

HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS' PARENTAL ENCOURAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

This study is intended to find out the Higher Secondary students' level of Parental Encouragement and to find out whether there is any significance in difference in Higher Secondary students' level of Parental Encouragement based on selected demographic variables. The present investigation was undertaken by using Normative Survey Method. Parental Encouragement Scale, developed by Kusum Agarwal (1998)-Revalidated by Velmurugan C and Rajakumar M (2022) used for the present study. This study conducted with 642 Higher Secondary School Students studying Zoology in Salem, Namakkal and Dharmapuri districts of Tamilnadu, India. For the sample selection, Simple Random Sampling Technique used. The findings shows that The Parental Encouragement of Higher Secondary School students is at high level. Further, there is significance in difference between Male and Female, rural and urban, Government school and private school students related with their Parental Encouragement.

KEY WORDS: Higher Secondary, Parental Encouragement

Received: Dec 28, 2022; **Accepted:** Jan 5, 2023; **Published:** Jan 10, 2023; **Paper Id:** IJESRJUN20232

INTRODUCTION

All students need parental support, but those in higher secondary need it more than anybody else because they are in the important stage of moving from high school to college. Students are faced with numerous challenges and have to make significant decisions at this period. Parental support can assist kids in acquiring the abilities needed to deal with these difficulties.

Parents can help kids realise their greatest potential by offering the support they need and playing a special role in fostering their academic success. Encouragement should emphasise the value of diligence and commitment while also reassuring pupils that they are capable of reaching their objectives. Parents should work to create a setting that supports learning and academic development. This can be accomplished by offering resources like literature, technology, and tutoring in addition to offering psychological and moral support.

Parents must encourage their kids to develop and work toward attainable goals. They can ask their kids to come up with a strategy to accomplish those objectives and offer support as required. Additionally, parents should assist their kids in acquiring good study habits and time management abilities. It's critical for parents to serve as a good example for their children. They should monitor their child's development and offer helpful feedback as required. To help their child maximise their time in school, they should also encourage them to participate in extracurricular activities and service opportunities.

Higher secondary students might benefit greatly from parental support in order to realise their full

potential. Parents should give their kids the resources and encouragement they need to achieve.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Study on the Influence of Parental Encouragement towards Health Care of Their Wards was undertaken by Sophia and Velliappan (2015). 1095 students from Tirunelveli's upper secondary schools (301 higher secondary schools) made up the sample. The findings revealed a substantial disparity between male and female higher secondary school students' parental support for their children's health treatment. In terms of parental motivation, female students have improved their mean scores more than their male counterparts.

The parental encouragement for their children's health care varied significantly between Tamil and English-speaking higher secondary school pupils. Students in higher secondary schools teaching Tamil have improved their mean test scores more than students teaching English. The government may have provided lunch at Government schools (Tamil medium) for this reason.

To create and evaluate a method for assessing the psychological aspects of higher secondary students, Senthuran D and Venkataraman S (2017) set out to. Five dimensions were found, and distinct scales have been developed for each of the dimensions. For the pilot study, each of the scales had 25 predefined statements. Five measures have been created as a result of the dimensions of mental health, emotional maturity, friendship quality, parental encouragement, and attitude toward zoology being recognised.

Rani, G. (2018) studied how neighbourhood, caste, and family wealth influenced how high school students viewed their parents' support. 200 students (100 urban and 100 rural), aged 14 to 16, who were enrolled in the 9th and 10th grades at a government school in the Kurushatra district of Haryana made up the sample. The data was gathered using Sahrma R. A.'s Parental Encouragement Scale. The results showed that there was no statistically significant variation in how children viewed their parents' encouragement according to location, caste, or parental income.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY

The following are the objectives of the present study:

- To find out Higher Secondary students' level of Parental Encouragement.
- To find out whether there is any significance in difference in Higher Secondary students' level of Parental Encouragement based on selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

On the basis of the above said objectives the suitable null hypothesis were formulated.

METHOD OF STUDY

- The present investigation was undertaken by using Normative Survey Method.

Tool Used in the Study

Parental Encouragement Scale, developed by Kusum Agarwal (1998)-Revalidated by Velmurugan C and Rajakumar M (2022) used for the present study.

Sample of the Study

- This study conducted with 642 Higher Secondary School Students studying Zoology in Salem, Namakkal and Dharmapuri districts of Tamilnadu, India. For the sample selection, Simple Random Sampling Technique used.

DESCRIPTIVE AND DEFERENTIAL ANALYSIS

The Parental Encouragement scale has been administered to 642 higher secondary students. The data were collected from them. The Mean and SD were calculated for the entire sample and its sub-samples and are given in Table No.1

Table 1: Mean and SD Scores of Parental Encouragement Scores of Higher Secondary Students

Sample and its Sub-Samples		N	Mean	Sd
Entire sample		642	138.73	21.610
Gender	Male	307	136.01	23.327
	Female	335	141.22	19.613
Locality	Rural	346	137.53	22.603
	Urban	296	140.13	20.337
Type of School	Govt. school	270	138.98	20.482
	Private school	372	138.55	22.418

The Parental Encouragement of Higher Secondary School students is at high level (M=138.73).

The mean values of Parental Encouragement scores of Higher Secondary School students indicates that, Female students, urban located students, students studying in Government Schools, have recorded high level of Parental Encouragement than their counter parts.

NULL HYPOTHESIS

There is no significance in difference between Male and Female students related with their Parental Encouragement.

The "t" value is computed to test the proposed Null hypothesis.

Table .2: Variation in Parental Encouragement Scores of Students Related with their Gender

Sub-Samples	N	Mean	Sd	Calculated T-Value	Significance at 0.05 Level
Male	307	136.01	23.327	3.053	Significant
Female	335	141.22	19.613		

As the 't' value is found to be significant, the developed null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is significance in difference between Male and Female students related with their Parental Encouragement.

NULL HYPOTHESIS

There is no significance in difference between Rural and Urban students related with their Parental Encouragement.

The "t" value is computed to test the proposed Null hypothesis.

Table 3: Variation in Parental Encouragement Scores of Students Related with their Locality

Sub-Samples	N	Mean	S D	Calculated T-Value	Significance at 0.05 Level
Rural	346	137.53	22.603	1.532	Not Significant
Urban	296	140.13	20.337		

As the 't' value is found to be not significant, the developed null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that

there is no significance in difference between Rural and Urban students related with their Parental Encouragement.

NULL HYPOTHESIS

There is no significance in difference between Government and Private Higher Secondary School students related with their Parental Encouragement.

The "t" value is computed to test the proposed Null hypothesis.

Table 4: Variation in Parental Encouragement Scores of Students of Higher Secondary Schools Related with Type of Institution

Sub-Samples	N	Mean	Sd	Calculated T-Value	Significance at 0.05 Level
Govt.	270	138.98	20.482	0.252	Not significant
Private	372	138.55	22.418		

As the 't' value is not found to be significant, the developed null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significance in difference between Government and Private Higher Secondary School students related with their Parental Encouragement.

CONCLUSIONS

Parental support is crucial to ensuring their success. Parents should help their children grow in self-confidence and a good attitude toward learning by offering them emotional and moral support. In order to help their kids comprehend the value of education and empower them to make wise decisions about their futures, parents should also offer guidance and resources. Additionally, parents ought to compliment their kids on their academic success and provide them rewards. Last but not least, parental support and encouragement must be unwavering, encouraging, and supportive in order for higher secondary pupils to achieve their maximum potential.

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