SUMMARY

ACADEMIC RESILIENCE AMONG KASHMIRI MIGRANT ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO SELF EFFICACY, LOCUS OF CONTROL AND PEER PRESSURE

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The present investigation was designed to study Academic resilience among Kashmiri Migrant adolescents in relation to Self efficacy, Locus of control and Peer pressure and also to find out the differences with regards to gender of all the variables under study. A sample of 300 Kashmiri Migrant adolescent students studying in 11th and 12th grades was drawn from Government Migrant (Mixed) senior secondary schools of Jammu and Kashmir State, affiliated to Jammu and Kashmir Board of School Education. Academic Resilience Scale (constructed by the investigator), Self-Efficacy Scale (by Singh and Narain), Locus of Control Scale (by Vohra) and Peer Pressure Scale by (Saini and Singh) were employed for data collection. t-ratio, Karl Pearson’s coefficient of correlation and step up regression technique, R along with R² and F-ratio were worked out to draw inferences. The results of the study revealed a positive and significant relationship between Academic resilience and self-efficacy as well as between Academic resilience and Internal Locus of control. A significant negative relationship was found between Academic resilience and Peer pressure. Furthermore, the results of the study also pinpoint the fact that academic resilience can best be predicted through an interactive effect of self-efficacy, locus of control and peer pressure in comparison to their independent effects.