

Saarth E-Journal of Research

E-mail : sarthejournal@gmail.com
www.sarthejournal.com

ISSN NO : 2395-339X
Peer Reviewed
Vol.8 No.26

Impact Factor
Quarterly
Jan-Feb-March2023

PARENTAL ENCOURAGEMENT AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS OF PATAN DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The Purpose of the Present study was investigating the level of Parental Encouragement in Adolescent Girls from Patan District of Gujarat State. The total sample consisted of 400 Adolescent Girls were selected in Patan District. In this study Independent Variables are (A) Types of Family: A1 is Joint Family and A2 is Nuclear Family; (B) Habitat: B1 is Urban Area and B2 is Rural Area; (C) Level of Education: C1 is Low Education (till HSC) and C2 is Higher Education (Graduate and above). For this purpose of investigation scale of Parental Encouragement scale developed by Dr. R.R. Sharma (1988) was administered to measure their Parental Encouragement level. Scoring has been done as per manual. After scoring of every test which is filling up by adolescent girls, Researcher gets raw scores and then by help of raw scores researcher can complete data analysis. After that all the scores which were getting by scoring researcher was used "F" test (ANOVA) method for statistical analysis of the present study. For this study researcher can use 2x2x2 experimental design. The result shows that there is significant differences Habitat and Education on Parental Encouragement.

Key Words: - Parental Encouragement, Type of Family, Habitat and Level of Education

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PARENTAL ENCOURAGEMENT AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS OF PATAN DISTRICT

Adolescence is the period of life between childhood and adulthood, lasting from the ages of ten to nineteen. It is a distinct period of human development and a critical time for setting the groundwork for optimal health. Adolescents grow rapidly in terms of physical, cognitive, and psychological development. Adolescence is a stage of physical and psychological development that normally occurs between puberty and maturity. Adolescence is commonly connected with adolescence, however its physical, psychological, or cultural

manifestations might begin sooner and end later.

ADOLESCENT HEALTH

Adolescence is the period of life between childhood and adulthood, lasting from the ages of 10 to 19. It is a unique stage of human development and an important time for laying the foundations of good health. Adolescents experience rapid physical, cognitive, and psychosocial growth, which affects how they feel, think, make decisions, and interact with the world around them. Despite being seen as a healthy time of life, the adolescent years are fraught with mortality, illness, and damage. Much of this can be avoided or treated. During this stage, adolescents develop behavioural patterns, such as those related to diet, physical activity, substance use, and sexual activity, that can either safeguard their health and the health of those around them or put their health at danger now and in the future.

There are more teenagers than ever before: 1.2 billion, accounting for one-sixth of the worldwide population. This figure is predicted to climb through 2050, particularly in low- and middle-income nations, where over 90% of children aged 10 to 19 live. Every year, an estimated 1.1 million adolescents die. Road traffic accidents, suicide, and interpersonal violence are the top causes. Millions of adolescents are also afflicted or injured. The causes of death and morbidity in adolescents vary by gender, age, and geographic region. Water, hygiene, and sanitation are the main health concerns for children aged 10 to 14. For 15-19-year-olds, risks are more typically associated with activities such as alcohol consumption and unsafe sex. Poor food and inactivity, as well as sexual abuse, are additional obstacles that begin in childhood and adolescence. Intimate relationship violence affects older adolescent girls disproportionately. The primary causes of death among 15-19-year-old girls are pregnancy complications and unsafe abortions. However, in many countries, adolescence is narrowly defined as puberty and the cycle of physical changes that culminates in reproductive maturity. Other societies define adolescence in broader terms that include psychological, social, and moral terrain in addition to the strictly physical aspects of maturity. Adolescence in these societies often refers to the period between the ages of 12 and 20 and is roughly equal to the word teen.

