
CHAPTER - IV

RESULTS

C H A P T E R - I V

RESULTS

The major purpose of this study was to investigate personality competence in Scheduled Caste male adolescents by comparing social characteristics, personality and adolescents who on the basis of peer descriptions of their general personality were categorised as high, moderate and low in personality competence. The relatively large number of Scheduled Caste adolescents (N=70), raters on peer Report Inventory (Judges) (N=105) and families (N=40) involved in this study, and the manner of selecting subjects, promote generalizability of the results to other Scheduled Caste adolescents. Although in a strict sense the study did not take a hypothesis testing approach, there are some general findings from the earlier studies that socio-economic deprivation has been shown to result in deficient functioning in its aspects like competence (Witkin, Dyk, Faterson, Goodenough and Karp, 1962, Bruner 1959, Schooler, 1972) learning and conceptualization (Biren and Hess 1968, Stodolosk, and Lesser 1967, Werner and Muralidharan 1970). The conclusions of such studies have been taken into consideration as explicit testing.

Namely, these are that more competent subjects as contrasted to less competent subjects come from more affluent and more stable family environments. In the present study, these hypotheses were investigated again and some significant findings discovered regarding them. For the sake of discussion, suggestive but non-significant findings are reported.

A) BIOGRAPHICAL DATA :

A number of significant differences were found to exist among the groups of differentially competent Scheduled Caste adolescents, but also there were some important characteristics common to some subjects studied.

1) DESCRIPTION OF THE FULL SAMPLE :

Round about sixty seven percent of the adolescent subjects have been born in Kolhapur city and all are natives of Maharashtra state. The age (mean = 17.42 years), type of neighbourhood in which they live (i.e. predominantly backward caste), work experience, (i.e. 14% were working and 24% had held a job) and educational aspirations (i.e. 43.3% aspired to H.S.C. and 26.7% were to graduation and teacher training) has been shown in Table 2. Nearly all the subjects (Mother's presence 98.48% and Father presence 95.89%) experienced intact families throughout adolescence i.e. with both father and mother presence (Table-9). Nearly 10.81 percent of them witnessed

separation of parents by the time of adolescence and 1.52 percent mother diseased and 1.08 father diseased. The adolescents come from fairly large families (Number of dependents mean - 4.8) out of them some are from two children families and the other half are from three or more children families. In general, these adolescent males are not greatly different from other students studying in the Junior Colleges (College register was varified), they might well be representative of most Scheduled Caste adolescents of Junior Colleges.

2) SOCIAL CONTRASTS :

More competent differed some ~~th~~ what (e.g. suggestive trends only) from less competent adolescents in the number of times their families had moved since their birth and type of friends with whom they associated. They differed significantly in ordinal position in the family, number of dependents and birth places.

CONSIDER TABLE - 2 AND TABLE - 3 :

a) ORDINAL POSITION :

First and second born children were more highly represented among the High competence adolescents than within the low competence group (t-test $P < .05$) -

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T A B L E - 2

Social Description of the Total Adolescent sample.

Age (Mean years) (n=70)	17.42
Number of Dependents Mean (N=70)	4.8
Number of times family has moved (Mean) (N=70)	.25
Position in family	
First or Second Child (N=33)	48%
Third or latter Child (N=37)	52%
Birth Place	
Kolhapur City (N=46)	66.7%
Kolhapur District (N=19)	25%
Other Places (N=5)	8.3%
Type of Neighbourhood	
Backward Caste	80%
Forward Caste	20%
Type of Friends (Predominently)	
Backward Caste	60.3%
Forward Caste	39.7%

Highest Educational qualification

Expected :

H.S.C. (N=29)	43.3%
External Degree	-
Technical Degree/Diploma (N=3)	.67%
Graduation (N=8)	12.76%
Graduation and Teacher's Training (N=22)	26.67%
Post Graduation	16.67%
Ph.D.	.0%

Have Held a Job

Yes (N= 2)	2.28%
No (N=68)	97.72%

Is working at present

Yes (N= 1)	1.14%
No (N=69)	98.86%



T A B L E - 3

SOCIAL CONTRASTS OF ADOLESCENT SAMPLE

<u>I T E M S</u>	High (n=17)	Moderate (n=31)	Low (n=22)
<u>A G E</u>	18.5	17.25	16.5
<u>Number of Dependents(Mean)</u>	3.18*	5.09	6.23*
<u>Number of Times Family has moved (Means)</u>	-	0.16	0.59
<u>Position in family</u>			
First or Second Child	70%*	49%	25%
Third or later	30%	51%	75%
<u>Birth Place</u>			
Kolhapur City	90%	60%	50%
Kolhapur District	10%	30%	35%
Other	0%	10%	15%
<u>Type of Neighbourhood (Predominantly)</u>			
Backward Caste	70%	80%	90%
Forward Caste	30%	20%	10%

TABLE No. 3 Contd.

