SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
The present study entitled “Impact of family climate and parental encouragement on academic achievement among adolescents (14-17 years)”, is categorized into six chapters. The first chapter of “Introduction” focuses on the definition and concepts of adolescence, family climate, and parental encouragement. For the purpose of study, various family climate dimensions i.e. restrictiveness Vs freedom, indulgence Vs avoidance, partiality Vs fairness, attention Vs negligence, acceptance Vs rejection, warmth Vs cold relations, trust Vs distrust, dominance Vs submissiveness, expectation Vs hopelessness, open communication Vs controlled communication were studied. Various socio-economic factors were also studied in relation with academic achievement and parental encouragement of the adolescents. Various factors effecting different and varied family climates and parental encouragement and off course academic achievement were also studied in details in this chapter. The second chapter i.e. “Review of Literature” describes the various studies done in the field of family climate, parental encouragement and academic achievement among adolescents in India and abroad. The in depth knowledge about the findings on the related issues forms the data base for analysing in the later chapter of the research documentation.

The third chapter of “Methodology” provides details of various techniques adopted for carrying out the research, detail information of
study locale “Aligarh City”. Various steps of methodology are postulated as under:

- Research Design
- Locale of the study
- Sampling procedure
- Variables used in the study
- Study tools used in data collection
- Statistical analysis

The study is exploratory in nature. The various trends, techniques of data collection and interpretation were done in the light of desired objectives.

The fourth chapter of “Results” includes the research findings based on the tabulated data collected from the field.

The fifth chapter of “Discussion” is based on analysis and interpretation of tabulated data in previous chapter four in the light of review of chapter two for studying the effect of variables i.e. family climate and parental encouragement on academic achievement of adolescents.

Lastly, the present chapter sixth “Summary and Conclusion” summarizes the study and draws conclusion from the results and the discussion.

6.1. **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the impact of family climate on academic achievement among adolescents.
2. To study the impact of parental encouragement on academic achievement among adolescents.

3. To study the relationship between family climate and parental encouragement among adolescents.

4. To explore the difference in parental encouragement, family climate and academic achievement among adolescent boys and girls.

The study was confined to the urban areas of Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh (India). A sample of three hundred fifty two adolescents was selected through random sampling technique and mathematical formulae by Taro Yamane (1970).

The salient findings of the study have been summarized as follows:

6.2. ADOLESCENT’S PROFILE

- In the present study, majority of adolescents (50%) were of 15 years of age.

- Out of 352 adolescents, majority of them (71.02%) were Muslims. Female adolescents were more (77.27%) as compared to male among Muslims.

- Majority of them (75%) were studying in private schools.

- As expected, majority of adolescents came from urban areas. Only 4.55% adolescents came from rural areas.

- Majority of adolescents (62.78%) were in class X and female adolescents were more in class IX as compared to males which were more in X class.

- Majority of the adolescents were male first born (38.64%).
Distribution of adolescents according to family members, family type, majority of them belonged to family with 5-9 members (61.65%) and joint family (56.25%).

Majority of adolescents (36.37%) belonged to families with income Rs. 20,000 – 40,000 / month.

Out of three hundred fifty two adolescents, majority of male adolescents had father’s education as professional (41.48%) and majority had mother’s education as graduate (33.52%).

According to the occupation of father and mother, out of 352 adolescents, majority of them (42.33%) were those whose fathers were in service, and the mothers of 81.82% of the sample were housewives.

6.3. FAMILY CLIMATE

Mean scores of all the ten dimensions of family climate and total family climate were found to be more among female adolescents as compared to males.

Mean scores of all the ten dimensions of family climate were found to be more among female adolescents aged 13-14 years as compared to male adolescents. While mean scores of all the dimensions of family climate were also found to be more among female adolescents expect for expectation Vs hopelessness which was more among male adolescent aged 15-16 years.

Among Hindus, family climate towards all the ten dimensions was found to be more favourable towards female adolescents.

