

Parental Involvement and Student's Academic Performance at the Secondary Level: A Case Study of Frontier Children's Academy

Aarif Gohar¹, Amjad Reba², Tariq Islam³

ABSTRACT

Parental involvement has an important role in the holistic developments of the children ranges from their personality growth to their academic development. This case study aimed to explore the role of parent's participation in the academic performance of students at the secondary level who were enrolled in Frontier Children's Academy (FCA) in Hayatabad, Peshawar. The study was quantitative in nature following descriptive research design. The population of the study comprised the boys at secondary level i.e., 557 students studying at secondary level in FCA along with their parents were taken as population of the study. The sampling for the study was carried out using simple random sampling techniques and a total of 243 students were selected as a sample of the study. The data was collected by employing a standardized questionnaire with 40 items using five points Likert scale. The researcher measured academic performance through the Grading criterion of the Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education Peshawar (BISEP), i.e. A1, A, B, C, etc. Multiple Nominal Logistic Regression is applied to the data set to find the impact of Parent Participation on student academic performance. The researcher exemplifies that parental involvement in the child's academic learning provides many great opportunities for success in all subjects and improves the child's morale and attitude towards education. The results of the study show that parental contribution has a significant effect on the academic success of learners. Overall, the researcher observed that parental participation in schools is an essential predictor in the model, stating that students with more excellent parents' school involvement are less likely to get Fail. The study recommends that the school management may arrange training sessions for the parents to make them aware of modern techniques and methods of

¹ PhD Scholar at Institute of Education and Research University of Peshawar

² Assistant Professor at Institute of Education and Research University of Peshawar,
Corresponding Author's Email: amjadreba@uop.edu.pk.

³ M.Phil. Scholar at Institute of Education and Research University of Peshawar

parent participation in the school activities of their children; the government may promote activities such as workshop, seminars, and training that highlight the importance of the parent's role in the academic performance of the children.

Keywords: *Academic performance, Multiple Nominal Logistic Regression, Parental involvement*

INTRODUCTION

Education is thought to be a tool used to promote widespread civilization and progress in a nation. The quality of education being given to students determines the future of any country. Numerous elements go into ensuring that the student receives the finest results possible during the educational process. The primary factor is the parents' level of interest in their child's education (Becher, 2014). Education for a child starts at home. Both parents and the school share responsibility for educating and socializing a child. Parents have more of an impact on their children. The involvement of parents is essential for the grooming of the learners because they are considered to serve as their first teachers. Parents must assist their children in achieving academic success and must contribute to their educational development. The more parents become involved, the more motivated the kids will be, and the more likely they will contribute to society by knowing their responsibilities and carrying them out responsibly. They will also do better in school (Henderson & Berla, 2004).

Parental involvement in school activities is observed to be ensured by homework. They emphasize the importance of homework to ensure parental involvement in their children's educational experiences. But in addition to assigning homework, several other methods might involve parents in the educational process (Cooper & Nye, 2004).

According to Balboa (2004) Parents actively involved in their children's education attend the school voluntarily and encourage learning at home. Parents who participate in these activities become more aware of their child's academic performance. As stated by Carr (2013), it is a frequent misconception that parents are responsible for their children's education, welfare, and well-being. Children are attached to their parents, and participation in school-related events motivates the learner to increase their academic achievement by putting in much effort (Carr, 2013).

Children's confidence, which they require for successful school-related outcomes, can be positively enhanced by parents' active participation in activities at home and school. Homework assignments also encourage good study habits (Hamlin, 2017). Additionally, it encourages pupils to have a good attitude towards learning and suggests that learning can occur inside and outside the classroom. Additionally, it gives teachers a chance to talk to parents about their children and to identify their weaknesses and to overcome those weaknesses (Sad & Gurbuzturk 2013).

Any development or constructive change in a society depends on education. It is today's most pressing requirement. Only education will develop nations catch up (Altschul, 2011). The key contributing factors to student success have piqued the curiosity of educators, researchers, trainees, and others. Various factors that affect children's academic success were discussed. Among these various elements, parental involvement in their children's academic pursuits is deemed to be of the utmost significance. According to studies, students' enthusiasm for schoolwork increased when their parents were involved (Kwatubana & Makhalemele, 2015).

The term "involvement of parents" refers to parents' involvement in school-related activities that are carried out both at school and at home, such as assisting their children with their homework. The parents take on a variety of responsibilities, such as working on a volunteer basis, carrying out non-professional tasks, raising money to maintain the school building, regularly attending conferences and meetings at the school, and engaging in discussions about a range of problems and issues that students face at school (The Goal, 2000).

According to Gan and Bilige (2019) parents' involvement in their children's school-based activities, their children's home-based activities, their direct involvement in their children's academic activities, and their indirect involvement in their children's academic activities are the four categories into which parental involvement is broken down.

