**CHAPTER – V**

**SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**SUMMARY:**

**Values:** A widely used and viable early instrument to measure is the study of values, prepared by Allport Vernon and Lindzey. Crignally suggested by Spranger’s Type of man (1928). This inventory was designed by intervels, motives or relative attitudes as described below:

1. **Theoretical:** Characterized by a dominant interest in the discovery of truth and by an empirical, critical, rational, “intellectual” approach. Since the interest of theoretical man are empirical, critical and rational, he is necessary an intellectualists, frequently a scientist or philosopher. His chief aim in life is to order and systematize his knowledge.

2. **Economic:** Emphasizing useful and practical values, conforming closely to the prevailing stereotype of the average American businessman. The economic man is characteristically interested in what is useful based originally upon the satisfaction of bodily needs. ‘self prevention’ the interest in the utilities develop to embrace the practical affairs of the business world- the production, marketing and consumption of goods. The elaboration of credit and accumulation of tangible wealth.

3. **Aesthetic:** Placing the highest value on form and harmony, judging and enjoying each unique experience from the stand point of are grade symmetry or factors. The aesthetic man fined his chief interest in aesthetic values of life.

4. **Social:** Originally defined as lot of people, the category more normally limited in later revision of the test to cover only altruism and philanthropy. The social man prizes other person as ends and is therefore himself kind, sympathetic and unselfish.

5. **Political:** The political man is interested in power. His activity is not necessarily within the fields of politics. Leaders in any field generally have high power values.

6. **Religious:** The highest value of the religious man is called unity. He is mystical concerned with the unity of all experience, and seeking to
comprehend the cosmos as a whole. Spranger defines the religious man as “whose mental structure is permanently divested to the creation of the highest and absolutely satisfying value experience.

**Depression:** The main symptoms of the depression are general retardation, emotional depression, poverty of ideas and psychomotor under actinly. The depressive person is reserved and sad. He is retarded in speech, thought and action. There is an absence of initiative and energy, decisions are difficult to make and painful to execute, simple task appears formidable. The person remains in bed long after awaking because he does not possess the necessary strength and will power to getup. He starts working slowly and get fatigued quickly. He unable to work for long. He withdraws from the world and spends his time sitting in some quiet corner with bowed head.

“A Comparative study of values and depression among the higher education sportsman and non-sportsman teachers”

The research scholar is in the field of education as teaching faculty attached with conventional and professional colleges from last 05 years during his job tenure has undergone various problems with the colleagues undergoing depression die to demand in job. The scholar also observed that the values among the teachers are day by day deteriorating and hence caring the frustration in the job. Hence the scholar has decided to undertake the research related to values and level of depression among the higher education sportsman and non- sports teachers.
Population and sample:

The subjects are for the study is randomly selected from various colleges of Aurangabad region. The table below shows the classification of the samples as per the age group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sr. no.</th>
<th>age group</th>
<th>Sportsman</th>
<th>Non sportsman</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>30 to 40 years</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>50 to 60 years</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Variables:

Dependent variables: Response of the samples towards the questioner of values and level of depression.

Intervening variables:

Sex and age group

Independent variables:

1) Study of values a questioner by Dr. Rajkumar Oza.
2) Mental depression scale by Dr. L.N.Dube.

Tools And Means:

1) Study of values a questioner by Dr. Rajkumar Oza.
2) Mental depression scale by Dr. L.N.Dube.

Procedure:

The subjects will randomly select from the various professional colleges of Aurangabad region. The selected samples will be then administered with the questioner of values and level of depression. Personal details with interrogation will be collected from the sample. The data then segregated and tabulated as per category and analyzed through statistical treatment.
Collection of Data:
Primary data is collected through interview and administration of questionnaire.
Secondary data is collected from library books, periodicals, journals and research literature from internet etc.

Statistical Methods:
Various statistical methods such as mean, standard deviation, t-test are used for analysis of data.
Chapter IV gives clear picture of the hypothesis and its confirmation and rejections on the statistical treatments. The detail about the findings is depicted in the conclusion of this chapter.

CONCLUSIONS:
Objective 1:
1. To Study the Theoretical values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to40 years.

Hypothesis 1:
There is no difference in the Theoretical values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to40 years.

Findings:
To compare the mean score of the Theoretical values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained- value at 0.05 level of significance was 0.740 at 198 degree of freedom which was less than the table value of 1.970 further confirms that the mean scores does not differ significantly.

Test of hypothesis 1: The first hypothesis is accepted on the basis of statistical findings.
Objective 2:
To Study the Economical values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years.

Hypothesis 2:
There is no difference in the Economical values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years.

Findings:
To compare the mean score of the Economical values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained value at 0.05 level of significance was 15.746 at 198 degree of freedom which was higher than the table value of 1.970 further confirms that the mean scores differs significantly.

Test of hypothesis 2: The second hypothesis is rejected on the basis of statistical findings.

Objective 3:
To Study the Aesthetic values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years.

Hypothesis 3:
There is no difference in the Aesthetic values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years.

Findings:
To compare the mean score of the Aesthetic values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained value at 0.05 level of significance was 7.324 at 198
degree of freedom which was higher than the table value of 1.970 further confirms that the mean scores differ significantly.

Test of hypothesis 3: The third hypothesis is rejected on the basis of statistical findings.

Objective 4:
To Study the Social values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years.

Hypothesis 4:
There is no difference in the social values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years.

Findings:
To compare the mean score of the social values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained- value at 0.05 level of significance was 13.439 at 198 degree of freedom which was higher than the table value of 1.970 further confirms that the mean scores differ significantly.