Among Muslims, restrictiveness Vs freedom, indulgence Vs avoidance, attention Vs negligence, acceptance Vs rejection,
dominance Vs submissiveness, expectation Vs hopelessness, open communication Vs controlled communication and total family climate were found to be more among female adolescents. While among male adolescents, partiality Vs fairness, warmth Vs cold relations, trust Vs distrust were found to be more towards family climate.

- Female students studying in private schools showed higher mean scores of family climate towards all family climate dimensions as compared to males. While among students studying in government schools, restrictiveness Vs freedom, partiality Vs fairness, warmth Vs cold relations, trust Vs distrust, dominance Vs submissiveness were higher in scores among male adolescents, except for indulgence Vs avoidance, attention Vs negligence, acceptance Vs rejection, expectation Vs hopelessness, open Vs controlled communication and total family climate which were higher among female adolescents as compared to males.

- As far as class was concerned, female adolescents had more favourable family climate than males in all the dimension of family climate for class IX and X, except for dominance Vs submissiveness and expectation Vs hopelessness which was more among males of class X.

- In case of ordinal positions, 1, 2, 3 and above, female adolescents had better family climate than male adolescents.

- Dominance Vs submissiveness was found to be more among male adolescents with family members 5 and above as compared to their female counterparts.
Female adolescents had better family climate towards all the dimensions with income of family Rs. 20,000 – 40,000 and above per month except for family income below Rs. 20,000 per month, where males had scores of family climate towards restrictiveness Vs freedom, partiality Vs fairness, attention Vs negligence, trust Vs distrust, open Vs controlled communication and total family climate higher than females. While females had scores higher than males towards indulgence Vs avoidance, acceptance Vs rejection, warmth Vs cold relations, dominance Vs submissiveness, expectation Vs hopelessness.

Females outranked males with father’s and mother’s education as post graduation and above in all the dimensions of family climate.

No significant difference was found regarding family climate between male and female adolescents with father’s and mother’s education up to graduate.

Under the head father’s occupation, females outranked males in all the dimension of family climate within business and professional class. While dominance and submissiveness was more among males of teaching and service class father’s.

As far as mother’s occupation was concerned, females with working and non-working mothers scored higher on family climates except for dominance Vs submissiveness and expectation Vs hopelessness which was higher among male adolescents with working mothers.

All the family climate dimensions were more among female adolescents than male adolescents among both nuclear and joint
families, which means girls have higher scores on both the types of families.

6.4. PARENTAL ENCOURAGEMENT

- Parental encouragement was found to be more among females as compared to males.
- Among ages 13-14-15-16, female adolescents had higher mean parental encouragement.
- According to religion, significant differences were observed among male and female adolescents in Muslims and no significant difference was observed between male and female adolescents among Hindus.
- Mean parental encouragement was more among female adolescents in private schools while it was more among males in government schools.
- In class X, females had higher parental encouragement than males.
- Female adolescents outranked male adolescents in parental encouragement with respect to ordinal position, family members 5 and above, income.
- Parental encouragement was more favourable for male adolescents within nuclear family while it was more favourable for female adolescents within joint family.
- Graduate and post-graduate father’s and mother’s bestowed more parental encouragement towards female adolescents.
- Service, teaching and professional fathers showed higher level of parental encouragement towards their female adolescents except
for business class who showed more parental encouragement towards male adolescents.

- While in the case of working and non-working mother’s, females had more parental encouragement than males.

6.5 ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

- Males had higher academic achievement with ages 15-16 years as compared to females. While females had higher academic achievement with ages 13-14 years as compared to males.

- Males had higher academic achievement among Muslims while females had higher academic achievement than males among Hindus.

- Private school boys outranked private school girls while government school girls outranked government school boys.

- Males had higher academic achievement in both IX and X classes as compared to females.

