CHAPTER – 5
MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE PRESENT STUDY

The main objective of any research study is to draw out some findings. The work is successful only when the researcher will be able to find some theories, laws, status or position of something, relation among some variables, impact/influence of something on some aspect etc. The present study also conducted by the investigator to know the influence of socio-economic status on the values, level of aspiration and personality of adolescent boys and girls studying in higher secondary level with special reference to Nalbari district of Assam. By applying all the necessary steps for a research work the investigator has conducted the present study on 720 (360 boys & 360 girls) samples and collected all the necessary data from the sample. After analyzing and interpreting the collected data the investigator has drawn some important findings.

Findings related to objective no. 1: (To study the influence of socio-economic status on the values of adolescents)

In the present study the investigator has explained the selected values in two ways like positive and negative. Out of ten (10) values seven (7) are positive values and three (3) are negative values. Showing high score on positive values indicate good quality and desirable way of thinking, behaviour and choices among the adolescents whereas lower positive values indicate absence of such good qualities in them.

On the other hand, showing lower negative values indicate good quality of thinking, behaviour, choices among the adolescents and higher negative values indicate the absence of such good qualities in them.

The present study reveals that-

1. Percentage of adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic statuses were found very low regarding very high & high preference on positive values, such as -
   - Only 13.27% adolescents were found of having above average (very high & high) Religious value. It indicates 13.27% adolescents show faith on God, worship and attempt to understand God, speak the truth, act according to ethical code, and like to live a simple life.
13.27% adolescents were again found of having above average (very high & high) Social value. That means, only 13.27% adolescents show kindness, love and sympathy for the people, efforts to serve God through the service of mankind, sacrifice personal comforts and gains to relieve the needy.

Only 19.91% adolescents were found of having above average (very high & high) Democratic value. That means, only 19.91% adolescents show respect for individuality, absence of discrimination among persons on the bases of sex, language, religion, caste, colour, race and family status, ensuring equal rights to all, impartiality and social justice.

42.48% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown very high & high Aesthetic value. It indicates that majority of the adolescents belong to above average socio-economic status appreciates beauty, they have love for fine arts, drawing, painting, music, dance, sculpture, poetry and architecture, love for literature, love for decoration of the home and the surroundings, neatness and system in the arrangement of the things.

20.35% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown very high & high Knowledge value. That means only 20.35% adolescents have love of knowledge of theoretical principles of any activity, and love of discovery of truth. They value hard work in studies, only if it helps to develop ability to find out new facts and relationships, and aspires to be known as the seeker of knowledge.

16.81% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown very high & high Family Prestige value. It indicates that only 16.81% adolescents belong to above average socio-economic status shows the desirability of such items of behavior, roles, functions and relationships as would become one’s family status. They have respect for traditional roles and conservative outlook. They also like to maintain the purity of family blood by avoiding inter-caste marriages.

35.84% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has very high & high Health value. It indicates that most of the adolescents belong to above average socio-economic status considers keeping the body in a fit state for carrying out normal duties and functions. They also
consider self-preservation and consider good physical health essential for the development and use of abilities.

♦ But, in negative values adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status have shown high preference, such as-

- 93.81% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown very high & high Economic value. It indicates that the adolescents have high desire for money and material gains. They are guided by considerations of money and material gain in the choice of their job.

- 84.51% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown very high & high Hedonistic value. That means most of the adolescents have the desirability of loving pleasure and avoiding pain. For them present is more important than the future. A man with hedonistic value indulges in pleasure of senses and avoids pains.

- 80.09% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown very high & high Power value. It indicates that majority of the adolescents have the conception of desirability of ruling over others and also of leading others. They are deeply status-conscious and can even tell a lie maintaining the prestige of their position.

2. On the otherhand, percentage of adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic statuses were found high regarding very low & low preference on positive values, such as-

- 45.13% adolescents found of having below average (very low & low) Religious value. That means they have no such faith in God as well as religious rules and religious leaders. They donot like to live a simple life.

- 66.81% adolescents again found of having below average (very low & low) Social value. That means they donot show kindness, love and sympathy for the people and donot like to sacrifice personal comforts and gains to relieve the needy.

- 32.74% adolescents found of having below average (very low & low) Democratic value. That means they donot show respect for individuality and discriminate among persons on the bases of sex, language, religion, caste, colour, race and family status etc.
• 19.91% of adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown below average (very low & low) **Aesthetic value.** It indicates that 19.91% adolescents belong to above average socio-economic status are not interested in appreciation of beauty and donot show love for fine arts, drawing, painting, music, dance, sculpture, poetry, architecture, literature and decoration of home and the surroundings.

• 44.69% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown below average (very low & low) **Knowledge value.** It indicates that most of the adolescents belong to above average socio-economic status don’t prefer knowledge of theoretical principles of any activity. They donot consider knowledge of theoretical principles underlying a work essential for success in it. They also donot value hard work in studie.

• 39.38% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown below average (very low & low) **Family Prestige value.** That means those adolescents donot show respect for roles which are traditionally characteristic of different castes. They are not interested in the maintenance of the purity of family blood by avoiding inter-caste marriages.

• 20.80% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown below average (very low & low) **Health value.** It indicates that those adolescents donot consider self-preservation and not aware of keeping good physical health.

♦ But, regarding **very low & low** preference on negative values percentage of adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic statuses were found **very low**, such as-

  • Only 1.77% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown very low & low **Economic value** which indicates donot having desire for money and material gain.

  • Only 3.54% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown very low & low **Hedonistic value.** It indicates only those few adolescents have not shown desirability of loving pleasure and avoiding pains.
- Only 7.08% adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status has shown very low & low **Power value**. That means only those adolescents donot show interest in ruling over others and also of leading others and also they are not status conscious.

This reflects the absence of some good qualities, behaviour, choices etc. among the adolescents belong to **above average (high & above average)** socio-economic status. Because, in most of the positive values (except Aesthetic and Health values) they have shown low preference and in all the negative values they have shown very high preference. This type of degradation of desirable values may lead to youth unrest and indiscipline in society.

