

Vol. 6, Issue 1, pp: (70-78), Month: January - February 2019, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

PARENTAL MOTIVATION IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT

ARL BONJOC¹, DENMARK MAGALSO², JOHN REY SUNOR³, JERALD MONEVA⁴

^{1, 2, 3}Student, Jagobiao National High School, North Road, Jagobiao, Mandaue City, Philippines ⁴Teacher, Jagobiao National High School, North Road, Jagobiao, Mandaue City, Philippines

Abstract: Students nowadays need more the assistance of their parents especially in their academics and when it comes in making decisions. The research is entitled "Parental Motivation in the perspective of senior high students in Jagobiao National High School. This study aims to know the influence of parental motivation to the students' academic tasks, extra-curricular activities and their relationship towards peer. It was revealed that students' academic tasks was most influenced mostly by the parental motivation while the students' extra-curricular has less. Ninety-one out of two hundred twenty-four answered strongly agree in extra-curricular activities and ninety-four out of two hundred twenty-four answered strongly agree in peer relationship. It was concluded based on the chi-square result that there is a significant relationship between the parental motivation and academics with a greater computed value and is interpreted as significant, parental motivation and extra-curricular activities with a computed value also that is greater and also interpreted as significant, lastly, parental motivation and peer relation with a significant interpretation also while the critical values are less than the computed value respectively. A parent counselling should be implemented to the parents to be aware in the performance of their children in school with their motivation and support.

Keywords: academic tasks, parental motivation, extra-curricular activities, peer relationship, parents, students.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are different aspects that boost and lower the interest of the students in learning. One of these parental motivation. Parental motivation contributes a big role in students' way of learning. Family is the basic unit of society that plays a big role (Zahedani, Rezaee, Yazdani, Bagheri and Nabeiei, 2016). Having a good relationship between the parents and children has a positive effect to the student's academics and extra-curricular. Students' confidence will boost with the full support of the parents. With right parents' discipline and advice has a positive effect to the students.

Motivation is derived from the Latin word mover which means "to move" and can be generally defined as the force that causes a person to reach its goal and direction (Ghazi, 2014). Capacity or anticipation for the children's success hold been admit as grand determinate of one's own ability and wisdom (Rodriguez et.al2017). In the fields of education and Psychology, the parents have a special or very important impact on student development and learning process (Fan &Williams, 2009). Every parent's responsibility is to give their child a better life than they have. Parental encouragement is the support given by the parents to influence their child on their active participation in academic (Lawrence and Barhati, 2016). Parents involvement can help reduce or solve the going problem of low academic performance in some developed countries (McNeal, 2014). Teachers and to school administrator shall draw. Parent to children commit tingly involved with their children activity, the children can be positively (Bempechat, 1992).



Vol. 6, Issue 1, pp: (70-78), Month: January - February 2019, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

This study evaluates the effects of parental motivation in the perception of senior high students. This provides information that will be beneficial to both parents and students.

II. BODY OF ARTICLE

Statement of the Problem

This study aims to access the level of Parental Motivation and its association to the academic performance of Senior High School Student in Jagobiao National High School Year 2018-2019

Especially, this attempts to answer the following questionnaire:

- 1. What is the level of motivation of parents to their students?
- 2. What is the level of attitude of students in the perceived parental motivation in terms of:
- 2.1 Academic Performance
- 2.2 Extra-curricular Activities
- 2.3 Peer-Relationship
- 3. Is there a significant association of level of attitude towards motivation of students by their parents and the degree of impact among students?

Significance of the Study

A thorough understanding of the specific issues related to the parental motivation in the perspective of students; this study would be beneficial to the following:

Students- It is beneficial to the students for them to be aware and understand the way their parents discipline them especially in their academics. This helps the students seek parental motivation with all their activities they will join.

Parents- This study will be greatly beneficial to the parents so that they will know the effect of their motivation and support to their children especially in their learning. Parents will know the importance of their support and motivation to their children.

Teachers- The study will be helpful to the teachers in dealing with their students having poor grades and with their parents. This can help the teachers assess a parent counseling about their children having poor grades and tackle about the influence of parental motivation to their children's learning and extra-curricular activities.

Definition of Terms

In order for the readers to widely understand the words used, the researchers provide a definition to the terms on how it is used in the research.

Parental Motivation. This refers to the encouragement and support of parents to the academic, extra-curricular activities and peer relationship of their child. This is important to children's aspects especially in their learning and activities in school.

