CHAPTER V
FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
CHAPTER-V
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS,
RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. OVER VIEW

The first chapter discusses the introduction part of this research. The second chapter presents review of related literature. The third chapter discusses methodology followed in the study. The fourth chapter discusses analysis of result. This chapter discusses findings and conclusions drawn from the study.

5.2. RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY

Assertiveness is standing up for one’s right to be treated fairly. It is expressing opinions, needs, and feelings, without ignoring or hurting the opinions, needs, and feelings of others. Assertiveness is developed and strengthened over time. Practicing assertive behavior regularly and reminding one himself/herself that he/she has value is an important way to build that assertiveness. Being assertive not only improves one’s self-respect, but also earns his/her respect from those around him/her. The students being assertive develop strong value binding. They restrain from doing wrong things. They easily tackle the unwanted situations in any place deftly. Assertiveness is nothing but standing up for one’s rights. If students develop this assertive behaviour, the system will be in place everywhere. Hence, the researcher wanted to know the assertiveness of high school students.

Adjustment is a popular expression used by people in day to day life. For example, while traveling in a bus or a train, we often hear or use this term; even when a guest comes to stay with-us for a few days we
have to adjust him/her in our house though sometimes we face problems. In making these adjustments, they are important to maintain personal as well as social peace Social Adjustment and harmony. Thus adjustment maintains peace and harmony in home, school, and society and in the country. Social adjustment can be defined as a psychological process. It frequently involves coping with new standards and values. In the technical language of psychology, getting along with the members of the society as best as one can is called adjustment. The adjustment makes a person to live in harmony with others. He may be intellectually superior. If he is not able to cope up with others in the society, he is considered isolate. The investigator wanted to study such an important aspect called social adjustment among high school students.

Aspiration is the level of future performance in a task that an individual explicitly undertakes to reach. Aspiration level thus refers to the difficulty of the goal for which one is striving. The present day society is a highly competitive society. In which, how a student fixes his goal and strive towards achieving the goal is very important. Hence, the present investigator chose level of aspiration among high school students.

Values are like grandfather’s Rolex—they should be passed down and cherished. Culture and family are forever. Those two things should shape a man. Before one defines his own set of values, he/she must recognize the values his/her family holds. A great grandfather who passed his values of hard work, diversity, and perseverance to grandfather, who passed them to our father, who passed them down to us. The values are spoken at length in the world of value erosion. The students who possess and maintain the family values and set himself/herself personal values are very important in the learning process. The investigator wanted to know the personal values of high school students. Hence, personal
values have been included as one of the variables in the study. The four variables namely assertiveness, social adjustment, level of aspiration and personal values are very important for a person to achieve greater heights in personal life, career and in society. Hence, the investigator has taken up this study entitled as “Assertiveness, Social Adjustment, Level of Aspiration and Personal Values among High School Students”

5.3. RESTATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study has identified four variables. The variables taken up in this study are assertiveness, social adjustment, level of aspiration and personal values. They are essential for a person to lead a healthy lifestyle in this society. The investigator wanted to study these variables among high school students. Hence, this study has been entitled as “Assertiveness, Social Adjustment, Level Of Aspiration and Personal Values among High School Students”.

5.4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The investigator has formulated 57 objectives for the present study. They are presented here.

1. To find out the assertiveness among high school students.
2. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of Gender.
3. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of religion.
4. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of community
5. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of father’s education
6. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of mother’s education
7. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of father’s occupation
8. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation
9. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of parental monthly income
10. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of type of family
11. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of locality.
12. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of type of school
13. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of kind of school
14. To find out significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of medium of study
15. To find out social adjustment among high school students.
16. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of Gender.
17. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of religion.
18. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of community
19. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of father’s education
20. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of mother’s education
21. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of father’s occupation
22. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation
23. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of parental monthly income
24. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of type of family
25. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of locality.
26. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of type of school
27. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of kind of school
28. To find out significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of medium of study
29. To find out level of aspiration among high school students.
30. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of Gender.
31. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of religion.
32. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of community
33. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of father’s education
34. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of mother’s education
35. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of father’s occupation
36. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation
37. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of parental monthly income
38. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of type of family
39. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of locality.
40. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of type of school
41. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of kind of school
42. To find out significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of medium of study
43. To find out personal values among high school students.
44. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of Gender.
45. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of religion.
46. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of community
47. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of father’s education
48. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of mother’s education
49. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of father’s occupation
50. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation
51. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of parental monthly income
52. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of type of family
53. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of locality.
54. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of type of school
55. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of kind of school
56. To find out significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of medium of study
57. To find out the relationship among assertiveness, social adjustment, level of aspiration and personal values of high school students.

