

A Comparative Study of Parental Pressure among Senior Secondary Students



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Abstract

The present study was undertaken to find out the Parental Pressure of senior secondary students in relation to their gender, locality and stream. The representative sample was consist of 240 students from various rural and urban senior secondary schools situated in khirshu block (district Pauri Garhwal) in Uttrakhand. The Parental Pressure of the students was assessed by "Parental Pressure Scale", developed by the researcher and Mean, S.D and t-test were use as statistical treatment to analyze the data. The results shown that there is significant difference between parental Pressure of male and female students, rural and urban students, and science and arts students. Female student were perceived more Parental Pressure than male students and urban students perceived more Parental Pressure than rural students and science students also perceive more parental Pressure than arts students.

Keywords: Parental Pressure, Senior Secondary Level, Gender, etc.

Introduction

Parental Pressure can be consider as a behaviour of Parents towards their child's study. It refers to a broad array of the parental behaviour which is directly or indirectly related to their child's study. There is a new trend in our society in which parents push their child for better academic achievement, because they want prestige in their society on the behalf of their child's success, so now a days academic achievement is considered as glittering crown for the student. But due to tough competition they feel insecure, so they put unrealistic pressure on their child to archive better academic.

Parental Pressure means perceive pressure from parents to have better academic achievement, in the form of parental expectation, Parental Control and unfavorable behavior of parents. It is an action and reaction chain going on between child and his parents and by this process child perceive the parents expectation, desire and wishes with his study.

High expectation of parent becomes more complicated for child and he gets unnatural pressure from parents that is conceptualize as the term "parental pressure".

At senior secondary level, students are at the age of adolescence (15 to 18 years). It is the most complicated period of life in which adolescent passing through the lots of physiological and hormonal changes, so they are all ready exists in stress and strain. In this situation parental pressure can fall on more harmful effect on student.

Review of Literature

Sebastian, T. (1997) carried out a study on "Parental pressure for achievement in school and its influence on children's interest, actual academic achievement, self-esteem and Creativity" Main finding of the study was negative correlation between over-all creativity and parental pressure. Overall Creativity was predicted by academic achievement and overall socio economic status. Academic achievement was found to be the strongest predictor of creativity.

Lam, B.T and Ducreux, E. (2013) Studied that "Parental Influence and Academic Achievement among Middle School Students" The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between parental influences and student academic achievement. The results of the study did not show any significant relationship between parental support and academic achievement. Similarly, the results of the study did not show any significant relationship between parental help, monitoring, and press for literacy and academic achievement.

Mehrinejada, A.S, Rajabimoghadam ,S. and Tarsafi.M(2015) Researcher conduct a study on "Parenting Styles and Creativity" objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between creativity and parenting styles. Findings of the study in dicated a significant positive relationship between authoritative parenting style and creativity, while there was a significant negative relationship between authoritarian parenting style and creativity. No significant relationship was found between permissive style of parenting and creativity.

Aim of the Study

1. To compare the Parental Pressure of senior secondary students in relation to Gender.
2. To compare the Parental Pressure of senior secondary students in relation to locality.
3. To compare the parental Pressure of senior secondary student in relation to stream.

Hypothesis

1. There is no significant difference between Parental Pressure of male and female student at senior secondary level.
2. There is no significant difference between Parental Pressure of rural and urban student at senior secondary level.
3. There is no significance different between Parental pressure of Science and Arts student at senior secondary level.

Methodology

In the present study researcher used descriptive survey method to compare the Parental Pressure of senior secondary students in relation to gender, locality and stream.

Population

Population of the present study includes all the regular students of class 11th and 12th studying in government and private schools of khirshu block of Pauri district of Uttrakhand.

Sample

In this present study sample was selected by multistage random sampling method. Total sample of the study was consist of 240 student of Uttrakhand board from class XI and XII which were selected randomly.

Tool Used

In the present study "Parental pressure Scale" was used for data collection which was developed by researcher. It contains 38 items and reliability of the scale is 0.81 by test retest method.

Statistical Technique Used

1. Mean and Standard Deviation were calculated.
2. 'T' test was applied to find out the significance of differences.

Analysis and Interpretation

The above Hypotheses being tested by help of following table.

Table – 1
Showing the M, S.D and t- Values of Parental Pressure of Male and Female Students

H¹

| S. N. | Gender | N | Mean | S.D | t-value | Level of Significance |
|-------|--------|-----|--------|-------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Male | 120 | 103.83 | 22.35 | 3.76 | Significant at 0.01 level |
| 2 | Female | 120 | 115 | 23.62 | | |

df = 238,

Table -1 shows the significant difference between parental pressure of male and female. The null hypothesis is rejected at 0.01 level of significance.

So there is significant difference between parental pressure of male students and female students.

The obtained t- value and mean score reveals that the female students perceive more Parental Pressure than the male students.

Table – 2
Showing the M, S.D and t- Values of Parental Pressure of Rural and Urban Students

H²

| S. N. | Gender | N | Mean | S.D | t-value | Level of Significance |
|-------|--------|-----|--------|-------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Rural | 80 | 123.17 | 20.57 | 2.41 | Significant at 0.05 level |
| 2 | Urban | 110 | 131.1 | 24.52 | | |

df =188

Table -2 shows the significant difference between parental pressure of rural and urban student .The null hypothesis is rejected at 0.05 level of significance. So there is significant difference between parental pressure of rural and urban student

The obtained t- value and mean score reveals that the urban students perceive more Parental Pressure than the rural student.

Table – 3
Showing the M, S.D and t- Values of Parental Pressure of Science and Arts Students

H³

| S. N. | Study Stream | N | Mean | S.D | t-value | Level of Significance |
|-------|--------------|-----|--------|-------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Science | 126 | 109.84 | 23.01 | 2.40 | Significant at 0.05level |
| 2 | Arts | 114 | 103.14 | 20.26 | | |

df =238

Table - 3 shows the significant difference between parental pressure of science and arts students. The null hypothesis is rejected at 0.05level of significance. So there is significance difference between parental pressure of science's students and art's students.

The obtained t- value and mean score reveals that the science students perceive more Parental Pressure than the arts students.

Findings and Discussion of the Study

The main findings of the study are given below-

1. H1 is rejected .There is significant difference between Perceived Parental Pressure of male and female students. Female students perceive more parental pressure for better academic achievement than the male students. The first reason of this possibility is that the parents impose more wishes and expectation on female child than male child and second reason is a gender difference because girls are more sensitive than boys.
2. H2 is rejected .There is significance difference between perceived Parental Pressure of rural and Urban student. Urban students are more pressurize by their parents so we can state that the urban parents have more expectation with their children because they are more familiar with present competition in the field of education than rural Parents.

3. H3 is rejected. There is significant difference between perceived Parental Pressure of Science and arts student. Science students are perceive more pressure than arts student because science subjects are more difficult than arts subject, so parents pressurize their child for consistent study and suggest them to give up co-curricular activities.

Conclusion

From the observation of the above mentioned tables, it is clear that female students are perceived more Parental Pressure than male students. So it is clear that parents impose more own wishes and expectation on female child and control their activity than male child. On the other hand Urban parents put more pressure on their child than rural Parents and likewise, science student perceive more pressure than arts students.

Recommendations

1. Parent should not think only in terms of academic achievement when they try to understand the educational development of child.
2. Parent should encourage their child for participating in co-curricular activities in the school.

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