Academic. This refers to the attitudes of students and motivation of their parents when it comes to their school performance. It refers to the performance of students to their academic learning. This assesses the mental ability and capability of a student on their learnings in school.

Extra-curricular Activities. This refers to the activities of students in joining non-academic activities that are supported by their parents. These are activities that deals more with the physical and social ability of a student especially in joining sports.

Peer-Relationship. This refers to the relationship of a child to his/her friends with the parents' decision in choosing who to be friend with. Their children's friends are considered by their parents for good influence and safety for the sake of their children.



Vol. 6, Issue 1, pp: (70-78), Month: January - February 2019, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

III. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The different strategies of students increase because of guardian support in their academics (Bempechat, 1992). Students' learning strategies increased and are influenced by their parents' way of supporting them. Parents manage their children behavior as well as for influence and being responsible and discipline their child's academic (Gonida and Urdan, 2007). Parents are the one responsible for disciplining their children especially in being responsible for their academic performance and behavior in school. In addition, the impact of the student on their academic performance is positively affected in the way their parents encourage them. Parents monitoring of assignments and motivating of goals at home should be inspire (Chowa, Masa and Tucker, 2013). Parents should be aware in interacting with their children and should be more responsible in doing their roles. Through the parents' motivation, it encourages the children to believe in themselves that they can do everything. Parents influence highly affects children's perception in dealing with their learning physically, mentally and even social aspect.

Making assignments at home like helping by doing home task is appreciable. Parental support and doing home task is a good practice among students in their academic learnings (Chohan and Khan, 2010). Students interests in learning are more influenced when their parents become part of it. However, the support of parents they give to their children like homework are considered one of the contributions of their children's academic success and the version to school ambient. Parents are part of a student's success. And this showed towards the evolution of their child (Pavalache-Ilie and Tirdia, 2015). In addition, ability of being trustfulness of self like doing homework, gives a lot of learnings from their mistakes (Rodriguez, Pineiro, Taibo, Reguero, Estevez & Valle, 2017). One of parents' role in dealing with their children is serving as an eye-opener of their children to their mistakes and give them lessons in life from their failures. Every parents' goal is to strive and work hard to give everything what their children ask for.

Being adult is a rare period of life, the parents make their child free and giving enough freedom in home. They also get healthy food and proper exercise. The parents are able to find the talent of their child and giving good attitude to his/her child to have more advanced in their study (Lawrence and Barhati, 2016). Parental involvement and family school affiliation are most prosperous educational techniques. The function of parental involvement of a student's education has become dominant issue in educational policy and research. They worry on how to enhance students' performance and perceived level of success and degrade academic inequities (Catsambis, 1998). Experience in home are essential in student encouragement, faith, interest and future mathematical interest (Mutodi, 2014). Successful of educational system of student have ameliorate because of parental guidance (Bellon, Ngware & Admassu, 2007). Basically, parents' motivation can move a child's desire in reaching his/her goals and desires.

(Schunk and Pajares, 2002) noticed that, parents allow their children to stimulate their curiosity and mastery experiences, and also help their children to build self-efficacy. The initial sources of self-efficacy are conducted in the family. (Esparza and Sanchez, 2008) Mother education on their children's has contributes through educational influence in the academic achievements of the student. Family's plays have advantageous role in student school attendance and their educational efforts. (Akinsanya, Ajayi & Salomi, 2014) Many of them are focusing on parent's education, work or family background (like: family financial, vernacular, family activities and work method. The students' educational accomplishment and learning achievement have been also studied in different framework. The family avoiding social negative for their children's good (Ghazi, Ali & Hukamdad, 2010). In addition, Parental Motivation contributed a big role and impact in different successful aspects for high school students (Stake and Mares, 2001). The African American parents endorsed mastery goals had Adolescent with higher mathematics GPA than their peers who's the parents did not indorse mastery goals. African American parents give mastery goals for their adolescents than their performance goals (Gutman, 2016). There have highly motivated Japanese students in constant courses. The content have several limitations like limited of generalizations, it is because of the particular that came from homogeneous group (Takase, 2007). Parental encouragement students were able to decide or choose their course, major or strand (Niu, 2016). Through the parents' encouragement and support to their children it can help them make a good decision and enable them to decide wisely on what course to take in the future. Some student selected a coming course it depends on their choice involving parenting style and academic (Zahedani, Rezaee, Yazdani, Bagheri & Nabeiei, 2016). In addition, parental is remained center of lot of educational research "Policy Formation and Public Debate" (McNeal, 2014).



