Research Paper E-ISSN NO : 2455-295X | VOLUME : 4 | ISSUE : 3 | MARCH 2018

A STUDY ON PARENTAL ENCOURAGEMENT AND SELF IMAGE OF XI STANDARD STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the relationship between parental encouragement and self image of XI standard students in Tiruvallur District. This study adopted survey method of research participants were 256 XI standard students randomly selected from different schools in Tiruvallur District. The research Instruments used for data collection were parental enlouragement standardized by Dr.Mohansekar and self image questionnaire standardized by John Garlock tested at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. The result revealed that the level of parental encouragement of XI standard students is moderate in nature and also found that the level of self-image of XI students is high in nature. The finding's indicated that there is a significant relationship between parental encouragement and self-image of XI standard students. There exist significant impact of parental encouragement and self- image with respect to medium of instruction, Location of XI standard students and also parental encouragement among Female students is better than that of male students. There is no significant impact with respect to Parent's qualification, Type of management on the parental encouragement and self image of XI standard students.

Keywords: Parental Encouragement, Self-Image, Survey, Hypothesis, Sampling, Gender.

INTRODUCTION

The pressure for children to achieve better in school is enormous. The new economy demands that young people leave school with strong abilities to read, write, calculate and apply disciplined thought to the solution of problems. For this the institution, the teacher and the parents play a major role. Research on the relationship among families that constitute a school community leans heavily on a long body of sociological literature on communities of all types.

Parental effort is consistently associated with higher levels of achievement, and the magnitude of parental effort. As a result, Conway says that increasing school resources may not be effective as we expect since they may diminish parental involvement.

PARENTAL ENCOURAGEMENT

Parental Encouragement refers to the general process undertaken by the parents to initiative and directs the behaviour of the children towards high academic achievement in higher secondary level.

Rossi (1965, as cited in Joshi, Asha, 2001) defined the parental encouragement as an approval and appreciation of their wards activity when they were satisfied with him in relation to his attainment of education.

SELF – IMAGE

Rosendberg (1965) defines self-image as the evaluation, which the individual makes, and customarily maintains with regard to himself.

Coppersmith (1967) examined that self-image is a personal judgment of worthiness that is exposed in the attitudes that individuals hold towards themselves.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The above discussion has made the present investigator to choose the problem at hand and it is stated as follows " A Study on Parental Encouragement and Self Image of XI Standard Students in Tiruvallur District "

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the level of self-image among Higher secondary school students.
2. To assess the level of parental encouragement among Higher secondary school students.
3. To find out whether any difference exist in the level of Parental encouragement among Higher secondary school students based on
   - Gender
   - Medium of instruction
   - Locality
   - Type of management
   - Parent's education
4. To find out whether any difference exists in the level of self-image of Higher secondary school students based on
   - Gender
   - Medium of instruction
   - Locality

- Type of management
- Parent's education

5. To find out the relationship between self-image and parental encouragement of Higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. The level of Parental Encouragement among higher secondary school students is moderate.
2. The level of Self-Image among higher secondary school students is moderate.
3. There is no significant difference in the Parental Encouragement of higher secondary school students based on
   a) Gender.
   b) Medium.
   c) Locality.
   d) Type of Management.
   e) Parent's Education.
4. There is no significant difference in the Self-Image of higher secondary school students based on
   a) Gender.
   b) Medium.
   c) Locality.
   d) Type of Management.
   e) Parent's Education.
5. There is no significant relationship between the Parental Encouragement and Self-Image of higher secondary school students.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Methodology:

The study was conducted through normative survey method of research and it is most suitable for the present study.

Sample :

A stratified random sampling technique was adopted for the selection of sample. 256 XI standard students were taken for the study.

