CHAPTER 5
RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION (Continued)

5.1 Demographic Factors Contributing to the Intelligence, Emotional Intelligence, Social Intelligence, and Perceived Parental Relationship of Adolescents.

**Hypothesis:** Demographic factors such as gender, parental education, occupation, income; birth order, and type of family, of adolescents, have a significant influence on their intelligence, emotional intelligence, social intelligence, and perceived parental relationship.

The technique of Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis was applied to know the significance of the contribution of demographic variables collectively as well as individually to the overall scores of Intelligence, Emotional Intelligence, Social Intelligence, and Perceived Parental Relationship of Adolescents.

5.11 Demographic Factors Contributing to the Intelligence of Adolescents.

**Hypothesis:** Demographic factors such as gender, parental education, occupation, income, birth order, and type of family, of adolescents, have a significant influence on their intelligence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Beta Coefficients</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Contributed R²</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Caste (Brahmin)</td>
<td>0.151</td>
<td>1.098</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>3.049***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Father's educational level (Xth Pass)</td>
<td>-0.126</td>
<td>1.393</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>-2.554**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Father's educational level (Postgraduate)</td>
<td>0.107</td>
<td>1.952</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>2.182**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Caste (Kshatriya)</td>
<td>0.097</td>
<td>2.513</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>1.968*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall Adjusted R² = .052  Overall F-ratio = 6.452; p<.001

*= p<.05, Significant; ** = p<.01, Very Significant, *** = p<.001, Very Highly Significant
An examination of Table 5.11 reveals that out of the various demographic factors studied, a few factors contributed significantly. The significant factors are found to be caste and educational level of the father. The sub-caste of Brahmins, was found to be very highly significant ($t= 3.05; p<.001$) and accounted for 2% of the total variance; the sub-caste of Kshatriya, was found to be significant ($t= 1.97; p<.05$) accounting for 1.5% of the variance. Hence, it was observed that caste contributed to 3.5% of the total variance on the intelligence of adolescents.

Father’s educational level accounted for 2% of the total variance. The factor of fathers’ educational level (Xth) was found to be highly significant ($t= -2.54; p<.01$), but negative; contributing to 1% of the total variance. The other level of fathers’ education (Post graduate) was found to be significantly and positively ($t= 2.182; p<.01$), contributing to 1% of the total variance on the intelligence of adolescents.

Both of the above factors – Caste and Fathers’ educational level have totally contributed to 5.2% of the variance. This total contribution was found to be very highly significant ($F= 6.452; p<.001$).

The above numerical facts reveal that Caste (Brahmin and Kshatriya) along with Fathers’ educational level (Xth Std and Post graduate) are significant predictors of intelligence. Adolescents from the Brahmin caste have significantly higher degrees of intelligence as compared to adolescents from other castes; adolescents from the Kshatriya caste are also found to have a significantly high degree of intelligence. It appears that caste plays a significant role in the intelligence level of adolescents. Also, adolescents with fathers’ who have low educational levels ( Xth std.) have lower intelligence when compared to adolescents whose fathers’ have higher educational level. This was further corroborated due to the finding that adolescents with fathers having a high educational level (post graduate) have higher levels of intelligence.
5.12 Demographic Factors Contributing to the Emotional Intelligence of Adolescents.

**Ha 2.2** Demographic Factors such as gender, parental education, occupation, income, birth order, and type of family, of adolescents, have a significant influence on their emotional intelligence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Beta Coefficients</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Contributed $R^2$</th>
<th>$t$-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gender (Male)</td>
<td>-0.263</td>
<td>0.973</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>-5.55***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mother's Occupation (Professional)</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>3.026</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>2.898**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Background (Mixed)</td>
<td>-0.093</td>
<td>1.177</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>-1.968*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall Adjusted $R^2 = .111$  
Overall $F$ ratio $= 0.39; p<. 001$

$*= p<.05$, Significant     $**= p<.01$, Very Significant     $***= p<.001$, Very Highly Significant

Upon observation of Table 5.12; it is found that gender, mother’s occupation, and background have emerged as significant predictors of emotional intelligence of adolescents. These three factors have collectively contributed to 11% of variance on emotional intelligence of adolescents, which is very highly significant ($F = 10.39; p< .001$).