Vol. 6, Issue 1, pp: (70-78), Month: January - February 2019, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

Research said that parental motivation has a big important influence and as well as impact to students because from it they are being motivated not just because of their parents, and also the highest character of students at school and the parents made a meaningful association between school and parents encouragement (Fan and Williams, 2010). STEM major encourage in positive effect of High School vulnerable to math and science subject and the STEM major was appreciative across all groups (Wang, 2013).

Family activities along with participation and supportive parental monitoring decrease the tendencies of being away of students of their responsibilities at school because of their parents motivation to them. In 1,289 adolescents sample was obtained from Senior High Schools through Taiwan. The results showed that using internet social exertion leisure boredom increased the likelihood of internet addiction (Lin, Lin and Wu, 2009). Child battering syndromes have many encouragements. In many cases, parents beat their child for good reason. Some battering appears to be only accidental and that the times there's no reasons at all have been found (Laury, 1970). Cheating in educational status is a persuasive problem. Some students doing several cheating in school (Anderman, Griesinger and Westerfield, 1998). In addition, there are many young African American males have lack of education status must be done to motivate and encourage (Garibaldi, 2010). The nations of Bermuda, Philippines, Brazil, Hungary, Sweden, United States, Brunei, and New Zealand have dissimilarities.

The related literatures supported the topic of the researchers. These literatures give knowledge and idea to the researchers on how to conduct their study. It also supports their studies to make it reliable and stronger.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents details of the research design, respondents, locale, instrument, data gathering and procedure of the study.

Design

The researchers use a descriptive quantitative method. This method will be easy for the researchers to determine the effects of parental motivation in the perspective of senior high students. It will be using words in describing the research.

Respondents

The respondents of this research were the grade 11 and 12 senior high school students in Jagobiao National High School. The senior high school students have been categorized into three strands namely: General Academic Strand (GAS), Humanities and Social Sciences (HUMSS), and Accountancy and Business Management (ABM). The total of research respondent is 224 students.

Locale

This study was held at Jagobiao National High School. It is located at North Road, Jagobiao, Mandaue City. The school is divided into two departments namely the Senior High School Department and Junior High School Department. The school has applied a shift class on the junior level students while the senior level students are not included but have a whole day class schedule instead. The following respondents and researchers are found in this institution.

Procedure

The researchers produced a survey questionnaire as an instrument for the research. The survey questionnaire contains questions that are aligned to the research study. The survey questionnaire will be distributed to the respondents. The respondents will be requested to answer the survey honestly. The respondents are assured that there identity will be kept private by the researchers. After the survey, the data will be interpreted by the researchers.

Instrument

The researchers use a survey questionnaire to gather the data. The survey questionnaire uses a likert scale to enable the respondents to answer the questionnaire easily. The questionnaire contains questions aligned to the research topic. The questionnaire will be easily answered because the choices are only 5- strongly agree, 4- agree, 3- neutral, 2- disagree and 1- strongly disagree.



Vol. 6, Issue 1, pp: (70-78), Month: January - February 2019, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

PART I- This part includes the perspectives of the parental motivation to students who are the senior high school of Jagobiao National High School located in North Road, Jagobiao, Mandaue City

PART II- This part includes the motivation of parents to their children in terms of their academics such as helping their children in doing their homework, or making their homework.

PART III- This part includes the motivation of parents to their child especially when it comes to joining in extracurricular activities in where they support their children in joining that kind of activities.

PART IV- This part includes the motivation of parents and being part of deciding of their children in choosing who to be friend with their children or helping their children to choose their friends.

Statistical Treatment

The weighted mean is used in the treatment of data. The chi-square test will be used in determining if there is a significant relationship with the parental motivation among the students' academics, extra-curricular activities and peer relationship.

Table 1: Parental Motivation

INDICATORS	WEIGHTED MEAN	INTERPRETATION
1. My parent advised me on what to do when I have difficulties in making decision.	3.96	Agree
2. My parents remind me about my goals.	3.91	Agree
3. My parents inspire me to study hard.	4.01	Agree
4. My parents enlighten me whenever I feel down.	3.79	Agree
5. My parents motivate me in aiming high.	3.93	Agree
6. My parents encourage me to perform well in school.	3.99	Agree
7. My parents support me in my decisions.	3.95	Agree
8. My parents help me nurture my skills.	3.91	Agree
9. My parents' guide me to reach my dreams.	4.13	Agree
10. My parents support my financial needs in school.	4.21	Strongly Agree
OVERALL WEIGHTED MEAN	4.4	Strongly Agree

