CONCLUSION:-

As the hypothesis testing were conducted with the help of statistical analysis. After the data analysis according to our formulated hypothesis, following conclusions are made.

1. On self-concept questionnaire in urban science group physical subscale differ on (t= 2.65) whereas intelligence subscale of arts subjects differ on (t=2.42). There is no significant difference on SCQ subscale which is reported for commerce group. Rural group of science with Educational subscale is differ on (t= 2.17) & on the total SCQ score (t=5.56). Arts students differ on intelligence subscale whereas for commerce students significant difference is reported for total SCQ.

2. Results indicate that Male & Female differ significantly on LCS for rural area of science, arts & commerce whereas for urban area only commerce students has shown significant difference (t=4.09).

3. Findings on DPI indicate that science, arts & commerce students of urban area and rural area differ mostly on maximum subscales & commerce students differ on responsibility, friendliness, heterosexuality, Ego-strength, curiosity, domination, self-concept & total DPI.

4. Findings reveals that urban group of science & commerce differ significantly on family perspective for father & mother. Urban commerce boys differ significantly on family perspectives for father, mother & son. But students of arts urban area do not differ significantly on these variables arts rural area significantly on family perspective for father income & commerce girls of rural area significantly on family perspective for mother income.

5. No significant difference was found for urban & rural boys of science area whereas, urban & rural boys of arts & commerce do not differ significantly for mother & son category but they differ significantly in category of father whereas science girls of urban & rural area differ on mother & son categories as given in results. Whereas arts girls of urban
& rural area differ on father categories but commerce girls of urban & rural area differ significantly on all categories.

6. Results indicate that boys of urban and rural area differ significantly on LCS for science & commerce area. Girls student of urban & rural area have shown significant difference for science, arts & commerce area.

7. Findings on DPI indicate that science, arts & commerce boys & girls students of urban & rural area differ mostly on subscales like heterosexuality, curiosity, domination & friendliness.


LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. In place of all the dimensions of SES if total family income is taken & to evaluate the exact position of the group modern facilities should be taken into account for e.g. - car, luxury car, T.V. , LCD etc.

2. To get an clear impact of rural & urban set-up on gender, self- concept & personality characteristics separate study in depth is needed.

3. The sample size in each category was a small to reach any conclusion.

4. Variables like adjustment, stress scale and family environment could be in a better position to explain the impact on socio-economic status & residential set-up.

5. Scarcity of research studies on these variables made difficult to the researcher to include precise review of literature.

6. Due to paper pencil test the subjectivity made dominate in responding the question in questionnaire.

7. Apparently most interpretations regarding differences associated with demographic variables are likely to be arbitrary should be taken with caution.
8. The limitations of any paper pencil tests such as responses biases, carelessness positive & negative the taking tendency somewhat affected the responses.

9. As there is a difference in individuals there may be some kind of lacuna in giving responses.

10. In the statistical analysis we are comparing the mean score for the group as whole by summarizing across the group as a whole we inevitably lose some information about individuals.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

1. It is suggested that in future studies parental attitude of both the set up i.e. urban / rural should be studied.

2. Stratified sampling technique will be more appropriate for such studies.

3. For the language convenience gets correct responses the questionnaire should be translated into local language.

4. The cross sectional study is needed with different type of factors like religion, caste, family income, no. of family members, educational level, marital status.

5. In any consideration of demographic antecedents of rural/ urban sample has been drawn should be studied. In these connection studies of parent child relationship early childhood experience & family structure in relation to gender are necessary. Such studies need to be made on different samples.

6. The roles of situational cognitive & perceptual factors need to be studied in relation to locus of control & over set-up. In this connection it can be suggested that one strategy may be to identify anxiety among situations, then to find the effect of variations in them.

7. There is ample scope to carry out the research in this area. A widespread research should be carried out in the area of family related structures. Besides the variables studies in this research the researcher can study variables such as area of residence in urban/rural, caste, religion, culture, marital status.