6.1 Summary of the Findings

Indian family system is witnessing dramatic structural and functional changes. The important role of family in the development of children is indisputable. Impact of home environment varies depending on the individual’s perception, age, mutual dependency etc. Without any sophisticated facilities some children are able to come up in life, on the contrary, in spite of all facilities and privileges some children fail to achieve something big. Though many studies were conducted to verify the importance of home environment, there is no consensus yet among the researchers to advocate about the ideal conditions of the home environment for the overall development and wellbeing of the child. Hence the present study was taken up

(1) To investigate the impact of home environment on psychosocial competence, resilience and vocational aspiration of adolescents

(2) To examine the influence of the demographic factors such as age, sex, SES, order of birth, no. of siblings, primary educational background, religion, caste and type of family of adolescents significantly contribute to their psychosocial competence, resilience and vocational aspiration

The following main hypotheses were formulated and tested:

**Ha$_1$:** Adolescents belonging to Low, Moderate and High home environment groups differ significantly among themselves in their Psychosocial Competence, Resilience and Vocational Aspiration.

**Ha$_2$:** Demographic factors such as age, sex, SES, order of birth, no. of siblings, primary educational background, religion, caste and type of family of adolescents significantly contribute to their Psychosocial Competence, Resilience and Vocational Aspiration
Further, from the main hypotheses many specific hypotheses were also formulated, tested and verified.

A quota sample of 600 adolescents (300 boys and 300 girls) in the age range of 14 to 16 years was taken for the study from five English medium state syllabus schools of Dharwad city, Karnataka, India.

**6.1.1 Tools Used in the Study**

Along with the Bio-data sheet seeking information about the adolescents’ age, gender, birth order, number of siblings, SES, primary education background, religion, caste, type of family and type of stay, the following standardized measures were used:

1) Home Environment Inventory by Karuna Shankar Misra (1989)
2) Psychosocial Competence Scale by Dindigal and Aminabhavi (2007)
3) Resilience Scale (Shorter Version used by Neill and Dias (2001)) originally developed by Wagnild and Young (1993)
4) The Occupational Aspiration Scale: (OAS) by J. S. Grewal (1975)

The investigator collected the responses for each of the scales personally from the students at their respective schools. The collected data, which were complete in every respect, were scrutinized, scored as per the scoring instructions given in the manuals. The raw scores were converted to ‘T’ scores. Means and SDs were computed and presented in the tables and figures.

**6.2 Major Findings**

**6.2.1 Psychosocial competence, resilience and vocational aspiration of adolescents coming from Low, Moderate and High Home environment groups:**
The statistical technique ANOVA was applied to test the Ha1 and the obtained ‘F’ ratios revealed that the three groups of adolescents belonging to Low, Moderate and High Home environment (dimension wise) differ significantly with regard to many of the dimensions as well as overall psychosocial competence.

The ‘S’ values were also derived after applying the Scheffe’s test to study the significant difference between all the possible pairs of children coming from Low, Moderate and High home environment in terms of all the dimensions and overall scores of psychosocial competence, resilience and vocational aspiration. The results of the Scheffe’s test revealed the following facts:

1. Adolescents coming from moderately controlled home environment have shown significantly high problem solving compared to those coming from highly controlled home environment.

2. Adolescents coming from highly protected home environment have shown significantly high critical thinking, creative thinking, empathy, self awareness, interpersonal relations, effective communication and overall psychosocial competence compared to those coming from low and moderately protected home environment. And those coming from moderately protected home environment have significantly high self awareness, interpersonal relations, effective communication and overall psychosocial competence compared to those coming from low protected home environment.

3. Adolescents belonging to highly punishing home environment groups have shown significantly high creative thinking than those belonging to low punishing home environment. On the contrary, adolescents coming from low punishing home environment have significantly high coping with stress compared to those coming from highly punishing home environment.
4. Adolescents coming from highly conforming home environment have shown significantly high creative thinking, self awareness, effective communication and overall psychosocial competence compared to adolescents belonging to low and moderately conforming home environment. Those belonging to high and moderately conforming home environment have significantly high critical thinking, empathy, interpersonal relations compared to adolescents belonging to low conforming home environment.

5. Adolescents coming from low socially isolated home environment have shown significantly high problem solving, decision making, creative thinking, empathy, coping with emotions, coping with stress, interpersonal relations, effective communication and overall psychosocial competence compared to adolescents belonging to moderate and high socially isolated home environment. Adolescents coming from low and moderate socially isolated home environment have significantly high decision making, empathy, coping with stress and overall psychosocial competence compared to those coming from high socially isolated home environment. On the other hand, adolescents belonging to moderate socially isolated home environment have significantly high problem solving compared to high socially isolated home environment.