3. Percentage of adolescents belong to **below average (below average & poor)** socio-economic statuses were found comparatively **high** regarding **very high & high** preference on **positive** values, such as-

- 32.39% adolescents found of having above average (very high & high) **Religious value**.
- 23.30% adolescents again found of having above average (very high & high) **Social value**.
- 38.07% adolescents found of having above average (very high & high) **Democratic value**.
- 49.43% of adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown very high & high **Aesthetic value**.
- Only 12.5% adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown very high & high **Knowledge value**.
- 38.07% adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown very high & high **Family Prestige value**.
- 30.68% adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown very high & high **Health value**.

**♦ In negative values also adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status have shown high preference. But, here the percentages of adolescents were comparatively lower than the adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status, such as-**
• 86.36% adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown very high & high **Economic value.**  
• 73.30% adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown very high & high **Hedonistic value.**  
• 69.89% adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown very high & high **Power value.**  

4. On the otherhand, the percentage of adolescents belong to **below average (below average & poor) socio-economic statuses** were also found **high** regarding **very low & low** preference on some **positive** values, such as—  
• 21.02% adolescents found of having below average (very low & low) **Religious value.**  
• 44.32% adolescents again found of having below average (very low & low) **Social value.**  
• 12.5% adolescents found of having below average (very low & low) **Democratic value.**  
• 11.36% of adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown below average (very low & low) **Aesthetic value.**  
• 47.16% adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown below average (very low & low) **Knowledge value.**  
• 21.59% adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown below average (very low & low) **Family Prestige value.**  
• 36.36% adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown below average (very low & low) **Health value.**  

♦ Again, regarding **very low & low** preference on **negative values** percentage of adolescents belong to **below average (below average & poor) socio-economic statuses** were found **very low,** such as—  
• Only 4.55% adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown very low & low **Economic value.**  
• Only 7.95% adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown very low & low **Hedonistic value.**
• Only 10.83% adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status has shown very low & low Power value. This reflects that adolescents belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status have shown comparatively high desirable/positive value than the adolescents belong to above average (high & above average) socio-economic status.

5. The investigator has found that the adolescents of Nalbari district belong to Above average, Average & Below average socio-economic status have shown highest preference on Economic value. Like this adolescents belong to Above average socio-economic status have shown lowest preference on Religious and Social value, adolescents belong to Average socio-economic status have shown lowest preference on Social value and adolescents belong to Below average socio-economic status have shown lowest preference on Knowledge value.

6. The investigator by applying X² (Chi-Square) test found that Socio-economic status of family has significant influence on all the selected 10 values i.e. Religious value, Social value, Democratic value, Aesthetic value, Economic value, Knowledge value, Hedonistic value, Power value, Family prestige value and Health value of adolescents of Nalbari district. In some values adolescents belong to above average (high & very high) socio-economic statuses have shown high preference and in some other values adolescents belong to below average (low & very low) socio-economic statuses have shown high preference.

7. The investigator has found that highest number of adolescents showing high & very high Religious value is 32.39% belong to below average (below average & poor) socio-economic status and lowest number of adolescents preferred Religious value is 13.27% belong to above average (high & above average) group.

8. The investigator has found that Social value is mostly low among adolescents. Highest number of adolescents showing low & very low Social value is 66.81% belong to above average socio-economic status and highest number of adolescents showing high & very high Social value is 23.30% belong to below average socio-economic status.

9. The investigator has found that highest number of adolescents showing high & very high Democratic value is 38.07% belong to below average (below average & poor)
socio-economic status and **lowest** number of adolescents preferred **Democratic value** is 19.91% belong to **above average** (high & above average) socio-economic status.

10. The investigator has found that **Aesthetic value** is mostly high & very high among the adolescents. **Highest** number of adolescents showing **high & very high Aesthetic value** is 52.20% belong to **average** socio-economic status and **lowest** number of adolescents showing **high & very high Aesthetic value** is 42.48% belong to **above average** socio-economic status.

11. The investigator has found that **Economic value** is mostly **high & very high** among the adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses. **Highest** number of adolescents showing **high & very high Economic value** is 93.81% belongs to **above average** socio-economic status and **lowest** number of adolescents showing **high & very high Economic value** is 79.87% belong to **average** socio-economic status.

12. The investigator has found that **Knowledge value** is mostly **low** among adolescents. **Highest** number of adolescents showing **low & very low Knowledge value** is 47.16% belongs to **below average** socio-economic status and **highest** number of adolescents showing **high & very high Knowledge value** is 29.25% belong to **average** socio-economic status.

13. The investigator has found that **Hedonistic value** is mostly **high & very high** among the adolescents. **Highest** number of adolescents showing **high & very high Hedonistic value** is 84.51% belongs to **above average** socio-economic status and **lowest** numbers of adolescents showing high & very high Hedonistic value is 72.33% belong to **average** socio-economic status.

14. The investigator has found that **Power value** is mostly **high & very high** among the adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses. **Highest** number of adolescents showing **high & very high Power value** is 80.09% belongs to **above average** socio-economic status and **lowest** number of adolescents showing **high & very high Power value** is 61.32% belong to **average** socio-economic status.

15. The investigator has found that **highest** number of adolescents showing **high & very high Family Prestige value** is 38.07% belong to **below average** (below average & poor) socio-economic status and **lowest** number of adolescents preferred **Family Prestige value** is 16.81% belong to **above average** (high & above average) socio-economic status.
16. The investigator has found that highest number of adolescents showing high & very high Health value is 35.84% & 35.85% belong to above average & average socio-economic statuses; on the other hand highest number of adolescents showing low & very low Health value is 36.36% belong to below average socio-economic status.