5.5. HYPOTHESES FORMULATED FOR THE STUDY

The investigator has formulated 57 hypotheses for the present study. They are presented here.

1. The assertiveness among high school students is average.
2. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of Gender.
3. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of religion.
4. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of community
5. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of father’s education
6. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of mother’s education
7. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of father’s occupation
8. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation
9. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of parental monthly income
10. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of type of family
11. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of locality.
12. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of type of school
13. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of kind of school
14. There is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of medium of study
15. The social adjustment among high school students is average.
16. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of Gender.
17. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of religion.
18. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of community.
19. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of father’s education.
20. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of mother’s education.
21. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of father’s occupation.
22. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation.
23. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of parental monthly income.
24. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of type of family.
25. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of locality.
26. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of type of school.
27. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of kind of school.
28. There is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of medium of study.
29. The level of aspiration among high school students is average.
30. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of Gender.
31. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of religion.

32. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of community.

33. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of father’s education.

34. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of mother’s education.

35. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of father’s occupation.

36. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation.

37. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of parental monthly income.

38. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of type of family.

39. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of locality.

40. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of type of school.

41. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of kind of school.

42. There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of medium of study.

43. The personal values among high school students are average.

44. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of Gender.
45. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of religion.

46. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of community.

47. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of father’s education.

48. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of mother’s education.

49. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of father’s occupation.

50. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation.

51. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of parental monthly income.

52. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of type of family.

53. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of locality.

54. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of type of school.

55. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of kind of school.

56. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of medium of study.

57. There exists a positive relationship among assertiveness, social adjustment, level of aspiration and personal values of high school students.
5.6. METHODOLOGY IN BRIEF

Sample
A stratified Random sample of 374 high school students was constituted with bio institutional sub variables gender, religion, community, father’s education, mother’s education, father’s occupation, mother’s occupation, parental monthly income, type of family, locality, type of school, kind of school and medium of study.

Tool
The investigator has used the following tools after validation specifically done for the study with sample set of students. They are:
1. Rathus’ Assertive Schedule by Rathus(1978)
2. Social Adjustment Inventory by Dr. Roma Pal(1985)
3. Modified version of Level of Aspiration Test by Dr. V.P.Bhargava (1975)
4. Personal Values Test by KM. Ranjana Gupta(1987)

Technique
The investigator has used normative survey as a technique of research for the present study.

Statistical Treatment
The investigator used the following statistical treatments for interpreting the collected data such as
1) Mean
2) Median
3) Mode
4) Standard Deviation
5) ‘t’ test
6) ANOVA
7) Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation
5.7. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

After processing the data, the investigator found out the following as findings of the study:

1. The study has found out that the high school students are **having above average level of assertiveness**. The majority of high school students are **moderately assertive** as it is evident from the table that they form **83.95%**. The high school students forming **16.05** percentage are **highly assertive**.

2. The study has revealed that there is **no significant difference** in assertiveness among high school students in terms of gender.

3. The study has unveiled that there is **no significant difference** in assertiveness among high school students in terms of religion.

4. The study has revealed that there is **no significant difference** in assertiveness among high school students in terms of community.

5. The study has found out that there is **no significant difference** in assertiveness among high school students in terms of father’s education.

6. The study has established that there is **a significant difference** in assertiveness among high school students in terms of mother’s education. The high school students having **mother’s education as higher education are having better level of assertiveness which is followed by high school students having mother’s education as illiterate and mother’s education as school education** in an orderly scale.

7. The study has unveiled that there is **no significant difference** in assertiveness among high school students in terms of father’s occupation.
8. The study has unveiled that there is **a significant difference** in assertiveness among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation. The high school students having *mother’s occupation in private sector are having better level of assertiveness which is followed by high school students having mother’s occupation as self-employed and mother’s education in Govt. sector* in an orderly scale.

9. The study has unveiled that there is **no significant difference** in assertiveness among high school students in terms of parental monthly income.

10. The study has found out that there is **no significant difference** in assertiveness among high school students in terms of type of family.

11. The study has unveiled that there is **no significant difference** in assertiveness among high school students in terms of locality.