The contribution of gender (male) is very highly significant ($t=-5.55; p<.001$) and accounts for 6.7% of the variance in emotional intelligence. The ‘$t$’ value being negative,
implies that male adolescents have significantly lower emotional intelligence than female adolescents. It was also observed that adolescents having mothers working as professionals have a significantly higher level of emotional intelligence ($t = 2.99; p<.01$), contributing 1.7% to the variance in emotional intelligence of adolescents. Also, adolescents from a mixed background were found to contribute significantly ($t = -1.968; p< .05$) to the variance in emotional intelligence. 0.7% of the variance in emotional intelligence is accounted to the factor of mixed background. It can be concluded that adolescents coming from a mixed background are significantly lower in emotional intelligence than adolescents coming from urban or rural backgrounds.
5.13 Demographic Factors Contributing to the Social Intelligence of Adolescents.

Ha 2.3 Demographic factors such as gender, parental education, occupation, income, birth order, and type of family, of adolescents, have a significant influence on their social intelligence.

Table 5.13

Results of Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of the Factors Contributing to the Overall Social Intelligence of Adolescents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Beta Coefficients</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Contributed R²</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Father’s Occupation (Professional)</td>
<td>.169</td>
<td>1.422</td>
<td>.031</td>
<td>3.474**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Income (10,000 to 30,000)</td>
<td>.134</td>
<td>.979</td>
<td>.019</td>
<td>2.731**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gender (Female)</td>
<td>.115</td>
<td>1.007</td>
<td>.011</td>
<td>2.346*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall Adjusted R² = .061  Overall F ratio = 9.656; p<.001

*  p< .05, Significant  **  p< .01, Highly Significant

Perusal of the above table shows that the factors such as Father’s occupation, income, and gender, collectively contribute 6% to the total variance of Social Intelligence, which is very highly significant (F= 9.66; p<.001).

It is further observed that adolescents whose fathers’ are professionals have significantly higher social intelligence (t = 3.47; p<.01) than adolescents whose fathers are in other occupational categories. The factor of father’s occupation (professional) contributed 3% to the variance in overall social intelligence. It was also observed that adolescents whose parents belonged to the income group of Rs. 10000 to Rs. 30000, had significantly higher (t = 2.73; p<.01) level of social intelligence than adolescents who
belonged to other income groups. This factor contributed 2% to the variance in overall social intelligence. The female gender was observed to have significantly higher (t= 2.35, p< .05) social intelligence than males. This factor contributed 1% to the variance in overall social intelligence.

5.14 Demographic Factors Contributing to the Perceived Parental Relationship of Adolescents.

Ha 2.4 Demographic factors such as gender, parental education, occupation, income, birth order, and type of family, of adolescents have a significant influence on their perceived parental relationship.

Table 5.14

Results of Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of the Factors Contributing to the Perceived Parenting (Father’s) of Adolescents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Beta Coefficients</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Contributed R²</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Birth Order (Middle)</td>
<td>-.171</td>
<td>1.493</td>
<td>.031</td>
<td>-3.737***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gender (Female)</td>
<td>.128</td>
<td>.987</td>
<td>.015</td>
<td>2.637**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mother’s Education (Below Xth)</td>
<td>-.103</td>
<td>3.680</td>
<td>.008</td>
<td>-2.143*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall Adjusted R² = .054 Overall F ratio = 8.251; p<.001

* p< .05, Significant
** p< .01, Highly Significant
*** p< .001, Very Highly Significant

It is clear from Table 5.14 that among the multiple demographic variables, birth order, gender, and mother’s educational level have emerged as significantly contributing
factors to the perceived parenting of fathers’ by adolescents. All these factors have collectively contributed to 5.4% of variance on the perception of father’s parenting by adolescents; which is very highly significant (F= 8.25; p< .001).

Individually, 3.1%, 1.5%, and .0.8% of variance on perception of father’s parenting can be predicted on the basis of the middle birth order, female gender, and low level of mothers’ education respectively. The contribution of middle birth order is very highly significant (t= - 3.74; p<.001) but negative; of female gender highly significant (t= 2.64; p<.05) and positive; and of low level of mothers education (below Xth standard) just significant (t= - 2.14; p<.05) but negative.

