PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT: IMPORTANCE, BARRIERS AND BENEFITS

Dr. M. THANIKAIVEL

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Government Arts College for Men (Autonomous),Nandanam, Chennai - 600 035.
Email : dr.thanikaivel@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Education is the process of broadening one's intellect, sharpening one's understanding, and refining one's character. It is the primary foundation that aids in the development of an individual's latent potential. The world is growing increasingly complicated as a result of rapid expansion and development of industry. The country's success is mostly determined by how its young children are educated through the formal schooling process. It enables a person to live a disciplined and wealthy life. There is no doubt that the future of the country is in the hands of children. The growth and development of a civilization are mostly determined by how its children are shaped and educated in many fields of knowledge. True growth in any sector of human race is not possible without education; education is the instrument of transformation for economic success, national cohesion, and country development. Humans are the world's most distinctive and original creatures, with the greatest comprehending power in contrast to other animal species. Education is a strong tool for bringing about changes in an individual's social, cultural, scientific, economic, spiritual, and moral characteristics, which in turn aids in societal reconstruction.

Keywords: *Parental involvement, academic achievement and student's development.*

INTRODUCTION

Success is defined as an individual's intrinsic ability, which is influenced by a variety of circumstances, including the attitude and approach of parents throughout the early stages of infancy. Although the father is a significant asset to the kid, the mother's significance in the child's life is undeniable. The effect of a mother's job, particularly whether the mother works or not, becomes a key element for research in this regard. The most crucial aspect is that mother employment obviously limits the amount of time spent on child rearing. The engagement of mothers is most influential; the originality of their children cannot be overlooked; nevertheless, an unprecedented number of women, particularly mothers, are infiltrating the sphere of employment due to monetary obligations or the exploration of individuality. This has ushered in a radical shift in the traditional position of mother as "caretaker" to "bread earner," as well as altered child-rearing aims and methods. The effects of a mother's job on her children are both gloomy and hopeful. As a result, it is important to investigate the differences in psycho-social disturbances among children of working and non-working moms. This will aid employed moms in changing the caregiving direction to their children in a correct manner, as well as in contemplating their emotional and behavioural aspects. This, in turn, will aid in the development of their personalities. The relationship of parents with their children is critical. Every action taken by the parents has an impact on the child's growth. The youngsters are always attempting to view themselves through the eyes of others. One must have a continual good attitude toward the youngster in the household. Positive reinforcement will help the youngster feel happy and optimistic. This leads to a greater understanding and the child's healthy growth. Negative words and approaches from parents have an impact on not just development but also growth. On the other side, continuous criticism becomes a significant impediment to the child's growth. This has an impact on the child's growth

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as well. Every criticism leveled against today's age requires a rational explanation. There are, of course, ways to criticize someone. As a result, it is critical for every parent to interact intelligently with their child. Parents who master the art of successfully connecting with their children receive a good response in return. Those who do not understand this will find it difficult to befriend their child.

Barriers to Parental Involvement

School success is proportional to the degree or depth of parental involvement; hence, it is critical to identify the impediments to parental participation and children's good education. Teachers' views and parents' family resources, among other things, are significant barriers that limit parents' capacity to become actively involved in their children's education. These barriers, however, are surmountable thanks to the school and teacher orientation and training. According to the author's own observations and random conversations with colleague school administrators, the most prevalent barrier to parental engagement is parents' negative attitude regarding supporting the school where their children are enrolled. Many administrators feel that this "we-don't-care" attitude among parents stems from their failure to comprehend their involvement in their children's development and their unwillingness to support the school's academic endeavours. Some school administrators and instructors affirm the view and support the claim that the parents' lack of skills and resources to assist their children and the school contributes to the malaise..

Posted in National Center for School Engagement, Family Support America shared with its readers the common barriers associated with increasing parental involvement in schools and community programs, as follows:

1. Attitudes - Staff are hesitant to discuss concerns in front of families. Families are distrustful of employees. Staff believes that families are too stressed to engage. Employees are unwilling to recognise families as equal partners. Families believe they have nothing to offer. Families, according to staff, will violate client confidentiality.