12. The study has unveiled that there is **a significant difference** in assertiveness among high school students in terms of type of school. The high school students studying in *Matriculation schools are having better assertiveness which is followed by high school students studying in Govt. schools and high school students studying in Govt. Aided schools* in an orderly scale.

13. The study has unveiled that there is **a significant difference** in assertiveness among high school students in terms of kind of school. The high school students studying in *Co-Ed. schools are having better assertiveness which is followed by high school students studying in Boys only schools and high school students studying in Girls only schools* in an orderly scale.
14. The study has proved there is a significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of medium of study. The high school students studying in English medium are having high assertiveness than high school students studying in Tamil medium schools.

15. The study has found out that the high school students are having above the average level in social adjustment.

16. The study has proved that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of Gender. The high school boys are having higher level of social adjustment than high school girls.

17. The study has established that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of religion. The high school students belonging to Hindu religion are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students belonging to Christian religion and high school students belonging to Muslim religion in an orderly scale.

18. The study has revealed that there is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of community.

19. The study has established that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of father’s education. The high school students having father’s education as school education are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students having father’s education as illiterate and high school students having father’s education as higher education in an orderly scale.
20. The study has proved that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of mother’s education. The high school students having mother’s education as school education are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students having mother’s education as illiterate and high school students having mother’s education as higher education in an orderly scale.

21. The study has established that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of father’s occupation. The high school students having father’s occupation in private sector are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students having father’s occupation as self-employed and high school students having father’s occupation in Govt. sector in an orderly scale.

22. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation. The high school students having mother’s occupation as self-employed are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students having mother’s occupation in private sector and mother’s occupation in Govt. sector in an orderly scale.

23. The study has unveiled that there is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of parental monthly income.

24. The study has established that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of type of family. The high school students from nuclear family are having
better social adjustment than high school students from joint family.

25. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of locality. The high school students hailing from urban area are having better social adjustment than high school students hailing from rural area.

26. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of type of school. The high school students studying in Govt. schools are having better social adjustment which is followed by high school students studying in Govt. Aided schools and high school students studying in Matriculation schools in an orderly scale.

27. The study has revealed that there is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of kind of school.

28. The study has unveiled that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of medium of study. The high school students studying in Tamil medium are having better social adjustment than high school students studying in English medium schools.

29. The study has found out that the high school students are having level of aspiration high above the average.

30. The study has revealed that there is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of Gender.

31. The study has revealed that there is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of religion.
32. The study has unveiled that there is *no significant difference* in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of community.

33. The study has revealed that there is *no significant difference* in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of father’s education.

34. The study has revealed that there is *no significant difference* in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of mother’s education.

35. The study has revealed that there is *a significant difference* in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of father’s occupation. The high school students having father’s occupation in *Govt. sector are having better level of aspiration which is followed by high school students having father’s occupation in private sector and high school students having father’s occupation as self-employed* in an orderly scale.

36. The study has revealed that there is *no significant difference* in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation.

37. The study has revealed that there is *no significant difference* in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of parental monthly income.

38. The study has revealed that there is *no significant difference* in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of type of family.

39. The study has revealed that there is *no significant difference* in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of locality.
40. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of type of school. The high school students studying in **Govt. schools are having better level of aspiration which is followed by high school students studying in Govt. Aided schools and high school students studying in Matriculation schools** in an orderly scale.

41. The study has revealed that there is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of kind of school.

42. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of medium of study. The high school students studying in **Tamil medium are having higher level of aspiration than high school students studying in English medium schools.**

43. The study has found that the **high school students are having higher level personal values.**

44. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of Gender. The high school boys are having higher level of personal values than high school girls.

45. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of religion. The high school students belonging to **Hindu religion are having better level of personal values which is followed by high school students belonging to Christian religion and high school students belonging to Muslim religion** in an orderly scale.
46. The study has unveiled that there is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of community.

47. The study has revealed that there is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of father’s education.

48. The study has revealed that there is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of mother’s education.

49. The study has unveiled that there is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of father’s occupation.

50. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation. The high school students having mother’s occupation as self-employed are having better level of personal values which is followed by high school students having mother’s occupation in private sector and mother’s occupation in Govt. sector in an orderly scale.

51. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of parental monthly income. The high school students having parental monthly income less than Rs. 10,000 are having better level of personal values which is followed by high school students having parental monthly income Rs.25,000 and above and high school students having parental monthly income Rs.10,000 to Rs.25,000 in an orderly scale.
52. There is *no significant difference* in personal values among high school students in terms of type of family.

