CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

The concern of present research was to investigate the effect of demographical variables like Gender, inhabitance and medium (language) on students’ academic anxiety, adjustment and on self-concept. Total sample of the present investigation comprised 400 adolescents. Whole sample was constituted with equal number of male and female students. Both subgroup were equally divided into two sub-group ie. Male and female. This male and female subgroup consists of equal number of urban and rural students. Academic anxiety Scale for Children: singh and Gupta (1971), Adjustment Inventory for School students: Sinha and Singh (1984) and self-concept Rating Scale: R.K.Saraswat (1979) were administered on selected sample. To analyze the data the present investigation employed 2 x 2 x 2 factorial design and data was analyzed using 3 Way ANOVA. On the basis of present finding following conclusion were made.
5.2 CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the data obtained in the study showed the following results;

• Students belong to urban community were found to be significantly higher in their level of academic anxiety as compare to those who belongs to rural community.

• English medium students were found with significantly less anxiety in their academic curriculum as compare to Marathi students.

• Academic anxiety in students was found to be gender specific, Male students were found to be significantly higher in their level of academic anxiety as compare to female students.

• Null hypothesis of following interaction effect of factors on students’ academic anxiety has been found significant;
  ✓ Inhabitance * Medium
  ✓ Inhabitance * Gender
  ✓ Medium * Gender
  ✓ Inhabitance * Medium * Gender

• Urban and rural students were found to be parallel in their emotional area of adjustment.

• Inhabitance was found to be significant on students’ social and educational area of adjustment.

• Students having English medium are found to be significantly higher on their educational area of adjustment (low score
indicating the higher level of adjustment) as compare to Marathi medium students.

- English and Marathi medium students were not found to be significantly differ on their emotional and social area of adjustment.

- Male were found significantly differ on their emotional and educational area of adjustment as compare to their female counterparts.

- Male and female were not found to be significantly differ on their social area of adjustment

- Following Interaction effect of various independent factors on students' area of adjustment (Emotional, social and educational) were found significant;
  - Inhabitance*Gender
  - Inhabitance*Medium
  - Gender* Medium
  - Inhabitance*Gender*Medium

- Inhabitance was found significant on students’ overall self-concept as well as their following dimensions;
  - Physical Self-concept
  - Social Self-concept
  - Educational Self-concept
  - Moral Self-concept
  - Intellectual Self-concept.”
• Urban and rural students were not found significantly differ on their temperamental self-concept.

• Medium (English and marathi) was not found significant in order to influence students’ physical and temperamental self-concept.

• English medium students were found to be significantly higher and more positive than Marathi medium students on their overall self-concept as well as on following dimensions of self-concept;
  ✓ Social Self-concept
  ✓ Educational Self-concept
  ✓ Moral Self-concept
  ✓ Intellectual Self-concept.”

• Marathi medium students were found significantly higher and more positive on their moral self-concept as compare to English medium students.

• Male subjects were found higher than their counterparts on the total self-concept and its dimension i.e. Physical, Social and Intellectual Self Concept.

• On the educational and moral dimension of self-concept, female obtained significantly higher scores than Male students.

• Male and female were not found significantly differ on their temperamental Self Concept.

• Following interaction effect of considered independent variables namely inhabitance, medium and gender) were found significant
on overall self-concept of students.

✓ Inhabitance * Medium
✓ Inhabitance * Gender
✓ Medium * Gender
✓ Inhabitance * Medium * Gender

5.4 LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In any Social Science investigation, the external validity of the results of the study is limited by many constrains related to the sample selection/availability, research design, reliability and validity of the tools under study and number of variables feasible to study at a time. Thus the researcher has been able to sort out the following limitation in the present study and the suggestions to refine the same have been provided.

- Local of the study was restricted to Aurangabad only. It can be spread into other areas or state also.
- The present study done on the students, but adjustment and self-concept are also important for all age group. Study with same objectives can be done on other age groups.
- A longitudinal study will be more appropriate to enhance the knowledge regarding adjustment, self-concept and academic anxiety of adolescents.
- The academic anxiety, adjustment and self-concept affected by numerous variables, however in the present study limited
variable i.e. personality, gender and inhabitance were included. In further studies, effect of other variables like body image, mental health, parent-child relationship, order of Birth, Social Motives, physical health variables etc. on adjustment, academic anxiety and self-concept can be studied.

- The sample of the study was small. The study can also be done by taking large sample size.
- Effect of inhabitance, medium and gender on adjustment, academic anxiety and self-concept among students were studied in the present study, effects on other variables like level of inspiration, mental health, personality, motivation etc. can be taken as a dependent variable.
- In the present study adjustment, academic anxiety and self-concept were studied as dependent variables. Relation between these variables can also be studied.
- Population-based inquiries and challenge studies constitute important future directions
- Compositional, contextual and collective factors are hypothesized to influence the elevated rate of academic anxiety criteria in urban compared with rural areas. These factors need to be tested in empirical studies that consider both individual and community-based risk factors, and are designed to enable exploration of likely within-rural-urban differences.
5.4 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT FINDINGS

- The most important implication of this study is the need for uplifting the students’ adjustment.

- It is expected that the findings of the present investigation will help the parents and educator to deal effectively with students having problem in their area of adjustment and their academic activities which in turn produce anxiety.

- The present investigation also will be helpful to all graduate, post graduate and researcher of ‘Psychology’ and ‘Education’ as the variable treated were appears to be quite relevant to some aspect of their curricular demands both in ‘psychology’ and ‘Education’. 