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Ishrat Bano
Research Scholar, Department
of Education, BRA Bihar
University, Muzaffarpur,
Bihar, India

AR Khan
Professor and Dean, Faculty of
Education, BRA Bihar
University, Muzaffarpur,
Bihar, India

Study on parents involvement of student in the education

Ishrat Bano and AR Khan

Abstract

There are two main educators in a student's life: parents and teachers. Parents are the primary educators until their children enter kindergarten and school and have a great influence on their child's learning during and after school. There is no clear line where parental input ends and teacher input begins. Schools and parents all have important roles to play, and the impact is greater when parents and schools work together. Although there is no general agreement on what parental involvement is, there are two big areas for her: parental involvement in school life and parental involvement in supporting individual children at home and at school. This paper includes the need for parental involvement in student education and the benefits for parents and students. It also includes types and barriers to parental involvement.

Keywords: Parents, teacher, educators, education

Introduction

Parental involvement is often considered the cornerstone of a child's education. It can greatly improve your child's school life, both in terms of academic success and overall school enjoyment. This includes different forms of education and participation in school. Parents can support their child's education by participating in school events and participating in school responsibilities (such as parent-teacher conferences). Encouraging children, providing appropriate study time and space, modeling desired behaviors (such as reading for pleasure), supervising homework, and encouraging children to actively teach at home. Allows us to be more involved in helping children improve their academic performance.

Outside the home, parents may act as advocates for the school. You can volunteer to help with school activities or work in the classroom. Alternatively, you can take an active role in the governance and decision-making necessary to plan, develop and provide education for children in your community. Her parental involvement in child care is required Parental involvement is known to be associated with improved behavior, regular attendance, and positive attitudes. Additionally, your commitment shows your child that you care about education and schooling. By doing so, children can recognize the importance of education and understand that what they are doing has a purpose.

Parental involvement provides a support network for children, which is particularly important when they face academic hurdles or other challenges with friendships or extra-curricular activities. It also means you know where your child's education journey is going and are able to be part of the highs and lows along the way.

As a result, student whose parents stay involved are more likely to have higher self-esteem, be disciplined, have more self-motivation and tend to achieve better grades, regardless of their ethnic, social or racial backgrounds.

Benefits for parents

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Correspondence Author:
Ishrat Bano
Research Scholar, Department
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Benefits for student

Research shows that two-thirds of teachers believe that parental involvement in education improves academic performance. As mentioned earlier, students tend to perform better and be more motivated when parents are involved. There are multiple reasons for this. Researchers have proven that parental involvement has positive effects on children, families and schools when schools and parents continually support and encourage children's learning and development.

As such, parental behavior is the backbone of an adolescent's personal life. Parents play an important role in motivating their children to learn. Parental support plays an important role in determining adolescents' cognitive, social, emotional, and personality development. Maternal education had the most direct impact on children's cognitive and behavioral development. Parental encouragement was based on parental involvement in home activities, home structure, television rules, and school participation, with the result that parental encouragement and parent-child conversation had a positive effect on achievement motivation. Was shown to result in

Developmental styles are closely related to young people's desire to achieve. Although nurturing styles were shown to be positively associated with educational outcomes and achievement motivation, rejected and neglected adolescents were perceived by parents to be strongly detrimental to achievement motivation.

Researchers found that more active forms of parental involvement yielded greater performance benefits than more passive ones. Reading and signing, and possibly attending and listening to parent-teacher meetings, have significant performance advantages over non-parent involvement.

Improves to this is true when parents work with their children at home, but also when they participate and actively support school activities, help with classrooms and excursions. Near future.

Research shows that the most successful parent involvement initiatives are those that offer parents a variety of roles within a well-organized, long-term program.