I T E M S	High (n=17)	Moderate (n=31)	Low (n=22)
A & E	18.5	17.26	16.5

Type of Friends
(Predominantly)

Backward Caste	51%	60%	70%
Forward Caste	49%	40%	30%

Highest Educational Qualifi-
-cation

Expected

H.S.C.	30%	20%	80%
External Degree	-	-	-
Technical Degree/Diploma	2%	-	-
Graduation	8%	20%	10%
Graduation and Teacher Training	10%	60%	10%
Post Graduation	50%	-	-
Ph.D.	-	-	-

<u>Have Held a Job</u>	YES	12%	0%	0%
	NO	88%	100%	100%

<u>Is working at Present</u>	YES	6%	0%	0%
	NO	94%	100%	100%

* P < .05 Significance level is for a 't' test.

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High group adolescents tended to have relatively higher numbers of first and second born children than in the low group. This finding is consistent with the theoretical positions which assert direct relationship between achievement and first born status.

b) NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS :

Again the results point in the expected direction namely, the High competence group tended to have the lowest number of dependents on the chief of the family. The number of dependents include brothers, sisters and mother or any relative residing in the family of the subject. The low group had a significantly greater number of dependents than the High group (3.18 Vs 6.23 $P < .05$), the general trend was for number of dependents to decrease as competence level of the adolescents increases.

c) BIRTH PLACE :

Finally, the more competent (High) adolescents were more likely to be born in Kolhapur City, than were the less competent (Low) adolescents. This finding is conjunction with the tendency for the more competent adolescents to have moved a few number of times suggests a greater sense of stability, security and belongingness on the part of the competent subjects.

In summary, the more competent and less competent Scheduled Caste adolescents comprised the larger social environment, however, the more competent adolescent - prominent and favoured positions in smaller and less mobile families probably contributed to their developing better adjusted personalities. To be sure, a similar biographical and socio-economic factors pertaining to competence has been cited in the findings of Schooler(1972) and Bruner (1959).

B) STANDARD TEST RESULTS :

INTERNAL EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL SCALE :

This is a standardised test used in this project which gives classification for both intergroup and intra group comparison by taking into consideration the - percentage cases coming under different categories of Internal External Scale such as Extreme external, Average Extreme internal etc. The contrasts of percentage cases obtained due to Internal External Scale yielded a support to the hypothesis that : personality competence is positively correlated with internality.

CONSIDER TABLE - 4 AND TABLE - 5 :

For the purpose of clasifying the concept of distinction between I and E referent items, some of these

T A B L E NO. 4INTERNAL EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL SCALE :

I and E Referent some items.

- (2) a) Success depends on hard work. * ()
 b) Success depends on faith in God. ** ()
- (5) a) Heridity determines ones own behavior.** ()
 b) Behavior is the outcome of ones
 experience.* ()
- (13) a) Life is not a bed of roses but is
 full of difficulties. ** ()
 b) Life is pleasant for men who possesses
 strong will power and strength to do
 the work. * ()
- (27) a) People who consider themselves as born
 unlucky, can never do anything. ** ()
 b) Popularity and personal efforts helps
 in success. * ()
- (33) a) One who accepts challenges and faces it
 boldly, attains victory. * ()
 b) It is good luck besides efforts to be
 highly successfull. ** ()

* Items related with Internality.

** Items related with Externality.

T A B L E NO. 5

INTERNAL - EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL : Percentage contrasts among

Adolescent Groups.

Range of Scores	Category	High (n=17)	Moderate (n = 3)	Low (n=22)
77 and above	Extremely External	(N=0)	(N=0)	(N=0)
56 To 76	High External	(N=4) 24%	(N= 8) 26%	(N=11) 50%
40 To 55	The Average	(N=5) 29%	(N=13) 42%	(N= 6) 27%
28 To 39	High Internals	(N=8) 47%	(N=10) 32%	(N=5) 23%
0 To 27	Extremely Internal	(N=0)	(N= 0)	(N=0)

have been given in Table - 4. High internality is seen among the members of High group (47%) on the other hand one fourth (24%) of the High group subjects are high externals. While 42 percent of moderate group are belonging to average category. Finally half of the low group are showing high externality and nearly one fourth are high internals.