N=224 Legend: 1.00-1.80 Strongly Disagree 1.81-2.60 Disagree 2.61-3.40 Neutral 3.41-4.20 Agree 4.21-5 Strongly Agree

In this table above it shows the levels of parental motivation towards their students, statement 10 has the highest weighted mean of 4.21 with the interpretation of strongly agree, while statement 4 has the lowest weighted mean of 3.79 with an interpretation of agree, while the rest has the range of weighted mean of 3.91-4.13 with an interpretation of agree. The overall weighted mean is 4.4 with an interpretation of strongly agree which indicates that parental motivation affects the senior high students' performance in school. Parental involvement in the education of their children is a key function of child total functioning as well as their academic success (Jaiswal, 2017).

Table 2: Academic Task

INDICATORS	WEIGHTED MEAN	INTERPRETATION
1. I come to school early.	3.88	Agree
2. I submit my performance of task on time.	3.43	Neutral
3. I participate in oral recitation.	3.74	Agree
4. I participate in classroom activity.	3.99	Agree
5. I have learn many lessons in different subject.	4.05	Agree
6. My parents help me to do homework or assignment.	2.95	Neutral
7. My parents encourage me to focus in study.	3.90	Agree
8. My parents' guide me in my studies.	3.67	Agree
9. My parents help me to boost my confidence by cheering me up.	3.67	Agree
10. My parents teach me on the lesson I hardly understand.	3.22	Neutral
OVERALL WEIGHTED MEAN	4.2	Agree



Vol. 6, Issue 1, pp: (70-78), Month: January - February 2019, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

N=224 Legend: 1.00-1.80 Strongly Disagree 1.81-2.60 Disagree 2.61-3.40 Neutral 3.41-4.20 Agree 4.21-5 Strongly Agre

In this table, it shows the level of academic task to student. Statement 5 has the highest weighted mean of 4.05 with an interpretation of agree while statement 6 has the lowest weighted mean of 2.95 with an interpretation of neutral. The rest has a range of weighted mean of 3.22-3.99 with an interpretations of neutral and agree. The overall weighted mean is 4.2 with an interpretation of agree. It is indicated that academic tasks attribute influence to the students. According to Topor, Keane, Shelton and Calkins (2011), parent involvement in a child's education is consistently found to be positively associated with a child's academic performance.

INDICATORS WEIGHTED MEAN INTERPRETATION 1. My parent support me in my sport activity in school 3.49 Agree 3.53 2. My parents support me financially in my school contest Agree 3. My parents support me on what I want to do in school 3.73 Agree 4. My parents support me to my friends 3.70 Agree 5. My parent support me in my competitions 3.02 Neutral OVERALL WEIGHTED MEAN 3.80 Agree

Table 3: Extra-Curricular Activities

N=224 Legend: 1.00-1.80 Strongly Disagree 1.81-2.60 Disagree 2.61-3.40 Neutral 3.41-4.20 Agree 4.21-5 Strongly Agree

In this table, it shows the level of extra-curricular activities to the students' performance. Statement 3 has the highest weighted mean of 3.73 with an interpretation of agree while statement 3.02 has the lowest weighted mean with an interpretation of neutral. The rest has a range of weighted mean of 3.49-3.70 with an interpretation of agree. The overall weighted mean is 3.80 with an interpretation of agree which indicates that extra-curricular activities affects the performance of students. Parental involvement plays an important role in influencing students' participation and development. Parental support enables students to access more activities. Therefore, it is of great importance for parents to understand their roles in their children's extracurricular activities (Xu, 2017).

INDICATORS WEIGHTED MEAN **INTERPRETATION** 1. I can easily learn when I'm with friends or classmates 3.66 Agree 2. My friends encourage me to do well in my studies 3.84 Agree 3. My friends are there whenever I join contest competitions 3.55 Agree 4. My friends help me in studying or making my project 3.66 Agree 5. My friends support me in my sports and affairs 3.65 Agree OVERALL WEIGHTED MEAN 4.4 **Strongly Agree**

Table 4: Peer Relationship

N=224 Legend: 1.00-1.80 Strongly Disagree 1.81-2.60 Disagree 2.61-3.40 Neutral 3.41-4.20 Agree 4.21-5 Strongly Agree

In this table, it shows the level of peer-relationship to the students. Statement 2 has the highest weighted mean of 3.84 with an interpretation of agree while statement 3 has the lowest weighted mean of 3.55 with an interpretation of agree. The rest has a range of weighted mean of 3.65-3.66 with an interpretation of agree. The overall weighted mean is 4.40 with an interpretation of strongly agree which indicates that peer-relationship affects the students' performance. Peers make students' time at school tolerable and enjoyable as they provide companionship, entertainment, feelings of belonging, help, personal validation and emotional support that result positive effects to students' academic interests (Kindermann, 2015).