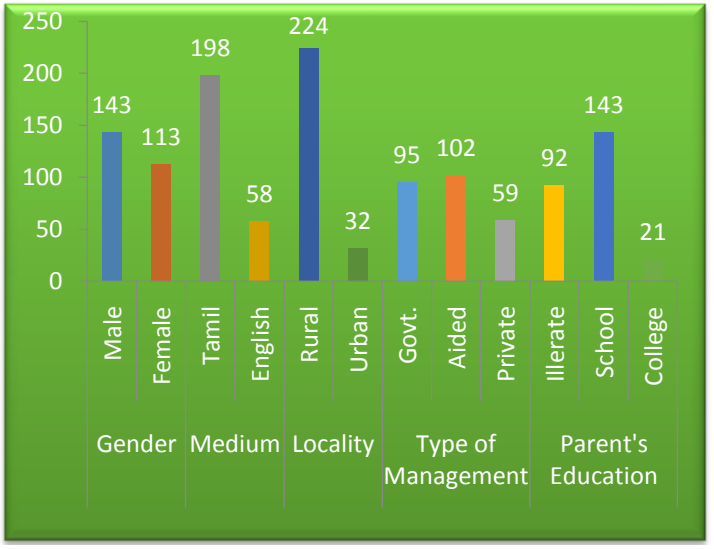
TABLE -1

Showing distribution of samples

Category wise distribution of sample

Variable	Category	No. of Sample
Gender	Male	143
	Female	113
Medium	Tamil	198
	English	058
Locality	Rural	224
	Urban	032
Type of Management	Government	095
	Government Aided	102
	Private	059
Parent's Education	Illiterate	092
	School	143
	College	021

Figure-1: Showing distribution of samples



RESEARCH TOOLS

1. Parental encouragement Questionnaire by **Dr.Mohana Sekar.**
2. Self-image Questionnaire by **John Garlock**.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

a) Descriptive Analysis to find out the degree of Parental Encouragement and Self-Image among student.

b) Differential Analysis to compare groups for the variables under study.

c) Relational Analysis to find out the relationship between variables.

MAJOR FINDINGS

1. The level of Parental encouragement among Higher Secondary School Students is Moderate.
2. The level of Self-image among Higher Secondary School students is High.
3. There is significant difference in the

Parental encouragement of Higher Secondary School Students based on Gender. Parental encouragement among Female students is better than that of Male students.

4. There is significant difference in the Parental encouragement of Higher Secondary School students based on Medium. Parental encouragement among English Medium students is better than Tamil Medium students.

5. There is significant difference in the Parental encouragement of Higher Secondary School Students based on Locality. Parental encouragement among urban students is better than rural students.

6. A significant difference between Government and Private, Private and Aided School students is observed with respect to Parental encouragement. Parental encouragement among Private school students is formed to be better than their counterparts.

7. Parents education has no significant influence on the Parental encouragement of students. Irrespective of qualification, all parents want their children to perform well.

8. There is no significant difference in the Self-image of Higher Secondary School Students based on Gender.

9. There is significant difference in the Self-image of Higher Secondary School Students based on Medium. English Medium students exhibit higher self-image than that of Tamil Medium students.

10. There is significant difference in the Self-image of Higher Secondary School Students based on Locality. Urban students have a better self-image than the rural students.

11. There is no significant difference in the Self-image of Higher Secondary School Students based on Type of management and a significant difference is observed between Government and Private, Government and Aided school students.

12. Education of Parents has a significant influence on the self-image of students. Students of educated parents have a high self-image than that of students whose parents are illiterate.

13. There is a significant relationship between Parental encouragement and Self-image. Encouragement by parents boosts the confidence and pride of the students.

TABLE – 2

Mean, S.D, t-value for parental encouragement of Higher Secondary School student's gender wise.

Variable	Gender	No. of samples	Mean	S.D	't' value	L.S
Parental Encouragement	Female	113	42.89	4.81	3.56	0.01
	Male	143	40.61	5.63		

FIGURE-2: SHOWING MEAN SCORES OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS WITH RESPECT TO PARENTAL ENCOURAGMENT.