CONSIDER TABLE - 6

C) PERSONALITY COMPETENCE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT :

This data is collected from Biographical Information Questionnaire (Appendix-B). The subjects were asked to write the percentages of marks of annual examinations, from Seventh to Elevent Standards. Some students have written percentages of two annual examinations and some have written percentages of five annual examinations, Mean of annual examinations of one student was calculated and overall mean of the group was taken into consideration for analysis of variance of academic achievement. The marks were verified by referring the College record.

In the full sample academic achievement scores ranged from 36 to 64/overall mean was 46.9%. There was little difference among the means of * high and low (55.3 and 40.30) competence adolescents. (Table-6). Most of the

T A B L E - 6

Analysis of Variance of Academic Achievement of Three Groups of Differentially Competent Adolescents.

DESCRIPTION OF SCORES

	High (n=17)	Moderate (n=31)	Low (n=22)
Mean	55.30	45.15	40.30
S.D.	4.74	4.48	3.47
S.E.	1.15	.80	.74

Summary of the Analysis

Source	Sum of squares	. df.	.Mean Squares	.F-Ratio
Between Groups	0047.64	2	23.82	2.52
Within Groups	4021.61	67	60.02	-
TOTAL	4069.25	69	-	-

F - Ratio = 2.52 is not significant (N S)

subjects within three groups come within average academic achievement. All the three group are not differed at significant level. (F - ratio = 2.52).

D) PEER RELATIONS :

It is worth to presume that adolescents whose Peer Report Inventory scores indicated adjustment and competence, should also function well in their peer relations. The self-assurance and social transactions are incorporated in the nation of good peer relations. Low scores on peer Report Inventory does not necessarily indicate good peer relations. Romantic interests and attachments are, however, viewed as vital peer relations since the intimacy and prosocial behavior involved in such relations require a modicum of maturity and competence.

Cluster analysis of S.R.I. data revealed that more competent adolescents perceived themselves, relative to less competent adolescents, as having stronger romantic attachment during adolescence and generally better peer relations.

1) ROMANTIC ATTACHMENT (SRI CLUSTER) :

A Cluster which consists of three items. How was your relation with girls over those days ?, Did you fall in love during adolescence ? and looking back, do you

now think you were in love ? was described as Romantic Attachment (Table-7). Generally, the adolescents admitted to little romantic involvement during adolescence, but Low competence youths were significantly lower on this cluster (Table-8). Their tenuousness in establishing romantic peer relations are consistent with their relatively low competence and low psychological adjustment. Apparently, the Low group adolescents' low level of romantic involvement was related to their belief that they ought not to be interested in the opposite sex.

2) PEER RELATIONS (SRI CLUSTER) :

The seven items have been comprised in this cluster. In essence, this cluster (Table-7) focuses the youth's sense of popularity, acceptance of age mates and his difficulties in self expression in the presence of peers. Bipolarity is taken into consideration while selecting the items for peer relations. Thus a maximal cluster score of 35 and minimal cluster score of 7 is possible. Out of the three groups of the Scheduled Caste adolescents, the High competence adolescents achieved the highest score on this cluster (28.35, 18.80, 15.81) and the Low competence adolescents achieved the lowest cluster score. (Table - 8).

These two groups achieved significantly different ($P < .01$) Peer Relation Score (Table-8) (High and Low Groups).

CONSIDER TABLE 7 AND TABLE 8

Both the High and Moderate group adolescents, in their S.R.I. responses, perceived themselves as prosocial and effective in their same age communications. Ofcourse in this regard cluster analytic findings supports the view that competent adolescents consistently function well in peer relations. It is concluded that, less competent adolescents tended to feel some what inadequate in peer relations.

E) Family Variables :

1) FAMILIAL ORIGINS OF THE SUBJECTS :

Nearly Twenty Six percent and Fifty Three percent of mothers and fathers of the adolescents have been born in Kolhapur City respectively. Generally fathers had completed education up to standard Seventh and mothers up to Fourth. In case of fathers efforts have been made to go beyond primary education level. (Table-9). The type of occupation they were undertaken is mainly services. Own business occupation was to the less extent comparitively. The occupations of the

T A B L E - 7

CLUSTER ANALYSIS : Cluster of Self-Report Inventory Items
Which Distinguish the Three Groups of Differentially competent
Adolescents.