53. The study has revealed that there is *a significant difference* in personal values among high school students in terms of locality. The high school students hailing from *urban area are having better level of personal values than high school students hailing from rural area.*

54. The study has revealed that there is *a significant difference* in personal values among high school students in terms of type of school. The high school students studying in *Govt. Aided schools are having better personal values which are followed by high school students studying in Govt. schools and high school students studying in Matriculation schools* in an orderly scale.

55. The study has revealed that there is *a significant difference* in personal values among high school students in terms of kind of school. The high school students studying in *Boys only schools are having better personal values which are followed by high school students studying in Girls only schools and high school students studying in Co-Ed. schools* in an orderly scale.

56. The study has revealed that there is *a significant difference* in personal values among high school students in terms of medium of study. The high school students studying in *Tamil medium are having high personal values than high school students studying in English medium schools.*

57. The study has established that there exists *a negligible level of correlation among assertiveness, social adjustment, level of aspiration and personal values of high school students.*

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5.8. CONCLUSION

The present findings are derived from the empirical data collected for the present study. Based on the attempts made by the investigator and the review of the related studies, the investigator feels that far reaching conclusions could not be arrived at. As discussed earlier, the present study attempted to find out the variables assertiveness, social adjustment, level of aspiration and personal values among high school students. The study can be concluded by stating the following. They are:

1. The high school students are having slight edge over average level of assertiveness. The majority of high school students are moderately assertive.

2. The study has established that there is a significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of mother’s education. The high school students having mother’s education as higher education are having better level of assertiveness which is followed by high school students having mother’s education as illiterate and mother’s education as school education in an orderly scale.

3. The study has unveiled that there is a significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation. The high school students having mother’s occupation in private sector are having better level of assertiveness which is followed by high school students having mother’s occupation as self-employed and mother’s education in Govt. sector in an orderly scale.

4. The study has unveiled that there is a significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of type of school. The high school students studying in Matriculation schools
are having better assertiveness which is followed by high school students studying in Govt. schools and high school students studying in Govt. Aided schools in an orderly scale.

5. The study has unveiled that there is a significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of kind of school. The high school students studying in Co-Ed. schools are having better assertiveness which is followed by high school students studying in Boys only schools and high school students studying in Girls only schools in an orderly scale.

6. The study has proved that there is a significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of medium of study. The high school students studying in English medium are having high assertiveness than high school students studying in Tamil medium schools.

7. The study has revealed that there is no significant difference in assertiveness among high school students in terms of gender, religion, community, father’s education, father’s occupation, parental monthly income, type of family and locality.

8. The high school students are having above the average level in social adjustment.

9. The study has proved that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of Gender. The high school boys are having higher level of social adjustment than high school girls.

10. The study has established that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of religion. The high school students belonging to Hindu religion are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school
students belonging to Christian religion and high school students belonging to Muslim religion in an orderly scale.

11. The study has established that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of father’s education. The high school students having father’s education as school education are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students having father’s education as illiterate and high school students having father’s education as higher education in an orderly scale.

12. The study has proved that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of mother’s education. The high school students having mother’s education as school education are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students having mother’s education as illiterate and high school students having mother’s education as higher education in an orderly scale.

13. The study has established that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of father’s occupation. The high school students having father’s occupation in private sector are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students having father’s occupation as self-employed and high school students having father’s occupation in Govt. sector in an orderly scale.

14. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation. The high school students having mother’s occupation as self-employed are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students having mother’s
occupation in private sector and mother’s occupation in Govt. sector in an orderly scale.

15. The study has established that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of type of family. The high school students from nuclear family are having better social adjustment than high school students from joint family.

16. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of locality. The high school students hailing from urban area are having better social adjustment than high school students hailing from rural area.

17. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of type of school. The high school students studying in Govt. schools are having better social adjustment which is followed by high school students studying in Govt. Aided schools and high school students studying in Matriculation schools in an orderly scale.

18. The study has unveiled that there is a significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of medium of study. The high school students studying in Tamil medium are having better social adjustment than high school students studying in English medium schools.

19. The study has revealed that there is no significant difference in social adjustment among high school students in terms of community, parental monthly income and kind of school.