It can be inferred from the above facts that birth order (middle), gender (female), and mother’s educational level (Xth std) are the significant predictors of perceived relationship with father. More specifically, adolescents who are middle-born have a more poor perception of their relationship with fathers’ as compared to adolescents in different ordinal positions. Female adolescents are found to have better perceptions of relationship with fathers’ as compared to males. Also, it has been observed that adolescents whose mothers’ have a low educational level – that of Xth standard level, have poorer perception of their relationship with fathers.
Table 5.15

Results of Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of the Factors Contributing to the Perceived Parenting (Mother’s) of Adolescents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Beta Coefficients</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Contributed R²</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gender (Male)</td>
<td>-.999</td>
<td>.175</td>
<td>.033</td>
<td>-3.598***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Income (&lt; Rs. 10000)</td>
<td>-.993</td>
<td>.156</td>
<td>.021</td>
<td>-3.215***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mother’s Education PUC 2</td>
<td>-1.059</td>
<td>.106</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>-2.182*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R² = .063  F = 9.93; p< .001

*  p< .05, Significant  ***  p< .001, Very Highly Significant

An examination of the Table 5.15 reveals that out of the several demographic factors considered, some factors such as gender, income, and mother’s educational level have significantly contributed to the perception of relationship with mother of adolescents.

Specifically, gender (males), income (< Rs. 10000), and mother’s educational level (PUC) have emerged as the factors that significantly contributed to the perception of relationship with mother. These three factors have collectively contributed to 6.3% of the variance on perceived relationships with mother, which is very highly significant (F= 9.93; p< .001). In other words, 6.3% of variance on perceived relationship with mother can be predicted on the basis of gender (t= - 3.60; p<.001), income (t = - 3.21; p< .001), and mother’s educational level (t= 2.18; p<.05). The contribution of gender and income is significant, but negative.
The above facts show that gender (male), income (< Rs. 10000), and mother’s educational level (PUC) are the significant predictors of perceived relationship with mother. More specifically, boys have significantly poorer perception of relationship with mother as compared to girls. Also, adolescents belonging to low income (< Rs. 10000) families have poorer perceptions of relationship with mother, as compared to adolescents in different income groups. It can also be concluded that adolescents with mothers who have a PUC level of education, have a better perception of relationship with mother as compared with adolescents whose mothers’ have other educational levels.

Table 5.16

Results of Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis of the Factors Contributing to the Overall Perceived Parenting of Adolescents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Beta Coefficients</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Contributed R²</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gender (Male)</td>
<td>-1.171.</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>.033</td>
<td>- 3.517***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Income (&lt;Rs. 10000)</td>
<td>-.122</td>
<td>1.011</td>
<td>.020</td>
<td>- 2.46*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mothers Education (Less than Xth)</td>
<td>-.114</td>
<td>3.715</td>
<td>.008</td>
<td>-2.34*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mothers Education (Xth)</td>
<td>-.098</td>
<td>1.083</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>-1.98*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R² = .068  F= 8.283;  p< .001

*  p< .05, Significant  **  p< .01, Highly Significant*** p< .001, Very Highly Significant
An examination of Table 5.16 reveals that out of the several demographic factors considered, some factors such as gender, income, and mother’s educational level have significantly contributed to the overall parenting perception of adolescents.

Specifically, gender (male), income (< Rs. 10000), and mother’s educational level (less than Xth and Xth) have emerged as the factors that significantly contribute to the perception of relationship with mother. These three factors have collectively contributed to 6.8% of the variance on overall perceived parenting relationship, which is very highly significant (F= 8.28; p< .001). In other words, 6.8% of variance on overall parenting perception can be predicted on the basis of gender (t= - 3.52; p<.001), income (t = - 2.46; p< .05), and mother’s educational level (less than Xth) (t= 2.34; p<.05) ; (Xth Std) (t =1.98; p<.05). The contribution of all the variables is significant, but negative.

The above facts show that gender (males), income (< Rs. 10000), and mother’s educational level (less than Xth and Xth) are the significant predictors of overall perceived parenting. More specifically, boys have significantly poorer perception of relationship with parents as compared to girls. Also, adolescents belonging to low income (< Rs. 10000) families have poorer perceptions of relationship with parents, as compared to adolescents in different income groups. It can also be concluded that adolescents with mothers who have a low level of education (Xth Std and less), have a poorer perception of relationship with parents as compared with adolescents whose mothers’ had other educational levels.
5.2 Interpretation of Results

5.2 Demographic Factors Significantly Contributing to the Intelligence, Emotional Intelligence, Social Intelligence and Perceived Parental Relationship of Adolescents

Every individual’s personality, behavior, and achievements are an amalgamation of not only his personal traits but also that of the environment that envelopes him. Several demographic factors have been found to contribute significantly to the psychological variables of intelligence, emotional intelligence, social intelligence, and perceived parental relationship of adolescents.