17. Overall it has been found by the investigator that all the adolescents of Nalbari district belong to various socio-economic statuses have shown highest (85.83%) preference on Economic value and lowest (18.75%) preference on Social value.

✧ **Findings related to objective no. 2: (To study the influence of socio-economic status on the level of aspiration of adolescents)**

1) The investigator has observed that majority of the adolescents i.e. 42.36% of Nalbari district studying in HS level belong to various socio-economic statuses are low aspirant. Then respectively 37.64% and 20% adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses are high and average aspirant.

2) By applying $X^2$ (Chi-Square) test the investigator has found that there is no significant differences among the adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses regarding their level of aspiration and it indicates that socio-economic status of family has no significant influence on the aspiration level of adolescents. That means the adolescents of Nalbari district belong to various socio-economic status groups have shown almost similar levels of aspiration. Though there is no significant influence of socio-economic status on level of aspiration has been found, but the investigator has seen some differences regarding the level of aspiration of adolescents belong to different socio-economic statuses which can be observed in the table 17.

3) It has been found by the investigator that among all, the number of adolescents showing low aspiration is more in low socio-economic statuses and number of adolescents showing high aspiration is more in high socio-economic statuses. Highest number of adolescents showing low aspiration is 48% belongs to poor socio-economic status. The investigator has observed in the table 17 that highest number of adolescents showing high aspiration is 40% belongs to high socio-economic status. Next highest number of adolescents showing high aspiration is 39.73% belongs to above average socio-economic status. Regarding average
aspiration highest number of adolescents i.e. 22.01% belongs to average socio-economic status.

Findings related to objective no. 3: (To study the influence of socio-economic status on the personality traits of adolescents)

1) The results of the coefficient of correlation as shown in table 42 indicate that the correlation between Above average & Below average, Above average & Average and Average & Below average socio-economic status groups are positive and very high regarding high, average and low intensity in selected twenty (20) personality traits. The results indicate that there are positive and very high correlations among the adolescents belong to various socio-economic status groups regarding their intensity on all the selected twenty (20) traits. The investigator has observed that the adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses have shown almost similar type of intensity on the selected twenty (20) traits. It indicates that socio-economic status of the family do not totally and significantly related to all the personality traits of adolescents. That means socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on personality traits.

2) The investigator has found that though socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on AD (Adaptability) trait but to some extent adolescents belong to various socio-economic status groups are differ from each other in this regard. Adolescents belong to poor socio-economic status have shown highest percentage (82%) of low intensity and adolescents belong to high socio-economic status have shown highest percentage (11.25%) of high intensity on AD trait.

3) The investigator has found that most of the adolescents i.e. 73.61% of higher secondary level belong to various socio-economic statuses scored low in AD (Adaptability) trait. That means these adolescents do not have a harmonious relationship in their environment and are unable to obtain satisfaction for most of their needs. They usually fail to meet the demands of their physical and social surroundings. It is remarkable that only 8.61% adolescents have shown high AD.

4) The investigator has found that socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on AM (Academic Achievement) trait. Almost all the adolescents of Nalbari district have shown similar type of intensity on AM. The investigator has found that most of the adolescent i.e. 58.89% belong to various
socio-economic statuses scored low in AM trait. Highest number of adolescents scored low in AM trait is 62.5% belongs to high socio-economic status. It is remarkable that only 5.69% adolescents have shown high AM trait. Compare to the other group a slightly high number of adolescents (7.94%) belongs to below average socio-economic status have shown high AM.

5) The investigator has found that though socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on BO (Boldness) trait but a very little difference among the adolescents has been seen regarding their intensity on BO trait. The investigator has observed that 80.42% adolescents of higher secondary level scored low in BO trait. Highest number of adolescents scored low in BO is 86% belong to poor socio-economic status. The investigator found that only a very few number of adolescents i.e. 5.69% belongs to various socio-economic statuses similarly show high BO trait.

6) The investigator has found that though socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on CO (Competition) trait but there are some differences among the adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses regarding their intensity on CO trait. The investigator has found that most number of adolescents i.e. 41.81% scored high in CO trait. Highest number of adolescents scored high in CO trait is 45% belongs to high socio-economic status. High CO indicates that they are self assertive, dominant and aggressive. They like to put their own ideas into practice and enjoy having things their own way. The investigator observed that highest number of adolescents scored low in CO trait is 30% belongs to poor socio-economic status.

7) The investigator has observed that socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on CR (Creativity) trait. The investigator has observed almost similar type of intensity among the adolescents regarding CR trait. The investigator found that most of the adolescents (68.33%) belong to various socio-economic statuses scored average in CR trait. Only a very few number of adolescent i.e. 4.86% have shown high CR trait. Compare to the other groups a slightly higher number of adolescents (7.5%) belongs to high socio-economic status have shown high CR trait.

8) The investigator has found that though socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on EN (Enthusiasm) trait; but there are some differences among the adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses regarding their
intensity on EN trait. Highest number of adolescents scored low in EN is 61.11% belongs to below average and highest number of adolescents scored high in EN is 11.25% belongs to high socio-economic status. The investigator has found that most of the adolescent i.e. 57.78% belong to various socio-economic statuses similarly scored low in EN trait. Only 9.17% adolescents scored high in EN trait.

9) The investigator has observed that socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on EX (Excitability) trait and almost all the adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses have shown similar type of intensity regarding EX trait. The investigator has found that most of the adolescent i.e. 54.30% similarly scored low in EX trait. It is remarkable that only 10.14% scored high in EX trait and compare to the other groups a slightly more number of adolescents (12.5%) belongs to high socio-economic status have shown high EX.

10) The investigator has found that socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on GA (General Ability) trait and almost all the adolescents have shown similar type of intensity on GA trait. The investigator has observed that most of the adolescents i.e. 64.44% belong to various socio-economic statuses similarly scored average in GA trait. That means they have average mental capacity to learn. It is remarkable that only a very few number of adolescents i.e. 13.61% belongs to various socio-economic statuses similarly scored high in GA.