- Academic achievement was higher in males within income below Rs. 20,000 per month, while it was higher in other higher income group Rs. 20,000 – 40,000 above among females.

- Males within joint family had higher academic achievement while females within nuclear family had higher academic achievement as compared to their male counterparts.

- Males performed better within higher number of family members and siblings while female performed better within lower number of family members and siblings.
- Performance of boys was higher among up to graduate parents, while performance of girls was better among parents with higher education.

- Males performed better when fathers were in service or business, while females performed better when fathers were teachers or professionals.

- Male adolescents of non-working mothers had higher academic achievement, while female adolescents of working mothers had higher academic record.

- Parental encouragement of adolescents was found to be related to their family climate regarding various dimensions of family climate among male and female adolescents.

- As the family climate increased the academic achievement also increased among male and female adolescents.

- Parental encouragement was found to be related to academic achievement among male and female adolescents as negative and significant.

### 6.6 RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Significant differences existed among male and female adolescents with regard to family climate. As far as parental encouragement was concerned, some social variables showed significant differences while some did not. As far as academic achievement among male and female adolescents was concerned some social variables showed significant differences while some did not. Family climate and parental encouragement were found to be related among adolescents. Family climate had positive and significant impact on academic achievement of
adolescents. As the parental encouragement increased the academic achievement decreased among males.

6.7. CONCLUSIONS

Study reveals that family climate has a great impact on the scholastic achievements of this vulnerable group i.e. adolescence. Although varied relationship was established between parental encouragement and family climate yet significant differences were observed between male and female adolescents regarding parental encouragement. Scores of family climate and parental encouragements individually were found to be more towards female adolescents. Female adolescents were at par with male adolescents academically. A new scenario was observed in this part of Aligarh city where girls were moving ahead of boys in maximum spheres. Working mothers were more influential towards their adolescents inspite of busy schedule which proved that in the parent – adolescent relationship in academic achievement was found to be stronger in mother-child comparisons than in father-child comparisons. Joint family system has still maintained its charm is this part of the world. With its image as centre for education, ‘Aligarh’ city is crowded with social norms and simplicity, which has a positive effect on the behaviour and performance of adolescents.

Academic attainment is an important index, which determines all future success in the life of adolescents. Education has been recognized as the most important factor connected with rise and growth of modernization process of a society irrespective of the cultural milieu in which it finds itself. Adolescence is a period of opportunities. Family and parents are the institutions which can dig out the best out of these
growing human resources. Since, adolescence is often considered as a transitional period of stress, storm and crucial behavioral complexities, any negligence on the part of individual at this stage can lead to serious problem in later years of life which is not only for the individual but also for all those who come in contact with them and for society in which they live. There are many exciting, changes and challenges that adolescents must navigate to become the active participant needed in today’s world. Parents and family have a very important role in the process of motivating the adolescents to face these challenging situations.

6.8. SUGGESTIONS

The specific journey of writing is over, but the journey of working with this part of life does not end. There is no end point or a complete solution to the problem, so some important suggestions can always be made in order to make some positive steps toward betterment of adolescents.

More research work on problem faced by the children in other age groups, which may effect their academic achievement may be undertaken. A cross-state or cross-cultural study can be undertaken to study the effect of family on scholastic performance. The present study used single step method. Split half method or test retest method can be used for assessing parental encouragement. Work can be undertaken to provide guidelines with regard to modern techniques for improving the educational attainment in adolescents. Effective parental involvement programs can also emphasize the importance of the collaborative nature of school and home.
6.9 LIMITATIONS

Data of the present study has been collected only through questionnaire. Other methods like interview schedule, longitudinal case studies, observation etc. can also be introduced for extensive information collection. The study was conducted in five school of Aligarh, so the findings of the present study cannot be generalized to other schools and inter colleges. Instead of a standard tool, a self made questionnaire can be used with more varied questions and more necessary personal profile questions required for the study. Schools were not very welcoming, which made the researcher to make several visits to obtain information.