5.2.1 Intelligence

Caste plays a significant role in every aspect of the Indian psyche. As much as we may try to move away from differentiation on the basis of caste; it is an unavoidable reality and undeniable truth of our lives. It has significantly and positively contributed to the intelligence of adolescents. More specifically, adolescents belonging to the Brahmin caste, followed by the Kshatriya caste, were found to have higher levels of intelligence as compared to adolescents from other castes. Brahmins are traditionally considered to be the highly educated class, focused on education and knowledge since centuries. The results are in sync with the stereotype of Brahmins as the “intelligent caste”. Times are changing, families belonging to all castes are actively promoting the value of education among their children. Kshatriyas, traditionally the warrior class, are also focusing on educational values. The increase in exposure and focus on education could have resulted in adolescents from this class displaying high levels of academic achievement.

Father’s educational level has emerged as a significant contributory factor to intelligence. Adolescents with fathers who have low educational levels (up to Xth
standard), were found to make a significant but negative contribution to intelligence. This would imply that adolescents with less educated fathers are found to have lower levels of intelligence as compared to adolescents with fathers who have higher educational levels. This was further corroborated by the finding that adolescents with fathers who have high levels of education, specifically post graduate levels of education, have higher levels of intelligence as compared with adolescents with fathers of other educational levels. The values imparted by fathers with high levels of education would motivate adolescents and provide an atmosphere which fosters intellectual stimulation, along with the fact that these fathers are excellent role models. Also, highly educated fathers would set higher standards of expectations from their children, which in turn would lead to better outcomes. Adolescents learn from observation far more than from direct instruction. Fathers with low educational levels may not be able to provide a conducive environment for intellectual stimulation; since they have limited exposure themselves.

5.2.2 Emotional Intelligence

Gender has contributed significantly to the emotional intelligence of adolescents. More specifically, boys are found to have lower emotional intelligence than girls. This finding has been supported by many researchers. The female gender is innately prone to nurture, accommodate, and empathize. In Indian culture especially, girls are brought up with the values of being sensitive to the needs of family members and the keeper of relationships. Boys, on the other hand are pampered and brought up with a sense of privilege. They may not feel the need to be sensitive or work on their emotional awareness.

Conflicting evidence exists surrounding whether or not males and females differ significantly in general levels of emotional intelligence. Goleman (1998) asserts that no gender differences in E.I. exist, stating that while men and women may have different
profiles of strengths and weaknesses in different areas of emotional intelligence, their overall levels of E.I. are equivalent.

Employment status of mothers has emerged as a significant contributor to the emotional intelligence of adolescents. Working mothers in the professional category were observed to raise adolescents who are more emotionally intelligent than those mothers who are either housewives or have a different category of work. Mothers, who are working as professionals, are often not available to cater to every need of the child. This would foster a certain degree of independence in the child; a need to handle several situations by themselves. This exposure may possibly lead to an increase in their emotional intelligence. Also, these mothers are likely to share the struggles and experiences in their professional life with the adolescents; leading to a better understanding of human emotions.

Early background of adolescents (mixed background) has emerged as significant but negatively contributing factor to emotional intelligence. Adolescents who have had a mixed early background, which means they have been raised for some time in a rural background and for some time in an urban background; are observed to have lower emotional intelligence than adolescents from purely urban or rural backgrounds. Adolescents from a mixed background may experience feelings of confusion and inadequacy; due to the differences in values and lifestyle in the two backgrounds. This could lead to lower levels of emotional intelligence.

Shah et al. (2011) conducted a study to examine the relationship between emotional intelligence and academic achievement among students of higher secondary schools. The secondary objective was to examine the role of various demographic variables of the students including gender, socio economic status, parental education and geographical origin in emotional intelligence. Students with literate parents scored higher
as compared to students with illiterate parents. Students from urban areas scored higher as compared to students from rural areas. Female students scored higher as compared to male students.