Vol. 6, Issue 1, pp: (70-78), Month: January - February 2019, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

Table 5: Result of Chi-square Test

Parental Motivation	\mathbf{X}^2	DF	$X^2(.05)$	Decision
Academic	97.52	4	9.49	Significant
Extra-curricular	44.61	6	12.6	Significant
Peer Relationship	49.27	9	16.9	Significant

The table above show the result of chi-square of the different categories with regards to Parental Motivation. For the three categories namely: academic, extra-curricular, and peer relationship, the x^2_{comp} (97.52, 44.61, 49. 27) respectively. The students' academic has the greatest computed value of x^2 among all the categories while the extracurricular activities of students have the lowest computed values of x^2 . The computed value of x^2 is higher than its critical value which rejects the null hypothesis. The computed values of x^2 are higher than the computed x^2 critical values. These values rejected the null hypothesis. It can be inferred that there is significant association with the parental motivation among the academic, extra-curricular and peer relationship in the perspective of senior high students. Chowa, Masa and Tucker (2013), stated that parent monitoring of assignments and motivating of goal at home has a positive impact on the academic performance of students.

According to Trudeau and Shepherd (2008), engaging extra-curricular in school can increase the grades of the students. Johnson (2000), peer relationship contributes to the socialization of values, attitudes and influence educational aspirations and achievement. They have great deal influence to the student educational aspirations and achievements.

V. CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine and explore the effects and influence of parental motivation in the perception of senior high students towards their academics, extra-curricular activities and peer relationship in Jagobiao National High School. The level of parental motivation to their students is interpreted as strongly agree which means that students are highly influenced and supported by their parents. The result showed that the academic task of students with parental motivation is interpreted as agree which means that parents had made their role in motivating their students especially in doing their home works. The extracurricular activities of students with the parental motivation garnered an interpretation of agree which conveys that supported their children in joining non-academic activities. When it comes to the relationship of students towards their peers had an interpretation of strongly agree. This reveals that peers have a high influence to students. There is a significant association of level of attitude towards motivation of students by their parents and the degree of impact among students. The relationship is determined by the use of chi-square test. The results of the study conclude that students' academics are most influenced by the parental motivation compared to their extra-curricular activities and peer relationship. The results showed that there is a significant association among the categories with regards to the parental motivation. This means that the academics, extracurricular activities and peer relationship of students are positively affected by the motivation of parents. Parental Motivation contributes a big role in students' way of learning. Family is the basic unit of society that play a big role. Having a good relationship between the parents and children has a positive effect to the student's academics and extra-curricular. Students' confidence will boost with the full support of parents. With right parents' discipline and advice has a positive effect to student.

REFERENCES

- [1] M. Garibaldi, "Educating and motivating African American males to succeed," Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 61, No. 1, pp. 4-11, 2010.
- [2] S. A. Lawrence and C. Barhati, "Parental encouragement in relation to academic achievement of higher secondary school students," International Journal of Advance Research and Innovative Ideas in Education, Vol. 2, No. 6, 2016.
- [3] Takase, "Japanese high school student motivation for extensive L2 reading," Reading In A Foreign Language, Vol. 19, No. 1, 2007.
- [4] I. Chohan and R. M. Khan, "Impact of parental support on the academic performance and self-concept of the student," Journal of Research and Reflections in Education, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 14-26, 2010.



