

## **Impact Of Maternal Parenting Styles On The Mental Health Of Higher Secondary School Students Of Ponda Taluka.**

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### **Abstract**

The study was set to find out impact of maternal parenting styles on the mental health of higher secondary school students of Ponda taluka. Normative Survey Method was used for collecting the data for the study. The present study was conducted on the representative sample of Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka using Stratified Random Sampling Technique. The result revealed that Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Authoritative Parenting Style is high when compared to other Parenting Styles. Further it also revealed that there is no significant difference in the Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Neglectful Parenting Styles with respect to the classificatory variables i.e. Gender, Locale and Type of Management

**Key Words-** Maternal Parenting Styles, Mental Health, Higher Secondary School Students

### **INTRODUCTION**

Parents play pivotal role in the development of their children. They should utilize positive parenting techniques for training their children. Since children are the future generation and the asset of a nation, they need to experience a healthy and positive psycho-social development, which enables them to succeed in every field of life including education. Baumrind (1971) developed theoretical model of parenting. This model comprised of three Parenting Styles named as; Authoritative, Authoritarian and Permissive. Later, Maccoby and Martin added the Neglectful Parenting Style. These styles are based on two dimensions known as Demandingness (warmth) and Responsiveness (control). Authoritative parenting maintains a balance of both demandingness and responsiveness. Responsiveness refers to the supportiveness and warmth, and demandingness refers to behavioral control (Nair, 2014). In contrast, Authoritarian parents are unresponsive. They stick to only one dimension that is demandingness. The permissive parents are responsive but are undemanding. The neglectful parents are neither responsive nor demanding. The study includes four types of maternal parenting styles, via, Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Neglectful parenting styles. One of the basic variables that have a direct impact on Mental Health is Parenting Styles. Research findings consider the totality of interactions and relationships

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## **IMPACT OF MATERNAL PARENTING STYLES ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PONDA TALUKA.**

between parent-child and child-rearing practices as one of the most important factors of mental health. Many studies have shown that parent-child interactions and relationships and Parenting Styles can affect Mental Health. Studies have shown that parent-child interactions and relationships and Parenting Styles can affect mental health both in positive and negative ways. Adolescents and children with better mental health are physically healthier, demonstrate more socially positive behaviors and engage in fewer risky behaviors. In this context, it can be said that mental health makes a difference in students' behaviors (Dwairy, 2004) at school and personal life.

### **NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The relevance of this study is that it would be helpful to parents in that it sensitizes them to take proper measures in raising their children so as to promote their children's mental health and mental wellbeing. In addition, issues discussed in child study and developmental psychology courses are based on the findings obtained from studies whose settings are foreign countries which may not necessarily hold for the Indian case for there are cultural differences. So finding of this study will provide relevant information to child study and developmental Psychology courses offered in the country. Not much research work has been done on Maternal Parenting Styles and Mental Health of Higher Secondary School children in our country, particularly from the point of view of psycho-social development of children. Studies on the impacts of Parenting Styles are thus fruitful for throwing light on appropriate Parenting. Therefore, this study was undertaken to identify Maternal Parenting Styles in Ponda taluka of Goa state and the impact of these styles on the Mental Health of the higher secondary school students. The study was set to find out the relationship between Maternal Parenting Styles and Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students. The importance of this study is also immense, because the findings of this study will help in spreading the awareness among parents especially mothers regarding their Parenting Styles, as there is a relationship between the child's mental health and different kinds of Maternal Parenting Styles. It is challenging to change the way parents behave with their children. Attitudes and habits are hard to break. On the other hand children are likely to resist change. But it can be done with little efforts to build a better relationship. Knowledge of influence of Maternal Parenting Styles on students' mental health will help the parents especially the mothers and the students to behave differently in different situations and to achieve the educational goal. It will help in development of teaching strategies for developing mental health in educational set-up. The study will be useful in curriculum development, providing guidance on different Parenting Styles and preparing instructional materials for Mental Health development programme in the state of Goa.

### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The study is entitled as **IMPACT OF MATERNAL PARENTING STYLES ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PONDA TALUKA.**

#### **DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS**

#### **MATERNAL PARENTING STYLES**

In the present study Maternal Parenting Styles is operationally defined as the activities of mothers with an aim of helping the child to bring forth overall development of the child. The four types of maternal Parenting Styles as proposed by Baumrind were taken in this study namely-;

Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Neglectful.

## **MENTAL HEALTH**

In the present study Mental Health of higher secondary school students is the score obtained on the Mental Health scale composed of various dimensions of Mental Health namely Positive Attitude towards Self, Positive Attitude towards Society, Life Satisfaction, Regularity of Habit, Freedom from Negativism, Freedom from Withdrawing Tendencies, Autonomy, Freedom from Nervous Symptoms, Integration, Perception of Reality and Environmental Mastery.

## **HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

In the present study Higher Secondary School Students refer to standard 12<sup>th</sup> students of Ponda taluka in the state of Goa

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

Maternal Parenting Styles through the perception of Higher Secondary School Students is considered as the independent variable. Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students as dependent variable and Gender, Locale and Type of Management as classificatory variables.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To identify various Maternal Parenting Styles through the perception of Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka.
2. To assess the levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka.
3. To find out the levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style.
4. To find out the levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style.
5. To find out the levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Permissive Maternal Parenting Style.
6. To find out the levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style.
7. To find out whether there exist a significant difference in the Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to their Maternal Parenting Styles in the total sample.
8. To compare the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka based on Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Neglectful Maternal Parenting Styles with respect to i) Gender ii) Locale and iii) Type of Management.

## **HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY**

## **IMPACT OF MATERNAL PARENTING STYLES ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PONDA TALUKA.**

1. Maternal Parenting Styles of Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka are of different types.
2. There exist different levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka.
3. There exist different levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style.
4. There exist different levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style.
5. There exist different levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Permissive Maternal Parenting Style.
6. There exist different levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style.
7. There exists a significant difference in the Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to their Maternal Parenting Styles in the total sample.
8. There exists a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka based on Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Neglectful Maternal Parenting Styles with respect to i) Gender ii) Locale and iii) Type of Management.

### **METHODOLOGY**

Normative Survey Method was used for collecting the data for the study.

The study was conducted on the population of Secondary School students in the state of Goa. The present study was conducted on the representative sample of Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka. Here 300 Higher Secondary School Students of 12<sup>th</sup> standard were selected by using Stratified Random Sampling Technique.

### **TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY**

Mental Health scale was prepared by the investigator and Maternal Parenting Styles prepared by Abdul Gafoor, K and Abidha Kurukkan was adopted in this study .

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **Hypothesis 1**

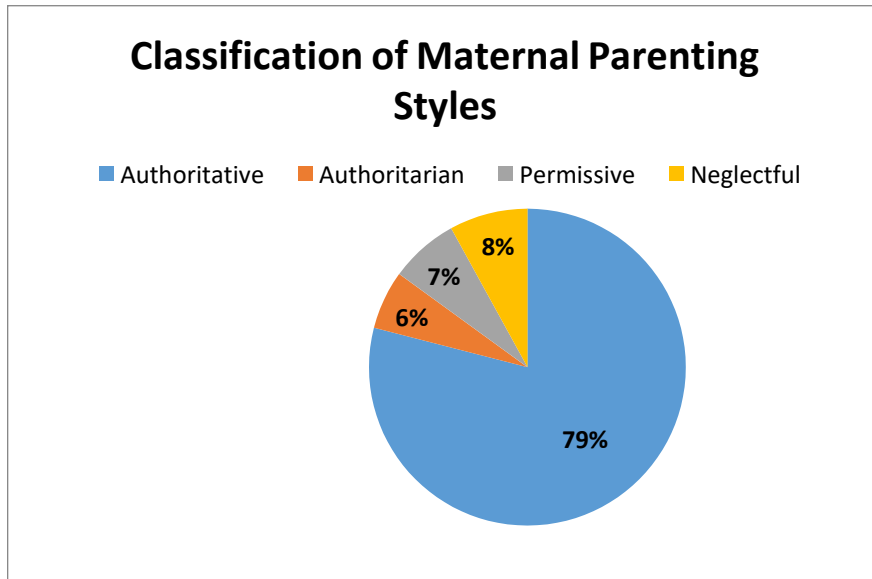
**Maternal Parenting Styles of Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda Taluk are of different types.**