ADOLESCENT AGE FOR GIRL

Adolescence is another term for the adolescent years. Teens will experience the most development in height and weight during this period. Adolescence is a phase of rapid growth and puberty. A teenager can gain several inches in a few of months, followed by a period of very slow growth. They may then experience another growth spike. Puberty can bring about slow changes. Alternatively, numerous modifications may occur at the same moment. It's crucial to realise that each youngster will experience these changes in their own unique way. Some teenagers may show indications of maturation sooner or later than others. It's also common to be smaller or larger than other girls. Each youngster develops at their own rate during puberty. Puberty is a period of sexual and physical growth. Puberty is experienced by girls as a series of events. However, their puberty changes frequently begin before boys of the same age. Each girl is unique, and she may experience these changes in a different way.

Girls go through several stages of development when developing secondary sex traits. Here is a summary of the changes that occur:

1. The first puberty alteration in girls is the formation of breast buds. These are tiny bumps that develop beneath the nipple as the breast and nipple rise gradually.
2. The areola (the circle of different coloured skin surrounding the nipple) grows wider at this period, and the breasts continue to grow.
3. The nipple and areola will eventually become raised again. On the breast, they will form another mound. The breasts will be rounded at the conclusion of puberty, with just the nipples elevated. The first pubic hair development creates long, silky hair in a small area

- around the genitals. As the hair grows longer, it becomes darker and rougher.
4. Pubic hair gradually resembles adult hair, but in a smaller region. It can extend to the thighs and occasionally up the stomach.

PARENTAL ENCOURAGEMENT

Parental Encouragement refers to the general process through which parents encourage and influence their children's behaviours towards good academic accomplishment.

The current study is to investigate the association between parental encouragement and academic achievement in high school students.

Parental Encouragement Is Critical

Parents want the best for their children, which includes providing them with emotional support. While positive reinforcement may appear to be a beneficial parenting approach, studies have proven that it improves children's behaviour.

Parental Encouragement is one of the aspects of parent treatment patterns. In recent years, to improve the academic achievement of their students, the parents help and guide them so that the students may not feel disheartened at a particular point of difficulty. Parent participation in school activities can enhance student's learning, behavior and also lowers down their workload. Aspects of family functioning, such as parent-child relationships, relationships between parents, parents' behaviour with children and children's perception of parents, seems to be related to educational outcomes and expectations. Parents' attendance at extracurricular activities and Adolescents' perceptions of parents' personal educational support seems to influence Adolescents' educational expectations. Parental involvement and encouragement have influences on academic achievement and success. Discussion and encouragement when children are younger also Discussion and encouragement while children are younger increases their chances of graduating from high school (Howell and Frese 1982). Parental encouragement is favourably connected to college attendance throughout high school, but it is less predictive of attendance at a two-year college than a four-year institution (Conklin and Dailey, 1981). Dropouts from high school report less parental surveillance of their activities and fewer interaction with parents (Ekstrom et al., 1986). Parents of dropouts may express their objection to their adolescent's dropping out but take no specific step to help them continue in school (Mahan and Johnson, 1983).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Laurence Steinberg, Susie D. Lamborn, Sanford M. Dornbusch, Nancy Darling, (2021), "Impact of Parenting Practices on Adolescent Achievement: Authoritative Parenting, School Involvement, and Encouragement to Succeed" published in Society for Research in Child Development, Volume – 63, Issue – 5, Pages 1266-1281, This study looks at the effects of authoritative parenting, parental involvement in education, and parental encouragement to succeed on adolescent school achievement in a diverse ethnic and socioeconomic sample of 6,400 American 14-18-year-olds. In 1987, adolescents commented on their parents' general child-rearing practices as well as achievement-specific socialization behaviors. Data on many characteristics of teenage school performance and involvement were collected in 1987 and 1988. Authoritarian parenting (high acceptance, supervision, and psychological autonomy giving) results in improved teenage academic achievement and increased school involvement. The beneficial effect of authoritative parenting on teenage success, on the other hand, is mediated by the favorable effect of authority on parental involvement in education. Furthermore, nonauthoritarian Ness reduces the positive influence of parental involvement in schooling on adolescent achievement. Parental involvement in the context of an authoritative home environment is significantly more likely to encourage adolescent school performance.

