and negatively correlated with perceived parental control over homework. These results concur with those from Yulianti *et al.* (2018)^[14].

Parents who actually are actively engaged in their children's learning demonstrate commitment to supporting their students' learning. They participate regularly in school events, volunteer for class or extracurricular activities, and communicate with educators about their children's progress (Martí *et al.*, 2018)^[89]. They show commitment to supporting and encouraging their children's learning, often participating regularly in school events, volunteering for class or extracurricular activities, and communicating with educators about the progress of their students. When parents are engaged in their children's education it helps to create a strong foundation for learning and sets an example for other members of the family (Martí *et al.*, 2018)^[89].

The possibility of endogeneity among the two elements must be considered when evaluating the connection between family participation and the academic achievement of students Oswald *et al.* (2018)^[97] used an instrumentation technique to investigate the impact of parental participation on student conduct and discovered that it had a more significant impact.

Home-Based Participation

Parents' engagement at home in fostering a setting that promotes learning is referred to as "parent's house involvement" (Jabeen *et al.*, 2020)^[58]. According to Hakyemez-Paul *et al.* (2018)^[49], the family setting has a significant impact on students' educational presentation. Without the necessary instruments, it is unquestionably nearly impossible to complete work well. Higher overall students typically preferred to complete their homework by themselves in a bright space with a variety of educational resources that their parents had supplied to support their academic goals (Jabeen *et al.*, 2020; Hakyemez-Paul *et al.*,

2018; Jabeen *et al.*, 2020) [58, 49, 58]. When parents lack the resources or know-how to do so, it is more challenging to provide study space and any supplies youngsters might require for their work at home (Muller and Kerbow, 2018) [86].

Parental School-Based Participation

According to Jabeen *et al.* (2020) [58], school-based involvement is the responsibility parents play in advocating for their children's interests while functioning at the schools and with school officials. Adapted to the requirements of the institution and instructor, which may include getting a copy, arranging parties, or guiding the students truly needy, school-based parental support may be less student-centred (Jabeen *et al.*, 2020) [58]. Parents typically steer their children away from institutions where they feel excluded and undervalued, and communication gap (Serna and Martinez, 2019; Bariroh, 2018) [119, 16]. This reluctance and poor interaction may leave parents hesitant about how best to encourage their Children educational achievement.

Parental Financial Position

The financial socioeconomic status (SES) of families can have an impact on family involvement, which in response can have an impact on academic performance. Higher SES families are best prepared to provide a home setting that fosters better schooling possibilities (Muller and Kerbow, 2018) [86]. Families can mitigate the impacts of a low SES by emphasizing high aspirations and the value of education to their children (Yulianti *et al.*, 2021). As a result, parental support such as reading to children, checking schoolwork, and applying math and physics is a better indicator of children's academic success than parental economic level (Yulianti *et al.*, 2021).

School Strategies to Encourage Parental Involvement

Despite the benefits associated with parental engagement, many schools lack strategies or programs that encourage such involvement. One way to increase parental engagement in early childhood education is to develop parent involvement mini-guides that provide schools with everything from tips on how to start a dialogue with parents about their students' education, to sample letters or emails that can be sent home after school (Boonk *et al.*, 2018) [11]. By providing schools and parents with resources that support increased parent involvement, educators can create a more positive environment for children of all ages. Parental involvement in student achievement is linked with optimistic outcomes such as increased academic commitment, better grades, and higher test scores (Kim, 2020; Tan *et al.*, 2020) [63, 123]. These benefits have been found both at the individual level and across different grade levels. Parental involvement has also been shown to increase school attendance rates and contribute positively to overall child development (Wong *et al.*, 2018) [128].

There are several methods available to help parents support their children's academic success. These include supplement tutoring, home-schooling arrangements, and attending parent education events. Some schools also offer program-based assistance such as gifted and talented programs or advanced placement courses (Marti *et al.*, 2018) [89]. Parents may also choose to enroll their children in after-school programs or participate in summer school programming. Additionally, through participating in parent-teacher

meetings, families can get engaged at the institution. The student system is improved when parents participate in conferences with teachers or administrators about their students' conduct or educational achievement (McCarthy Foubert, 2022) [90].

To promote successful academic outcomes for students, it is significant to recognize the specific reasons that contribute to parent involvement. To date, research on parental engagement has primarily focused on four key dimensions of involvement: communication, supportiveness/emotional literacy, resource accessibility, and active engagement (Muller and Kerbow, 2018; Day and Dotterer, 2018) [86, 19]. Research suggests that all of these dimensions are important contributors to student success.

Effective Communication: It refers to the quality and frequency of communication between parents and school personnel. Effective communication occurs when educators convey relevant information in a manner that is clear and understandable, as well as respectful and engaging (Marchand *et al.*, 2019) [88]. When parents feel that they can engage in meaningful conversations with educators, it strengthens their relationship and engagement with the school system.

Supportiveness/Emotional Literacy: It refers to a parent's ability to provide warmth and support for their children during times of difficulty (Day and Dotterer, 2018) [19]. A supportive parent listens attentively and offers practical solutions while also demonstrating an understanding of the students' feelings. This type of parental involvement helps build resilience in adolescents, which can be an important factor in achieving academic success.

Resources accessibility: It refers to parents' ability to find information about parenting resources and tools that can be helpful when interacting with schools (Marti *et al.*, 2018) [89]. Parents need easy access to information about programs and services that are available in their community, as well as the ability to use these resources effectively.

Active Engagement: It refers to a parent's trials and ability to get concerned about their students' learning beyond simply providing support. Active parents participate regularly in school events, volunteer for class or extracurricular activities, and communicate with educators about their children's progress (Marti *et al.*, 2018) [89]. When parents are actively engaged in their children's learning, it delivers information that schooling is vital and meaningful.

Regular Interaction: Keeping up open ways of interaction with families on their students' development is crucial. Parents would be less likely to engage if they are unaware of how their children are doing. According to Day and Dotterer (2018) [19], teachers who interact with parents frequently notice an improvement in their students' test scores.

Designing Innovative Assignment: Make assignments that will engage both parents and children by designing innovative assignments. This might include a workbook that asks parents to discuss their knowledge of educational ideas or to evaluate their students' work. The Institute for Public Schools reports that teachers who allow parents in schooling saw an improvement in their students' language and science test scores.

Offer Families Volunteer Activities: This can include inviting them to drop by their children's school or exploring other methods to enlist their assistance, whether it is in the school or during a school excursion.

Supplemental Tutoring: It is a common method used by parents to help their children achieve better academic results. Tutors can be provided either in-home or at school. In-home tutoring provides parents with the occasion to spend time with their children and provide supplemental instruction. School-based tutoring typically takes place during classes, after class, or during break time. It is important to note that supplemental tutorial programs should only be used as a short-term solution; if students are not making significant progress academically then it may be necessary for them to undergo formalized educational support (e. g. supplemental tutoring, home-schooling, etc.) (Krane and Klevan, 2019) ^[65].

According to the reviewed literature, the involvement of parents can greatly raise students' academic performance. The Government, school administration, and families must collaborate to develop initiatives to enhance parental participation after realizing that there are obstacles that prevent it (Papadakis *et al.*, 2019) ^[103]. The beneficial effects of parental support will be considerably enhanced by improving two-way interaction between parents and teachers professionals.

3. Research Methodology

Research methodology explain the methods used to gather data for literature review and how this information was analyzed in next chapter. The procedures for gathering and analyzing data are described, and the audience is urged to comprehend the ethical consequences of the selected qualitative research. The preliminary phase of this study involved reading existing literature on parental involvement in their children's education and searching for the keys on which their relationship lies. The second phase of the research involved conducting an in-depth literature survey on what kind of relationship is built between parents and their children's schooling, as well as the role of parents in their children's education.

The Research's Epistemological or Ontological Approaches

A research methodology describes the steps or methods used to find, pick, categories, and analyses content on a subject. Ontology is the study of existence (Hathcoat *et al.*, 2019) ^[45]. The nature of existence, the structure of reality as a whole, and the kind of cosmos one is discovering are its three main topics. What can be known? Is it a question that the ontological assumptions attempt to address, or what constitutes reality? The theory or science behind the technique and foundation of knowledge is known as epistemology (Hathcoat *et al.*, 2019) ^[45]. The sources and boundaries, rationality, and justification of knowledge are all essential topics in philosophical inquiry (Hathcoat *et al.*, 2019) ^[45]. Data in this research is derived from the knowledge verified by empirical observation and interpretive epistemology. This method's objective was to understand the objectivity of human experiences; hence emphasis was put on thoroughly understanding each component.

Worldwide research shows that parental involvement, particularly in the early years of schooling, is a critical factor in children's academic success, underscoring the need for scientific research (Burney *et al.*, 2022) ^[12]. A brief examination of the core issues and ideas in epistemology teaches teachers an important lesson: it's crucial to ensure

that students understand the specifics and unique knowledge that experts across many fields have discovered or developed. According to objectivist epistemology, reality has significance even when there is no understanding (Hathcoat *et al.*, 2019) ^[45]. It implies that the suspect's intellect and the subject of the inquiry are seen as distinct entities.

A realistic ontology is used while people carry out the second investigation that analyses the physical cosmos and presupposes a cause-and-effect universe (Hathcoat *et al.*, 2019) ^[45]. This is not a cause-and-effect ontology that takes physical causes into account. The researchers make certain presumptions about reality and adhere to a genuine ontology. By claiming that one goal of the study is to explain why something is the way it is or why something happened, it is believed that they are also referring to this idea as a causal reality. The desire to predict what will transpire in the future or what would occur if specific measures were taken may motivate people to look for solutions.

Ethical Principles and Approval

A set of guidelines known as ethical issues in research may impact the methodology and plans of one's study. Researchers must always abide by ethical norms when collecting information from people. Human research often seeks to understand and analyses behavior, and enhance lives differently. These factors contribute to improved research reliability.