Table 1

*Percentage Analysis of Different Types of Maternal Parenting Styles among the Higher Secondary School Students*

Parenting Styles	N	Percentage
Authoritative	237	79%
Authoritarian	18	6%
Permissive	21	7%
Neglectful	24	8%

From the Table 1 it is observed that majority of the mothers of Higher Secondary School Students' possess Authoritative Parenting style i.e. 237 (79%). It is also seen that 6% of mothers' possess Authoritarian Parenting style i.e. 18. Further it is also seen from the table that Permissive and Neglectful Maternal Parenting Styles are 7% (21) and 8% (24) respectively. So, the Maternal Parenting Styles among the Higher Secondary School Students varies. A pie chart showing the percentage of different Maternal Parenting Styles for the total sample is shown in the Figure 1.



**Figure 1** Pie Chart showing the Percentage of Different Types of Maternal Parenting Styles among the Higher Secondary School Students

Hypothesis 2

**There exist different levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda Taluka.**

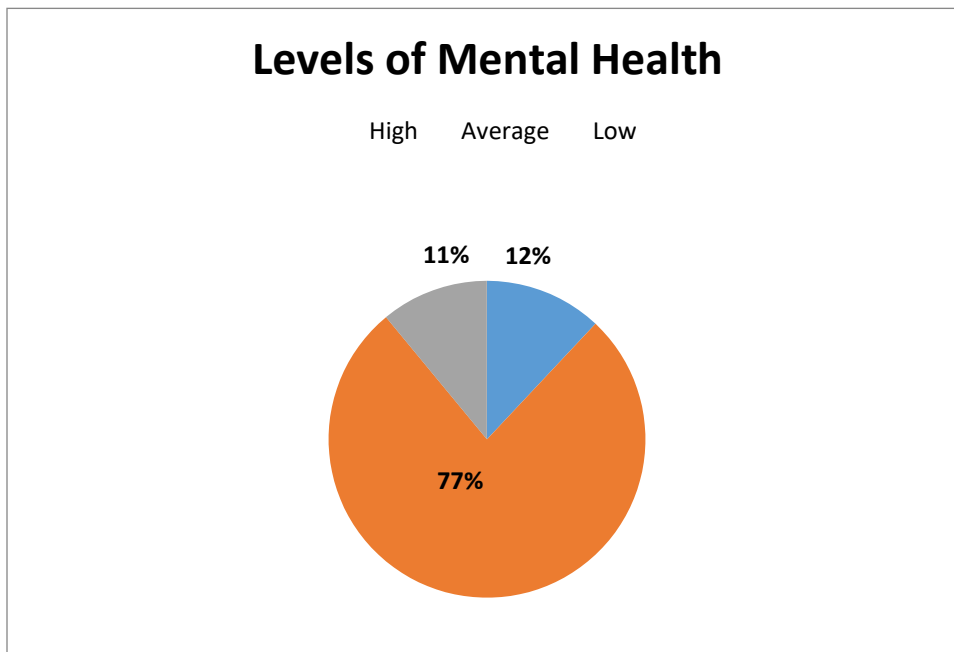
Table 2

*Percentage Analysis of Mental Health Levels among the Higher Secondary School Students*

**IMPACT OF MATERNAL PARENTING STYLES ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PONDA TALUKA.**

<b>Mental Health</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
High	36	12%
Average	231	77%
Low	33	11%

From the Table 2 it is observed that 12% (36) of students have high level of Mental Health, 77% (231) have average level of Mental Health and 11% (33) have low level of Mental Health. From this data it can be concluded that most of the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka fall in the category of average level of Mental Health. A pie chart showing the percentage of different levels of Mental Health among the total sample is shown in the Figure 2