2. Logistics - Schools and programmes are unable to fund childcare. Families are unable to attend sessions due to a lack of transportation. Meetings are only held during business hours — or at inconvenient times for parents.

Families are not compensated for the time they miss from work to attend meetings.

3. Systemic obstacles - There are no procedures in place to compensate parent leaders for their time and contributions. Staff time can only be compensated during normal working hours. There aren't enough resources to encourage parent and family engagement.

4. Skill gaps — Families have never attended (school-type) meetings/committees. Families are ignorant of the processes and rules that apply to them. The staff is not prepared to work with families in novel ways. There is a lack of understanding regarding the roles of families and employees.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The frontiers of education are expanding, and being informed about how your child is developing and being a companion to him may provide excellent benefits. A lot of kids have claimed greater test and examination results when their parents were actively involved in their schooling. Such children are known to exhibit a strong interest in advanced and higher learning courses, and they graduate from college on time and with fewer dropouts than other children. All of them tend to produce positive feedback for the child's behaviour, shaping him into an individual with strong social and leadership abilities, greater chances of adjusting to changing circumstances, and the basic principles for living a fulfilling life.

Objectives of the Study

This paper examines the research literature on the relationship between Parents involvement and academic achievement.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Martin Hoffman (2018) brought up that disciplinary techniques may or won't exclude what he called "acceptance." defined enlistment as guardians' arrangement of clarifications (i.e., thinking) as for their activities, values and disciplinary practices. Hoffman recommended that the use of acceptance by parents encourages children to concentrate on learning the goals of their parents' activities. Furthermore, he mentioned that parents' dissuading appreciation for their disciplinary actions may encompass

explanations of the impact of the child's behaviour on other people, which Hoffman referred to as "other arranged enlisting." He argued that other-situated acceptance enables children to recognise the effects and consequences of their actions on others.

Doyle (2016) has recommended that, albeit most youngsters learn classroom principles and standards, low accomplishing and minority understudies frequently experience issues understanding these guidelines and learning setting suitable conduct. These children's inability to learn and respond to management frameworks at school may be directly related to how their parents train them to respond to specialists and their relational difficulties. According to the social learning theory, children learn by seeing and imitating their parents. Barnes and Farrell discovered that guardians who used coercive control, such as screaming, shouting, yelling, slapping, and striking, had children who were likely to engage in inappropriate behaviour and continue to do so at school. Similarly, young individuals who indicated having more home rules or higher degrees of parental checking had the lowest levels of behaviour difficulties.

Steinberg, Lamborn, Dornbusch & Darling (2014examined the influence of decisive child parenting on the school achievement of a diverse racial and financial sample of 6400 American 14-year-olds To investigate the relationship between child parenting style and scholastic outcomes, institutionalised measures and other self-report questionnaires were used. The findings revealed that proper child upbringing has a substantial impact on pre-adult school performance during the secondary school years. This was demonstrated in both the crucial links between legitimacy and lists of success, as well as the correlation of academic scores among teens from moving family groups. On both lists, young people from clearly legitimate families outperformed their peers from homes that were neither clearly nonlegitimate nor clearly definite, who outperformed understudies from clearly nonlegitimate homes. The experts assumed that child upbringing promotes higher academic achievement, and that understudies who represent their parents as genuine report improved school performance.

CONCLUSION

According to the study's findings, parents' dedication to their children's education had a statistically significant impact on students' indiscipline. As a result, the higher the amount of parental dedication to their children's education, the lower the level of indiscipline in schools. As a value, this method would instill in the youngsters a feeling of respect for other family members. Using this education and raising techniques when raising children may be regarded as one of the most well-known instances of a constructive overall approach to the educational and formational function with children, who later on become successful adult citizens.

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