PEER RELATIONS

- 1 Looking back to your High School life (adolescence)
did you feel different from other adolescents ?
- 4 During High-School, how did you get on with other boys ?
- 2 Were you Popular ?
- 3 What was your standing with the friend circle i.e. as
regards being a leader or a follower ?
- 18 Do you consider your social life to be active ?
- 19 Is it difficult for you to speak out in class room
situations ?
- 20 Do you find it difficult most of the time to voice
your feelings ?

ROMANTIC ATTACHMENT

- 5 How was your relation with girls over those days ?

Table No. 7 Contd.

6 Did you fall in love during adolescence ?

7 Looking back, do you now think, you were in love ?

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FAMILIAL CLOSENESS :

13 How important is family to you ?

15 Do your parents expect you to remain close to the family ?

16 How did your father and mother get along with each other ?

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T A B L E - 8

Cluster Analysis : Distinguishing Clusters of Subjects Responses on the Self Report Inventory for Three Groups of Differentially Competent Adolescents.

CLUSTERS	High (n=17) mean	Moderate (n=31) mean	Low (n=22) mean
Peer Relations	23.35*	18.80	15.81 *
Romantic Attachment	11.00**	8.09	6.95**
Familial Closeness	9.24**	6.13**	4.00**

* P < .01

** P < .05

parents are suggested by the following representative list.

1) Mother, mainly house hold, cook, utensils cleaning etc.

2) Father - Agricultural workers in case of rural population, teachers, workers in industries, retail businessmen in case of city population.

The parents then, to a large extent held manual jobs.

CONSIDER TABLE 9 AND TABLE 10

A majority of the Women (91.97%) in the parent sample described themselves as unemployed Women. However, in the family interview some of them view their work of cottage industry type. The mean monthly salary earned by the mothers was Rs. 71.75 and the mean monthly salary earned by the fathers was Rs. 307.19 (Combined Salary Rs. 378.94 per month). Based up on the x variables of income, education, marital status, employment status, the socio-economic status (SES) of the parent group was classified into three levels (Table 10). Group wise the sample was differing in different respects. In general, families were of the working and of the lower middle class

T A B L E - 9

Social Description of the Total Parent Sample.

Age (Mean Years)

Mother's Age	43.61
Father's Age	48.35

Mother's Birth Place

Kolhapur City	25.53%
Kolhapur District	48.29%
Other	32.63%

Father's Birth Place

Kolhapur City	52.84%
Kolhapur District	27.71%
Other	19.47%

Educational Level (Mean Years)

Mother's	3.26
Father's	6.7

Parents Marital Status

Living Together	86.60%
Seperated	10.81%
Mother Diseased	1.52%
Father Diseased	1.08%

Table No. 9 Contd.

Father's Employment Status

Employed	94.38%
Unemployed	5.62%

Mother's Employment Status

Employed	8.03%
Unemployed	91.97%

Parental Income Per Month

Father's	307.19
Mother's	71.75

Parental Presence

Mother's Presence	98.48%
Father's Presence	95.89%

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T A B L E - 10

Socioeconomic Status (SES) of the Total Parent Sample of Differentially Competent Adolescents.

	High (n=17)	Moderate (n=31)	Low (n=22)
<u>Age (Mean Years)</u>			
Mother's Age	45.53	43.05	42.24
Father's Age	50.17	48.29	46.59
<u>Mother's Birth Place</u>			
Kolhapur City	17.65%	22.58%	36.36%
Kolhapur District	52.94%	41.94%	50%
Other	29.41%	35.48%	13.64
<u>Father's Birth Place</u>			
Kolhapur City	58.82%	45.16%	54.55%
Kolhapur District	23.59%	32.26%	27.27%
Other	17.65%	22.58%	18.18%
<u>Educational Level(Mean Years)</u>			
Mother's	4.71%	2.84	2.23
Father's	7.64*	6.16	* 6.37
<u>Parent's Marital Status</u>			
Living Together	88.24%	80.65%	90.91%
Separated	11.76%	16.13%	4.55%
Mother Diseased	0%	0%	4.55%
Father Diseased	0%	3.23%	0%