Research ethics are essential for maintaining the objectivity of science, defending the principle of equality, and fostering collaboration between science and society (Hathcoat *et al.*, 2019) ^[45]. One will find a balance between adopting moral research practices and attaining significant research aims. One's investigation will lose credibility if one does not adhere to research ethics since it will be difficult for people to accept one's conclusions if one does immoral research.

Data Collection Approaches

It was challenging to select the optimum data collection method for this project. The Covid-19 outbreak ruined the opportunity to do beginning research with prominent stakeholders in the community and get primary qualitative data. It would have been difficult to travel to different parts of the country if the goal had been to use interviews and observations in standard environments. Still, they would have initially provided an intriguing perspective into the opinions on the relationship between parents and their children's schooling. It might have been challenging to collect the data. Information was, therefore, primarily gathered from already-published sources which were peer reviewed. Utilizing peer reviewed electronic resources has several advantages, including the abundance and variety of information they frequently offer. This implies that finding trustworthy sources does not require scholars to spend time conducting secondary research physically. The following are some key points that were kept in mind when conducting secondary research on the impact of parents' involvement in the academic achievement of children: begin by examining the literature on parental practices, which will assist one in obtaining knowledge of the issues at hand. Check out relevant articles devoted to parents' involvement in their children's education, which can provide a deeper understanding of the topic. Look for published journal

articles because they are usually more trustworthy than online articles like blog posts. Parental involvement in home activities, school participation, child observation and communication, parenting style, and educational expectations are some key parenting characteristics that have been the research terms of this study on how parenting practices connect to students' academic attainment.

Inclusion Criteria

For a study to be included in this research, it had to investigate parental engagement and its relationship with the academic achievement of children aged 5 to 18. It should provide explicit definitions of the parental involvement construct, measurements, and academic results. It must have appearance in an electronic journal between 2018 to 2022. This must be research investigating ethical challenges facing principals and teachers across different schools or settings. The study's main emphasis is on the effects of parental participation on children's schooling. In addition to parental participation, the researcher also included parental knowledge of the factors that contribute to successful involvement.

Exclusion Criteria

Studies that examined the impact of parental participation on inappropriate student conduct were excluded, including those that used criteria for student violence, bullying, delinquency, and depression, as this analysis concentrated on the expressions of parental involvement employed to encourage their children's academic success. The same holds for research on parental participation and success in developing countries. The study is a review and assessment of already published research rather than a serious, unique empirical research undertaking. Literature produced in a language different than English or released before 2018 was omitted by the exclusion criteria. There are no fresh theoretical advances made in this study.

An Audit Log

The following key phrases: parental involvement in children's education, parent and teacher contentment, parental involvement and children's achievement, and parental involvement and children's behavior, either separately or in combination, were used to search the ERIC, Google Scholars, and Web of Science databases: achievement, academic achievement, parents, and parental engagement. Over 2,000 articles, papers, or reports covering more than ten years were the first ones found (Appendix A). This research limited its analysis to a few hundred pieces of research pertinent to the topic based on the abstracts of these initial 2,000+ publications and papers. Manual online searches across education and social science journals (Educational Research Review, Educational Psychology Review, Journal of Child and Family Studies, Journal of Education Psychology), Google Scholar and ERIC databases were some other approaches utilized throughout the research.

Data Analysis Methods

Utilizing a Critical Appraisal Skills Program (CASP) analytical evaluation method frequently used in research compilations linked to education, social services, and related fields, the investigator independently and critically evaluated the included publications (Largan and Morris,

2019)^[74]. Observation includes a detailed examination of the study's analysis, and results. This includes a critical assessment of how well ethical implications have been considered and whether data properly extracted related to the research goal. Assessment is the evaluation provides an overall judgment on how much parental participation influence children's academic achievement. Interpretation is concluding what this information means for children's academic improvement. The investigator used the critical appraisal skills program analytical evaluation method to examine and critically evaluate the included publications. They discussed how parents' involvement in children's education impacts their academic achievement and whether data was extracted correctly that related to the goal of the research. The investigator found relevant data, including details on the strategies employed to effectively aware parents of their responsibilities in promoting their children.

Summary

The justification and analytical procedures employed in this literature-based research have been discussed in this chapter, and it has also discussed the ethics guiding the research. The findings of the comprehensive study are described, analyzed, contrasted, and discussed in the following chapter, "Findings and Discussions." According to research on these parenting techniques, when parents actively participate in their children's educational activities, show their children affection, attend school events, are progressive and responsive, and maintain positive educational expectations, children's academic performance will improve. The conclusion that parental participation affects children's academic success is an intuitively attractive for teachers, but the empirical study literature is still riddled with inconsistencies and contradictions.

4. Results and Discussion

The results of a dissertation that used literature as its primary source are presented in this chapter. It will be explored if there are any significant changes in academic achievement, disciplinary behavior, and the general attitude among children who have involved parents versus those who do not. The significance of this dissertation is that it provides evidence to support the theory that engaging parents in their children's schooling positively impacts academic success, disciplinary behavior, and attitudes overall. This research focuses on families' initiatives to give their children a safer and healthier setting, suitable teachable moments, support, and a positive feeling about schooling from the beginning. The objectives of this study involve analyzing and assessing how parental involvement affects a children's academic success and how parental involvement affects children's behavior and grades. The study examined whether it causes increased attendance. Parental involvement enhances teacher as well as parent gratification (Rollè *et al.*, 2019)^[111]. It is beneficial to gather ideas for best practices moving ahead and understand efficient methods for parental contribution to children's schooling. The determination of Caro (2019)^[23] is to investigate an association between family participation as well as children's success in the discipline of a school. Additionally, numerous types of research have shown that children who involve their families in their education perform much better (Curtin, 2020; Naushad, 2022^[94]; Mishra, 2020^[83]).

This dissertation is to determine whether or not parental participation increases academic achievement. The literature on the contact of parental association on children's school achievement is divided into two main categories: empirical and theoretical. Empirical literature looks at actual studies conducted to measure or estimate the effect of parental association on children's success rates. While academic literature mainly deals with philosophical questions concerning parental influence and its effects. Each piece of literature will then be followed by a critical examination that proves parental participation influences a children's academic performance. The results will then be compared to the literature review from chapter 2 before being combined into a final discussion.

Research Questions

- How does parental participation influence children's academic achievement?
- How does parental involvement affect absenteeism?
- How does parental participation influence children's behavior?
- How does parental involvement increase parent and teacher contentment?
- What are the challenges and strategies for effective parental collaboration in children's schooling? Identify recommendations for future practice.

Parent's Participation Influences Academic Achievement of Children

The influence of parents' engagement in their children's academic success has received great consideration in recent years. This research has discovered a positive relationship between home supervision, parental support, and adequate monitoring of habits like television viewing to student academic achievements. Parental participation has been exposed in several studies to be advantageous for both children's and parents, resulting in higher graduation rates and lifetime incomes (Weldon, 2021; Zdzinski, 2022; Smokoska, 2020) ^[67, 96, 117]. Families' involvement ensures that each child feels valued and supported, which leads to better academic achievement. Many children struggle in school because they do not feel appreciated or supported by their parents (Mann *et al.*, 2019) ^[77]. Parental involvement can change all of that. Through parental involvement, parents can:

1. Account for their children's academic progress. This helps ensure that the children are doing well and progressing in their studies. Parents can also ask their children what they are doing in the institute and help them to better understand their studies. This helps to ensure that the children are learning what they need to and getting along with their peers.
2. Make sure school-related tasks such as homework are done consistently. This allows the children to focus on learning instead of worrying about school-related tasks.
3. Design time each day for them to ensure that school-related tasks are done consistently. This will help the children know when it is time to start and finish their work. Additionally, having checklists or rules governing what can be completed during this designated time period can also help keep everyone on track.

Parental involvement is a frequent, substantive, two-way communication between the educational performance of the children and other school-related events (Weldon, 2021) ^[67].

Parental involvement helps children learn by providing them with feedback and guidance, as well as opportunities to ask questions and express their thoughts. It also encourages parents to become more involved in the school community, which can provide valuable support for their children's schooling (Jeynes, 2015) ^[56]. Unfortunately, many schools struggle to increase parental connection in their children's schooling (Weldon, 2021) ^[67]. Parents are supposed to have a major part in their children's teaching curriculum; thus, it is a concern. When families feel like they are not being involved and are relying too much on the school, it can lead to stagnation (not flowing or migrating is the condition) of skills and achievement (Weldon, 2021) ^[67].

Families that are extra engaged in their children's schooling show higher stages of children's involvement and participation in studies, greater success in terms of grades and college attendance rates, and more satisfaction with the educational experience for their children (Curtin, 2020). Previous research has shown a connection between parental involvement at home and increased educational success (Necmettin, 2018). Parental participation at the school level refers to how much parents participate in educational activities. Attending conferences, family dinners, or parent-teacher union (PTA) meetings are examples of this level of commitment (Taebi *et al.*, 2020) ^[120]. This level of involvement shows children in their families care about participating in and attending school-related functions. An increase in children's performance is correlated with parental participation in schools (Kaufman, 2022).

The study also discovered that parental participation improved children's self-esteem and drive to learn (Allen and White-Smith, 2018) ^[2]. These studies suggest that parental participation is advantageous for children's academic success as well as their general well-being. Overall, when parents have actively indulged in their children's schooling, they often push them to do their best and achieve higher grades (Alonso, 2017) ^[37]. In turn, this can lead to brighter futures for these children academically and professionally. It is significant to remember that family over-involvement does not guarantee positive outcomes (Gobrial, 2018). Some parents can over-participate in their children's lives, which may have negative impacts on the children's school performance.