11) The investigator has found that socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on GP (Guilt Proneness) trait. No remarkable difference has been found among the adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses regarding GP trait. The investigator has observed that most of the adolescents i.e. 59.31% belong to various socio-economic statuses scored low in GP trait. Slightly higher number of adolescents scored low in GP trait are 65.75% & 62.5% belong to above average & high socio-economic statuses. Only 2.36% adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses similarly scored high in GP trait.

12) The investigator has found that though socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on ID (Individualism) trait but a very little difference has been observed among the adolescents belongs to various socio-economic statuses regarding ID trait. It has been observed that most of the adolescents i.e. 57.92% scored low in ID trait. Low ID indicates that these adolescents are zestful and highly
involved in group action of their interest. They like to sink themselves in group activities of their age and interest. Only 17.5% adolescents scored high in ID trait and comparatively higher number of adolescents scored high in ID trait are 21.25% & 19.86% belong to high & above average socio-economic statuses.

13) It has been observed by the investigator that though socio-economic status has no remarkable influence on IN (Innovation) trait but a very little difference has been observed among the adolescents regarding their intensity on IN trait. In high IN trait highest numbers of adolescents (11.25%) are belong to high socio-economic status, in average IN trait highest numbers of adolescents (66.04%) are belong to average socio-economic status and in low IN trait highest numbers of adolescents (31.75%) are belong to below average socio-economic statuses respectively. Overall it has been found that out of 720 sample 63.89% adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses scored average in IN trait.

14) The investigator has found that though socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on LD (Leadership) trait but there are few differences among the adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses regarding their intensity on LD trait. Adolescents belong to high (33.75%) & average (33.96%) socio-economic statuses have shown highest percentage regarding high intensity on LD trait. High LD indicates that they have the ability to direct and control the attitude or actions of others. They are also adventurous. It has also been observed that most of the adolescents i.e. 42.78% of HS level scored average in LD trait.

15) It has been found by the investigator that socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on MA (Maturity) trait and almost all the adolescents have shown similar type of intensity regarding MA trait. Most of the adolescents i.e. 71.53% belong to various socio-economic statuses scored low in MA trait. That means most of the adolescents are easily annoyed by things and people. They are dissatisfied with the world situation, their family, the restrictions of life and their own health. Highest numbers of adolescents scored low in MA trait are 74% & 73.81% belongs to poor & below average socio-economic status. The investigator found only 6.81% adolescents scored high in MA trait.
16) The investigator has found that socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on MH (Mental Health) trait. It has been found that no adolescent scored high in MH trait; that means all the adolescents of HS level are not totally mentally healthy. It has been found that similarly almost all the adolescents scored low in MH trait. Low MH of the adolescents indicates that they are not in the enduring state in which they are well adjusted. It indicates the absence of emotional stability, impulsivity, self-security etc. Compare to the others the number of adolescents (93.15%) belongs to above average socio-economic status are slightly higher regarding low score in MH trait.

17) The investigator has found that though socio-economic status has no significant influence on MO (Morality) trait but there are few differences among the adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses regarding their intensity on MO trait. Compare to high socio-economic statuses the adolescents of low socio-economic statuses have shown slightly high morality. The investigator has found that majority of adolescents i.e. 48.47% scored low in MO trait. Highest numbers of adolescents scored low in MO trait are 50.68% and 50% belongs to above average and high socio-economic statuses. It has been found that only 13.61% adolescents of various socio-economic statuses similarly scored high in MO trait.

18) The investigator has found that socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on SC (Self Control) trait and almost all the adolescents have shown similar type of intensity on SC trait. The investigator has observed that most of the adolescents i.e. 62.64% belong to various socio-economic statuses scored low in SC trait. Highest numbers of adolescents scored low in SC trait is 64% belongs to poor socio-economic status. The investigator also found only a few numbers of adolescents i.e. 11.11% similarly scored high in SC trait.

19) It has been found by the investigator that socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on SE (Sensitivity) trait and almost all the adolescents have shown similar type of intensity regarding SE trait. The investigator has observed that most number of adolescents i.e. 34.44% scored low in SE trait. Low SE represents some sort of tough, masculine, practical, group solidarity-generating and realistic temperamental dimension. Highest number of adolescents scored low in SE trait is 36.25% belongs to high socio-economic status. Again 31.94% adolescents
scored high in SE trait and highest number of adolescents scored high in SE trait is 34% belong to Poor socio-economic status.

20) It has been found by the investigator that though socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on SS (Self Sufficiency) trait but a few differences among the adolescents has been observed regarding their preferences on SS trait. Compare to others, adolescents belong to poor socio-economic status have shown slightly more percentage of high intensity and adolescents belong to average socio-economic status have shown slightly more percentage of low intensity on SS trait. The investigator has found most of the adolescents i.e. 63.47% belong to various socio-economic statuses similarly scored average in SS trait. It is remarkable that only 10.97% scored high in SS trait.

21) The investigator has found that socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on SW (Social Warmth) trait and almost all the adolescents of Nalbari district have shown similar type of intensity regarding SW trait. The investigator has observed that most of the adolescents i.e. 62.64% belong to various socio-economic statuses similarly scored average in SW trait.

22) The investigator has found that socio-economic status has no remarkable and significant influence on TN (Tension) trait and no remarkable differences have been found among the adolescents regarding TN trait. It has been observed that most of the adolescents i.e. 42.5% of HS level scored high in TN trait. High TN indicates that they are irritated by small things are short tempered and may suffer from sleep disturbances. Slightly more numbers of adolescents scored high in TN trait is 44% belongs to poor status. Only 19.86% adolescents scored low in TN trait.

23) It has been found that adolescents of Nalbari district studying in HS level belong to various socio-economic statuses scored highest in Tension (TN) trait and lowest score in Mental Health (MH) trait.

