

Parental Involvement: Impact on a Child's Education

Student's Name or Students' Names

Department Affiliation, University Affiliation

Course Number: Course Name

Instructor's Name

Assignment Due Date

Parental Involvement: Impact on a Child's Education

Providing for a family is a challenging task in today's world. Parents work long hours to pay bills and ensure their children live a comfortable life. As a result, most parents return home tired, with little energy or time to follow up on their children's educational progress. Some parents delegate all academic responsibilities to teachers. However, a child whose parents are supportive and involved in the child's education has a better chance of succeeding in school (Baldwin, 1948).

Firstly, children whose parents play a critical role in their education score higher grades than those whose parents play a passive role or are absent altogether (Heymann & Earle, 2000). This is because active parents encourage their children to succeed in school. They help their children do their homework and help teachers identify and solve difficulties in their children's education. They also help their children choose subjects and courses they can pursue with passion and excellence. The involvement of parents in the education of their child also influences teachers (Jeynes, 2011). Since instructors play a significant role in rating and grading a child, "a high degree of parental involvement likely influences how the teacher perceives and even grades the child" (Jeynes, 2011, p. 55). According to Chance (1997), providing teachers with feedback about a child's attitude and well-being can help them achieve higher scores in IQ tests and vocabulary competence.

Secondly, children with supportive parents are more disciplined than those with unsupportive parents (Feuerstein, 2000; Sears et al., 1976). It is easy for parents who follow up on their children's school activities to identify the children's weaknesses that may lead to indiscipline. They can then discuss such shortcomings with teachers and develop strategies and mechanisms to rectify them. As a result, children with such parents are less likely to engage in disorderly behaviors. Children with supportive parents are less likely to abuse drugs and alcohol

or be suspended from school (Feuerstein, 2000). A study by Sui-Chu and Willms (1996) concluded that eighth graders whose parents were keen on their schoolwork had reduced absenteeism and were less likely to drop out of school. Schools with many activities requiring parental involvement report fewer incidents of violent or antisocial behavior (Connor, 2012).

Thirdly, the involvement of a parent in a child's education increases the child's self-esteem. In turn, high self-esteem improves the child's general well-being and their success in education (Feuerstein, 2000). Amsel (2013) wrote that limited parental involvement makes children feel unappreciated because there is no one to remind them that they are admirable, valuable, and exciting. Children who feel unappreciated have negative thoughts and feelings about themselves (Amsel, 2013). This hampers the development of the children's self-confidence and compromises their self-esteem (Amsel, 2013). Parents who want to improve their child's esteem should not restrict their involvement to the child's activities at school. Instead, "parental involvement in the education of children encompasses education-related activities both at home and school" (Onwughalu, 2011, p. 5). However, Amsel also warned parents that overindulgence in their child's life might give the child little room to self-reflect and develop self-esteem.

In conclusion, parents' involvement in their child's education improves their chances of succeeding in school. Children with caring and involved parents score higher grades in school. This is evident from various studies that show students with supportive parents scoring higher marks in tests than those with unsupportive parents. Such children have an elevated level of discipline and are less likely to engage in antisocial activities. Finally, the self-confidence and self-esteem of a child are dependent on their parent's involvement in the child's life and education. This, in turn, affects the child's performance in school. Thus, parents should strive to find time to follow up on their children's education and collaborate with teachers to support and encourage their children.

References

- Amsel, B. (2013, July 16). *The effects of parental involvement on self-confidence and self-esteem*. GoodTherapy. <http://www.goodtherapy.org/blog/effects-of-parental-involvement-on-self-confidence-and-self-esteem-0716134>
- Baldwin, A. L. (1948). Socialization and the parent-child relationship. *Child Development*, 19(3), 127-136. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1125710>
- Chance, P. (1997). Speaking of differences. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 78(7), 506-507.
- Connor, D. F. (2002). *Aggression and antisocial behavior in children and adolescents: Research and treatment*. The Guilford Press.
- Feuerstein, A. (2000). School characteristics and parent involvement: Influences on participation in children's schools. *Journal of Educational Research*, 94(1), 29-40. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220670009598740>
- Heymann, S. J., & Earle, A. (2000). Low-income parents: How do working conditions affect their opportunity to help school-age children at risk? *American Educational Research Journal*, 37(4), 833-848. <https://doi.org/10.3102/00028312037004833>
- Jeynes, W. H. (2011). *Parental involvement and academic success*. Routledge.
- Onwughalu, O. J. (2011). *Parents' involvement in education: The experience of an African immigrant community in Chicago*. iUniverse.
- Sears, R. R., Maccoby, E. E., & Levin, H. (1976). *Patterns of child rearing*. Stanford University Press.
- Sui-Chu, E. H., & Willms, J. D. (1996). Effects of parental involvement on eighth-grade achievement. *Sociology of Education*, 69(2), 126-141. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2112802>
-

WritingElites.net

The Custom Writing Experts

*Need an Original, High-Quality, Plagiarism-Free Essay Like
This One?*

[Order Now](#)