5.2.3 Social Intelligence

The employment status of fathers has contributed positively and significantly to the social intelligence of adolescents. More specifically, adolescents who have fathers working in the professional arena are found to have higher social intelligence than adolescents who have fathers working in other arenas. Professional jobs entail professional degrees; higher level of education. Professionals command respect in society and have exposure to a wide spectrum of experiences. Adolescents will surely benefit from this environment and exposure; and will gain some experience themselves in handling social situations adeptly. This would lead to an increase in social intelligence.

Income has emerged as a significant and positively contributing factor to social intelligence. Adolescents belonging to low income families (income in the range of Rs 10000 to Rs. 30000) have higher social intelligence than adolescents belonging to other income families. These adolescents may be aware of the fact that they have to fend for themselves, with low expectations of support from their families. They become self-reliant and instinctively develop self-protective values, and learn to handle the world around them intelligently.

Gender has significantly contributed to the social intelligence of adolescents. More specifically, girls are found to have higher social intelligence than boys. The upbringing of girls in our culture focuses on adjusting to and understanding the needs of people around them. This would naturally lead to a higher degree of social intelligence.
The above results were corroborated by the findings of Saxena and Jain (2013); who conducted a study to find out the social intelligence of male and female undergraduate students. The findings of gender analysis indicates that female student’s possess more social intelligence than male students.

5.2.4 Overall Perceived Parenting Relationship

Gender of the adolescents has significantly, but negatively contributed to the overall perceived parenting relationship. Boys were observed to have a negative perception of their parents. Adolescence is often referred to as a stage of rebelliousness and angst, with these emotions being experienced more by adolescent boys than girls. The expectations that parents may have of the boys, become a burden and an obstacle in the path of the adolescent boy who has differentiated values from his parents. His focus is on building relationships with peers, and developing interests which are predominantly non-academic in nature. This sets the ground for constant conflict with parents; and hence the negative perception of the relationship.

Income has emerged as a significant and negatively contributing factor to the overall perceived parenting relationship. Adolescents belonging to low income families (incomes in the range of Rs 10000 to Rs. 30000) have a negative perception of their parents as compared to adolescents belonging to other income families. Lack of resources can create feelings of inadequacy, negativity, and frustration in adolescents.

Moreover, parents who are themselves struggling for the basic necessities of life, maybe unable to provide the emotional support and guidance that is required by adolescents. Schultz (1993) found that adolescents with parents, who have low incomes, have lower achievement motivation and a much higher risk of educational failure. These
educational failures could further add to the negative perception of their relationship with their parents.

Mothers’ educational level has also emerged as a significant factor in the overall perceived parenting factor of adolescents. Adolescents with mothers who have low educational level ( > Xth Std. and Xth Std.) were observed to have negative perceptions of their relationship with their parents. Adolescents tend to compare themselves with their peers; they may feel that their own mothers are incapable of providing them with certain inputs and resources that their peers with more educated mothers receive. Also, adolescents may believe that they have greater exposure than their less educated mothers; which would lead to lack of respect and a less favourable perception of their relationship. Poorly educated mothers may be unable to foster a positive attitude in their adolescent children.

The Teachman’s (1987) study reported the positive effect of both mothers and fathers education on the educational attainment levels of their children. He inferred that parents with higher education have higher value for education, and motivation to provide material, human and other educational resources for the development of educational skills of their children. Father’s and mother’s education was found to be positively related to educational attainment levels of children in Pakistan (Sawada and Lokshin, 2001). They believe that the educated parents have superior home teaching environment and are in better position to perceive the benefits of education. We can hence infer, that adolescents with less educated mothers are deprived off all the above stated benefits; which would lead to a negative view of their relationship with their parents.
5.2.4.1 Perceived Parenting Relationship (Father)

Birth order has significantly contributed to the perceived parenting of adolescents, as it relates to the role of the father. Adolescents belonging to the middle birth order were found to have a negative perception of their fathers. The middle child is often cast in the role of the “neglected child”; which could result in them harbouring negative feelings towards their fathers.

Gender has emerged as a significant factor in the perceived parenting factor of adolescents, as it relates to the role of the father. Girls were found to have a positive perception of their father. Traditionally, girls have had a softer corner for their fathers and vice-versa. This positive bonding of affection could lead to girls having a positive perception of their fathers. Boys, on the other hand do not share the same positive bonding that girls do with their fathers.