6. Adolescents belonging to high and moderately rewarded home environment have shown significantly high decision making, critical thinking, creative thinking, self awareness, coping with stress, interpersonal relations, effective communication and overall psychosocial competence compared to adolescents belonging to low rewarded home environment. Adolescents belonging to moderately rewarded home environment have significantly high empathy compared to adolescents belonging to low rewarded home environment. Those coming from highly rewarded home environment have significantly
high problem solving, empathy, coping with emotions compared to those coming from low and moderately rewarded home environment.

7. Adolescents coming from low and moderately deprived of privileges home environment have shown significantly high problem solving, decision making, empathy, coping with emotions, coping with stress and overall psychosocial competence compared to the adolescents coming from highly deprived of privileges home environment. Those coming from low deprived of privileges have significantly high coping with emotions, coping with stress and overall psychosocial competence compared to those belonging to moderately deprived of privileges home environment. Adolescents coming from low deprived of privileges have significantly high self awareness, effective communication compared to those coming from highly deprived of privileges home environment.

8. Adolescents belonging to moderate and highly nurtured home environment have shown significantly high critical thinking, creative thinking, self awareness, interpersonal relations, effective communication and overall psychosocial competence compared to adolescents belonging to low nurtured home environment. Those coming from moderately nurtured home environment have significantly high problem solving, decision making compared to adolescents belonging to low nurtured home environment.

9. Adolescents coming from low and moderately rejected home environment have shown significantly high decision making, empathy, coping with emotions, coping with stress and overall psychosocial competence compared to adolescents belonging to highly rejected home environment. Adolescents belonging to low rejected home environment have significantly high problem solving compared to those coming from highly rejected
home environment and they have high interpersonal relations compared to adolescents coming from moderately rejected home environment.

10. Adolescents coming from highly permissive home environment have shown significantly high coping with stress compared to those belonging to moderate and low permissive home environment. Further, no significant difference was found in any pairs of comparison of the remaining dimensions of psychosocial competence.

11. Adolescents coming from highly protected home environment have shown significantly high resilience compared to those coming from low and moderately protected home environment. Those coming from moderately protected home environment have significantly high resilience compared to those coming from low protected home environment.

12. Adolescents belonging to high and moderately conforming home environment have shown significantly high resilience compared to adolescents belonging to low conforming home environment.

13. Adolescents belonging to high and moderately rewarded home environment have shown significantly high resilience compared to adolescents belonging to low rewarded home environment.

14. Adolescents belonging to moderate and highly nurtured home environment have shown significantly high resilience compared to adolescents belonging to low nurtured home environment.

15. Adolescents belonging to highly protected home environment have shown significantly high vocational aspiration compared to those belonging to low protected home environment.
16. Adolescents belonging to highly conforming home environment have shown significantly high vocational aspiration compared to those belonging to low and moderately conforming home environment.

17. Adolescents belonging to highly rewarded home environment have shown significantly high vocational aspiration compared to those belonging to low rewarded home environment.

18. Adolescents coming from moderately nurtured home environment have shown significantly high vocational aspiration compared to those belonging to low nurtured home environment.

The above mentioned observations direct us to accept the Ha1 in the original way, i.e., Adolescents belonging to Low, Moderate and High home environment groups differ significantly among themselves in their psychosocial competence, resilience and vocational aspiration.

6.2.2 The Demographic Factors contributing to the Psychosocial Competence, Resilience and Vocational Aspiration of Adolescents

The statistical technique of Stepwise Multiple Regression was applied to test Ha2, i.e., to determine the contribution of the demographic factors such as age, sex, SES, order of birth, no. of siblings, primary educational background, religion, caste and type of family of adolescents to the variance in the adolescents’ psychosocial competence, resilience and vocational aspiration. The obtained results revealed that:

1. Adolescent boys have shown significantly lower psychosocial competence compared to adolescent girls.

2. Adolescents having two siblings have shown significantly lower psychosocial competence compared to adolescents having no siblings and having one sibling.
3. Adolescents belonging to Brahmin caste have shown significantly higher psychosocial competence compared to adolescents belonging to other castes.

4. Adolescents belonging to age 14 years have shown significantly less resilience compared to adolescents of 15 and 16 years.

5. Adolescents belonging to nuclear family have shown significantly high resilience than those adolescents coming from joint families.

6. Adolescents having two siblings have shown significantly lower resilience compared to adolescents having no siblings and having one sibling.

7. Adolescents belonging to middle-lower class have shown significantly lower resilience compared to upper and upper-middle class adolescents.

8. Adolescents belonging to upper class have shown significantly higher vocational aspiration compared to middle and lower-middle class adolescents.

9. Adolescents who are only children have shown significantly higher vocational aspiration compared to those having siblings.

10. Adolescents belonging to Lingayat caste have shown significantly higher vocational aspiration compared to adolescents belonging to other castes.

The above stated facts lead us to accept $H_a$ in its modified form that “gender (Boys), number of siblings (Having two siblings), Caste, Age, type of family, SES have differentially and significantly contributed to the psychosocial competence, resilience and vocational aspiration of adolescents”.