азв Freshings related to objective no. 4: (To make a comparative study
regarding the preference of values, level of aspiration and personality traits between adolescent boys and girls of higher secondary level)

♦ Values

1) The investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls regarding Religious value. The investigator has observed in the table 43 that more numbers of girls (5.56% & 22.5%) are showing high & very high Religious value than the boys (3.06% & 16.94%) belong to various socio-economic statuses. That means regarding Religious value girls are showing high preference than the boys. It indicates that girls have more faith in God and attempt to understand God, worshipping God and speaking the truth.

2) Regarding Social value the investigator has observed significant difference between adolescent boys and girls. Here, girls are showing high preference than the boys. That means adolescent girls are stronger than the boys in showing kindness, love and sympathy for the people, they sacrifice more personal comforts and gains to relief the needy. 4.44% & 18.06% girls and 1.94% & 13.06% boys respectively scored very high & high in Social value. The investigator has found that both the boys and girls belong to various socio-economic statuses scored highest in low & very low preference on Social value; but here numbers of boys are more than girls.

3) The investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls of Nalbari district studying in HS level regarding their preference on Democratic value. Here, girls are showing high preference than the boys. That means girls have more respect for individuality and democratic institutions. 10.56% & 24.72% girls and 5% & 18.89% boys belong to various socio-economic statuses scored very high & high in Democratic value respectively. Regarding low & very low preference numbers of boys are more than the girls.

4) It has been observed by the investigator that there is significant difference between adolescent boys and girls of Nalbari district regarding their preference on Aesthetic value. It has been found by the investigator that adolescent girls are more aesthetic minded than the boys. That means girls are highly characterized by appreciation of beauty, love for fine arts, drawing, painting, music, dance, poetry, love for literature, love for decoration of the home and the surroundings, neatness and system in the arrangement of the things than the boys. 40.83% & 13.33% girls and 34.72% &
8.06% boys belong to various socio-economic statuses scored very high & high respectively.

5) The investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls regarding Economic value. It has been observed that both the adolescent boys and girls scored highest in very high & high preference on Economic value; but in comparison adolescent boys have shown more strong Economic value than the girls. That means compare to the girls, adolescent boys of H.S. level belong to various socio-economic groups have more high desire for money and material gains. 74.72% & 18.06% boys and 65.56% & 13.33% girls respectively scored very high & high in Economic value.

6) Regarding Knowledge value the investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls belong to various socio-economic statuses. The investigator has observed that the adolescent boys scored highest in low & very low preference on Knowledge value; but adolescent girls scored highest in average preference on Knowledge value. Regarding Knowledge value girls are showing comparatively high preference than the boys. That means compare to boys, adolescent girls have more love of knowledge of theoretical principles of any activity and they generally values hard work in studies than the boys.

7) The investigator has observed significant difference between adolescent boys and girls of HS level belong to various socio-economic statuses regarding Hedonistic value. Regarding Hedonistic value boys are stronger than the girls. It indicates that the adolescent boys have more desirability of loving pleasure and avoiding pain. 56.11% & 28.61% adolescent boys and 43.33% & 24.72% adolescent girls belong to various socio-economic statuses respectively scored very high & high in Hedonistic value.

8) The investigator has observed significant difference between adolescent boys and girls regarding Power value. Regarding Power value boys are showing high preference than the girls. That means compare to the girls; most of the adolescent boys of H.S. level have higher desirability of ruling over others and also of leading others. They prefer to rule in a small place rather than serve in a big place. 46.94% & 32.5% adolescent boys and 30% & 29.17% adolescent girls respectively scored very high & high in Power value.
9) Regarding **Family prestige value** the investigator has observed significant difference between adolescent **boys** and **girls**. **Girls** are showing high preference than the **boys** in **Family prestige value**. That means **girls** have more desirability of such behavior, roles, functions and relationships as would become one’s family status. They have respect for roles which are traditionally characteristic of different castes of the Indian society and also have respect for the conservative outlook. 21.94% & 6.67% **girls** and 18.33% & 3.61% **boys** belong to various socio-economic statuses respectively scored **high & very high** in this value.

10) The investigator has observed significant difference between adolescent **boys** and **girls** regarding their preference on **Health value**. It has been found by the investigator that 34.72% & 4.72% **boys** and 27.5% & 2.22% **girls** belong to various socio-economic statuses respectively scored **high & very high** in **Health value**. That means, in comparison adolescent **boys** have shown more **Health value** than the **girls**. It indicates compare to **girls**; **boys** have more strong consideration for keeping the body in a fit state for carrying out their normal duties and functions and also give importance on self-preservation. They highly consider good physical health essential for the development and use of their abilities.

11) The investigator has found that both the adolescent boys and girls of Nalbari district studying in higher secondary level belong to various socio-economic statuses have shown **highest** preference on **Economic value** and **lowest** preference on **Social value**.

♦ **Level of Aspiration**

1) The investigator has observed significant difference between adolescent **boys** and **girls** studying in HS level belong to various socio-economic statuses regarding their **level of aspiration**. The investigator has found that majority of the **boys** (43.61%) are **high aspirant** and majority of the **girls** (50%) are **low aspirant**. That means majority of the **boys** set their goals beyond their limits and majority of the **girls** set low level of goals.

2) The investigator has observed in the table 54 that regarding **high aspiration** the numbers of adolescent **boys** i.e. 43.61% are more than the **girls** i.e. 31.67%. That means compare to the **girls** the level of aspiration of adolescent **boys** of Nalbari district studying in HS level are **high**. On the otherhand regarding **low aspiration** the numbers of adolescent **girls** i.e.50% are more than the **boys** i.e. 34.72%. The
The investigator has also observed that regarding average aspiration number of boys (21.67%) is more than the girls (18.33%).