	High (n=17)	Moderate (n=31)	Low (n=22)
<u>Father's Employment Status</u>			
Employed	100%	96.77%	86.37%
Unemployed	0%	3.23%	13.64%
<u>Mother's Employment Status</u>			
Employed	11.76%	3.23%	9.09%
Unemployed	88.24%	96.77%	90.91%
<u>Parental Income Permonth</u>			
Father's	333.12	290.68	297.77
Mother's	106.53	108.71	0
<u>Parental Presence</u>			
Mother's Presence	100%	100%	95.45%
Father's Presence	100%	96.77%	90.91%

* p < .01

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and lower class families. Furthermore, in majority of the families' mother and father are living together and nearly eleven per cent have separated. Percentage of unhealthy bodily conditions (diseased) of mother and father is 1.52% and 1.08% respectively.

The parents were themselves relatively young (mean age, mother 43.61 years, father 48.39 years). At the birth of their son, the average ages of the mother and the fathers were, 26 years and 31 years, respectively. At the time of this study, most of them still had other children to parent. With few exceptions the parents were quite clear about the child rearing philosophy. Generally, they seemed to look forward to putting aside the day-to-day responsibilities and satisfactions of parenting and proceeding with other aspects of their lives. Nonetheless, both parents and children reported being fairly close to each other (Table-13). Indeed, parenting was major pleasure for some of the parents and majority indicated enjoyment of their roles as parents - nearly 53 per cent indicated that their children were the most fulfilling aspect of their lives (Table - 14).

In sum, the social characteristics of the parent group offered no special surprises, a few of them were lacking in attention towards their sons. In some cases it is found that the families have been migrated to Kolhapur

City, settled into jobs and began families. In cases many of them had large families and some of them found themselves unable to keep families intact. In most of the cases parents were striving to work to earn a lower middle class income. Although in most of the cases parents were energetic, - concerned about the welfare and future success of their children, there was little in their backgrounds to suggest that they were particularly competent themselves or that they were specially making some efforts to promote competence in their offspring.

2) PARENTAL SOCIAL CONTRASTS :

In the areas of age, marital status, income and education level there were significant differences among the three parent groups. Some of the distinctions reflected inter-group contrasts i.e. age of parents, marital status and income, other reflected intragroup contrasts i.e. age, education level and income.

a) INTER-GROUP CONTRASTS :

One of the more striking findings related to marital status, High, Moderate and Low competence group parents were quite successful in maintaining intact - families by living together while percentage of separation and one or more parent diseased is less comparative, (Table - 11). For the moderate group there were more

incidence of parental separation. None of the families in the high group were disrupted by disease. Greater marital accord among families of competent adolescents i.e. intact marriages in parents correlating with competence which indicated that overall stability of the family promotes competent strivings in scheduled adolescents of Junior College.

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Consider Table - 11

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Probably equally important was the finding that fathers of highly competent adolescents (High) earned more money than did the fathers of least competent (Low) adolescents ($P < .01$) (Table - 11). Moreover, the combined parental income for the High group was significantly greater than the combined parental income (~~for the High group was significantly greater than the combined parental income~~) of the Low group (i.e. Rs. 219.83 and Rs. 148.89). Apparently there is a direct functional relation between adolescent competence and parental income i.e. the higher the parental income, particularly ^{of} the father, the higher the competence level of their child. The High group had less per cent of diseased fathers (0%). Naturally this had affected the income scores. Another noteworthy most of the

Table - 11
Social Contrasts of Parent Sample

	High (n=17)	Moderate (n=31)	Low (n=22)
<u>Age (Mean Years)</u>			
Mother's Age	45.53	43.05	42.24
Father's Age	50.17*	48.09	46.59*
Combined Age	47.85	45.67	44.42

Significance levels are for a two-tailed t test.

Parent's Marital Status

Living Together	88.24%	80.65%	90.19%
Separated	11.76%	16.13%	4.55%
One or More Deceased	0.0%	1.62%	2.28%

Mother's Employment Status

Employed	11.76%	3.23%	9.09%
Unemployed	88.24%	96.77%	90.91%

* $p < .01$

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	High (n=17)	Moderate (n=31)	Low (n=22)
<u>Father's Employment Status</u>			
Employed	100%	96.77%	86.37%
Unemployed	0%	3.23%	13.64%
<u>Income XXXX Per Month (Means)</u>			
Father's Income	333.12%*	290.68	297.77*
Combined Income	219.83	199.70	148.89

Significance levels are for a one-tailed t-test.

