SUMMARY

Introduction

Adolescent period is a time of numerous developmental changes that are considered to be second only to infancy period in the intensity of changes that occur (Lerner and Villarruel, 1994). Adolescents undergo several developmental changes at different speed: need for independence from their parents; changes in sexuality; choice of career and job; strengthening advanced cognitive capacities; dealing with changing relations with their family and friends; taking in account their legal duties, developing their ethics, morals and identity (Cameron and Karabanow, 2003).

In the present study the investigator studied the problem solving ability of adolescents between the age group of 16-19 years, as it is a crucial age where transition from teen age to adulthood takes place. Problem solving ability is taken as dependent variable whereas gender, parenting style and resilience are independent

Problem Solving Ability

A solution of the problem involves development of some type of responses, which will destroy the hurdles. To avoid frustration it is always necessary to find the solution of a problem. Therefore a most of the human’s life is spent in doing struggle to find appropriate solution to problems. That’s why he is always motivated to think towards some answers to his problems (Gupta, 2013).

Parenting

The word ‘Parenting’, from its root, is more used with the activity of developing and educating than who does it. In modern parlance, however, ‘parent’ denotes to biological relationship of a mother or father to a child. Such words as ‘adoptive’ or ‘foster’ parents, ‘parent surrogates’ or ‘carers’ are used to keep the biological relationship specific (Barnett and Parker, 1998).
Resilience

Resilience is defined differently by different researchers. Bogar and Hulse-Killacky, (2006) have given multiple sources that defined resilience as a amalgamation of external possessions and internal personality characters that serve to act as a cushion between individuals and difficult life circumstances, and help individuals to deal effectively with such circumstances. Resilience is the ability of a person to ‘bounce back’ after a difficult situation to lead a productive, meaningful and satisfying life. Many researchers view resilience as labile constructed affected by multiple factors rather than something that one ‘just has’ (Bogar and Hulse-Killacky, 2006; Everall, Altrows and Paulson 2006).

Statement of the problem

PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITY OF ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO GENDER, PARENTING STYLES AND RESILIENCE

Objectives of the study

• To study problem solving ability, parenting styles and resilience of adolescents.
• To study difference in problem solving ability of male and female adolescents.
• To study problem solving ability of adolescents with regard to parenting styles.
• To study interaction between gender and parenting styles with regard to problem solving ability.
• To study difference in problem solving ability of adolescents with regard to resilience.
• To study interaction between gender and resilience with regard to problem solving ability

5.8 Hypotheses of the study

Hypothesis-1: There is no significant difference between problem solving ability of adolescents
Hypothesis-1.1: There is no significant difference between problem solving ability of male and female adolescents

Hypothesis-1.2: There is no significant difference between the problem solving ability of adolescents with <=17 and >17 age

Hypothesis-1.3: There is no significant difference between problem solving ability of adolescents of different categories (Gen, OBC, SC)

Hypothesis-1.4: There is no significant difference between the problem solving ability of Urban and Rural adolescents

Hypothesis-1.5: There is no significant difference between the problem solving ability of adolescents with <=4 and 5+ family members.

Hypothesis-1.6: There is no significant difference between the Low problem solving ability and high problem solving ability of adolescents

Hypothesis-1.7: There is no significant relationship between Problem Solving Ability and Resilience

**Hypothesis-2: There is no significant difference between Parenting Styles of adolescents**

Hypothesis-2.1: There is no significant difference between Parenting Styles of male and female adolescents

Hypothesis-2.2: There is no significant difference between the Parenting Styles of adolescents with <=17 and >17 age

Hypothesis-2.3: There is no significant difference between Parenting Styles of adolescents of different categories (Gen, OBC, SC)

Hypothesis-2.4: There is no significant difference between the Parenting Styles of Urban and Rural adolescents
Hypothesis-2.5: There is no significant difference between the Parenting Styles of adolescents with <=4 and 5+ family members.

Hypothesis-2.6: There is no significant difference between the low Parenting Styles of adolescents with regard to High Parenting Styles

Hypothesis-2.7: There is no significant difference between demographic variables of the parenting styles of adolescents with regard to Mothering scores

Hypothesis-2.8: There is no significant difference between demographic variables of the parenting styles of adolescents with regard to Fathering scores

Hypothesis-2.9: There is no significant difference between demographic variables of the parenting styles of adolescents with regard to Parenting scores

Hypothesis-2.10: There is no significant relationship between Mothering Score, Fathering score and Parenting scores

Hypothesis-2.11: There is no significant relationship between Problem Solving Ability and Parenting Styles

Hypothesis-2.12: There is no significant relationship between Parenting styles and Resilience

**Hypothesis-3: There is no significant difference between resilience of adolescents.**

Hypothesis-3.1: There is no significant difference between Resilience of male and female adolescents

Hypothesis-3.2: There is no significant difference between the Resilience of adolescents with <=17 and >17 age

Hypothesis-3.3: There is no significant difference between Resilience of adolescents of different categories (Gen, OBC, SC)

Hypothesis-3.4: There is no significant difference between the Resilience of Urban and Rural adolescents
Hypothesis-3.5: There is no significant difference between the Resilience of adolescents with <=4 and 5+ family members.

Hypothesis 3.6: There is no significant difference between high and low resilience of adolescents.

Hypothesis-4: There is no significant interaction between gender and Parenting styles with regard to Resilience.

Hypothesis-5: There is no significant interaction between gender and parenting styles with regard to problem solving ability.

Hypothesis-6: There is no significant interaction between gender and Resilience with regard to Parenting Styles.

Hypothesis-7: There is no significant interaction between gender and Resilience with regard to Problem solving ability.

Hypothesis-8: There is no significant interaction between gender, parenting styles and resilience with regard to problem solving ability.