Academic success is significantly impacted by parent participation initiatives that encourage parents to read with their children, check homework, and interact with teachers. Dardenne (2021) ^[30] looked at the connection between parental association and adolescent academic performance. In their analysis, the authors split the fundamental components of parental participation into two major classes: involvement at houses and involvement at their institutes. Home behaviors included talking about school, reading at home, inspecting home assignments, as well as enforcing house instructions. The children's schedules included speaking with school staff, going to school conferences, and doing volunteer work at the school.

Davis-Kean and Sexton (2019) ^[31] examined the observed parental involvement in the assignment, homework habits among children, and academic success across children in various grade levels. They discovered that parental oversight and encouragement of academic effort were strongly associated with children's educational progress in many different ways (Davis-Kean and Sexton, 2019) ^[31]. The better achievement was associated with reported parental

assistance, while lower achievement was associated with lower parental assistance during school tasks. The study found that reported parental assistance was associated with better accomplishment, while perceived parental school task assistance was associated with lower achievement. Ekinçural and Dogan-Altun, (2021) [35] published similar findings.

Parental support is critical for children from highly active and controlling families, as they are highly prone to have a lower academic achievement (Sime *et al.*, 2018) [115]. Despite this challenge, parental support can help adolescents overcome these difficulties and reach their full potential. Anthony (2019) [5] emphasized that low-achieving children cited less parental control. In contrast, high-achieving children mentioned more proper parental support with homework and that these types of parentally helpful homework aid fostered better academic achievement (Daniel, 2016) [28]. Children who get parental assistance are far more likely to have better academic accomplishments, and teenagers with extremely busy and controlling families (who are unresponsive to their children's emotional as well as psychological needs) are more prone to have less scholastic success (Muller, 2018) [87]. By taking possession of their education, children are laying the establishment for future maturity (Desimone, 2022) [33]. Children may get that their parents are involved in all facets of their education by seeing them at extracurricular activities. Teachers might attempt to improve their interactions with the parents of their children at that time.

Children are more prone to excel academically when they observe their parents participating in school activities. According to research by Powell *et al.* (2022), parental engagement in school activities and reading proficiency are positively correlated. The study discovered that children read better when families participated more in school-related activities (Jeynes, 2018) [55]. Powell *et al.* (2022) discovered a link between social skills and parental participation in their children's schooling, though. Families' classroom participation may enhance social and intellectual abilities, which is why it is so important.

According to Armstrong-piner's (2018) [7] findings, there are six different forms of parental participation, each impacting a children's academic success differently. Well-known sociologist Joyce Epstein has focused her research on the association between parental participation and academic achievement. Epstein defined six areas of parental involvement: mentoring, interpersonal communication, community engagement, at-home schooling, decision-making, and volunteerism (Epstein, 2022). These modes of parental involvement are part of an all-encompassing plan and are advised as a model for school-family-community cooperation. Moreover, each parent's engagement affects children's academic progress (Tekin, 2021) [122]. According to Epstein (2022) and Tekin (2021) [122], the act of assisting families in the house is called parenting. It is recommended that parents take part in this way, and they should be provided guidelines about creating their homes more conducive to education. Educational activities and family support services are also suggested.

The children's understanding of their academic performance can be measured through grades, test scores, course enrolment, or any other metric that reflects the success of completing a course. Familiarity with school policies can be determined by asking about what rights and responsibilities

children have concerning school, such as attending class and handing in assignments on time. Improvement in communication skills can be monitored through surveys or interviews with children to determine how well they can communicate their thoughts and feelings, convey information accurately, and constructively give feedback (Cranston, 2021) [25]. Participating in volunteer work entails promoting, embracing, and arranging for parental assistance and support at home, schools, and other settings. Parents should aid teachers, help other parents who need added help, and aid with the security and day-to-day operations of the school. Children's achievement data show the development of social abilities with adults and the growth of learning abilities via community service for this kind of parental engagement (Cranston, 2021) [25].

The goal of home-schooling is to give families access to information about what they are doing to provide their children's schooling while they live at home. The American academy of paediatrics recommends that parents learn about family reading programs, homework regulations, and how to supervise their children while doing their homework (Dahl and Lochner, 2021) [27]. Statistics on children's achievement show that more assignments are completed, more children see their parents as educators, and more children have a strong sense of self (Cranston, 2021) [25]. Parents should be encouraged to serve as captains and representatives on school committees, and they should be allowed to do so. Academic performance and parental participation in their children's training are directly related. Studies reveal time and time again that children who have their families vigorously engaged in their schooling perform better than those who do not (Cranston, 2021) [25].

Lack of educational opportunities and results for children is a common characteristic of isolated institutions (enables the communication between people from different institutions to be controlled). Due to the added difficulties that come with having a low socioeconomic status, Anthony (2019) [5] claims that parents of racial minorities may discover it more inspiring to be active in their children's schooling (working several jobs or working night shifts). Even though parental participation is associated with improved academic achievement in children, excessive parental involvement may have unfavorable effects on children (Daniel, 2016) [28]. Excessive parental involvement can have negative effects on children in a number of ways. For example, it may lead to the child feeling over-protected and disengaged from school or other activities. It can also create conflict between parents and children, leading to reduced communication and tension within the family unit (Daniel, 2016) [28]. Finally, overly involved parents may neglect their own needs in order to devote more time to their children, which can impact their happiness and well-being (Antony-Newman, 2019) [6].

Curtin *et al.* (2022) [26] emphasized that family participation had a beneficial contact on learning success in the secondary children researcher investigated. Specifically, the impact sizes on secondary children in this study were less than those on primary-grade children (Daniel *et al.*, 2016) [28]. The impact sizes in this study refer to the difference between the average score of children who participated in family participation (relative to those who did not) and the standard deviation of scores for all children in that group. This measure helps compare groups on a comparable scale, so that differences can be more easily observed. Dahl and

Lochner (2021) ^[27] contend that parental participation in school is a stronger indicator of achievement in elementary school than in secondary school. Parental involvement in elementary school is more likely to lead to academic success than parental involvement in secondary school. The more parental involvement a child has, the better their chances are of succeeding in school. While parental involvement is important in both elementary and secondary schools, it plays a much bigger role in elementary school because children have less independence at this age and are more reliant on their parents for support (Dahl and Lochner, 2021) ^[27]. Schneider (2018) ^[112] conducted research to look at the long-period impacts of parents' involvement in their children's learning. The authors surveyed a countrywide illustrative model of mothers with children 3 to 18 years old about their participation in educational activities outside of school during childhood and adolescence (Schneider, 2018) ^[112]. In research published in 2018, Boonk *et al.* assessed the impact of various parental participation programs across many years in grades 7-9. The researchers found that interventions that focused exclusively on parents' involvement had significant benefits (Boonk *et al.*, 2018) ^[11].

In the 2017 report, Fernández Alonso *et al.* examined the relationship between educational success in pre-kindergarten through 12th-grade children and various types of family participation programs. The author confirmed a favorable correlation between parental participation programs offered via schools and children's academic progress. According to Jeynes (2015) ^[56], several aspects of these curricula had the most impact on school accomplishment. In grades 7 through 12, Allen and White-Smith (2018) ^[2] looked at the long-term influences of family participation on children's academic performance. Researchers discovered a correlation between parental participation and greater levels of academic achievement, attendance, and grade point averages (GPAs). According to Amigud and Lancaster (2019), families' involvement in their children's education boosts the likelihood of their success throughout the first five years of school, from the age of 5 to 10. Once children reach middle school, the impact decreases by a small percentage, possibly because they are growing and learning during middle school. Because parents play an essential role early on by providing guidance and support when their children are learning at home (Armstrong-Piner, 2018) ^[7], this includes attending parent-teacher conferences (PTAs), reading with their children, and making sure they are getting enough sleep. Additionally, families have a big impact on how well their children do in physical education (Armstrong-Piner, 2018) ^[7].

Danişman (2017) ^[29] concluded that as children develop through the elementary institute, families become increasingly engaged in the lives of their children, while as children progress through high school, children become increasingly independent of parental involvement. This argumentation helped earlier studies prove that as youngsters advanced through later grades, the academic disparity grew. Danişman (2017) ^[29] found that parental contribution certainly affects educational success among African American children in the 12th grade. Still, she also found that parental involvement levels strongly correlate with socioeconomic status (Danişman, 2017) ^[29]. According to Danişman (2017) ^[29], another significant association discovered in this study's examination was the interaction between socioeconomic status and parental participation at

the association between socioeconomic level and parental participation. Freund *et al.* (2018) ^[38] emphasize the connection between parental traits and socioeconomic position as well as the academic success of basic, junior high, and higher education children.

In comparison to children from low-involved households, research shows that high and medium-involved parents supply greater children's achievement (Hart *et al.*, 2022) ^[43]. Further evidence for this theory comes from the related study by Vural and Dogan-Altun (2021) ^[35]. The results show that children with highly involved parents have increased performance better on all exams than children with parents not involved in their schooling. Parental collaboration in children's education benefits both teachers and parents. It creates a good connection by developing mutual regard. They may collaborate to enhance children's achievement and performance (Vural and Dogan-Altun, 2021) ^[35].

According to studies, white children's family influence is more potent in having force or power than African American, Hispanic or African children (Kaufman, 2022). There is some evidence to suggest that family influence may be more powerful for white children than it is for other groups. According to a study done in 2016 by University of Utah researchers, white children's grades and test scores were more influenced by familial characteristics than those of African American, Hispanic, or Asian children. In general, this suggests that families and teachers are more likely to support and encourage academic success among Caucasians than members of other minority groups (Knight *et al.*, 2016) ^[69]. Additionally, when children go through middle and high school, it is a negative association between socioeconomic position and school success for African American and Hispanic children. Hispanic and African American children, in particular, usually score less than their non-minority counterparts on examinations and do not have the same admittance to learning resources (Necmettin, 2022). Second, when parents of white children, black American children, and Hispanic children develop less interested in their children's schooling, the success gap expands.