* P < .01

mothers were unemployed. Apparently the income factor that related most directly to adolescent competence was the father's income.

Finally, age of parents was a positive correlate of competence (Table - 11). Most competent adolescents (High) tended to have older parents (mean combined age) than had least competent adolescents (Low) (i.e. 47.85 Vs. 44.42 $P < .01$). In addition, the mothers (45.53 Vs. 42.24 $P < .01$), and the fathers' (50.17 Vs. 46.59 $P < .1$) mean ages for the High group tended to be higher than the mean ages of the fathers and mothers of the Low group. Generally, then, age of parents tended to correlate positively with competence of adolescents.

The intergroup contrasts, then, provided a highly significant and meaningful pattern of findings. As both higher parental income and marriage stability were positively associated with high levels of competence in male children. Also relatively older parents were more likely to have competent adolescents than younger parents.

b) INTRAGROUP CONTRASTS :

The intragroup shows clear distinctive finding (Table - 12). For all the competence groups had fathers who were significantly older than the mothers ($P < .01$). Also

in all the groups the income of the fathers tended to be higher than the income of the mothers ($P < .1$). It should be noted that income of the mothers of Low group is 0. Lastly, the fathers had generally attained a higher education level than the mothers in case of all the three groups. (Moderate group (2.84 Vs. 6.16 : $P < .01$).

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- - - Consider Table No. 12
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The contrasts of the three parental groups indicated significant social differences which separate parents of more from parents of less competent Scheduled Caste adolescents. The clearest distinctions were between the two ~~group~~ extreme groups. In general, however, a pattern of greater marital stability greater parental income and greater age marked the parents of the more competent from the less competent adolescents. More competent adolescents also tended to have fathers who in comparison to their wives were slightly elder, were less educated and were earning less. A partial answer to ^{this} how such a pattern is contributory to competence development was provided by differentially ^{competent} adolescents' appraisals of their families.

3. ADOLESCENT APPRAISALS OF FAMILIAL VARIABLES (S.R.I.) :

In the first of two different types of analyses,

Table - 12

Social contrasts between Mothers and Fathers
for each Subject Group

	High (n=17)	Moderate (n=31)	Low (n=22)
<u>Age (Mean years)</u>			
Mother's Age	45.53	43.05	42.24
Father's Age	50.17	48.29*	46.59
<u>Educational Level (mean years)</u>			
Mother's Education	4.71	2.84	2.23
Father's Education	7.64	6.16*	6.37
<u>Income Per Month</u>			
Mother's Income	106.53	108.71	0
Father's Income	333.12*	290.68	297.77

(* P < .01)

the scores of the full sample on the self Report Inventory measures were cluster analysed. Then each subject's cluster score, obtained by summing his scores on the individual items which made up each cluster, was determined. Next variance, followed by 't' tests, were performed on the mean cluster scores for the three groups of differentially competent Scheduled Caste adolescents. In total three of the clusters provided effective in distinguishing among the three groups, these clusters were ~~being~~ designated : Peer Relations, Romantic - Attachment and Familial Closeness (Table-7).

The second type of analysis was for the purpose of contrasting adolescent groups on SRI items which is in a separate discriminant. Although the SRI items were considered to be independent of each other, and the scores on them analysed.

The two separate of the data, cluster analysis and step wise discriminant analysis, indicated that family was a salient variable for all the adolescents.

a) CLUSTER ANALYSIS :

In the cluster analysis of the subjects responses, an empirically defived family cluster was found and was named Familial Closeness (Table-7). It consisted of three items : How important is family

to you ? Do your parents expect you to remain close to the family ? and How did your father and mother get along with each other ? The SRI items employed a Likert Scale anchored 1 to 5, the maximally obtainable subject score on this cluster was 15 and the minimally obtainable subject score was three, the three groups obtained mean scores as 9.24 , 6.13 and 4.00 for the High, Moderate and Low groups, respectively (Table-8). The Low group adolescents were found to be significantly low on the familial cluster than the High group (9.24 Vs 4.00 $P < .05$) and lower than the Moderate group (6.13 Vs 4.00 $P < .05$). Apparently the Low group adolescent perceived their parents as holding centrifugal attitudes toward them and each other. On the other hand the centripetal attitudes of the High group had contributed much to develop competence. In summary, the cluster analytic SRI findings indicated that the High group was inclined toward familial closeness. The High group was high on the cluster and the low group was relatively, low.

b) STEP WISE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS :

To further classify the more analytic findings, discriminant analysis was undertaken. This procedure indicated the 10 most discriminant items pertained to parents and the family and society (Table 13). The following are some ~~kind~~ items which have been included in Table -7 (Sample items).