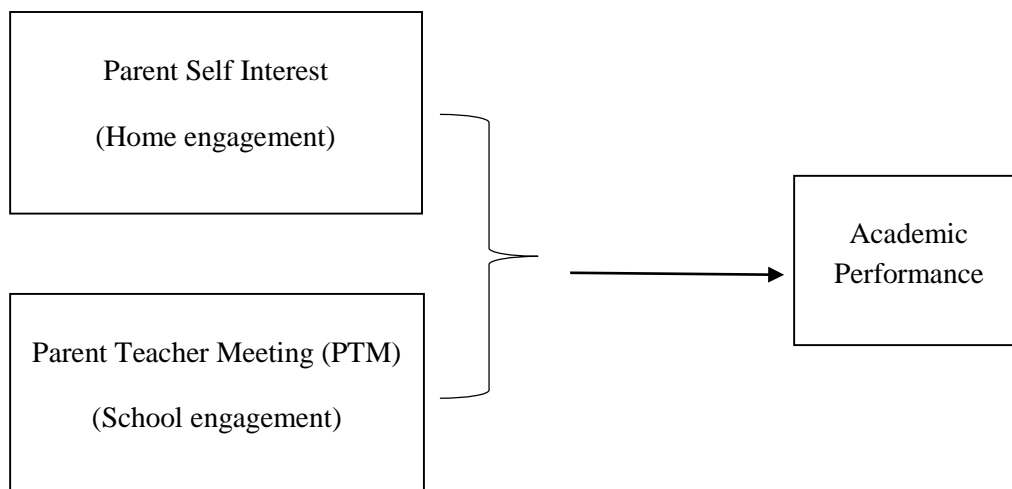
The degree of parental involvement also differs between parents, depending on factors such as the involvement of the mother, the father, the parent's educational level, their social standing, their economic background, and more. Since children most of the time imitate their parents, parental involvement in a child's education at the elementary level has been found to have beneficial results and long-lasting consequences on the academic lives of learners (Hayes, 2012).

This study examined the effects of parental participation on secondary school student's academic performance at Frontier Children's Academy in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's District Peshawar. While most of the people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa know the value of education, parents often overlook the significance of their involvement in their children's education at home and school (Lemmer, 2012).

Objectives of the Study

The study aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To determine the degree of parental involvement in their children's academic performance at home
2. To analyze how parents' involvement in their children's education affects their academic performance

Conceptual framework**Independent Variable****Dependent Variable****Hypotheses**

1. Parents' involvement in their children's education substantially impacts their academic performance.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**Research Design**

The current study is quantitative in nature using descriptive research design. The study uses a descriptive research design for its analysis and is quantitative. Quantitative descriptive research involves gathering data based on respondents' information. A systematic, factual, and accurate presentation of the facts and features of a certain population or area of interest is the goal of descriptive research,

Population of the Study

The population of the study comprised of all the secondary school boy's students and their parents at Frontier Children's Academy (FCA) Hayatabad, Peshawar. There are a total of 557 students studying at secondary level in FCA, so the students and their parents were the target population of the study. Similarly, a parent-teacher meeting is supposed to be a second independent variable. For this study, where the dependent variable is academic performance.

Sampling and Sample of the Study

The sampling was carried out using simple random sampling technique. The sample size for the current study was determined as 243 using Rao soft Online Sampling Calculator (2014).

Research Instruments

A standardized questionnaire on parental involvement was adopted for the current study. The tool was open access comprised of 40 questions about family involvement in education and its relationship to students' academic progress were taken from Alderete, 1999, and they make up the items for parental education involvement. The two dimensions of parental involvement at home and school are used to measure it.

Data Analysis

To analyze the data, percentages for the entire sample were calculated and classified by age; data on the grade level of schools was also examined. While analyzing and interpreting the data, descriptive statistics were employed in SPSS 20.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Gender Participation

Table No:1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	214	100.0	100.0	100.0

The gender participation of respondents who filled out the research questionnaire is shown in table 1. The table also reveals that men comprised most of the respondents to this poll.

Age Group of the Respondents

Table No: 2

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
35-40 years	50	23.4	23.4	23.4
41-45 years	77	36.0	36.0	59.3

46-50 years	51	23.8	23.8	83.2
51-55 years	20	9.3	9.3	92.5
56 and above	16	7.5	7.5	100.0
Total	214	100.0	100.0	

The respondent's age group participating in the data-gathering process is shown in the table 2. According to the table, 25.4% of all responders were between 35 and 40 years old, or 50. According to the table, the average age of respondents between the ages of forty-one and forty-five is seventy-seven, or 36% of all respondents. The third set of respondents, who make up 51 people and represent 23.8% of the total, are between the ages of 46 and 50. Twenty respondents, equal to 9.3% of the total respondents in the study, were aged between fifty-one and fifty-five. Respondents older than fifty-five make up the final category, and their percentage is 7.5.