3) The investigator has found that highest number of boys showing high aspiration is 46.15% belong to high socio-economic status and highest number of girls showing high aspiration is 34.15% also belong to high socio-economic status. Again, highest number of boys showing low aspiration is 42.31% belong to poor socio-economic status and highest number of girls showing low aspiration is 54.17% also belong to poor socio-economic status. Regarding average aspiration also boys (23.72%) and girls (20.37%) belongs average socio-economic status has scored highest.

♦ Personality Traits

1) In AD (Adaptability) trait investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls belong to various socio-economic statuses. Boys are showing high intensity than the girls in AD trait. The investigator has observed that more number of boys i.e. 11.67% belong to various socio-economic statuses have shown high intensity than the girls i.e. 5.56% in AD trait. That means compare to the girls; the boys have more ability to make appropriate responses to changing circumstances. They are more acceptable than the girls. They settle down to the conditions for work or learning with the elimination of unnecessary preparatory behavior.

2) In AM (Academic Achievement) trait investigator has found no significant difference between adolescent boys and girls. But it has been found that girls are slightly high in AM trait than the boys. 5% adolescent boys and 6.39% adolescent girls belong to various socio-economic statuses have shown high intensity on AM trait. Again 60.28% adolescent girls and 57.5% adolescent boys respectively scored low in AM trait of personality. Here, number of boys is slightly more than the girls. That means compare to the girls; to some extent boys are showing more regressive behavior, escapism, unwillingness to accept responsibility.

3) The investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls belong to various socio-economic statuses in BO (Boldness) trait. Boys are showing high and strong intensity than the girls in BO trait. 8.06% boys and only 3.33% girls of Nalbari district studying in HS level respectively scored high in BO trait. Both
the adolescent boys and girls scored highest in low intensity regarding BO trait where number of girls is slightly higher. Compare to the boys; adolescent girls are said to be intensely shy, slow and impeded in expressing themselves. They dislike occupations with personal contacts and prefer some close friends to crowds.

4) In CO (Competition) trait investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls. Here boys are showing high intensity than the girls. The investigator has observed that majority of the adolescent boys i.e. 48.33% and girls i.e. 35.28% belong to various socio-economic statuses scored high in CO trait. The data indicates that boys are more self assertive, dominant and aggressive than girls. They like to put their own ideas into practice and enjoy having things their own way. It has been found by the investigator that regarding low intensity on CO trait numbers of girls i.e. 38.61% are much more than the boys i.e. 13.61%.

5) The investigator has found no significant difference between adolescent boys and girls belong to various socio-economic statuses on CR (Creativity) trait. But the investigator has observed that boys (5.28%) are slightly high in CR trait than the girls (4.44%). The investigator has observed that both the adolescent boys (69.17%) and girls (67.5%) scored highest in average intensity on CR trait where numbers of boys are slightly more than the girls.

6) In EN (Enthusiasm) trait investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls belong to various socio-economic statuses. Boys (10.83%) have shown high intensity than the girls (7.5%) regarding EN trait. It indicates that compare to the girls; boys are more lively and enthusiastic. In their self reports they admit to having more friends than most people. The investigator has observed that majority of the adolescent boys i.e. 51.39% and girls i.e. 64.17% belong to various socio-economic statuses scored low in EN trait.

7) The investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls belong to various socio-economic statuses in EX (Excitability) trait. In EX trait boys (12.22%) are showing high intensity than the girls (8.06%). It indicates that compare to the girls; adolescent boys are more restless sleeper, easily distracted from work by noise, are hurt and angry if not given important positions or whenever they are restricted or penalized for incorrect behavior. The investigator has found that majority of the boys i.e. 50.28% and girls i.e. 58.33% scored low in EX trait.
8) In GA (General Ability) trait investigator has found no significant and remarkable difference between adolescent boys and girls. That means adolescent boys and girls of Nalbari district have shown similar type of intensity on GA trait. The investigator has found that both the boys and girls belong to various socio-economic statuses scored highest in average intensity regarding GA trait. That means majority of both the boys and girls have average mental capacity to learn.

9) In GP (Guilt Proneness) trait investigator has found no significant difference between adolescent boys and girls. That means boys and girls of Nalbari district studying in HS level have shown similar type of intensity on GP trait. The investigator has found that majority of the adolescent boys i.e. 60.56% and girls i.e. 58.06% belong to various socio-economic statuses respectively scored low in GP trait. Here, number of boys is slightly more than the girls.

10) The investigator has found that though there is no significant difference between boys and girls in ID (Individualism) trait, but in comparison, the intensity of ID trait is stronger among girls than boys. 20% girls and 15% boys belong to various socio-economic statuses respectively scored high in ID trait. It is remarkable that majority of the adolescents scored low in ID trait where numbers of boys (61.94%) are more than the girls (53.89%).

11) The investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls in IN (Innovation) trait. Here, boys (10.28) are showing high intensity than the girls (5.83%). That means compare to the girls; adolescent boys tend most frequently to be analytical, liberal and innovative. They are more inclined to experiment with problem solutions, less inclined to moralize, etc. than the girls. They have more strong feelings that society should throw out traditions. The investigator has found that regarding low intensity in IN trait numbers of girls (34.44%) are more than the boys (21.67%).

12) In LD (Leadership) trait investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls. Boys (41.67%) are showing high intensity than the girls (23.06%) in LD trait. It indicates that compare to the girls; adolescent boys of Nalbari district have more ability to direct and control the attitude or actions of others. They are also more adventurous and alert in their surroundings than the girls.
The investigator also found that 35.28% adolescent girls and only 14.44% boys scored low in LD trait.

13) In MA (Maturity) trait investigator has found no significant difference between adolescent boys and girls. That means boys and girls of Nalbari district studying in HS level have shown similar type of intensity on MA trait. It has been found that both the adolescent boys and girls of Nalbari district studying in HS level belong to various socio-economic statuses scored highest in low intensity regarding MA trait.