Rani Somaiya (2017), "Parental encouragement of high school students in relation to locality, caste and parental income." Published in Social Science Journal, Volume – 2, Issue – 1, pg no. 98. The present study is studied to perceived parental encouragement of high school students in relation to locality, caste and parental income. 200 students (100 rural and 100 urban) of 14- 16 year (class 9th and 10th grade) from Government schools of Kurukshetra District of Haryana were included in sample. Parental Encouragement scale (PES) developed by Dr. R.R.Sharma was used to collect the data. t-test and ANOVA was used to analyze the data. Findings indicated that high school students do not differ significantly in getting parental encouragement in terms of locality, caste and parental income.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study and compare Parental Encouragement between Adolescent Girls of joint family and nuclear family.
2. To study and compare Parental Encouragement between Urban Area and Rural Area Adolescent Girls.
3. To study and compare Parental Encouragement between Adolescent Girls from Low and Higher Educated Family.
4. To study interaction effect Parental Encouragement between Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area.
5. To study interaction effect Parental Encouragement between Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family.
6. To study interaction effect Parental Encouragement between Adolescent Girls from different Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family.
7. To study interaction effect Parental Encouragement among Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family, Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family.

HYPOTHESES:

1. There will be no significant difference between Adolescent Girls of Joint family and nuclear family with regards to Parental Encouragement.
2. There will be no significant difference between Urban Area and Rural Area Adolescent Girls with regards to Parental Encouragement.
3. There will be no significant difference between Adolescent Girls from Low and Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement.
4. There will be no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area with regards to Parental Encouragement.
5. There will be no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards Parental Encouragement.
6. There will be no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement.
7. There will be no interaction effect among Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family, Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement.

METHOD

PARTICIPATES:

The total sample consisted of 400 Adolescent Girls were selected in Patan District. 200 Rural Area and Urban Area Adolescent Girls from Joint Family and 200 Adolescent Girls from Nuclear Family with Low and High Educational background selected by purposive sampling method.

INSTRUMENTS:

Parental Encouragement Scale by Dr. R.R. Sharma (1988):

The Parental Encouragement scale developed by Dr. R.R. Sharma (1988) has been used in the present study, which was having 40 questions. Care was taken to ensure that the respondents do not consult one another while filling their responses.

VARIABLES

In this study Independent Variables are (A) Types of Family: A1 is Joint Family and A2 is Nuclear Family; (B) Habitat: B1 is Urban Area and B2 is Rural Area; (C) Level of Education: C1 is Low Education (till HSC) and C2 is Higher Education (Graduate and above).

RESEARCH DESIGN:

The Purpose of the Present study was investigating the level of Parental Encouragement in Adolescent Girls form Patan District of Gujarat State. The total sample consisted of 400 Adolescent Girls were selected in Patan District by purposive section method. In this study Independent Variables are (A) Types of Family: A1 is Joint Family and A2 is Nuclear Family; (B) Habitat: B1 is Urban Area and B2 is Rural Area; (C) Level of Education: C1 is Low Education (till HSC) and C2 is Higher Education (Graduate and above). This research considers as 2X2X2 factor factorial research Design.

PROCEDURE:

For the Purpose of the Present study was investigating the level of Parental Encouragement in Adolescent Girls form Patan District of Gujarat State. The total sample consisted of 400 Adolescent Girls were selected in Patan District. In this study Independent Variables are (A) Types of Family: A1 is Joint Family and A2 is Nuclear Family; (B) Habitat: B1 is Urban Area and B2 is Rural Area; (C) Level of Education: C1 is Low Education (till HSC) and C2 is Higher Education (Graduate and above). For this purpose of investigation scale Parental Encouragement scale developed by Dr. R.R. Sharma (1988) was administered to measure their Parental Encouragement level. Scoring has been done as per manual. After scoring of every test which is filling up by adolescent girls, Researcher gets raw scores and then by help of raw scores researcher can complete data analysis. After that all the scores which were getting by scoring researcher was used "F" test (ANOVA) method for statistical analysis of the present study.