**Figure 2 Pie Chart showing the Percentage of Mental Health Levels among the Higher Secondary School Students**

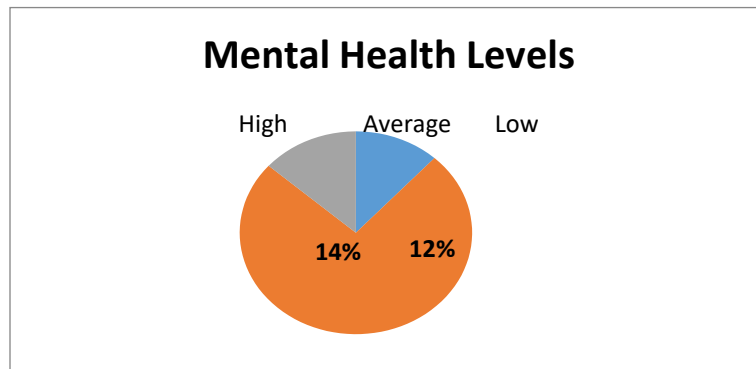
**Hypothesis 3 -There exist different levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda Taluka with respect to Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style.**

Table 3

*Percentage Analysis of Mental Health Levels among the Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style*

Mental Health	N	Percentage
High	28	12%
Average	177	75%
Low	32	14%

From the Table 3 it is observed that 12% (28) of students have high level of Mental Health, 75% (175) have average level of Mental Health and 14% (32) have low level of Mental Health. From this data it can be concluded that most of the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style fall in the category of average level of Mental Health. A Pie Chart showing the percentage of different levels of Mental Health among the total sample with respect to Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style is shown in the Figure 3



**Figure 3 : Pie Chart showing the Percentage of Mental Health Levels among the Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style**

Hypothesis 4

**There exist different levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda Taluka with respect to Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style.**

Table 4

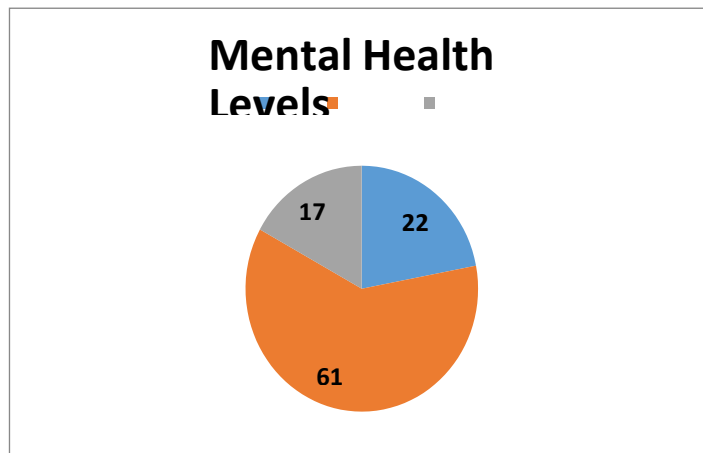
*Percentage Analysis of Mental Health Levels among the Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style*

Mental Health	N	Percentage
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**IMPACT OF MATERNAL PARENTING STYLES ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PONDA TALUKA.**

High	4	22%
Average	11	61%
Low	3	17%

From the Table 4 it is observed that 22% (4) of students have high level of Mental Health, 61% (11) have average level of Mental Health and 17% (3) have low level of Mental Health. From this data it can be concluded that most of the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style fall in the category of average level of Mental Health. A Pie Chart showing the percentage of different levels of Mental Health among the total sample with respect to Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style is shown in the Figure 4



**Figure 4 : Pie Chart showing the Percentage of Mental Health Levels among the Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style**

Hypothesis 5

**There exist different levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda Taluka with respect to Permissive Maternal Parenting Style.**

Table 5

*Percentage Analysis of Mental Health Levels among the Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Permissive Maternal Parenting Style*