Numerous studies have examined the relationship between racial or ethnic identity, social standing, parental participation, and children's school success (Desiningrum *et al.*, 2019; Hailey, 2022; Zdzinski, 2022) ^[34, 42, 96]. According to this research, parental engagement declines in tandem with socioeconomic status, and children's academic performance suffers as parental engagement declines (Hailey, 2022) ^[42]. Moreover, socioeconomic status and ethnicity are inextricably linked, according to earlier research by Taylor (2021) ^[121]. According to Taylor (2021) ^[121], the national institute of education in America found that when schools divided children into gender and race, these schools were more likely to have lower standardized test scores. It could be because these types of divisions make it easier for teachers to focus on individual needs rather than on combating institutional inequalities.

Parental participation is important because it can help improve the academic performance of children who are from disadvantaged groups (Rollè *et al.*, 2019). A disadvantaged group is a category of people who have been historically discriminated against based on social, economic, or political factors. This can include members of minority groups, immigrants, and people with disabilities. When it

comes to academic performance, children from disadvantaged groups often have lower academic achievements than their counterparts (Meeussen and Van Laar, 2018) ^[81]. There are many reasons, and one reason is that this poverty may lead to poor nutrition, which weakens the immune system and impacts learning ability. Environmental exposure to toxins (like lead) may hinder cognitive development, which refers to the mental talents and skills that a person develops throughout age as they develop and grow (Rollè *et al.*, 2019) ^[111]. Parents may lack access to excellent education and thus be unable to assist their children's intellectual progress. These include things like problem-solving, reasoning, judgment, planning, decision-making, and inhibition). Violence at home can cause lasting trauma that affects school performance (Dahl, 2021) ^[27].

In conclusion, studies have exposed that parental participation in their children's learning has a great relationship with children's achievement (Naushad, 2022; Mishra, 2020) ^[94, 83]. Research suggests that when families are energetically engaged in their children's school life, the children are prone to do well academically (Naushad, 2022) ^[94]. Parental involvement can help promote better study habits and working remembrance, both of which are essential for academic achievement (Mishra, 2020) ^[83]. Additionally, parental involvement may also encourage children to be creative and proactive problem-solvers – qualities that are often valued by employers (Mishra, 2020) ^[83]. Parental engagement in children's education helps create lifelong children who achieve higher grades and are more likely to attend and succeed in college.

Conferring to this discussion, contact between families of children and schools must be constant (communication between school and family must be ongoing). Because of this, talks concerning children's academic success should be continual and do not just happen frequently during the academic year (Jeynes, 2015) ^[56]. For parents to support and inspire their children in their educational pursuits, their support is crucial. It could assist children in learning study skills. As a consequence, children succeed in their academic endeavours. The children ultimately gain economic growth and community (Zdzinski, 2022) ^[96].

Parental Involvement Leads to Decreased Absenteeism

Parental engagement in children's schooling can decrease their absenteeism from school (Cranston, 2021) ^[25]. Furthermore, this engagement can also lead to better academic performance and reduced levels of stress for both parent and child. This suggests that parental engagement may have positive impacts on children's attendance and overall educational achievement. Higher attendance rates, a greater appreciation for education, and respect for parents are all elements that contribute to higher children's achievements (Cranston, 2021) ^[25]. According to studies, missing class lowers children's academic achievement (Alonso, 2017; Castro *et al.*, 2015) ^[37, 24]. Children dropping out in developing countries has various unfavorable outcomes, such as unemployment, meagre incomes, and increased criminal participation. Still, it is against the law in the UK to not attend school, and as a result, there are strategies in place to prevent this from happening (Davis-Kean and Sexton, 2019) ^[31]. For example, job placement agencies can help teens find employment that matches their skills and interests. Educational institutions have developed

curriculums that focus on creative industries and business entrepreneurship. And lastly, many schools provide meal programs that include breakfast and lunchtime so children can access nutritious food throughout the day.

Danişman (2017) ^[29] said at times, parents are more involved in their children's school, have their children tend to attend classes and behave better. This is because they understand the importance of education and want their children to succeed. Parents vigorously taking an interest in their children's learning has a prominent impact on them, according to a study on absenteeism among middle school children (Dahl and Lochner, 2021) ^[27]. Children who are reinforced by their families exhibit the appropriate mentality, determination, and self-control during school time (Dahl and Lochner, 2021) ^[27]. Families that are never actively taking part in their children's schooling regularly encourage school failure and also produce a group of children who are not motivated by academics or learning. It is generally observed that children who have good family mentoring are also more prone to like learning (Davis-Kean and Sexton, 2019) ^[31].

A study by National Centre for Education Statistics (NCES) found that parental engagement in children's schooling leads to decreased absenteeism from school. NCES analyzed data on more than 17 thousand children who took part in the nationwide survey of child engagement (NSSE) (Naushad, 2022) ^[94]. Results indicated that parental engagement was positively associated with reduced absenteeism from school. For every one-point increase in a child's grade point average (GPA), parents reported 1% fewer absences from school. Davis-Kean and Sexton (2019) ^[31] found that when parents were highly involved in their children's schooling, there was a 43% reduction in total absences over the course of the year. Alonso (2017) ^[37] found that when families attended more parent-teacher conferences and actively participated in homework activities, their child's academic performance improved significantly.

Additionally, higher levels of parental engagement were also linked with increased school attendance rates for their children. Parents who take part in a variety of activities with their children at home were likely to have their children attend school regularly. This included spending time discussing homework or studying, asking their children questions about what they have learned, and engaging in intellectual games. Parents who encourage their children to stay in school, even when times are tough. This helps keep the children on track and motivated to succeed in school. Parents who engaged in sports with their children were also more likely to have them attend school frequently (Alonso, 2017) ^[37]. This included spending time discussing homework or studying, asking their children questions about what they have learned, and participating in physical activities together.

Overall, parental engagement has been shown to be a significant factor in reducing the number of absences from school. Engaging parents in their children's schooling helps improve academic performance and attendance rates for their children.

Parental Involvement Improves a Children's Behavior at School

There is much indication to propose that parental participation in children's schooling influences their behavior. Involved parents are supposed to be supportive of

their children's successes and more likely to punish them for misbehavior (Meeussen and Van Laar, 2018) ^[81]. They also provide additional guidance and instruction through conversations with the children at home, which can help prepare them for success in school. Parental involvement in schooling can enhance relationships with children as they learn to trust and respect their parents. It also allows for better communication between the children and parents, leading to a stronger bond. Additionally, parental involvement can provide opportunities for children to develop problem-solving skills and strategies by working together on projects (Desimone, 2022) ^[33]. Parents who help guide and support their children's education often develop assistance such as communication, critical thinking, and problem-solving that can be applied in any field (Alonso, 2017) ^[37]. In some cases, working with a counsellor or therapist may also be beneficial as it strengthens parent-children's relationships and provides support during challenging times (Gobrial, 2018).

Parental involvement also makes school more fun for children. Jeynes (2018) ^[55] found that when parents feel like they are a part of their children's educational experience, they tend to have a good impact on how well the children behave in school. When parents are actively involved, children are motivated to learn (Levinthal *et al.*, 2021) ^[72]. Data shows that children who interact with their families are far more motivated to learn. Engagement at home is also linked to increased success in adulthood, as adults who have strong relationships with their parents are more likely to report higher levels of a sense of purpose, social support networks, life satisfaction, and self-esteem (Curtin, 2020). These families put a high value on the individual's sense of worth, promote self-confidence and instill a positive self-image, which all contribute to a favorable mental health outlook. Of course, not everyone who has a strong relationship with their parents enjoys the same levels of well-being. Some people may feel pressured to achieve or disappointed in what they consider to be below-par achievements from their parents (Mishra, 2020) ^[83]. For others, there can be a sense of closeness and shared experiences that are both positive and beneficial.

Additionally, parental involvement can help to boost the children's self-confidence and encourage them to pursue their character and personality improvement goals (Smokoska, 2020) ^[117]. In addition, parental involvement can also help to prevent cheating in examinations. It is because it gives children a level of trust and confidence, which may lead them to think twice before choosing to cheat. Parental involvement can also provide children with positive reinforcement during stressful times (Smokoska, 2020) ^[117]. It helps reassure them that they are doing everything possible to succeed.

Mentoring and extracurricular pursuits like writing contests, music competitions, and athletics provide children with the chance to meet new people, pick up new skills, and express their creativity (Smokoska, 2020) ^[117]. They also offer an extra dose of enjoyment to help children stay motivated throughout the school year, and home-school cooperation is the three broad types of parental participation activities (Taylor and Frankenberg, 2021) ^[121]. Each has been discovered to favor children's academic success (Weldon, 2021) ^[67]. It is motivating to note that having a supportive mother has little more beneficial effect than having a supportive father in terms of being restrained, unemotional,

or dispassionate. This could be because mothers are more likely to role model appropriate behaviors while fathers may be more involved in providing financial resources. It is also possible that a mother's support can extend beyond strictly parenting to offering emotional stability and encouragement.

Parental Involvement Increases Parent and Teacher Contentment

Parent and teacher contentment is necessary for children's education (Ward and Lee, 2020) ^[130]. Contentment between families and teachers allows each to deliver the best possible situation for their students. Parents are grateful for the time and effort teachers put into their children's schooling (Cabrera *et al.*, 2018) ^[21]. Teachers appreciate parents who are supportive and attentive to their child's progress. This satisfaction creates a positive environment in which both children and teachers can flourish. In turn, this fosters a love of learning in children as they develop positive relationships with both adults who can guide them toward their dreams and goals, as well as support them during challenging times. Positive relationships with both parents and teachers contribute to children's overall success in school and beyond. According to Jeynes (2018) ^[55], a strong association among parents and teachers is the main component of successful child achievement, particularly for low-income children. Parents who are engaged in their child's education are more likely to have positive feelings about their own parenting skills. Teachers also benefit from good parental/teacher relationships; they report feeling appreciated by parents, having better communication with them, and feeling supported in their work.