Result and Discussion:

Presentation and Postulation of the Structural Model of independent variables:

A= Types of Family A1= Joint Family

A2= Nuclear Family

B = Habitat B1= Urban Area

B2= Rural Area

C = Level of Education C1= Low Education (till HSC)

C2= Higher Education (Graduate and above)

Table Showing Results of ANOVA of Adolescent Girls with regards to Parental Encouragement:

Sum of
Square Df Mean sum
of Square F Level of
Significant

Ass 31.270 1 31.270 3.552 NS Bss 2423.142 1 2423.142 275.294 0.01 Css 138.119 1
138.119 15.691 0.01

A x B 0.422 1 0.422 0.047 NS A x C 0.361 1 0.361 0.041 NS B x C 0.916 1 0.916 0.104 NS

A x B x C 148.918 1 148.918 16.918 0.01 Error 3450.360 392 8.802

Total 1769.000 400

Corrected Total	2743.148	399			
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Significant level of 'F' value: 0.05 level 3.87 (df=1), 0.01 level 6.70 (df=1)

Ho.1 "There will be no significant difference between Adolescent Girls of Joint family and nuclear family with regards to Parental Encouragement"

Table No: 1

Showing Means Scores of Adolescent Girls of Joint family and nuclear family with regards to Parental Encouragement Variable A (Type of Family)

A1 A2

Mean 16.18 17.63

N	200	200
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Results of ANOVA main and interaction groups of Adolescent Girls from Joint family and nuclear family with regards to Parental Encouragement, Table A - consulted and it is found that the f ratio for Ass (Type of Family) is 3.552, which is not significant. It means Adolescent Girls of Joint family and nuclear family do not differ on Parental Encouragement. By the same point of view Table 1 show mean score of Adolescent Girls of Joint family is 16.18 and nuclear family is 17.63 with regards to Parental Encouragement.

It can be there is no significant difference is existed between Adolescent Girls from Joint family and nuclear family on level of Parental Encouragement. Mean score indicates that Adolescent Girls from nuclear family have comparatively same Parental Encouragement in compared to Adolescent Girls from Joint family. There is no difference found on Parental Encouragement among Adolescent Girls from Joint family and nuclear family. The result proves that Ho₁ "There will be no significant difference between Adolescent Girls of Joint family and nuclear family with regards to Parental Encouragement" is accepted. Thus, There is no significant difference between Adolescent Girls of Joint family and nuclear family with regards to Parental Encouragement.

Ho.2 There will be no significant difference between Urban Area and Rural Area Adolescent Girls with regards to Parental Encouragement.

Table No: 2

Showing Means Scores of Urban Area and Rural Area Adolescent Girls with regards to Parental Encouragement

Variable B (Habitat)

B1 B2
Mean 13.106 25.390

N	200	200
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Results of ANOVA main and interaction groups of Urban Area and Rural Area Adolescent Girls with regards to Parental Encouragement, Table B - consulted and it is found that the f ratio for Bss (Habitat) is 275.294, which is significant at 0.01 level. It means Urban Area and Rural Area Adolescent Girls differ on Parental Encouragement. By the same point of view Table 2 show mean score of Urban Area Adolescent Girls is 13.106 and Rural Area Adolescent Girls is 25.390 with regards to Parental Encouragement.

It can be there is significant difference is existed between Urban Area and Rural Area Adolescent Girls on level of Parental Encouragement. mean score indicates that Rural Area Adolescent Girls have comparatively sound Parental Encouragement in compared to Urban Area Adolescent Girls. There is difference found on Parental Encouragement among Urban Area and Rural Area Adolescent Girls. The result proves that H_{o2} "There will be no significant difference between Urban Area and Rural Area Adolescent Girls with regards to Parental

Encouragement" is rejected. Thus, There is significant difference between Urban Area and Rural Area Adolescent Girls with regards to Parental Encouragement. Rural Area Adolescent Girls has more Parental Encouragement than Urban Area Adolescent Girls. H_{o3} There will be no significant difference between Adolescent Girls from Low and Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement.