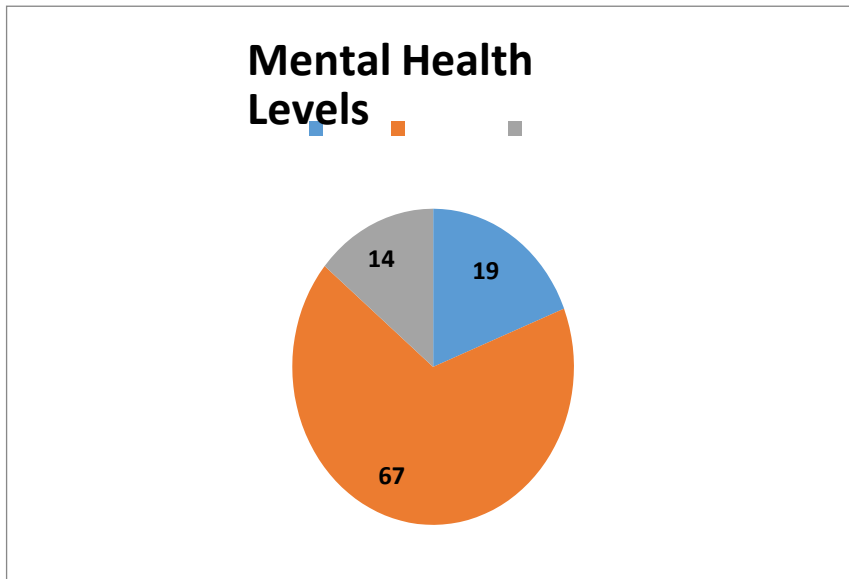
Mental Health	N	Percentage
High	4	19%
Average	14	67%



Low 3 14%

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From the Table 5 it is observed that about 19% (4) of Students have high level of Mental Health, 64% (14) have average level of Mental Health and 14% (3) have low level of Mental Health. From this data it can be concluded that most of the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Permissive Maternal Parenting Style fall in the category of average level of Mental Health. A Pie Chart showing the percentage of different levels of Mental Health among the total sample with respect to Permissive Maternal Parenting Style is shown in the Figure 5



**Figure 5 Pie Chart showing the Percentage of Mental Health Levels among the Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Permissive Maternal Parenting Style**

Hypothesis 6

**There exist different levels of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda Taluka with respect to Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style.**

Table 6

*Percentage Analysis of Mental Health Levels among the Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style*

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<b>Mental Health</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
High	2	8%
Average	21	88%

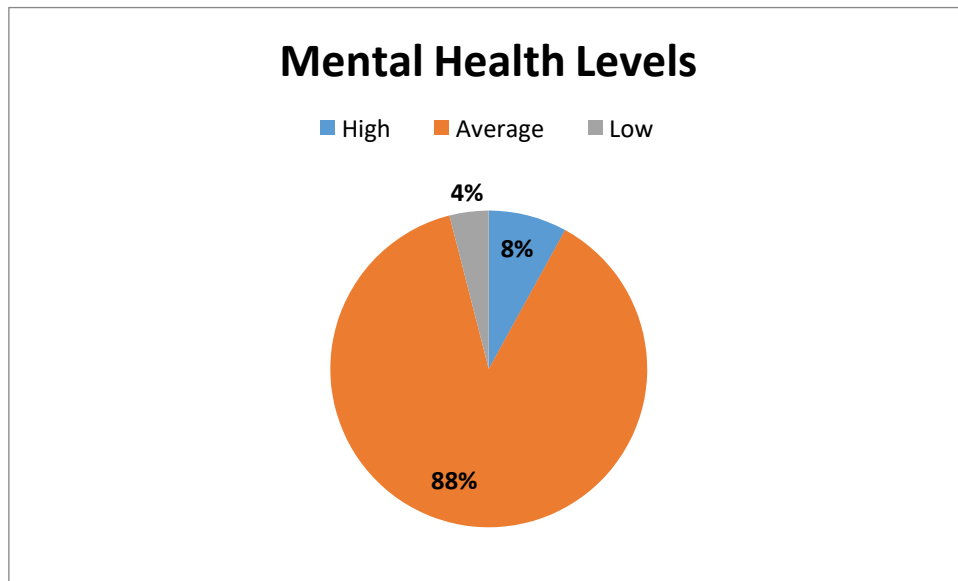
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**IMPACT OF MATERNAL PARENTING STYLES ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PONDA TALUKA.**