Mothers’ educational level has also emerged as a significant factor in the Perceived parenting (Father) factor of adolescents. Adolescents with mothers who have low educational levels (below Xth Standard) were observed to have negative perceptions of their fathers. Mothers play a crucial role in building and maintaining harmonious relationships in the family. Low educational levels may create an inability in the mother to foster positivity and harmony in the family.

5.2.4.2 Perceived Parental Relationship (Mother)

Gender of the adolescents has significantly, but negatively contributed to the perceived parenting relationship, with regard to the role of the mother. Boys were observed to have a negative perception of their mothers as a parent. Typically, boys are expected to be very close to their mothers, and have a positive relationship with them. Unfortunately, this relationship undergoes a change in the adolescent stage. Boys in their
effort to build their own identities, move away from their mothers; this effort is met with resistance from mothers; leading to clashes and hence the negative perception.

Income has emerged as a significant and positively contributing factor to the perceived parenting relationship (mother). Adolescents belonging to low income families (incomes in the range of Rs 10000 to Rs. 30000) have a negative perception of their mothers as compared to adolescents belonging to other income groups. Lack of resources can create feelings of inadequacy, negativity, and frustration in adolescents. Moreover, fathers belonging to the lower socio-economic strata are often absent from home, maintain irregular working hours, creating further negativity in the adolescents mind. These negative feelings could be directed towards the person whom the adolescent interacts most with – the mother! Also, fathers belonging to the low income groups typically are unavailable to take care of the adolescents emotional needs – either due to irregular working hours or absenteeism.

Mothers’ educational level has also emerged as a significant factor in the perceived parenting (Mother) factor of adolescents. Adolescents with mothers who have low educational level (PUC 2) were observed to have negative perceptions of their mothers. Adolescents tend to compare themselves with their peers; they may feel that their own mothers are incapable of providing them with certain inputs and resources that their peers with more educated mothers receive. Also, adolescents may believe that they have greater exposure than their less educated mothers; which would lead to lack of respect and a less favourable perception of their relationship.
5.3 Highlights

- Adolescents belonging to the Brahmin and Kshatriya caste have shown significantly higher intelligence as compared to adolescents from other castes.

- Adolescents having fathers with a low educational level (upto Xth Standard) have shown significantly lower intelligence as compared to adolescents having fathers with other educational levels.

- Adolescents having fathers with a high educational level (post graduate) have shown significantly higher intelligence compared to adolescents having fathers with other educational levels.

- Adolescent boys have shown significantly lower emotional intelligence than adolescent girls.

- Adolescents, whose mothers’ occupational status is professional, have shown significantly higher emotional intelligence than adolescents having mothers with other occupational statuses.

- Adolescents from mixed backgrounds have shown significantly lower emotional intelligence than adolescents from other backgrounds.

- Adolescents, whose fathers’ occupational status is professional, have shown significantly higher social intelligence than adolescents having fathers with other occupational statuses.

- Adolescents belonging to low income families have shown significantly higher social intelligence than adolescents belonging to other income groups.

- Adolescent girls have shown significantly higher social intelligence than adolescent boys.
• Adolescents belonging to the middle birth order have shown significantly less favourable perceived relationship with their fathers’ as compared to adolescents belonging to other birth orders.

• Adolescent girls have shown significantly more favourable perceived relationship with their fathers’ as compared to adolescent boys.

• Adolescents having mothers with a low educational level (below Xth standard) have shown significantly less favourable perceived relationship with their fathers’ as compared to adolescents having mothers with other educational levels.

• Adolescent boys have shown significantly less favourable perceived relationship with their mothers’ as compared to adolescent girls.

• Adolescents belonging to low income families (Rs. 10000 to Rs. 30000 per annum) have shown significantly less favourable perceived relationship with their mothers’ as compared to adolescents from other income groups.

• Adolescents having mothers with low educational levels (PUC 2) were shown to have significantly less favourable perceived relationship with mothers’ as compared to adolescents having mothers with other educational levels.

• Adolescent boys have shown significantly less favourable overall perceived relationship with their parents as compared to adolescent girls.

• Adolescents belonging to low income families ( <Rs. 10,000 per annum) have shown significantly less favourable overall perceived relationship with their mothers as compared to adolescents from other income groups.
• Adolescents whose mothers have a low educational level (< Xth Std and Xth Std) have shown significantly less favourable overall perceived relationship with their parents as compared to adolescents having mothers with other educational levels.