Table No: 3

Showing Means Scores of Adolescent Girls from Low and Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement

Variable C (Level of Education)

C1 C2
Mean 15.64 17.89

N	200	200
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Results of ANOVA main and interaction groups of Urban Area and Rural Area Adolescent Girls with regards to Parental Encouragement, Table C - consulted and it is found that the f ratio for Css (Level of Education) is 15.691, which is significant at 0.01 level. It means Adolescent Girls from Low and Higher Educated Family differ on Parental Encouragement. By the same point of view Table 3 show mean score of Adolescent Girls from Low Educated Family is 15.64 and Adolescent Girls Higher Educated Family is 17.89 with regards to Parental Encouragement.

It can be there is significant difference is existed between Adolescent Girls from Low and Higher Educated Family on level of Parental Encouragement. mean score indicates that Adolescent Girls from low educated family have comparatively sound stressed in compared to Urban Area Adolescent Girls. There is difference found on Parental Encouragement among Adolescent Girls from Low and Higher Educated Family. The result proves that H_{o3}

“There will be no significant difference between Adolescent Girls from Low and Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement” is rejected. Thus, There is significant difference between Adolescent Girls from Low and Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement. Adolescent Girls from Higher Educated Family has more Parental Encouragement than Adolescent Girls from Low and Higher Educated Family.

Ho.4 “There will be no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area with regards to Parental Encouragement”

Table No: 4

Showing Means Scores of Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area with regards to Parental Encouragement

Variable A X B (Types of Family and Habitat)

A1 A2

B1 Mean 10.341 11.354 N 100 100

B2 Mean 27.587 27.923

	N	100	100
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F ratio for A x Bss (Types of Family and Habitat) is 0.047, which is not significant. It means Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area do not differ interaction effect on Parental Encouragement. By the same point of view Table 4 show the mean score of Urban Area Adolescent Girls from Joint Family is 10.341, Rural Area Adolescent Girls from Joint Family is 11.354, Urban Area Adolescent Girls from Nuclear Family is 27.587 and Rural Area Adolescent Girls from Nuclear Family is 27.923; which is not differ interacting each other significantly on Parental Encouragement of Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area. So it can be said Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area do not create any interactive effect on Parental Encouragement. The result is that Ho4 “There will be no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area with regards to Parental Encouragement” is accepted. There is no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area with regards to Parental Encouragement.

Ho.5 There will be no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement.

Table No: 5

Showing Means Scores of Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement

Variable A X C (Types of Family and Level of Education)

A1 A2

C1 Mean 18.360 18.990 N 100 100

C2 Mean 19.630 20.170

	N	100	100
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F ratio for Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement, A x C_{ss} (Types of Family and Level of Education) is 0.041, which is not significant. It means Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Level of education do not differ interaction effect on Parental Encouragement. By the same point of view Table 5 show the mean score of Adolescent Girls from Low Educated Joint Family is 18.360, Adolescent Girls from High Educated from Joint Family is 18.990, Adolescent Girls from Low Educated Nuclear Family is 19.630 and Adolescent Girls from High Educated Nuclear Family is 20.170; which is not differ interacting each other significantly on Parental Encouragement of Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family. So, it can be said Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family do not create any interactive effect on Parental Encouragement. The result is that Ho₅ "There will be no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement" is accepted. There is no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement.

Ho.6 There will be no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement.