Parental involvement increases academic success (Desimone, 2022) ^[33]. As a result, the teacher gets higher grades and is happier at work. The teacher benefits from this relationship in the following ways: teachers' difficulties are appreciated by parents as they grow up. By talking with a parent, the teacher discovers more about the children, which enables teachers to teach in a more individualized manner (Desimone, 2022) ^[33]. Parents, teachers, and school officials are all better able to communicate. Teachers' requests for aid with homework completion are more prone to be accepted by parents. They know their children's emotional and cognitive demands better because of being part of their learning process (Desimone, 2022) ^[33]. They grow more secure in their ability to parent. The parent understands when their children are at each stage of development and how to use positive reinforcement. Parents now have the assurance to bring any worries they may have about school procedures to the attention of officials (Makarewicz, 2022) ^[76]. It served as a starting point for study into other non-socioeconomic status characteristics, such as parental variables, that could be impacting academic performance in addition to providing a focus for early initiatives to improve academic performance in young people (Makarewicz, 2022) ^[76].

Parents who are connected to their children's schooling have much higher contentment with their children's schooling than parents who are not very connected. There are many benefits to parental involvement, including increased academic achievement, better social skills, and decreased discipline problems. While it is important for parents to be supportive and provide encouragement, too much involvement can harm a children's education. Too many phone calls from parents during class may remind the

children of their families rather than learning new information (Ward and Lee, 2020) ^[130]. As a result, parental involvement should be moderate to have the best outcomes for their children's schooling.

Research has shown that parental influence on academic achievement has numerous advantages for both teachers and children (Armstrong-Piner, 2018) ^[7]. Firstly, parental participation fosters children-teacher interactions by offering forums for discussion. When parents participate in their children's schooling, it demonstrates that they are concerned about their well-being and wish to support them as they develop into successful people (Caro *et al.*, 2019) ^[23]. As a result, the children may develop a close bond with the teacher and have a deeper comprehension of the subject matter, which will ultimately be advantageous for both sides (Caro *et al.*, 2019) ^[23].

Research has consistently found that parental participation in children's schooling is linked to higher points of teacher contentment (Ward and Lee, 2020) ^[130]. The more involved parents are in their children's institute experience, the more content and satisfied teachers report. Parental involvement can take many forms- from regularly attending PT (parent-teacher) meetings to volunteering at school - but all of it contributes to a better educational environment for children. Parental involvement makes teachers feel appreciated and supported, which leads to a happier work environment overall. Ward and Lee (2020) ^[130] found that parental involvement in children's schooling was allied with an increase in teacher satisfaction rates. This means that parents can be sure that their children's schooling is receiving the attention and care it deserves by involving themselves in schools.

It appears that parental involvement in children's studies leads to increased parent and teacher contentment. This is due to the fact that parents are capable of feeling more connected with their child's educational practice, as well as a sense of achievement and pride when their child achieves success. Furthermore, teachers can better connect with parents regarding child progress, which ultimately helps improve communication between the two parties. The teacher can create or find resources that focus on progress reports for individual students, which parents can use to keep track of their child's academic performance. These reports may also include information about what the child has learned and how they are progressing overall. In this way, parents can be more reassured that their child is receiving a quality education and are able to provide feedback that can help the child improve (Armstrong-Piner, 2018) ^[7]. Overall, it appears that parental contribution to children's schooling is beneficial to both parents and teachers. This makes sense, given that increased contentment leads to improved communication and cooperation between the two parties, which could ultimately lead to better educational outcomes for children.

Teacher morale is also positively affected by parental involvement as they are given the opportunity to develop close relationships with parents and see first-hand the impact that their work has on children (Kaufman, 2022). Overall, it can be summarized that family participation in children's schooling has positive effects not only on child success but also on parent and teacher satisfaction. Parental contribution to children's education includes attending parent-teacher conferences, contacting the teacher about their child's progress, discussing educational goals with the

school staff, and volunteering to help at school. Parental participation proved to have a good impact on child success. Children who are engaged in their parents' educations are more likely to achieve higher levels of academic performance than children who do not have close ties with their parents. Parental involvement also leads to increased feelings of satisfaction among both children and teachers. Furthermore, parental engagement can lead schools that engage parents to adopt better educational practices that are more likely to benefit children (Jeynes, 2015) ^[56].

It has been demonstrated that when school staff members cultivate warm, trustworthy connections with parents and also treat them as allies in their children's education, parents' motivation to get engaged and their degree of involvement in their children's educational growth are increased (Pitts, 2022) ^[101]. The development of positive relationships between families and teachers can motivate families to take an additional lively character in their children's education at the institute.

Parental engagement in children's schooling increases parent and teacher contentment because parents are more prone to feel satisfied with the knowledge their children are receiving when they have a close relationship with the teacher (Mishra, 2020) ^[83]. When parents observe that they have a chance to speak and active role in their child's educational experiences, it encourages them to be more engaged and supportive of their child's schooling. This increased satisfaction can lead to improved academic achievement for students as well as strengthened family relationships (Naushad, 2022) ^[94]. Parental engagement in children's education also increases teacher satisfaction, as teachers feel more connected to parents and are able to provide a better educational experience for students when they understand the concerns and values of the family. Teachers who are satisfied with their work tend to be more productive and committed to their profession, which benefits all students in the classroom (Curtin, 2020). Overall, parental involvement in children's education is beneficial for both parents and teachers. Parents are able to feel confident that their children are receiving a quality education, while teachers receive the support, they need to be successful with students. Both parents and teachers also benefit from increased communication between them.

Strategies for Effective Parental Engagement

Each teacher, parent, or student does have the chance to engage and be fully connected in the school environment when there is a robust school environment in place also that environment commences with dialogue (Necmettin, 2018). School-wide importance on interaction is thus vital to ensuring equal chances for every parent or child. The strategy for overall school interaction makes certain that all teachers are successfully interacting with important data and ensuring that almost all parents can yield the benefit of school-based possibilities (Caro, 2019) ^[23]. With the following tactics in consideration, one can overhaul parent interaction and modify school messaging (Pitts, 2022) ^[101]. To negotiate over major milestones in life as well as the difficulties children may encounter, whether they are connected to their educational or social lives, children must possess a solid support network (Caro, 2019) ^[23]. It is important to make sure that such assistance is available even at home as instructors work to guarantee that every child has the assets and guidance to succeed at their greatest. After

taking into account all other criteria, research has shown that parental participation is the biggest determinant of educational effectiveness (Rollè *et al.*, 2019) ^[111]. The extent of parental involvement is a key factor in influencing a child's accomplishments in their academic endeavors. It is crucial for families to monitor their children's academic progress and ensure that they are genuinely understanding. In order to increase parental engagement, teachers and school officials must understand that keeping open lines of contact with families is the solution.

Forty-six percent of parents desire they have more power to help their school, while 85 percent of parents believe they individually could create a great or decent amount of impact on their child's schooling and intellectual success (Pitts, 2022) ^[101]. The connection between parents and the school is essential for effective and meaningful parental involvement, and it ought to involve all stakeholders, especially parents, teachers, managers, experts, club directors or trainers, as well as the family association (Smokoska, 2020) ^[117]. Given the many benefits associated with parental involvement, teachers and parents need to understand the guidelines that have been developed by experts in this field (Rankin *et al.*, 2019) ^[110]. When attempting to include parents in their children's schooling, it's important to keep the following things in mind:

Utilize Technologies to Maintain Constant Interaction

A requirement for families to accomplish both work and home obligations may be a significant fence to their being interested in their child's schooling. To stay updated on their child's performance both in curricular and extracurricular activities, as well as on school-related occasions, parents can utilize a variety of digital applications and services. Leveraging video conference spaces can give families that are unable to visit parent-teacher conferences on-site more freedom. One way to get parents to attend PTM or Parent nights at children's schools is to have a school-wide parent alert system in place (Weldon, 2021) ^[67]. A school-wide parent alert system is a way to keep parents updated on important happenings at their children's school, such as student absences or disciplinary issues (Zdzinski, 2022) ^[96]. When something significant happens, the system will send out an email or text message to all parents who have registered with the school for notifications. This way, every parent will be kept up to date on what's happening at their child's school. Allow teachers to introduce themselves at the beginning of the school term, maybe during parent evening, to set the scene for an open conversation with the parents and guardians of the children (Smokoska, 2020) ^[117]. So that family understand what to anticipate, they must create and convey a method for continued, frequent interaction all through the school term. It is necessary to be open-minded, so one must not be afraid to try new methods of communication and involvement, as long as they are effective and respectful toward both parents and children.

One may establish an internet gateway so families can monitor all elements of their child's academic career, such as attendance, schedules, projects, tests, marks, athletics and extracurricular events, accomplishments, etc. (Allen and White-Smith, 2018) ^[2]. It will offer parents a complete picture of their child's progress and make it clear to parents when they should get engaged and offer assistance at home. Making it possible for families to communicate with teachers on a constant schedule can also assist them in

getting information about just how their children are performing and also what corrective measures can be implemented to boost their productivity (Mann *et al.*, 2019) ^[77]. Do enough research before initiating any engagement with the children's parents. Make sure to understand the pros and cons of each type of involvement before making a decision (Miranda *et al.*, 2019) ^[82].

Not only students benefit from customization of software's or applications given by institutes (Cranston, 2021) ^[25]. Parents anticipate it as well, and new technological methods can support parents in personalising their interactions with their children's schools (Cranston, 2021) ^[25]. This really is crucial because not all families can visit their children's schools during scheduled hours. Parents can sign in or subscribe to the streams that carry the information they want to get using customization options, and this guarantees they receive the data they believe is important, avoiding it becoming buried in an overabundance of other material (Cranston, 2021) ^[25].