Do your mother understands you better than father ?

Do you blame Indian non-backward society for your lack of success at times ?

Do you express your anger through militancy ?

CONSIDER TABLE - 13

The following are the five items which have been selected as the basis for contrasting the familial - appraisals of the three groups of differentially competent scheduled caste adolescents.

Do your parents expect you to remain close the family ?

How did well your parents understand you during adolescence ?

Does your mother understand you better than your father understand you ?

Do you blame non-backward Indian Society for your lack of success at times ?

How important is family to you ?

't' tests were performed on the mean scores for the groups and these contrasts (Table-13) are summarised.

T A B L E - 13

Step-wise Discriminant Analysis : Distinguishing Items on the Self Report Inventory of the Three Groups of Differentially competent adolescent.

I T E M S	High(A) (n=17) mean	Moderate(B) (n=31) mean	Low (C) (n=22) mean
Do your parents expect you to remain close to the family ? <small>close</small>	4.06	3 ***	2.8 ***
How did well your parent understand you during adoloscence ?	4.06	3.06	2
Did you fall in love during adolscence ?	3.12	3	4.09
Does your mother understand you better than your father understand you ?	3.07	2 **	3 **
Do you blame Indian non- backward society for year lack of success at times ?	3.06	3	2
Do you find it difficult most of the time to voice your feelings ?	2.06	3.09	4

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Do you consider your social life to be active ?		4.06 **	3	2 **
Looking back do you now think you were in love ?		3.12	2.13	3
How important is family to you ?		4.12	3	2.05
Do you express your anger through military ?		2.12**	3	4 **

The higher score represents, the greater is its contribution to the variance among the three groups.

N.B. Items on the Self Report Inventory can range in value from a high = 5 and to a low = 1. A value of 1 indicates "not at all" and a value of 5 indicates "very much so".

N.B. The percentage of cases correctly classified :

Group A = 100%, Group B = 100% , Group C = 100%
Overall = 100%

** P < .05 *** P < .01, Significance levels are for a one tailed test.

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1) HIGH COMPETENCE ADOLESCENTS :

This group is more close to the family (4.6 , 3.00, 208) and believe their mothers understand them better than their fathers. (3.07, 2.00, 3.00). To some extent more like moderate group they believed that the non-backward society is ~~not~~ responsible for lack of success in life (3.06, 3.2). The members of High groups are showing mildness in expressing their anger in comparison with Low group (2.12 Vs 4 P < .01)

2) MODERATE COMPETENCE ADOLESCENTS :

In comparison with other two extreme groups this is not understood better by their mothers. (3.07,2,3) also perceived that Indian non-backward society is ~~not~~ responsible for lack of success at times in life (3.06, 3, 2). This group has given more importance to family in comparison with Low group. (4.12, 3, 2.05). They are showing more militancy in expressing their anger in comparison with High group (2.12, 3, 4) (P < .05).

3) LOW COMPETENCE ADOLESCENTS :

These adolescents of Junior Colleges indicated less importance of family in their lives (4.12, 3, 20.5). It is their assertion that the parents have not understood them well (4.06, 3.06, 2) and rated the expectation

closeness of remaining close to the family as very low. (4.06, 3, 2.8) On these last two variables they were significantly lower than the High group adolescents ($P < .01$)

On the whole, the High group adolescents felt closest to their parents and felt equally well understood by both parents. Familial affection was most important for the High group adolescents who felt understood by their parents and recognised in their parents a strong desire for them to remain close the family. They perceived as the non-backward Indian society is responsible for lack of success in life. In short, their families were an important and significant aspect of their lives. It also represents that they were known about the society around them. In this regards, the Low group adolescents were quite different. Further more, the Low group was least inclined to perceive themselves as the events of lack of success at times is due to Indian non-backward, society. Finally, relative to the other adolescent groups, the Low group adolescents felt poorly understood by their parents. They rated a family was least important of all adolescents. The subjects in the three groups then, had different appariasals of parents and family life. The High group perceived their families as highly salient and meaningfull in their lives, the Low group adolescents were much less involved with their families and also found that they were under the dominance and control of their parents.