Parents will need to be able to choose from a range of activities which accommodate different schedules, preferences, and capabilities. As part of the planning process, teachers and administrators will need to assess their own readiness for involving parents and determine how they wish to engage and utilize them. Other guidelines include:

- Communicate to parents that their involvement and support makes a great deal of difference in their children's school performance, and that they need not be highly educated or have large amounts of free time for their involvement to be beneficial. Make this point repeatedly.
- Encourage parent involvement from the time children first enter school.
- Develop parent involvement programs that include a focus on parent involvement in instruction--conducting learning activities with children in the home, assisting with homework, and monitoring and encouraging the learning activities of students.
- Provide orientation and training for parents.
- Make a special effort to engage the involvement of parents of disadvantaged students, who stand to benefit the most from parent participation in their learning.
- Continue to emphasize that parents are partners of the school and that their involvement is needed and valued.

Kinds of Parental Involvement

There can be two kinds of parent involvement. The first occurs within the home, and ideally will include behaviour such as the following:

- Setting high expectations,
- Monitoring home-work,
- Limiting television viewing or outside work,
- Discuss problems of children with them,

- Discuss about school activities with school children,
- Know about children's friends,
- Talk with children about their interests,
- Valuing and talking about education.

The second kind of parental involvement is the physical presence of the parents in the school

- Attend parent-teacher conference,
- Regular participation in school events,
- Ongoing participation in school activity.

Barriers of Parental Involvement

Many parents encounter obstacles to participate in their children's education. Barriers to involvement and encouragement reported by parents and teachers:

- Differing ideas among parents and teachers on what constitutes involvement,
- A less than welcoming attitude towards visitors in schools and classrooms,
- Negative communication from schools,
- Insufficient training for teachers on how to reach out to both mothers and fathers,
- Lack of parental education and parenting skills,
- Time pressures,
- Job pressures and
- Language barriers.

Involvement of Parents

Parents can also participate in follow-up discussions with their child's subject teachers to identify areas where their child is struggling. Parents reach out to teachers when their children fail to build and strengthen teacher-parent relationships that demonstrate their child's commitment to learning.

That the best tip for school success is to make sure that parent and teachers are working together. Parents engage in their children's education in many ways in the home, the community and in schools. Good parenting in the home includes many different kinds of engagement including:

- Providing a secure environment
- Providing intellectual stimulation and conversation
- Modelling constructive social and educational values
- Shaping the child's self-concept as a learner by fostering literacy and problem solving
- Encouraging high aspirations, both personally and socially.

In addition, parents may be engaged in their children's education in school contexts in a range of different ways – both formally and informally. A significant body of both international and Australian research has found correlations between parent/family engagement in children's education and schooling, and indicators such as:

- Improved school readiness.
- Higher retention and graduation rates
- Enhanced cognitive development and academic achievement
- Higher motivation and greater ability to self-regulate behaviour
- Better social and relationship skills.

A new shift towards more 'student-centered' learning also highlights the importance of family involvement. When students are encouraged to set individual learning goals and

plans and allowed for learning outside the classroom, multiple influences on learning are also recognized and mobilized, including the important role of parents and families.

Australian and international researchers have identified a range of strategies that can foster parent engagement and partnerships. While many of these involve changing family attitudes and practices, most involve a pro-active approach by schools. While parents are generally interested they may be diffident about expressing this interest. School strategies include:

- Giving parents a voice
- Encouraging families to learn together
- Ensuring that parental involvement is fully integrated into schools' development plans.
- A pro-active approach involving an action team of teachers and members of the community.
- School-initiated approaches rather than school-centric approaches.
- Schools reaching out to parents and the community – initiatives coming from the school.
- Interventions that focus on the whole family.
- Smit suggested that strategies must be oriented towards the following core points:
 - Development of a vision of parental participation.
 - Expansion of the visibility and approachability of the school team via the creation of contact moments.
 - Attention to the concerns of parents.
 - Connection to what parents find interesting and have an affinity with
 - An eye for the quality of the communication between school and parents
 - Stimulation of creativity and initiative, and
 - Giving parents time to learn something from the school team.

Conclusion

Students need education. Without them, they cannot thrive. Adolescents need reassurance that they belong, are accepted, and are loved. Rather, the survival of the family depends on the strength of the encouraging and motivating bonds that foster many positive things during adolescence. It is clear that parental involvement has a strong impact not only on family relationships, but also on children's motivation levels. Even families that fall short on many material standards can be the best homes for their children if they have a warm and loving parent-child relationship.

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