Low 1 4%

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From the Table 5.7 it is observed that 8% (4) of Students have high level of Mental Health, 88% (21) have average level of Mental Health and 14% (3) have low level of Mental Health. From this data it can be concluded that most of the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style fall in the category of average level of Mental Health. A Pie Chart showing the percentage of different levels of Mental Health among the total sample with respect to Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style is shown the Figure 6



**Figure 6 Pie Chart showing the Percentage of Mental Health Levels among the Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style**

Hypothesis 7

**There exists a significant difference in the Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda Taluka with respect to their Maternal Parenting Styles.**

Table 7

*Summary of One Way ANOVA for the Mean Scores of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students with respect to their Maternal Parenting Styles*

	Sum of square	Df	Mean square	F	Sig
Between groups	3302.061	3	1100.687	10.410	

Within groups	31298.019	296	105.737	<.001
Total	34600.080	299		

From the Table 5.8 it is observed that the F value obtained is 10.41 which is greater than the table value set for the corresponding degree of freedom at 0.01 level. So there exists a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to their Maternal Parenting Styles in the total sample.

From the Table 7 it is observed that since there exists a significant difference in the Mental Health among the Higher Secondary School Students with respect to their Maternal Parenting Styles, the Scheffe's test was used for pairwise post-hoc testing to determine which among the Parenting Style groups show more difference in the means of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students and it is presented in the Table 8

Table 8

*Multiple Comparisons between the Mental Health Scores of Higher Secondary School Students with respect to their Maternal Parenting Styles*

(I) Parenting Style	(J) Parenting Style	Mean Difference (I-J)	Sig
	Authoritarian	3.95359	.481
Authoritative	Permissive	5.76311	.111
	Neglectful	11.24525*	<.001
	Authoritative	-3.95359	.481
Authoritarian	Permissive	1.80952	.960
	Neglectful	7.29167	.162
	Authoritative	-5.76311	.111
Permissive	Authoritarian	-1.80952	.960
	Neglectful	5.48214	.366
	Authoritative	-11.24525*	<.001

**IMPACT OF MATERNAL PARENTING STYLES ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PONDA TALUKA.**

Neglectful	Authoritarian	-7.29167	.162
	Permissive	-5.48214	.366

In the Table 8 statistically significant mean difference is observed between Authoritative and Neglectful Parenting Styles and is 11.24 that is significant at 0.01 level. Hence, it can be concluded that Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Authoritative Parenting Style is high when compared to other Parenting Styles.

Hypothesis 8

**There exist a significant difference in the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Neglectful Maternal Parenting Styles with respect to i) Gender ii) Locale and iii) Type of Management**

There exists a significant difference in the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Neglectful Maternal Parenting Styles with respect to Gender.

**a) There exist a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Gender.**

Table 9

*Data and Result of Comparison of the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Gender*

Sample	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	"t" value	Sig
Boys	78	178.6667	9.31647	1.385	Not Sig
Girls	159	176.6415	11.14478		

From the Table 9, it is observed that the t-value is 1.385, which is not significant at 0.05 level. It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health for boys and girls do not differ significantly. Thus the hypothesis which states that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Gender is not accepted. Further, the mean score of Mental Health of boys is 178.6667, which is higher than those of girls whose mean score is 176.6415. Therefore it may be said that the Boys were found to have higher level of Mental Health as compared to the Girls.

**(b) There exist a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Gender.**

Table 10

*Data and Result of Comparison of the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Gender*

Sample	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	"t" value	Sig
Boys	7	175.1429	5.98411	-0.577	Not Sig
Girls	11	177.0909	7.51604		

From the Table 10, it is observed that the t-value is -0.577, which is not significant at 0.05 level. It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health for boys and girls do not differ significantly. Thus the hypothesis which states that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health among Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Gender is not accepted. Further, the mean score of Mental Health of girls is 177.0909, which is higher than those of boys whose mean score is 175.1429. Therefore it may be said that the Girls were found to have higher level of Mental Health as compared to the Boys.