14) In MH (Mental Health) trait investigator has found no significant difference between adolescent boys and girls. Boys and girls of Nalbari district have shown similar type of intensity on MH trait and they scored highest in low intensity regarding MH trait. 92.22% boys and 91.11% girls belong to various socio-economic statuses scored low in MH trait.

15) In MO (Morality) trait though investigator has found no significant difference between adolescent boys and girls; but in comparison, the intensity of MO trait is stronger among girls than boys. 15.28% adolescent girls and 11.94% adolescent boys respectively scored high in MO trait. It has been observed that both the adolescent boys and girls scored highest in low intensity regarding MO trait; where numbers of boys (51.11%) are more than the girls (45.83%).

16) The investigator has found that though there is no significant difference between adolescent boys and girls in SC (Self Control) trait, but it has been observed that intensity of boys is slightly high in SC trait than the girls. 12.22% adolescent boys and 10% adolescent girls belong to various socio-economic statuses have shown high intensity on SC trait. It has been found that both the adolescent boys and girls of Nalbari district scored highest in low intensity regarding SC trait.

17) In SE (Sensitivity) trait investigator has found no significant difference between adolescent boys and girls belong to various socio-economic statuses. Though there is no significant difference between boys and girls, but the investigator has observed that the intensity of girls is slightly high in SE trait than the boys. That means compare to the boys; girls are slightly overprotected, fidgety, clinging and insecure.

18) In SS (Self Sufficiency) trait investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls. Girls are showing high intensity than the boys in SS trait. 13.06% adolescent girls and 8.89% boys belong to various socio-economic statuses
have shown high intensity on SS trait. It indicates that in comparison slightly more numbers of girls prefer to be alone. They don't need the support of groups. The investigator has observed that both the adolescent boys and girls of Nalbari district scored highest in average intensity regarding SS trait.

19) In SW (Social Warmth) trait investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls. Here boys are showing high intensity than the girls. 15.83% boys and 12.22% girls have shown high intensity on SW trait. The investigator has found that both the boys and girls of Nalbari district scored highest in average intensity regarding SW trait. 64.44% boys and 60.83% girls belong to various socio-economic statuses respectively scored average in SW trait.

20) In TN (Tension) trait investigator has found no significant difference between adolescent boys and girls. Though there is no significant difference but boys are slightly high in TN trait than the girls. 45.56% adolescent boys and 39.44% girls scored high in TN trait. It indicates that compare to the girls; adolescent boys are easily irritated by small things are short tempered and may suffer from sleep disturbances. The investigator has found that regarding low intensity of TN trait the numbers of girls (20.83%) are slightly more than the boys (18.89%).

21) The investigator has found that adolescent boys of Nalbari district belong to various socio-economic status scored highest in Competition (CO) trait and girls scored highest in Tension (TN) trait. Again both the adolescent boys and girls of Nalbari district scored lowest in Mental Health (MH) trait.

A BRIEF DISCUSSION ON THE FINDINGS

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of data the investigator has drawn some major findings of the present study which have been presented in this chapter. Now the investigator has made an attempt to discuss about the findings more clearly with the help of theoretical background related to Introduction and Review literature in the following way-

By analysing the first objective the investigator has found that socio-economic status has significant influence on all the selected 10 values of adolescents of Nalbari district of Assam studying in HS level. In this regard it can be mentioned that Ogbebor Godwin G. (2011) conducted a study on “Influence of Selected Factors on Behaviour of
Adolescents Involved in Political Violence.” He found Socio-economic status of parents of adolescents is significantly related to resort to violence by adolescents during political activities. Islam Sirazul (2002) conducted a research study on “A Study of Value pattern of College students in relation to some select socio-educational variables.” The study shows that socio-economic status (SES) plays a significant role in fostering the progressive development of the values of college students. It has been found that high and low SES groups differ significantly in their values. The result of the present study is also similar to them. Here, the investigator has used chi-square ($X^2$) technique to test the significant influence.

The investigator has observed that comparatively the adolescents belong to high socio-economic statuses have shown low Religious value than the adolescents belong to low socio-economic statuses. The reason behind may be the adolescents of high socio-economic statuses are more materialistic and they want to be more practical and scientific. They generally donot want to follow the religious rules and religious leaders. On the otherhand adolescents of low socio-economic statuses have always a hope for the gift of god and they believe and worship god. In Economic value also the preference of adolescents belongs to high socio-economic statuses are comparatively higher than the low socio-economic status group. And high Economic value indicates that they have high desire for money and material gain. Their attitude towards the rich persons and the industrialists is also favourable and think about their contribution for the progress of the country. The investigator has found that though comparatively adolescents of high socio-economic statuses have shown more strong Economic value; but Economic value is mostly high among all the adolescents. Because, during adolescence vocational need is more prominent among the boys and girls. At this stage they want to be self dependent and strongly feel the need of a vocation.

Kalamani, M. (1999) conducted a study on “A study of the problems of Adolescents and their Value system” among 500 adolescents and found that all adolescent students in higher secondary schools were low in religious values. In the present study also the investigator has found a large number of adolescents scored low in Religious value.