4) FAMILY INTERVIEW DATA :

These data were obtained from hand recorded responses of the parents. They represent views on family issues. A content analysis was performed on the responses and the percent of total parental responses for each adolescent group on each, interview question was calculated. Wherever percents are cited below, the convention is to always list each groups percent in the sequence in High Moderate and Low. The centrality of the mother, parenting styles and parent child closeness were three areas from the family interviews that provided several important distinctions among the three parental group.

CONSIDER TABLE - 14

a) CENTRALITY OF THE MOTHER :

When the mothers were asked what role a mother should have in a family, notation of the mother as a house wife, home maker and follower of husband was more asserted by the High parental group. (i.e. 50%, 20%, 25%) where as most (50%) of the High group mothers were enthusiastic about such a role for the mother, nearly all the mothers indicated a high degree of home involvement. Particularly in the area of discipline, the mother held a prominent role in case of High group. Fathers were not

T A B L E - 14

Family Interview : Questions and Percent of Total Parental Responses for Three Groups of Differentially Competent Adolescents.

Interview Question	Parental Response	High(17) n= 7	MOD(31) n=26	Low(22) n=7
What type of person is your son ?	loner, shy introverted.	15%	25%	40%
Do you have a philosophy about what is the best way you are as a parent to raise children?	Reason with them talk to them open communication discuss anything with them.	60%	40%	10%
What role should a mother have in a family ?	House wife, look, be at home for the kids, helpmate, follow husband, make him comfortable.	50%	30%	25%
Are there any ways you would like to change the way you are as a parent ?	No	100%	40%	40%
Do you ever experience doubts or uncertainties the methods you are using to raise your children ?	No	100%	45%	30%

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Would you say that your son has been a difficult child to raise ?	No, Normal, easy to control			80%	50%	40%
Who disciplines the Children ?	Mother			70%	50%	40%
Whose job is to discipline the Children ?	Father			18%	0%	0%
	Both			10%	0%	0%
What are you thoughts and feelings about the type of education your son has received (and is receiving) ?	His education is not too good, he has been poorly counseled he, below it, he did not get what he could have .			20%	40%	40%
	His education is good he learned a text picked teachers well.			50%	40%	20%
How important do you feel it is to spend time with your son? What sorts of things do you enjoy doing with time ?	Important to spend time together enjoy, sports, picnics, timer talking together travelling together, bike-siding dancing.			100%	60%	40%
Do you attempt to guide your sons(career) choise?	No, should'nt try to guide his career choise, I will be satisfied with whatever he chooses			60%	40%	30%
What do you, in your own life find most fulfilling ?	My Children, their progress.			70%	50%	40%

successful to discipline the children in case of Moderate and Low group.

b) PARENTING STYLES :

Parenting faced more difficult challenges to the two Moderate and Low competence group parents than it did to the High competence group parents. More parents in the High Groups stated : " No, Normal, easy to control" to the question of whether son had been difficult to raise (80%, 50%, 40%) to be satisfied with their parenting (100%, 40%, 40%) and to have no doubts or uncertainties about their childrearing methods (100%, 45%, 30%). Moreover, the High group parents expressed much less of an ~~parents~~ inclination to attempt to guide their son's career choice, stating that they thought, they would be satisfied with whatever career he chose (60%, 40%, 30%).

c) PARENT-CHILD CLOSENESS :

On this variable the Low group parents differed greatly from the parents of the other two groups. They alone seemed to feel it was relatively unimportant to spend time with their adolescent sons (100%, 60%, 40%) and depicted them as introverted, shy loner (15%, 25%, 40%) Obviously from such descriptions of their sons, the parents had been unable to establish close, satisfying relationships with them. In fact an area of helplessness regarding their capacity to

aid in their Sons' development permeated the Low group's parental responses. For example, a high percent of them stated that their sons had essentially failed in their public education (20%, 40%, 40%) and only, a small percent indicated their sons had done well educationally (50%, 40%, 20%). To be sure, it was no surprise that when asked what in your own life do you find most fullfilling relatively few of these parents pointed to their children (70%, 50%, 40%).

In general, then the family interviews provided some leads regarding family correlates to competence and highlighted some basic family themes. Beyond a doubt the parental responses clearly distinguished the Low groups parents ^{from} those of the other groups.

Further more the parents of the more competent adolescents seemed to be aware of the success of their sons (~~seemed to be aware of the success of their sons~~) seemed to enjoy spending time with them and felt that they were well on their way to responsible adulthood.

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