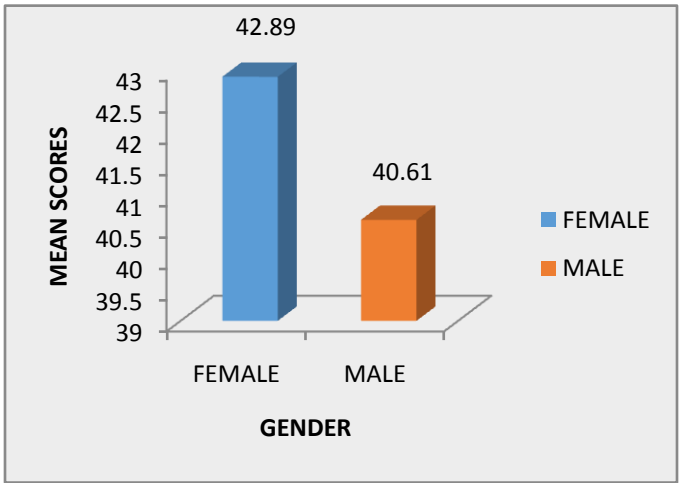


TABLE – 3

Mean, S.D, t-value for Self-Image of Higher Secondary School student's gender wise.

Variable	Gender	No. of samples	Mean	S.D	't' value	L.S
Self-Image	Female	113	17.65	8.33	0.18	N.S
	Male	143	17.45	9.43		

FIGURE – 3: SHOWING MEAN SCORES OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS WITH RESPECT TO SELF-IMAGE

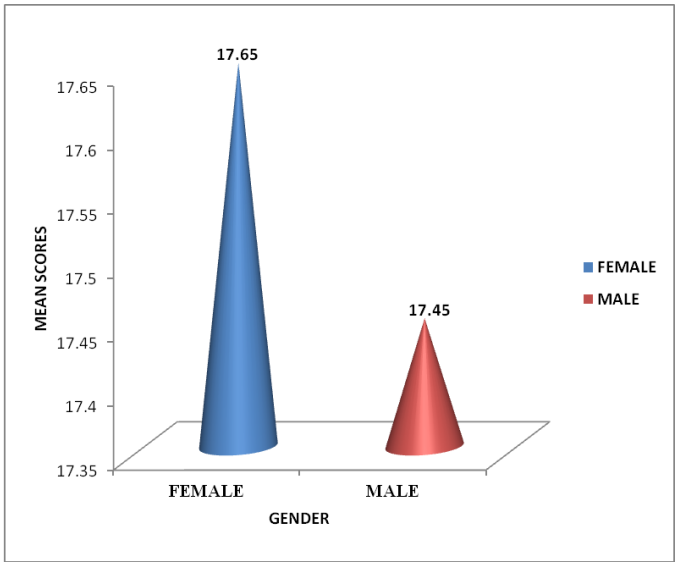


TABLE – 4

Showing the Relationship between the Parental Encouragement and Self-Image.			
Variable	**N**	**Correlation**	**L.S**
Parental Encouragement Vs Self-Image	256	0.20	0.01

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

As a significant relationship between Parental encouragement and Self-image is observed, the need for effective parenting should be inculcated in parents. Parents could help their children to build on the their strengths that would help them through rough times. Students at any level need to feel the joy of success.

In order to help the teenager develop a positive self image, it is important to make sure that him or her feels worth while and knows that parents care. In fact, even if the teenager is exhibiting inappropriate behaviors, it is important that showing unconditional love and offering help and support. Additionally, there are a number of things parents can support that can help the teenager f eel useful and involved.

One of the most important things that can be done is to encourage your teenager in accomplishments. These accomplishments can be at school, work, home or with extracurricular activities. Having something that the teenager does well or is at least improving at can help him or her f eel a sense of accomplishment that can help them develop a positive self image.

Counseling parents could help them in better parenting at PTA meetings. Parents could be encouraged to do something special for their children, respect their feelings and appreciate the good things that they do. Parents who are assertive and caring would inculcate better Self-image among children.

CONCLUSION

Thus parents have definite role in moldings the personality of their child and in creating conditions conductive to the balanced development of the child particular at the stage when he/she is going through rapid changes in his/her physical, mental and social competence.

Being an effective parent requires dedication attention, love and a constant denial of swift punishments parenting is possibly the most important job and a role to play. It is time consuming but brings rewarding results in the long run. Effective parenting skills included developing and clarifying expectations staying calm in the midst of turmoil when the child gets upset, consequences being a positive role model and also praising the child for good behavior. The future generations of the world will prosper psychologically when devotion and efforts is put into their upbringing.

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