Vol. 6, Issue 1, pp: (70-78), Month: January - February 2019, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

- [5] H. Lin, S. L. Lin and C. P. Wu, "The effects of parental monitoring and leisure boredom on adolescents' internet addiction," Adolescence, Vol. 44, No. 176, 2009.
- [6] H. Schunk and F. Pajares, "The development of academic self-efficacy," Educational Psychology, pp. 15-31, 2002.
- [7] R. Topor, S. P. Keane and S. D. Calkins, "Parent involvement and student academic performance: a multiple mediational analysis," Journal of Prevention & Intervention in the Community, Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 183-197, 2010.
- [8] D. W. Johnson, "Student-student interaction: the neglected variable in education," Educational Researcher, Vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 10, 1981.
- [9] Gonida and T. Urban, "Parental influences on student motivation, affect and academic behavior: introduction to the special issue," European Journal of Psychology of Education, Vol. 12, No. 7, 2007.
- [10] E. M. Anderman, T. Griesinger and G. Westerfield, "Motivation and cheating during early adolescence," Journal of Educational Psychology, Vol. 90, No. 1, pp. 83-84, 1998.
- [11] E. O. Bellon, M. W. Ngware and K. Admassu, "The role of parental leadership in academic performance," Education and Urban Society, Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. 110-130, 2016.
- [12] Trudeau and R. J. Shephard, "Physical education, school physical activity, school sports and academic performance," International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 10, 2008.
- [13] Chowa, R. Masa and J. Tucker, "The effects of involvement on academic performance of Ghanaian youth: testing measurement and relationships using structural equation modeling," Children and Youth Services Review, Vol. 35, No. 12, pp. 2020-2030, 2013.
- [14] G. V. Laury, "The Battered Child Syndrome Parental Motivation Clinical Aspect," Department of Pediatric Psychiatry, Vol. 46, No. 9, pp. 676-685, 1970.
- [15] Bempechat, "The role of parental involvement in children's academic achievement," The School Community Journal, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 31-41, 1992.
- [16] E. Stake and K. R. Mares, "Sciences enrichment programs for gifted high school girls and boys: Predictors of program impact on science confidence and motivation," Journal of Research in Science Teachings, Vol. 38, No. 10, 2001.
- [17] Xu, "Students' engagement and parents' involvement in extra-curricular activities," University of Victoria Libraries, 2010.
- [18] M. Gutman, "How student and parent goal articulations and classroom goal structures influence the math achievement of African-Americans during the high school transition," Contemporary Educational Psychology, Vol. 31, No. 26, pp. 44-54, 2016.
- [19] Niu, "Parental motivation practice, parent involvement and students choice of study field in college," World Journal of Education, Vol. 6, No. 5, 2016.
- [20] Pavalache-Ilie and F. A. Tirdia, "Parental involvement and intrinsic motivation with primary school student," Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences, Vol. 187, pp. 607-612, 2015.
- [21] O. Akinsanya, K. O. Ayaki and M. O. Salomi, "Relative effects of parents' occupation, qualification and academic motivation of wards and achievement in senior secondary school mathematics in Ogun State," Journal of Education and Practice, Vol. 5, No. 22, 2014.
- [22] Esparza and B. Sanchez, "The role of attitudinal familism in academic outcomes," Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology, Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 193-200, 2008.
- [23] Mutodi, "The impact of parental involvement on student on students Mediterranean," Journal of Social Sciences Performance, Vol. 5, No. 8, 2014.



Vol. 6, Issue 1, pp: (70-78), Month: January - February 2019, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

- [24] B. McNeal, "Parent involvement, academic achievement and the role of student attitudes and behaviors as mediators," Universal Journal of Educational Research, Vol. 2, No. 8, pp. 564-576, 2014.
- [25] Catsambis, "Expanding the knowledge of parental involvement in secondary education," Johns Hopkins University, 1998.
- [26] K. Jaiswal, "A review of the relationship between parental involvement and students' academic performance," The International Journal of Indian Psychology, Vol. 4, No. 99, pp. 117, 2017.
- [27] S. R. Ghazi R. Ali, S. Saqib and H. Hukamdad, "Parental involvement in children academic motivation," Asian Social Science, Vol. 6, No. 4, 2010.
- [28] S. Rodriguez et.al, "An explanatory model of math achievements perceived parental involvement and academic motivation," Psicothema, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 184-190, 2017.
- [29] Kindermman, "Peer group influences students' academic motivation," Research Gate, 2015.
- [30] Fan and M. Williams, "The effects of parental involvement on student academic self-efficacy, engagement and intrinsic motivation," Educational Psychology, Vol. 30, No.1, pp. 53-74, 2010.
- [31] Wang, "Why students choose STEM majors: motivation, high school learning and post-secondary context of support," American Educational Research Journal, Vol. 50, No. 5, pp. 1081-1121, 2013.
- [32] Z. Z. Zahedani, R. Rezaee, Z. Yazdani, S. Bagheri and P. Nabeiei, "The influence of parenting style on academic and career path," Medical Education & Professionalism, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 130-134, 2016.