Education of the Parents

Table No: 3

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Illiterate	29	13.6	13.6	13.6
Primary	35	16.4	16.4	29.9
High/Higher Secondary	52	24.3	24.3	54.2
University	90	42.1	42.1	96.3
Madrassa	08	3.7	3.7	100.0
Total	214	100.0	100.0	

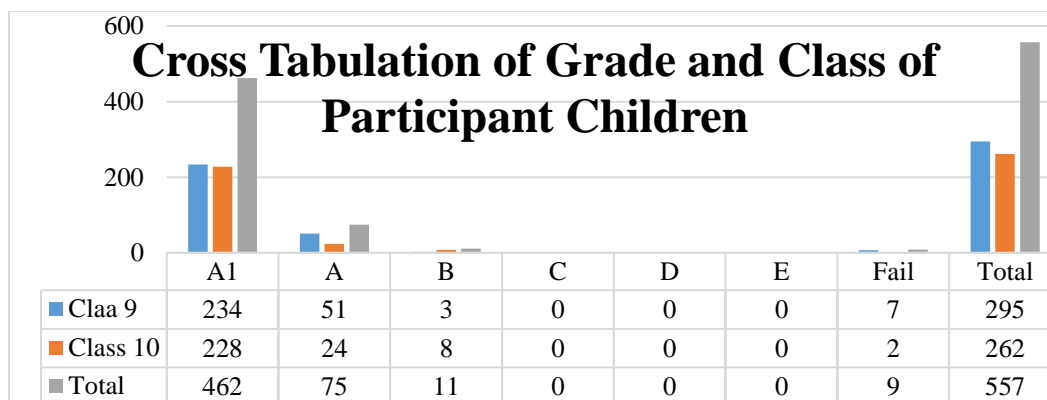
The education level of the respondent is shown in table 3. The data indicates twenty-nine respondents, or 13.6% of the total respondents, are illiterate, took part in the process of gathering data. The table shows that the frequency of respondents with university-level education is 90, the highest among all education groups. The respondents with primary education are thirty-five, and their percentage is 16.4. The respondents with secondary level education are fifty-two, and their percentage is 24.3. There are 42.1

educated people in this group. Eight respondents, or 3.7 percent, are the last group of educated respondents.

Cross Tabulation of Grade and Class of Participant Children

Table No: 4

Count	Class	Class 9	Class 10	Total
	A1	234	228	462
	A	51	24	75
	B	03	08	11
Grade	C	00	00	00
	D	00	00	00
	E	00	00	00
	Fail	07	02	09
Total		295	262	557



Children of respondents who participated in the data collection process for the 9th and 10th grades are shown by class and grade in the table. In class 10, there are 228 more pupils than in grade A1 of the ninth grade. A total of 462 students are in grade A1. Seventy-five pupils are enrolled in grade A, with 51 students in the ninth and 24 in the tenth. Additionally, there are three students in grade B of the ninth class and eight in the tenth, for one student in each class. However, there are 00 pupils in grade D of the 9th class, 00 in grade D of the 10th class, and 00 in grade D overall. Additionally, 09 kids failed their ninth-grade class, and there were 02 who failed their tenth-grade class, for a total of 9 pupils. There are 295 students in the ninth and 262 in the tenth, totalling 557 pupils in these two classes.

Regression Analysis

Model

Model Fitting Criteria

Likelihood Ratio Tests

	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	Df	Sig.
Intercept Only	633.891			
Final	522.068	111.823	12	.000

The table shows “model fitting information” containing Likelihood ratio tests showing Chi-Square statistic (111.823) with 12 degrees of freedom, comparing the final model (model including all variables) with null (intercept only). The statistically significant (sig = .000) shows that the final model indicates a significant improvement in a fit against the null model.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Overall, the researcher found that parent’s participation in the child's education is a significant predictor in the model, with pupils with more involved parents having a lower failure rate.

The study's findings are comparable to the existing literature in this area. Academic performance is directly associated with parental efforts. Parental involvement in a child's education will have a beneficial impact on educational outcomes, which will have a positive impact on the child's academic achievement.

According to this study, a child's academic achievement has direct relation with parental involvement in schooling. Higher test scores and graduation rates are directly correlated with this involvement.

CONCLUSION

There is consensus among the results of several studies that parental participation positively affects academic success. But several research studies have also revealed that this involvement continues to decline as children go from the primary to the middle and secondary levels, impacting the student's academic achievement. The role of parents in this research study was undertaken. For the data collection, parents of FCA students in classes 9 and 10 are taken as a sample.

The study’s methodology was guided by three goals: the first two was to determine the impact of parents at home and in the classroom on their children’s academic achievement; the third was to determine the impact of parent’s overall involvement on their children’s academic performance. Parallel findings from the research were found in the field's prior literature, including a direct link between parental efforts and improved academic performance. The educational outcomes would be more favorable, and consequently, the child's academic performance would be favorably impacted the more actively the parents participated in their child's education. The importance of parental

involvement was emphasized, along with the fact that it significantly affects students' academic performance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- It is very important that school management, competent authorities concerned, and the related stakeholders may encourage, develop, and initiate those activities which ensure maximum involvement of the parents in the student's school activities.
- The government may promote workshops, seminars, and training highlighting the importance of the parent's role in the children's academic performance.
- The school management may review its policies to adjust guardians of children of different natures such as ethnicity, culture, financial status, social class, and culture.
- It is also necessary that government may take necessary steps to make the parent-teacher council more active and updated.
- School management may highlight the parent's role in students' academic success
- The school management may arrange training sessions for the parents to make them aware of modern techniques and methods of parent participation in their children's school activities.

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