Abstract
Education takes place not only in schools but also within families, communities and society. Parents and families can’t be the only group of people for children’s education as long as their children interact with and learn from the world outside their families. Community Involvement in schools plays an important role in student success. Schools cannot and should not operate as separate entities within society. Communities play a variety of roles in the enhancement of democratic practice and stability. Communities are strategic in a variety of ways towards the provision and management of education as well as teaching, learning and enforcement processes. Schools are institutions that can support children to contribute to the betterment of the society in which they operate, by equipping them with skills important in society. Community engagement in education is widely recognized as a vital force in the effort to remove barriers to achieving quality education for all.

1. Introduction
Education is a social institution and child training is a social and collective responsibility and as such the need for the community to play and provide necessary supportive role to it cannot be over emphasized. Community involvement in education facilitates the identification of community specific education issues and informs the development of strategies to remove barriers to access and quality in education with in a given community. Communities and society must support parents and families in the upbringing, socializing and educating of their children. Active community involvement and participation has emerged as an effective mechanism in improving the sustainable level of education in many of these countries.

2. Community
Communities can be defined by characteristics that the members share, such as culture, language, tradition, law, geography, class, and race. Some communities are homogeneous while others are heterogeneous, and some united while others conflictive. Some communities are
governed and managed by leaders chosen democratically who act relatively autonomously from other levels of government, and some are governed by leaders imposed from above and represent central authorities.

3. Community Participation In Education

Education takes place not only in schools but also within families, communities, and society. Communities and society must support parents and families in the upbringing, socializing, and educating of their children. Schools are institutions that can prepare children to contribute to the betterment of the society in which they operate, by equipping them with skills important in society. Schools cannot and should not operate as separate entities within society. Parent and community support as one of the key factors to determine school effectiveness. There are five categories of parent and community support that are essential to enhance quality education at schools:

i. Children come to school prepared to learn
ii. The community provides financial and material support to the school
iii. Communication between the school, parents, and community is frequent
iv. The community has a meaningful role in school governance
v. Community members and parents assist with instruction.

4. How Do Parents, Families, And Communities Get Involved?

Parent, family, and community involvement to bring tremendous in the education system. A research based framework, developed by Joyce Epstein of Johns Hopkins University, describes six types of involvement-parenting, communicating, volunteering, learning at home, decision making, and collaborating with the community-that offers a broad range of school, family, and community activities that can engage all parties and help meet student needs. Successful school-parent community partnerships are not stand-alone projects or add-on programs but are well integrated with the school’s overall mission and goals. Research and fieldwork show that parent-school partnerships improve schools, strengthen families, and build community support, and increase student achievement and success.

4.1 Epstein’s Framework on Involvement:

i. Parenting - Assist families with parenting skills, family support, understanding child and adolescent development, and setting home conditions to support learning at each age and grade level. Assist schools in understanding families’ backgrounds, cultures, and goals for children.

ii. Communicating - Communicate with families about school programs and student progress. Create two-way communication channels between school and home that are effective and reliable.

iii. Volunteering - Improve recruitment and training to involve families as volunteers and as audiences at the school or in other locations. Enable educators to work with volunteers who support students and the school. Provide meaningful work and flexible scheduling.

iv. Learning at Home - Involve families with their children in academic learning at home, including homework, goal setting, and other curriculum-related activities.

v. Decision Making - Include families as participants in school decisions, governance, and advocacy activities through school councils or improvement teams, committees, and other organizations.
vi. **Collaborating with the Community** - Coordinate resources and services for families, students, and the school with community groups, including businesses, agencies, cultural and civic organizations, and colleges or universities.

5. **Community Participation - Quality Education:**

Children Benefit From Guidance By Their Parents Both At Home And At School. Parental Attitudes About Education Can Greatly Affect How Children Perform, But It Is Also Important To Find The Right Balance Of School Involvement. A Report Called "A New Wave Of Evidence" From The Southwest Educational Development Laboratory States, "When Schools, Families, And Community Groups Work Together To Support Learning, Children Tend To Do Better In School, Stay In School Longer, And Like School More."

- Schools with strong community support perform better overall and have lower dropout rates and higher quality programmes.
- Parents will have a better idea of what their child's day is like, which can improve family communication.
- The teacher can get a better understanding of individual family dynamics, cultural background and challenges a family faces as well as their strengths.
- Teachers inform families about learning objectives, school programs, discipline codes and pupils’ performance.
- The School Management Committee and the Parent-Teacher Association are well-run, collaborate well with the school leadership, advocate for the school and are focused on improving pupil performance.
- Community provides security for teachers by preparing adequate housing for them.
- If there is an inadequate staff in the school communities can recruiting and supporting teachers.
- preparing children’s readiness for schooling by providing them with adequate nutrition and stimuli for their cognitive development.
- Identifying factors contributing to educational problems (low enrollment, and high repetition and dropout)
- Making decisions about school locations and schedules
- Monitoring and following up on teacher attendance and performance
- Forming village education committees to manage schools
- Actively attending school meetings to learn about children’s learning progress an classroom behaviour
- Providing skill instruction and local culture information
- Helping children with studying
- Advocating and promoting girls’ education
- They handling the budget to operate schools in a proper way.

- Parents volunteer as classroom aides, assist in field trips, coach sports, help with lunches, monitor school hygiene, such as the latrines and hand-washing facilities, provide teaching aids such as used boxes, seeds, bottle tops, banana fibre, act as resource persons ready to speak to the children on selected topics, help organize school events such as school open days, attend pupils’ performances in drama, music and dance and are active participants in school meetings.
6. Conclusion

Community involvement in education is important. Schools will be strongly linked with the community, which will take responsibility in its well-being and upkeep. They will be made to be responsive to the local needs and requirements and shall act as centres for all educational activities of the community. Community participation can also serve as an effective means of advocating for and mobilising the resources needed to move towards the quality education throughout the country.

7. References