**(c) There exist a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Permissive Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Gender.**

Table 11

*Data and Result of Comparison of the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Permissive Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Gender*

Sample	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	"t" value	Sig
Boys	7	175.4286	10.24463	-0.146	Not Sig
Girls	14	176.1429	10.70483		

From Table 11, it is observed that the t-value is -0.146, which is not significant at 0.05 level. It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health for boys and girls do not differ significantly. Thus the hypothesis which states that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Permissive Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Gender is not accepted. Further, the mean score of Mental Health of girls is 176.1429, which is higher than those of boys whose mean score is 175.4286. Therefore it may be said that the Girls were found to have higher level of Mental Health as compared to the Boys.

**(d) There exist a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style with respect to**

**IMPACT OF MATERNAL PARENTING STYLES ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PONDA TALUKA.**

**Gender.**

Table 12

*Data and Result of Comparison of the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Gender*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>“t” value</b>	<b>Sig</b>
Boys	9	175.7778	23.62614		
Girls	15	176.8000	6.68901	-0.159	Not Sig

From the Table 12, it is observed that the t-value is -0.159, which is not significant at 0.05 level. It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health for boys and girls do not differ significantly. Thus the hypothesis which states that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Gender is not accepted. Further, the mean score of Mental Health of girls is 176.8000, which is higher than those of boys whose mean score is 175.778. Therefore it may be said that the Girls were found to have higher level of Mental Health as compared to the Boys.

**There exists a significant difference in the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Neglectful Maternal Parenting Styles with respect to Locale.**

**a) There exist a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Locale.**

Table 13

*Data and Result of Comparison of the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Locale*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>“t” value</b>	<b>Sig</b>
Urban	107	176.7383	12.80281		
Rural	130	177.7769	8.39182	-0.750	Not Sig

From Table 13, it is observed that the t-value is -0.750, which is not significant at 0.05 level. It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students belonging to

urban and rural areas do not differ significantly. Thus the hypothesis which states that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Locale is not accepted. Further, the mean scores of Mental Health of rural students is 177.7769, which is higher than those of urban students whose meanscore is 176.7383. Therefore it may be said that the Rural students were found to have significantly higher level of Mental Health as compared to the Urban students.

**(b) There exist a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Locale.**

Table 14

*Data and Result of Comparison of the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Locale*

Sample	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	"t" value	Sig
Urban	9	175.2222	6.39878		
Rural	9	177.4444	7.46845	-0.678	Not Sig

From Table 14, it is observed that the t-value is -0.678, which is not significant at 0.05 level. It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students belonging to urban and rural areas do not differ significantly. Thus the hypothesis which states that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Locale is not accepted. Further, the mean score of Mental Health of rural

students is 177.4444, which is higher than those of urban students whose meanscore is 175.2222. Therefore it may be said that Rural students were found to have higher level of Mental Health as compared to Urban students.

**(c) There exist a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Permissive Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Locale.**

Table 15

*Data and Result of Comparison of the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Permissive Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Locale*

Sample	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	"t" value	Sig
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**IMPACT OF MATERNAL PARENTING STYLES ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF PONDA TALUKA.**

Urban	11	176.6364	9.47916	0.334	Not Sig
Rural	10	175.1000	11.59933		

From the Table 15, it is observed that the t-value is 0.334, which is not significant at 0.05 level. It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students belonging to urban and rural areas do not differ significantly. Thus the hypothesis which states that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Permissive Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Locale is not accepted. Further, the mean score of Mental Health of urban students is 176.6364, which is higher than those of rural students whose mean score is 175.1000. Therefore it may be said that Urban students were found to have significantly higher level of Mental Health as compared to Rural students.

**(d) There exist a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Locale.**

Table 16

*Data and Result of Comparison of the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Locale*

Sample	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	"t" value	Sig
Urban	12	177.5833	20.48262	0.377	Not Sig
Rural	12	175.2500	6.39780		

From the Table 16, it is observed that the t-value is 0.377, which is not significant at 0.05 level. It shows that the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students belonging to urban and rural areas do not differ significantly. Thus the hypothesis which states that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Locale is not accepted. Further, the mean scores of Mental Health of urban students is 177.5833, which is higher than those of rural students whose mean score is 175.2500. Therefore it may be said that Urban students were found to have significantly higher level of Mental Health as compared to Rural students.

There exists a significant difference in the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Neglectful Maternal Parenting Styles with respect to Type of Management.