Conquer Cultural Conflicts

The level of parental interaction with teachers is significantly impacted by linguistic and cultural obstacles (Vural and Dogan-Altun, 2021) ^[35]. Several parents struggle to frequently connect with teachers and properly convey their comments and issues due to their low degree of English fluency (Hart *et al.*, 2022) ^[43]. It is crucial to understand that some ethnic characteristics can affect how families are able to interact with the staff and administration as the globe becomes more varied. Empathy coaching can help teachers become more conscious of how to negotiate such disparities and interact with families (Meeussen and Van Laar, 2018) ^[81].

Utilize Social Networking Sites

Virtually every part of our regular lifestyle has been altered by social networking sites (Gobrial, 2018). Social networking sites use among families is rising, much as that among their children (Dahl, 2021) ^[27]. A specialized social networking crew can be established to interact with families on numerous platforms, inform them of school programs, and celebrate child accomplishments. Social networks can potentially be utilized to promote the school's offerings and point families in the direction of the webpage for the institution (Dahl, 2021) ^[27]. In addition to creating an internet community where families can ask for management guidance and talk about problems involving their child as well as the school, administrators can also establish and monitor groups on Facebook for families (Alonso, 2017) ^[37]. To make parents experience more at ease and eager to participate in the school and their child's education, it can be helpful to make an attempt to start dialogues, perform house calls, use the child or even other families to interpret discussions, or communicate with families digitally (Alonso, 2017) ^[37].

Offer Volunteer Activities

When schools consider ways to increase parental participation, inviting parents to assist allows them to learn directly about the way school events are carried out effectively (Taylor and Frankenberg, 2021) ^[121]. A fuller knowledge of how teachers and children communicate with one another can be gained by recruiting parents to assist with sports activities, classroom trips and adventures, as

well as other special school functions (Taylor and Frankenberg, 2021)^[121]. Additionally, parents will be able to interact with teachers better comfortably and openly search out suggestions regarding how to promote their children's academic growth. If the institution's parental group is still not familiar to teachers, they must make an effort to get to recognize them (Meeussen and Van Laar, 2018)^[81]. Teachers must invite families to discuss their children's abilities and weaknesses, their family's support structure, as well as any outside factors that might affect their behaviour in class (Meeussen and Van Laar, 2018)^[81]. Such knowledge may be crucial in enabling teachers to address the requirements of their children.

Teachers may foster an environment for their children increased academic achievement by encouraging parental participation in the classroom. Teachers may encourage academic progress by speaking with parents and providing prompt feedback. Teacher responsiveness may predict children's social effects and reading capability (Powell *et al.*, 2022). When teachers consistently contact parents and discuss parental engagement and children's academic progress, parents are more likely to see them positively and help the development of a good relationship. Because of this link, the children have more academic performance. Numerous studies have been conducted, and it is believed that parental participation at home and school affect children's academic performance (Powell *et al.*, 2022; Armstrong-piner, 2018^[7]).

Send Out Short, Quite Often Emails

Take steps early to engage children's parents. Starting early may have a momentous beneficial influence on a children's academic success (Elliott and Reid, 2019)^[36]. This engagement should always be consistent, as involvement does not work if it falls off during different stages of development or if it switches between disciplines or subjects without rhyme or reason. Do not even delay till the close of the semester to contact out with a thorough overview. Instead, send out shortened, more regular emails throughout the semester (Jeynes, 2015)^[56]. School interactions should be brief and rapid to maintain parents updated regularly, just like schools have shifted to more periodic assessment tasks (Cabrera *et al.*, 2018)^[21]. Finding ways to convey positive information is vital because families may anticipate the infrequent phone conversation at home Ward and Lee (2020)^[130].

The frequency of families immersing children in learning programs from outside educational events is referred to as home-based families' involvement (Jeynes, 2015)^[56]. A disadvantage of this method is that it can be time-consuming for both parties, which might not always be possible if a busy schedule exists (Jeynes, 2015)^[56]. Studying, engaging in other academic pursuits, attending school events, taking young children to nearby destinations, or engaging in broader intellectual pursuits are examples of this type of involvement. This kind of participation demonstrates to children the variety of extracurricular global learning opportunities (Cabrera *et al.*, 2018)^[21]. They can also develop international communication skills and develop new relationships with people from around the world. These opportunities are perfect for children who want to explore different parts of the world and learn more about different cultures (Cabrera *et al.*, 2018)^[21]. These opportunities range from participating in club activities, such as chess or music,

to international conferences. By engaging in all kinds of global learning activities, children can develop an understanding and appreciation for the diversity of cultures worldwide (Taylor and Frankenberg, 2021)^[121].

Home-school communication is sharing information between parents and school personnel, such as teachers and office staff. This type of communication may be seen in emails, meetings, and phone conversations (Kaufman, 2022). Children can see that their parents and teachers are in constant contact through this interaction. Earlier investigations on the effects of home-school interactions had conflicting results. Whereas another research claim there is no appreciable difference between children who attend home-school and those who attend regular schools, others imply that home-school communication usually has a favorable influence on children's academic ability (Kirksey *et al.*, 2022)^[68]. This inconsistency may be due to the different definitions of success used in these studies. Some researchers focus on attendance rates and standardized test scores, while others measure other aspects of children's success, such as socialization opportunities and creative expression (Sime *et al.*, 2018)^[115].

Communication is precise and efficient communication on children's performance and extracurricular activities between schools and parents. Parental dinners and meetings provide families with beneficial chances to participate in the extracurricular-curricular activities provided at the children's school (Liu, 2020)^[73]. This might range from participating in parent-teacher conferences to assisting with class projects (Liu, 2020)^[73]. Parents may learn about their children's academic achievement and develop deep relationships with other parents by participating in these activities. Additionally, it gives them a chance to see what is being taught in the classroom for themselves and understand how they may improve their children's educational experience (Liu, 2020)^[73]. Parent night also provides an opportunity for school staff members to reach out to potential volunteers and mentors who have relevant knowledge and experience when it comes to parenting. Parent night is a valuable chance for families to contribute to the extracurricular activities offered in children's schools (Liu, 2020)^[73].

For this level of parental involvement, parents will be urged to participate in parent-teacher conferences, be informed about school policies and educational initiatives, and be contacted by phone on the academic progress of their children (Powell *et al.*, 2022). A way would be for the principal or vice-principal of the school to create and/or maintain a list of upcoming events that include PTM or parent night and post this information. This information could be prominently displayed on the front door of the school building, on bulletin boards throughout the building, or online. Teachers can also distribute flyers about upcoming events in their classrooms. This can include activities like parent night, helping-hand activities at school, or active participation in extracurriculars. It is common for parents to demand that their children's school flyers (i.e., information about upcoming events) be taken home with them. If a child does not take their flyers home, it is usually because they do not want to miss out on any of the fun or excitement that may occur during those events. Children whose parents are energetically involved in their learning are 52% more prone to graduate from high school (Amigud and Lancaster, 2019)^[3].

In addition to collaborating with neighborhood NGOs, particularly those that emphasize civic, cultural, and health activities, schools also notify parents about learning-related community activities and encourage former children to return and engage in classes (Daniel, 2016)^[28]. This parental involvement enhances children's performance, aptitude, and compensation for taking part in social efforts (Alonso, 2017)^[37]. For example, a study of middle school children at a public school showed a significant negative relationship between parental engagement and absence (Daniel, 2016)^[28]. Attendance increases as parental involvement increases (Daniel, 2016)^[28]. A study from the University of California found that absence undermines social-emotional learning (SEL) (Alonso, 2017)^[37]. It hinders the development of attitude, self-management, self-efficacy, and social awareness. Absenteeism hurts academic achievement.

Causes of Failures of Some Strategies of Parental Engagement

One reason why some strategies may fail is that they do not motivate parents sufficiently (Lareau, 2019)^[71]. There are no universal strategies that work for every child and family due to socioeconomic factors such as income level and access to resources (Ward and Lee, 2020)^[130]. Some parents believe that making regular school visits, filling out forms, attending meetings, and more allows them to better connect with their children to ensure that they are learning the right things in an effective way, while other parents see it as over-involvement (Willis *et al.*, 2021)^[92].

A variety of significant developments affecting parental involvement have made it harder to maintain effective connections between the school and home in recent times (Ward and Lee, 2020). Firstly, since there are a growing variety of family units, teachers cannot presume that all students are raised by two-parent families. Secondly, couples relocate frequently; in reality, the British are some of the greatest mobile individuals on the planet (Kaufman, 2022). Thirdly, a lot of communities and schools are made up of immigrants who come from different nations and speak different accents. Last but not least, the popularity of student aid groups implies that numerous teachers frequently interact with every child.

Poor parental engagement results from a variety of factors. Some parents may lack the skills or knowledge to effectively engage their children in school and/or homework, while others may not have time for their children or be motivated to do so (Kaufman, 2022). Poor parental engagement also can be caused by conflict or tension between parents and children, as well as difficulty communicating with one another. When parents fail to interconnect effectively with their children, it can create tension and conflict between the two. This type of dysfunction often leads to an absence of parental engagement in their children's lives (Cano *et al.*, 2019)^[22]. Additionally, when parents have difficulty resolving disputes or disagreements with their children, this can also lead to a lack of parental engagement. This can lead to children whose development is stunted and who do not develop the skills needed to problem solve or communicate effectively. Parental disengagement also has a negative impact on child health outcomes, such as obesity, social-emotional well-being, physical activity levels, and academic achievement (Ward and Lee, 2020)^[130].