Test of hypothesis 4: The fourth hypothesis is rejected on the basis of statistical findings.

Objective 5:
To Study the Political values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years.

Hypothesis 5:
There is no difference in the Political values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years.

Findings:
To compare the mean score of the Political values among the sportsman and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained-value at 0.05 level of significance was 4.595 at 198 degree of freedom which was higher than the table value of 1.970 further confirms that the mean scores does differ significantly.

Test of hypothesis 5: The fifth hypothesis is rejected on the basis of statistical findings.

Objective 6:
To Study the Religious values among the sportsman and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years.

Hypothesis 6:
There is no difference in the Religious values among the sportsman and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years.

Findings:
To compare the mean score of the Religious values among the sportsman and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained-value at 0.05 level of significance was 5.385 at 198 degree of freedom which was higher than the table value of 1.970 further confirms that the mean scores does differ significantly.

Test of hypothesis 6: The sixth hypothesis is rejected on the basis of statistical findings.
Objective 7:
To Study the Theoretical values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.

Hypothesis 7:
There is no difference in the Theoretical values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.

Findings:
To compare the mean score of the Theoretical values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained value at 0.05 level of significance was 11.791 at 198 degree of freedom which was higher than the table value of 1.970 further confirms that the mean scores differ significantly.

Test of hypothesis 7: The seventh hypothesis is rejected on the basis of statistical findings.

Objective 8:
To Study the Economical values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.

Hypothesis 8:
There is no difference in the Economical values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.

Findings:
To compare the mean score of the Economical values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of
significance. The obtained value at 0.05 level of significance was \textit{4.802 at 198 degree of freedom} which was \textit{higher than} the table value of \textit{1.970} further confirms that the mean scores does differ significantly.

\textbf{Test of hypothesis 8:} The eighth hypothesis is \textbf{rejected} on the basis of statistical findings.

\textbf{Objective 9:}

To Study the Aesthetic values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.

\textbf{Hypothesis 9:}

There is no difference in the Aesthetic values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between \textit{50 to 60 years}.

\textbf{Findings:}

To compare the mean score of the Aesthetic values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained value at 0.05 level of significance was \textit{4.010 at 198 degree of freedom} which was \textit{higher than} the table value of \textit{1.970} further confirms that the mean scores does differ significantly.

\textbf{Test of hypothesis 9:} The ninth hypothesis is \textbf{rejected} on the basis of statistical findings.

\textbf{Objective 10:}

To Study the social values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.
Hypothesis 10:

There is no difference in the social values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.

Findings:
To compare the mean score of the social values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained- value at 0.05 level of significance was 5.907 at 198 degree of freedom which was higher than the table value of 1.970 further confirms that the mean scores differ significantly.

Test of hypothesis 10: The tenth hypothesis is rejected on the basis of statistical findings.

Objective 11:
To Study the Political values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.

Hypothesis 11:
There is no difference in the Political values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.

Findings:
To compare the mean score of the Political values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained- value at 0.05 level of significance was 4.279 at 198 degree of freedom which was higher than the table value of 1.970 further confirms that the mean scores differ significantly.
Test of hypothesis 11: The eleventh hypothesis is rejected on the basis of statistical findings.

Objective 12:
To Study the Religious values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.

Hypothesis 12:
There is no difference in the Religious values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.

Findings:
To compare the mean score of the Religious values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained- value at 0.05 level of significance was 7.688 at 198 degree of freedom which was higher than the table value of 1.970 further confirms that the mean scores differ significantly.

Test of hypothesis 12: The twelth hypothesis is rejected on the basis of statistical findings.

Objective 13:
To Study the Depression level values among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years.

Hypothesis 13:
There is no difference in the depression level among the sports man and non sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years.
Findings:
To compare the mean score of the depression level among the sports man and non-sportsman aging between 30 to 40 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained value at 0.05 level of significance was 10.843 at 198 degree of freedom which was higher than the table value of 1.970 further confirms that the mean scores differ significantly.

Test of hypothesis 13: The thirteenth hypothesis is rejected on the basis of statistical findings.

Objective 14:
To Study the Depression level values among the sports man and non-sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.

Hypothesis 14:
There is no difference in the depression level values among the sports man and non-sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years.

Findings:
To compare the mean score of the depression level among the sports man and non-sportsman aging between 50 to 60 years for finding significance of difference, t-test was used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained value at 0.05 level of significance was 14.095 at 198 degree of freedom which was higher than the table value of 1.970 further confirms that the mean scores differ significantly.

Test of hypothesis 14: The fourteenth hypothesis is rejected on the basis of statistical findings.
RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Similar study may be adopted to know the values among the various services and business.
2. Similar study may be adopted to know the values among the different age groups.
3. Similar study may be adopted to know the values among the independent sex.
4. Similar study may be adopted to know the values in the various geographical locations.
5. Similar study may be adopted to know the values among the various trades.
6. Similar study may be adopted to know the depression level among the various services and business.
7. Similar study may be adopted to know the depression level among the different age groups.
8. Similar study may be adopted to know the depression level among the independent sex.
9. Similar study may be adopted to know the depression level in the various geographical locations.
10. Similar study may be adopted to know the depression level among the various trades.
11. Similar study may be adopted to compare the values and depression level among the various services and business.
12. Similar study may be adopted to compare the values and depression among the different age groups.
13. Similar study may be adopted to compare the values and depression among the independent sex.
14. Similar study may be adopted to compare the values and depression level in the various geographical locations.
15. Similar study may be adopted to compare the values among the various trades.