Kalamani, M. found that all students were high in Social values. But in the present study the investigator has found that Social value is mostly low among the adolescents. Here
also highest number of adolescents belong to high socio-economic statuses have shown low and very low Social value. They have less kindness; love and sympathy for other people and donot want to sacrifice personal comfort. In this regard it can be said that the influence of science and technology make the adolescents more mechanical, busy and individualistic. It has made them more competitive minded and artificial for which they have no time to think for the others. Regarding Democratic value also it has been found that adolescents belongs to high & above average socio-economic statuses have no such respect for individuality. They are characterized by having the sense of discrimination among persons and donot try to ensure equal social, political and religious rights to all and also donot believe in impartiality and social justice. In Aesthetic & Knowledge value highest preference has been found among the adolescents belongs to average socio-economic status. The adolescents belong to average socio-economic status are more aesthetic minded and to some extent they are seeker of knowledge. They believe in hard work for studies. The investigator has found highest number of adolescents showing high Hedonistic value is belonging to high socio-economic status. As the adolescents of high socio-economic status have sufficient money and other facilities so they have high desirability of loving pleasure and avoiding pain. On the other hand adolescents of low socio-economic status are ready for hard work as they have no sufficient money and material. But overall it has been found that majority of the adolescents belong to various socio-economic statuses have shown high Hedonistic value which indicates that their tendency is same.. Regarding Power value adolescents belong to high socio-economic statuses have shown high preference. That means they have more desirability of ruling over others and also of leading others. In our society also it can be observed at present where higher classes always dominate the lower classes. The investigator has found highest number of adolescents showing very high & high Family Prestige value is belong to poor socio-economic status. The adolescents belong to poor socio-economic status have the desirability of such items of behavior, roles, functions and relationships as would become one’s family status. They have respect for roles which are traditionally characteristic of different castes of the Indian society. They believe in maintenance of the purity of family blood by avoiding inter-caste marriages and also have respect for the conservative outlook. Regarding Health value comparatively adolescents belong to high socio-economic statuses have
shown high preference and adolescents of low group have shown comparatively low preference. Adolescents of high Health value consider for keeping the body in a fit state for carrying out their normal duties and functions and also give importance on self-preservation. They consider good physical health essential for the development and use of their abilities. In this regard Hanson Margaret D. & Chen Edith (2007) conducted a study on “Socioeconomic Status and Health Behaviors in Adolescence: A Review of the Literature.” The Results of the study indicated Associations between SES and health behaviours conformed to two patterns. First, low SES was associated with poorer diets, less physical activity, and greater cigarette smoking. Second, there was no clear pattern of associations between SES and alcohol consumption or marijuana use. A quarterly newsletter from NRHM, Assam mentioned that 50% of Adolescent faces some of health problems at any given time.

In second objective the investigator has used Chi-Square ($X^2$) test and found that socio-economic status has no significant influence on level of aspiration. In this regard Bhatia (1980) revealed a positive low relationship between n-achievement and level of aspiration of individuals. No relationship was found between level of aspiration and educational adjustment and socio-economic status. It has been observed in our society that generally during adolescents almost all the adolescents feel the need of same things. Their aspirations are almost similar. Here, due to peer influence and peer pressure all the adolescents demand for same things. Because during this stage they are influenced by each other and they think according to their own age and nature.

The investigator has used Pearson’s Correlation method and found no significant influence of socio-economic status on all the selected 20 personality traits of adolescents. In this regard also it can be said that the adolescence is a time when peers play an increasingly important role in the lives of youth. For the first time in their lives adolescents may start to view their friends, their peer group, as more important and influential than their parents or guardians. Different types of behaviours are acquired from peer culture or youth culture which makes them different from the adult. Adolescents are same in their choice, hair style, fashion, demand etc. Youth culture has a strong impact than any other factor on the personality of the adolescents. As mentioned earlier in the first chapter the first comprehensive empirical study of adolescent culture was conducted by Coleman. He identifies value systems, popularity,
and status groups among adolescents. He sees many aspects of youth culture as being opposed to adult society and education. Boujlaleb, Nouhad (2006) in his study on “Adolescents and Peer Pressure” reported that peer pressure influence adolescents in a very negative way. Peer pressure is one of the most dangerous aspects of adolescence to which teenagers are exposed. Consequently, parents should care more about their adolescents until they overcome this critical stage.

Regarding fourth objective the investigator has found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls of Nalbari district studying in HS level belong to various socio-economic statuses. In case of values the investigator has found by applying Chi-Square ($X^2$) test that in Economic, Hedonistic, Power and Health value boys are stronger than the girls and in Religious, Social, Democratic, Aesthetic, Knowledge and Family prestige value girls are stronger than the boys.

By applying Chi-Square ($X^2$) test the investigator has found that there are significant difference between adolescent boys and girls regarding their level of aspiration. The investigator has found that level of aspiration of boys is higher than the girls and review of literature has also shown similar result. Dunne, Elliott and Carlsen (1979) studied sex differences in the educational and occupational aspiration of rural youth over 926 girls and 861 boys of grade 10th, 11th and 12th. It was found that female significantly higher educational aspiration, the same or higher occupational aspiration, and equal ranges of job choices. Singh (2011) studied educational aspirations in secondary school students and found that educational aspirations of boys are better than girls. Medium of instruction also influence the educational aspiration. Bhatnagar (1983) conducted a study and the result showed when the high involvement girls and boys were compared, significant difference (at .05% level) in the level of aspiration with boys showing higher mean score than girls. Same pattern is evident where both the sexes having low involvement are compared. The difference was significant at .01% level with boys showing higher level of aspiration than the girls. Strand and Winston (2008) studied educational aspiration in inner city schools over 800 pupils of age group 16-18 years and found no significant differences in aspirations by gender or year group but differences between ethnic groups were marked. The result is contrast to the finding of present study.
The investigator has applied Chi-Square ($X^2$) test and found significant difference between adolescent boys and girls regarding some personality traits. Regarding AD (Adaptability), BO (Boldness), CO (Competition), EN (Enthusiasm), EX (Excitability), IN (Innovation), LD (Leadership), SS (Self Sufficiency) and SW (Social Warmth) traits the investigator has found significant difference between boys and girls and regarding AM (Academic Achievement), CR (Creativity), GA (General Ability), GP (Guilt Proneness), ID (Individualism), MA (Maturity), MH (Mental Health), MO (Morality), SC (Self Control), SE (Sensitivity) and TN (Tension) trait the investigator has found no significant difference between boys and girls. The intensity of boys are high in AD, BO, CO, CR, EN, EX, IN, LD, SC, SW and TN traits and the intensity of girls are high in AM, SE, SS and ID traits. In GA, GP, MA and MH traits boys and girls are showing almost similar intensity.

CHAPTER – 6
SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 SUGGESTIONS