20. The high school students are having level of aspiration high above the average.
21. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of father’s occupation. The high school students having father’s occupation in Govt. sector are having better level of aspiration which is followed by high school students having father’s occupation in private sector and high school students having father’s occupation as self-employed in an orderly scale.

22. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of type of school. The high school students studying in Govt. schools are having better level of aspiration which is followed by high school students studying in Govt. Aided schools and high school students studying in Matriculation schools in an orderly scale.

23. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of medium of study. The high school students studying in Tamil medium are having higher level of aspiration than high school students studying in English medium schools.

24. The study has revealed that there is no significant difference in level of aspiration among high school students in terms of gender, religion, community, father’s education, mother’s education, mother’s occupation, parental monthly income, type of family, locality and kind of school.

25. The high school students are having higher level personal values.

26. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of Gender. The high school boys are having higher level of personal values than high school girls.
27. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of religion. The high school students belonging to Hindu religion are having better level of personal values which is followed by high school students belonging to Christian religion and high school students belonging to Muslim religion in an orderly scale.

28. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of mother’s occupation. The high school students having mother’s occupation as self-employed are having better level of personal values which is followed by high school students having mother’s occupation in private sector and mother’s occupation in Govt. sector in an orderly scale.

29. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of parental monthly income. The high school students having parental monthly income less than Rs. 10,000 are having better level of personal values which is followed by high school students having parental monthly income Rs.25,000 and above and high school students having parental monthly income Rs.10,000 to Rs.25,000 in an orderly scale.

30. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of locality. The high school students hailing from urban area are having better level of personal values than high school students hailing from rural area.

31. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of type of
school. The high school students studying in Govt. Aided schools are having better personal values which are followed by high school students studying in Govt. schools and high school students studying in Matriculation schools in an orderly scale.

32. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of kind of school. The high school students studying in Boys only schools are having better personal values which are followed by high school students studying in Girls only schools and high school students studying in Co-Ed. schools in an orderly scale.

33. The study has revealed that there is a significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of medium of study. The high school students studying in Tamil medium are having high personal values than high school students studying in English medium schools.

34. There is no significant difference in personal values among high school students in terms of community, father’s education, mother’s education, father’s occupation and type of family.

35. The study has established that there exists a negligible level of correlation among assertiveness, social adjustment, level of aspiration and personal values of high school students.

5.9. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The study has found out that high school students are having above average level in assertiveness, social adjustment and in level of aspiration high above the average. The result may be due to media awareness on social aspects. The students are more alert and conscious of their rights and duties. Definitely they are having more assertiveness than old
generation. This period is making younger generation headway into social media. Social media teach them adjustment. This may be due to those factors. The level of aspiration is also above average. This may be due to cut throat competition in the present day world. The above average level is not sufficient for making our students achieve more in the present day society. The schools may have practices in their curricular and co-curricular activities which will improve students’ assertiveness, social adjustment and level of aspiration. The high school students are having higher level of personal values. This is remarkable. This may be due to parents, school or society orientation towards moral values. This good culture should be nurtured properly. The study has found out the high school students having mother’s education as higher education are having better level of assertiveness which is followed by high school students having mother’s education as illiterate and mother’s education as school education. It is natural that mothers’ education will influence children. The study has unveiled that the high school students having mother’s occupation in private sector are having better level of assertiveness which is followed by high school students having mother’s occupation as self-employed and mother’s education in Govt. sector. This may be due to societal status of mothers which might have influenced their children. The high school students studying in Matriculation schools are having better assertiveness which is followed by high school students studying in Govt. schools and high school students studying in Govt. Aided schools. Matriculation students are from upper middle income group that’s why they may have better assertiveness. The high school students studying in Co-Ed. schools are having better assertiveness which is followed by high school students studying in Boys only schools and high school students studying in Girls only schools. The co-Ed. Schools must have taught
assertiveness. The high school students studying in English medium are having high assertiveness than high school students studying in Tamil medium schools. Naturally learning a foreign language ensures high self–esteem. This may be the cause for this result.