Table No: 6

Showing Means Scores of Adolescent Girls from different Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement

Variable B X C (Habitat and Level of Education)

B1 B2

C1 Mean 11.32 27.986 N 100 100

C2 Mean 11.653 28.325

	N	100	100
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F ratio for Adolescent Girls from different Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement, B x C_{ss} (Habitat and Level of Education) is 0.104, which is not significant. It means Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area Family and Level of education do not differ interaction effect on Parental Encouragement. By the same point of view Table 5 show the mean score of Urban Area Adolescent Girls from Low Educated Family is 11.32, Urban Area Adolescent Girls from High Educated Family is 27.986, Rural Area Adolescent Girls from low Educated Family is 11.653 and Rural Area Adolescent Girls from High Educated Family is 28.325; which is not differ interacting each other significantly on Parental Encouragement of Adolescent Girls from different Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family. so, it can be said Adolescent Girls from different Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family do not create interactive effect on Parental Encouragement. The result is that Ho₆

“There will be no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement” is accepted. There is no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement.

Ho.7 There will be no interaction effect among Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family, Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement.

Table No: 7

Show interaction effect among Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family, Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement. Variable-A x B x C (Type of Family x Habitat x Level of Education) A1 A2

B1 B2 B1 B2 C1 Mean 11.192 26.976 11.095 26.784 N 50 50 50 50 C2 Mean 11.41 27.452 12.182 27.912

	N	50	50	50	50
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F ratio for Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint – Nuclear Family, Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement, A x B x C_{ss} (Type of Family, Habitat and Level of Education) is 16.918, which is significant at 0.01. It means Type of Family, Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area Family and Level of education do differ interaction effect on Parental Encouragement. By the same point of view Table 7 show the mean score of Adolescent Girls from Low Educated Urban Area Joint Family is 11.192, Adolescent Girls from Low Educated Rural Area Joint Family is 26.976, Adolescent Girls from Low Educated Urban Area Nuclear Family is 11.095, Adolescent Girls from Low Educated Rural Area Nuclear Family is 26.784; Adolescent Girls from High Educated Urban Area Joint Family is 11.41, Adolescent Girls from High Educated Rural Area Joint Family is 27.452, Adolescent Girls from High Educated Urban Area Nuclear Family is 12.182, and Adolescent Girls from High Educated Rural Area Nuclear Family is 27.912; which is differ interacting each other significantly on Parental Encouragement of Adolescent Girls from different Type of Family, Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family. so, it can be said Adolescent Girls from different Type of Family, Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family do create interactive effect on Parental

Encouragement. The result is that Ho7 “There will be no interaction effect among Adolescent Girls from different Type of Family: Joint – Nuclear Family, Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement” is rejected. There is interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement. Adolescent Girls from High Educated Rural Area Nuclear Family has more Parental Encouragement than other groups.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDING:

1. There is no significant difference between Adolescent Girls of Joint family and nuclear family with regards to Parental Encouragement.
2. There is significant difference between Urban Area and Rural Area Adolescent Girls with regards to Parental Encouragement. Rural Area Adolescent Girls has more Parental

Encouragement than Urban Area Adolescent Girls.

3. There is significant difference between Adolescent Girls from Low and Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement. Adolescent Girls from Higher Educated Family has more Parental Encouragement than Adolescent Girls from Low and Higher Educated Family.
4. There is no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area with regards to Parental Encouragement.
5. There is no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Types of Family: Joint Family - Nuclear Family and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement.
6. There is no interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement.
7. There is interaction effect between Adolescent Girls from different Habitat: Urban Area - Rural Area and Level of Education: Low - Higher Educated Family with regards to Parental Encouragement. Adolescent Girls from High Educated Rural Area Nuclear Family has more Parental Encouragement than other groups.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY.

The study was conducted in only Patan District (Gujarat) one of the most limitations of this study is small sample size of 400 adolescent girls from Urban Area and Rural Area Habitat with Low and High Educational background. The finding made in the study may be biased participants in sample selection for this research random method was used. The present research is only a part of the study; thus, generalization should not be consummated, and the scientific is not approached in the selection of sample. The conclusion of present research is partially significant.

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