Socioeconomic difficulties are one of the main obstacles to

including families in their children's academic success (Cano *et al.*, 2019)^[22]. This can range from low-salary parents not being efficient to afford extracurricular activities to single-parent homes without enough time for both parents to devote to their children or families who are working multiple jobs and do not have time for anything other than subsistence living. Strategies that are available to enhance parental involvement often fall into one of two categories: those that involve the children directly (e.g., using technology tools) or those that involve the parent learning about how they can be more effective (e.g., parenting workshops) (Ward and Lee, 2020)^[130]. Increasing parental participation typically has a favorable effect on children's results, even while certain approaches work particularly well in particular circumstances and others do not work for socioeconomic reasons.

Summary

This literature-based research examines the impacts of parental participation on a range of children's learning and school success levels. According to the study, there is considerable intricacy in the association between parental traits, financial position, and the academic behavior of children. Retrospective research was carried out to identify the influences of different factors on the academic success of the children to be distinguished.

By being involved, parents enrich the lives of their children. It may be possible to predict a children's likelihood of academic achievement based on the level of parental engagement they experience at houses and/or at institutes (Mann *et al.*, 2019)^[77]. Since parents engage in children's schooling in settings other than school, home-based participation is frequently linked to higher academic success (Smith *et al.*, 2022)^[116]. Until more consistent research is conducted, it will be difficult to determine whether or not home-school communication has an overall positive effect on children's performance (Neymotin, 2018; de Korte *et al.*, 2022)^[32]. Even though some research has discovered significant associations, many have no connections. Despite extensive research on parental engagement and children's school accomplishments, no research on parental engagement among various ethnic groups has been conducted (De Korte *et al.*, 2022)^[32].

The result of parental contribution to their children's school behavior varies greatly based on several variables, including family income, the parent's educational level, and the children's aptitude. However, many experts believe that parental engagement, specifically involving regular communication and participation in their children's schooling, has a good impact on children's improved behavior (Ward and Lee, 2020; Hailey, 2022; Novianti and Garzia, 2020)^[130, 42, 93]. Some research suggests that parental involvement can help motivate children to behave ethically and focus on teacher and curriculum instructions, increase their knowledge and understanding of topics learned in school, encourage critical thinking skills, and foster strong work ethic habits (Novianti and Garzia, 2020)^[93]. In addition, parental involvement can also help decrease the risk of children dropping out of school or becoming delinquents (Ward and Lee, 2020)^[130].

It can be summarized that parental participation in children's schooling has good effects not only on child success but also on parent and teacher satisfaction. Parental contentment in children's schooling improves by attending parent-teacher

conferences, contacting the teacher about their child's progress, discussing educational goals with the school staff, and volunteering to help at school. Parental participation has been found to have a good impact on teacher contentment (Caro *et al.*, 2019) ^[23]. Children who have their parents engaged in their educations are more likely to achieve higher levels of academic performance than children who do not have close ties with their parents, hence increasing teacher contentment. Parental involvement also leads to increased feelings of satisfaction among both children and teachers. Overall, the consequence of parental participation on children's school achievement is complex and is influenced by several variables, including the extent of parental participation, particular children involved, and the socioeconomic position of their families (Amodia-Bidakowska *et al.*, 2020) ^[4]. This research concludes with the following recommendations for the future practice of parental involvement in children's schooling;

1. The practice of parental involvement in children's education should be systematically and regularly evaluated to ensure that it benefits students.
2. Parental involvement programs should be designed specifically for at-risk youth so that they are not marginalized or further disadvantaged by their families' lack of knowledge about or participation in school life.
3. More attention should be given to the needs and interests of parents who have lower literacy levels because they are more prone to need support in order to participate fully in their child's educational program.
4. Parents and teachers should receive explicit training on how best to work together to ensure that all students benefit from parental involvement.

Parental involvement programs should be made available in more schools so that all families have the opportunity to participate fully in their children's education.

5. Conclusion

This concludes the findings discussed in the previous chapter. The purpose of this literature-based research was to answer the following research issue; how much does parental participation affect children's academic achievement? This section will rediscover the investigation objectives, sum up the research results, and provides inferences based on the findings. A key personal assessment of the research project will also be given. Specific suggestions for long-term practice would then also be debated.

Objective 1: How Does Parental Participation Influence the Academic Achievement of Children?

Parental involvement in schools is also frequently associated with higher academic success since children believe their parents to have very participated in their learning (Smith *et al.*, 2022) ^[116]. Muiru (2022) ^[85] suggests that a family's participation in their children's schooling may influence how academically successful they are. Engaging in school programs, talking to their children about their educational experiences, and helping out at school events may all help families have a positive influence on their children's academic performance. The data included in this research is compelling enough to encourage parents to involve in participation and endorse their children's learning in whichever way feels greatest natural to them. Varying levels of parental involvement could potentially harm their

children's academic performance.

One of the most important parts of a child's development is their parents. This is because they have the power and ability, through their direct participation in educational activities, to mold and develop their children into motivated, inspired, and tolerant adults (Muiru, 2022) ^[85]. On the other hand, parents who do not participate in their children's education are merely seen as demotivating and demoralizing. Their accomplishments are negatively impacted as a result (Muiru, 2022) ^[85]. Strengthening parental participation means supporting schools in giving more power to parents. This will allow them to better manage and educate their children.

One way to improve the academic prospects of children is to give them more autonomy at school (Rollè *et al.*, 2019) ^[111]. Giving children more autonomy at school can help them learn more appropriate ways and gain higher academic achievement in school. Liu (2020) ^[73] found that there is more demand from schools to increase parental and community collaboration, and many services can provide this support (e.g., support for schoolwork). In a study of Swedish children aged 18-24 years old, those who had supportive mothers scored higher on measures of social integration than those who did not have supportive mothers (Zdzinski, 2022) ^[96]. Compared to a supportive mother, having a supportive father is linked to somewhat greater academic achievement. There appears to be a key phase for parental involvement in school preparation, just as there appears to be a critical period for parental involvement in general academic achievement from the age of 5 to 10 years (Jeynes, 2015) ^[56].

The requirements for emotional support, stability, and necessities for survival, such as housing, food, clothes, health care, and protection from harm, must be provided for children for competence, autonomy, and relatedness can be met in diverse ways by two different forms of parental involvement in homework (control and support) (Zdzinski, 2022) ^[96]. These things are essential for a child's motivation and skill development. When it comes to homework, parental control is defined as putting pressure on the child to complete their assignments, for example, checking on homework completion, getting involved in schoolwork without the child's permission, and punishing them for refusing to assist with homework problems when asked. The value of a parent's assistance, on the other hand, might be defined by their children, for example, sensitivity to a child's need for support while doing schoolwork and availability to help with homework challenges when needed. While autonomous support is linked to an authoritative parenting style, strong emotional support, and low psychological control, control is linked to an authoritarian parenting style, low emotional support, and high psychological and behavioral control (Gintautua and Eve, 2017). This research suggests that parental involvement may enhance student success by helping them develop positive attitudes towards learning and by supporting their schooling efforts.

Objective 2: How Does Parental Involvement Affect Absenteeism?

Absenteeism is the propensity, chronic absence, practice, or habit of missing school or being absent without a valid excuse. As a result, it has been seen as a sign of poor performance on an individual level as well as a subliminal way for children to distance themselves from teachers. Since

absenteeism is one of the largest issues in almost all public schools and can cause children to drop out, the Department of Education is committed to reducing child truancy by identifying the potential causes of absenteeism. Parents who place little emphasis on education or a lack of parental participation are two reasons that are thought to be crucial (Miguel, 2017). Parental involvement is the dedication and active participation of a parent in the children's education and the school. Parents interact with and provide for their children directly. Therefore, parental participation is crucial for learning. But not all parents actively participate in and support their children's education. This is likely a result of the fact that schools frequently misunderstand what parental involvement entails or that parents themselves are unaware of the significance of their contribution to their children's academic success. As a result, it is feasible to infer many explanations for why the parents do not participate in any extracurricular activities.

The following justifications are given: diverse linguistic and cultural practices, they have little interest in school or education, and/or they feel ashamed that they may be illiterate and diverse economic and time constraints parents frequently do not feel welcome in school, some parents do not believe that they have any knowledge that the school is interested in knowing especially because they do not have enough and high educational accomplishment. When parents actively engage in school events or invest themselves in them, their children's education is dramatically different from that of children whose parents do not do so. Parental participation has varying effects on children's cognitive and behavioral results (Knight *et al.*, 2017). These include the academic success of the children as well as truancy, absenteeism, and dropout propensity. Therefore, it can be said that parental participation has a significant role in explaining both cognitive and behavioral elements of students' learning processes. Parental involvement has been shown to be a significant predictor of absenteeism in children. Parental involvement can be measured through various methods, such as parental reports or student surveys. Overall, the research shows that greater parental involvement is associated with lower rates of absenteeism among children.

Objective 3: How Does Parental Participation Influence Children's Behavior?

Parental involvement has been found to improve children's behavior at school. The theory is that parents who are involved in their children's education are more likely to model good behaviors and provide positive reinforcement, which helps the child learn how to behave appropriately (Smith *et al.*, 2022) ^[116]. In turn, how parents are involved and how children perceive different forms of engagement are influenced by the goals that parents and children accept. Therefore, different remarks and acts from parents will be interpreted as pushing or supporting depending on the aims children have (Knight *et al.*, 2017). Additionally, the timing and environment of parental activities may change how children perceive them and the effects they have on children as a result. In addition, parental involvement makes the child feel special and accepted, leading them to display greater effort and motivation in school (Morinaj and Hascher, 2022) ^[84]. Parental involvement also encourages children to develop a sense of self-identity and strength (Smith *et al.*, 2022) ^[116]. Because parental involvement helps children to

learn about themselves, their abilities, and their strengths, parents can also provide guidance and support when children are facing difficult challenges or making decisions that affect their lives. Parental involvement can motivate and encourage children, help them to develop good study habits, and build relationships with teachers (Amodia-Bidakowska *et al.*, 2020) ^[4]. For parents, volunteering has a more diffuse character than other ways of interacting with the school as a way of being involved in a child's education (Xiong *et al.*, 2021) ^[61]. This research has shown that parental participation influences children's behavior. Interestingly, some children behave better when their parents are more involved in their lives, while others fare better when the parents are less involved. However, it is important to note that there is no one right way for parenting to work; different families will respond differently to various levels of involvement.