The high school boys are having higher level of social adjustment than high school girls. Naturally boys have better social adjustment. The high school students belonging to Hindu religion are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students belonging to Christian religion and high school students belonging to Muslim religion. This has proved that religion also influences social adjustment. The high school students having father’s education as school education are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students having father’s education as illiterate and high school students having father’s education as higher education. The fathers having education at school level would have more adjustment than over qualified. The high school students having mother’s education as school education are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students having mother’s education as illiterate and high school students having mother’s education as higher education. The mothers having education school level would have more adjustment than over qualified. The high school students having father’s occupation in private sector are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students having father’s occupation as self-employed and high school students having father’s occupation in Govt. sector. Father’s occupation in private sector plays significant role in social adjustment of their children. The high school students having mother’s occupation as self-employed are having better level of social adjustment which is followed by high school students having mother’s
occupation in private sector and mother’s occupation in Govt. sector. This result is the natural outcome of prevalent behavior pattern of self-employed. They are having high social adjustment. The high school students from nuclear family are having better social adjustment than high school students from joint family. Nuclear family moves from their native place to other place due to job or for some other reasons. They have been forced to accept the different social settings which might have made them socially adjustable. The high school students hailing from urban area are having better social adjustment than high school students hailing from rural area. It is true in one sense that the urban people do not have stringent norms of social taboos etc. That’s why they are socially adjustable. The high school students studying in Govt. schools are having better social adjustment which is followed by high school students studying in Govt. Aided schools and high school students studying in Matriculation schools. In the social settings, the Govt. schools only have different categories of people. They seem to be developing social adjustment. The high school students studying in Tamil medium are having better social adjustment than high school students studying in English medium schools. Tamil culture might have caused good social exposure.

The high school students having father’s occupation in Govt. sector are having better level of aspiration which is followed by high school students having father’s occupation in private sector and high school students having father’s occupation as self-employed. The fathers who are in Govt. sector might have more awareness about goal setting. Hence this result may have come. The high school students studying in Govt. schools are having better level of aspiration which is followed by high school students studying in Govt. Aided schools and high school students
studying in Matriculation schools. The Govt. schools could have given wide opportunities for students to excel in their fields. This could have turned them up for having more aspiration in life. The high school students studying in Tamil medium are having higher level of aspiration than high school students studying in English medium schools. Tamil medium people would have been forced to seek their career opportunities. That’s why they may have good level of aspiration.

The high school boys are having higher level of personal values than high school girls. This is interesting to note normally girls will have more personal values. But in this study the boys have more personal values. The high school students belonging to Hindu religion are having better level of personal values which is followed by high school students belonging to Christian religion and high school students belonging to Muslim religion. Religion plays a major role in personal values. The high school students having mother’s occupation as self-employed are having better level of personal values which is followed by high school students having mother’s occupation in private sector and mother’s occupation in Govt. sector. The findings are true. Basically Self-employed are having more personal values. The high school students having parental monthly income less than Rs. 10,000 are having better level of personal values which is followed by high school students having parental monthly income Rs.25,000 and above and high school students having parental monthly income Rs.10,000 to Rs.25,000. Values are prevalent in economically poor section. This is the saying everywhere. It has been proved here. The high school students hailing from urban area are having better level of personal values than high school students hailing from rural area. Urban centres might have developed more values. The high school students studying in Govt. Aided schools are having better
personal values which are followed by high school students studying in Govt. schools and high school students studying in Matriculation schools. Govt. Aided schools have many value orientation programmes. This result may be due to those programmes. The high school students studying in Boys only schools are having better personal values which are followed by high school students studying in Girls only schools and high school students studying in Co-Ed. Schools. Boy’s schools are having more scope for developing personal values. The high school students studying in Tamil medium are having high personal values than high school students studying in English medium schools. Tamil culture might be the influence.

The study has established that there exists a negligible level of correlation among assertiveness, social adjustment, level of aspiration and personal values of high school students. The relationship is natural. These four variables are interrelated. Development of one will naturally develop others. It has been proved in this study.

5.10. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- The present study is conducted only in high schools of Madurai district. It may be extended to other districts in Madurai and also in other districts of the state.
- The present study is conducted only in high schools. It may be extended to other level of students such as higher secondary school students and arts and science college students.
- The present study has taken demographic variables of high school students such as gender, religion, community, father’s education, mother’s education, father’s occupation, mother’s occupation, parental monthly income, type of family, locality, type of school,
kind of school and medium of study only. This study is focused only on thirteen variables, there may be many variables associated with assertiveness, social adjustment, level of aspiration and personal values. The study may be extended to other variables.

- In the present study has taken four variables namely assertiveness, social adjustment, level of aspiration and personal values. There may be other variables of high school students. The study may be extended to other variables also.

- The study has revealed that there is a negligible correlation among assertiveness, social adjustment, level of aspiration and personal values. It can be explored further to find out the relationship among these variables.