**(a) There exist a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Type of Management.**



Table 17

*Summary of One Way ANOVA for the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Type of Management*

	<b>Sum of square</b>	<b>Df</b>	<b>Meansquare</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig</b>
Between groups	285.251	2	142.625	1.272	
Within groups	26237.264	234	112.125		0.282
Total	26522.515	236			

From the Table 17 it is observed that the F value obtained is 1.272 which is less than the table value set for the corresponding degree of freedom at 0.05 level. So there exists no significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Type of Management and hence the hypothesis is not accepted.

(b) There exist significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Type of Management.

Table 18

*Summary of One Way ANOVA for the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Type of Management*

	<b>Sum of square</b>	<b>Df</b>	<b>Meansquare</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig</b>
Between groups	31.424	2	15.712	0.308	
Within groups	764.576	15	50.972		0.739
Total	796.000	17			

From the Table 18 it is observed that the F value obtained is 0.308 which is less than the table value set for the corresponding degree of freedom at 0.05 level. So there exists no significant

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difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritarian Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Type of Management and hence the hypothesis is not accepted.

**(c) There exist a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Permissive Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Type of Management.**

Table 19

*Summary of One Way ANOVA for the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Permissive Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Type of Management*

	Sum of square	Df	Mean square	F	Sig
Between groups	308.193	2	154.096	1.529	
Within groups	1813.617	18	100.756		0.244
Total	2121.810	20			

From the Table 19 it is observed that the F value obtained is 1.529 which is less than the table value set for the corresponding degree of freedom at 0.05 level. So there exists no significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Permissive Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Type of Management and hence the hypothesis is not accepted.

**(d) There exist a significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Type of Management.**

Table -20

*Summary of One Way ANOVA for the Mean Scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Type of Management*

	Sum of square	Df	Mean square	F	Sig
Between groups	50.786	2	25.393	0.106	

Withingroups	5047.048	21	240.336	0.900
Total	5097.833	23		

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From the Table 20 it is observed that the F value obtained is 0.106 which is less than the table value set for the corresponding degree of freedom at 0.05 level. So there exists no significant difference in the mean scores of Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Neglectful Maternal Parenting Style with respect to Type of Management and hence the hypothesis is not accepted.

### CONCLUSION

From the above results researcher can conclude that there exist four different types of Maternal Parenting Styles (Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Neglectful) as well as three different levels of Mental Health (High, Average and Low) among the Higher Secondary School Students at varying levels. It is also observed that three different levels of Mental Health are present among the Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Neglectful Maternal Parenting Styles. It is also observed that there exist a significant difference in Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students with respect to their Maternal Parenting Styles and is more between Authoritative and Neglectful Parenting Styles. It can also be observed that that Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students of Ponda taluka with respect to Authoritative Parenting Style is high when compared to other Parenting Styles. Further it also revealed that there is no significant difference in the Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students based on Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Neglectful Parenting Styles with respect to the classificatory variables i.e. Gender, Locale and Type of Management.

### EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Based on the findings of the present study, certain recommendations can be formed which may of great practical value. From the present study, it is noticed that parenting styles of mothers had an effect on the Mental Health of Higher Secondary School Students. It is to be specially noted that Authoritative Maternal Parenting Styles influence better results with respect to students Mental Health. So provisions should be made by the school authorities to make parents especially mothers to be aware of their parenting styles. This study reveals that Maternal Parenting Styles plays a major role in one's sound Mental Health. Therefore, understanding the student's proficiency in the above variable can lead to more effective and worthwhile overall development as well as schooling for students. This study would be helpful to parents and teachers in that it sensitizes them as to take proper measures in raising their children so as to promote their children's Mental Health. This study opens a gate for finding how internal or external factors affect students' overall mental health. By promoting and improving the influential factors, the findings of this research can be implemented: In the Higher Secondary Schools for the improvement of Mental Health of the

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students. In the family to help the parents specially mothers to develop responsible and able children by following a suitable Parenting Style. The knowledge gained through the research will help to understand the students in a better way and can bring a number of policy issues to the forefront of policy makers for the improvement of educational practices.

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