Objective 4: How Does Parental Involvement Increase Parent and Teacher Contentment?

There is a consensus that parental involvement in school positively affects parent and teacher satisfaction (Garbacz *et al.*, 2017). This increase in contentment most likely stems from the fact that parents feel more connected to their children's educational experience and are consequently better equipped to provide support during difficult times. Additionally, teachers report feeling happier when they know children's involved parents are happy with the education their child is receiving. Teachers who feel that child-parent satisfaction impacts how children feel about teaching usually have higher levels of satisfaction in their work and fewer negative incidents in the classroom (Morinaj and Hascher, 2022) ^[84]. Focusing on parent involvement has the benefit of being susceptible to precise indications by several sources (parents, teachers, and children), as well as educational change in comparison to other variables. For instance, naturally occurring parental behaviors are more likely to be steady and reflect the child's behavior than their attitudinal counterparts.

There is a wealth of data on how communication between teachers with parents can enhance child learning (Hailey, 2022) ^[42]. According to some academics, inviting parents to school events and informing them of their children is a good way to get them involved. Other investigations discovered that children were better equipped to learn in a school environment when parents helped them (Morinaj and Hascher, 2022 ^[84]; Smith *et al.*, 2022). Parental participation grew as a result of the wise use of technology, such as automated phone calls, emails, parent portals, texting, and websites. It is crucial to comprehend how parents and teachers see things, and both parties should find new ways to communicate to raise a child's accomplishment. Children who are more engaged in class succeed more in the future, demonstrating the need for interventions that concentrate on both parents and teachers to support children's learning habits and results.

Objective 5: What are The Challenges, Strategies, and Recommendations for Future Practice?

Parental involvement should consist of anything proactive or constructive parents can do to help their children learn and excel academically. To be more effective, parental involvement should take place at several key points during a children's school experience. There are a few ideas for how

parents might become more invested in their children's education: attending meetings or events related to children's school, being active on the children's social media pages (if allowed), and writing letters or cards to the teachers each week, providing feedback after a month is completed, and attending parent-teacher conferences. Parents can also provide positive reinforcement to their children when they do well in school. The most important part of parental involvement is that it should be initiated by parents and geared towards benefiting the child rather than the parent's own needs. However, it is important to keep in mind that parental involvement should not replace teacher instruction or interfere with school discipline policies. In general, parents who are engaged in their children's education feel more connected to the educational experience and have a greater sense of control over their child's development (Morinaj and Hascher, 2022)^[84]. There are also some non-traditional school-based initiatives available to improve parental participation in children's schooling. One example is home-schooling, where parents teach their children at home using a variety of teaching methods, including Montessori education or cooperative learning style, which allows for hands-on participation by the children (Lara and Saracosti, 2019)^[70]. Other options include online schools and blended learning programs where both parent and teacher are present in the same classroom environment. While this may be a viable option for some parents, it is not for all. Those who cannot afford to pay for a full-time nanny or engage in other forms of home education may find that this type of arrangement is beyond their means. Additionally, many schools do not currently offer blended learning programmes where both parent and teacher are present in the same classroom environment. There are many ways to collaborate effectively with parents in children's schooling. These methods can vary depending on the amount of time and resources available, but some general tips include:

1. Keep communication open and frequent. Let parents know what is happening in the child's classroom and why, so they can feel informed and supported. In some studies, parental checking of homework was linked to academic success (Zdzinski, 2022; Xiong *et al.*, 2021)^[96, 61].
2. Home-school communication has produced varying degrees of academic achievement for children. Academic achievement of children and home-school communication have been positively correlated in certain research studies (Mcintosh and Hayden, 2022; Radzi *et al.*, 2017)^[79, 109]. Share information selectively when it is important to do so for the individual child or group progress goals. Make sure not to share too much information at once, as this can lead to devastate or confusion.
3. Manage expectations and manage stress. Parents should communicate with their child's teachers about what they hope the child will achieve and be prepared to adjust their expectations as the child progresses through school. Additionally, parents can reduce stress by practising relaxation techniques, exercising regularly, eating healthy foods, and getting adequate sleep. Parents need to be reassured that the child's teachers are doing their best and that there is no magic formula for success in school; parents must also learn how to control their own emotions, so they do not disrupt classroom proceedings or affect the child's ability to learn.
4. Be transparent about the challenges that come with parenting a child in school, and work together to find solutions that will make the most sense for all involved. Emphasize how important it is for both parents and children to be able to communicate openly with each other so problems can be resolved quickly and efficiently. According to a Gobrial (2018) survey, just around half of the parents (51%) feel sufficiently capitalized on their children's schooling to have a significant impact. Almost all parents (94%) desire their children to prosper in school (Ward and Lee, 2020)^[130]. It suggests that many parents may need more than simply communicating with their children. They might also need help from teachers and other community resources to provide the best possible environment in which to learn.
5. Social media use among parents is rising at a high rate. Review the social media guidelines at your school and make plans to interact regularly via platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, Instagram, and Google Plus. Social media offers great opportunities to direct parents to your school's website and start interacting with them. One strategy that can be used to get parents involved in the school is through social media. Through social media, schools are able to interact with their parents on a more personal level. Additionally, schools can direct parents to their website and start interacting with them there.
6. It is advised that schools share information with parents to keep them informed, but they should also make sure the information is actionable. This may include chances for parents to help their children with their schoolwork or prepare them for it or details about future extracurricular activities and special occasions.
7. Not only children benefit from personalization. Parents anticipate it as well, and new technological tools can assist parents in personalizing their interactions with their children's schools. This is crucial because not all parents can visit their children at school during scheduled hours. Parents can "subscribe" to the channels that carry the updates they want to receive using personalization options, which guarantees they receive the information they believe is important without it becoming lost in an overabundance of other information.
8. If teachers build strong relationships with children's families and promote participation in courses and education activities, families can successfully engage in school (Morinaj and Hascher, 2022)^[84]. As children's families' enthusiasm for education increases, they will also grow more motivated to succeed academically (Morinaj and Hascher, 2022)^[84].

Research has demonstrated a significant relationship between elevating children's self-esteem and academic achievement, as well as between child retention and attendance, family involvement in education, and academic success (Zdzinski, 2022)^[96]. Additionally, it has been found that parental involvement is related to children's happy school relationships and supportive learning settings. Research has demonstrated that initiatives to increase parental involvement in education are beneficial for

children, families, and school communities (Andrew *et al.*, 2017). Despite the varying benefits associated with parental engagement, there is some confusion over exactly what constitutes enough involvement. Parental over-involvement may be damaging since children often exhibit lower degrees of autonomy and responsibility. Parental overinvestment can also hurt children's feelings of self-efficacy in academic achievement (Kaufman and Bradby, 2015) [66]. A balanced amount of parental participation may be advantageous for children since it helps them develop their independence and responsibility skills (Kaufman and Bradby, 2015) [66].

Overall, this research suggests that parental involvement has been shown to increase children's academic achievement as well as their attendance rates and overall satisfaction with their schooling experiences. It also helps keep children to get involved in extracurricular activities and promotes a healthy sense of self-esteem. Some recommendations for parental involvement are as follow.

- By establishing a productive study space, parents may assist their children in understanding that they value schoolwork. Any workspace that is well-lit, cosy, and quiet and has the required equipment will do. Additionally, it aids in the development of a feeling of accountability as well as a work ethic that will serve them well outside of the classroom.
- Children who eat a healthy breakfast are better able to face the day. Children who eat breakfast typically get more energy and perform better in school. By giving their children breakfast items that are high in whole grains, fiber, and protein and low in added sugar, parents can aid in improving their children's span of attention, concentration, and memory.
- When children are well-organized, they can focus without being distracted or wasting time looking for items.
- Parents Every night after school, look through the child's homework folder and assignment book to make sure they aren't falling behind. Create a bin to hold documents that parents have to review or sign. Keep a separate box or container for finished, graded projects, and discard any papers you don't need to keep.
- Giving the children study techniques now will result in lifelong learning habits. Math, vocabulary, sciences, and social studies end-of-unit assessments are typically given to children. Make sure to be aware of the date of the test so that the parent can assist the student with preparations earlier rather than only the night before.

Comprehensive Evaluation of the Research Study

Although the study's ultimate goal of determining how much parental involvement affects children's behavior, academic success, and attendance has been accomplished. The parent-teacher relationship has a direct impact on the child's personality. Since there are few children's viewpoints in the literature, gathering this important information was difficult but would have greatly benefited the study. However, it is possible that too many voices would have been too much to handle for the analysis. Another drawback is that, throughout my academic career, the literature-based study was the first dissertation assignment I undertook. I would have had the knowledge and assurance from previous dissertation evaluations to approach this assignment with more understanding. Nonetheless, I have done my best to complete this assignment while using the resources that

were at my disposal. As a secondary research project, the work's main strength was a thorough literature review. This required me to be observant and helped me write my results chapter. I found some research gaps while searching data on topic hence, I would suggest the following areas to be research in future;

1. Research interventions that increase parental engagement to improve students' academic achievement.
2. Research on how parental involvement can be tailored to specific student populations.

Personal Reflection

The research done was not as simple as I thought it would be. I was very excited about my topic. I tried my best to cover everything from the reported data and theories. I have taken into account the multi-dimensions of the research topic. There were still a lot of data to review, which can also be considered in future research. I had focused more on a strong literature survey as I thought it to be a must for this research. I put all of my efforts into critically analyzing each prospect of my study, trying to make my research plan infallible. Editing had never been easy for me, so it took a lot of effort from my side to edit the document. My work may not change the world, but it would make a strong impression on my field.

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