CHAPTER-V
IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents implications of findings and suggestions for further research. In other words a brief discussion is presented as to how and where these findings can be applied in the field of education. It is also pointed out that in what directions further research in this area can be possible.

IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS:

The present study has revealed that sex is an important factor, which is significantly related to alienation of students. It has been found that the level of alienation is higher in female students as compared to males. This information may be useful for those who are in close contact with the students, teachers, principals and D.I.O.S. The managers of the college management and administration of the girl institutions may also be benefited by this very finding. The nature of female students is different than male students, therefore, a little different type of administration may be required. This information may be useful for the teachers and principals of girls' institution. They may analyze the institutional functioning in this context and may be able to identify such conditions, which cause alienation in their students. Once they are found, strategies can be made & developed at least to reduce their impact on students.

The present study has also revealed that academic performance of male students is higher as compared to females. It is desirable, in the interest of good education that male students have sufficient identification with their study, college life, teachers and principals. On the other hand female students are more concerned with domestic affairs. Therefore, efforts should be made to inspire & promote girls to get better education in residential schools. They may be provided with scholarship and other incentives so that they may perform better.
The findings of the present study reveal that alienation in general and SC/ST category students is higher than that found in OBC students. The home environment of all these category students may be different. This information may be useful in giving the admission to students. The teachers, principals and other persons engaged in educational institution can analyze the factors responsible for this difference. Attempts should be made to reduce the alienation of general and SC/ST students and so that they may come to the general or the main stream.

The present study has also revealed that academic performance of general students is significantly higher as compared to OBC and SC/ST students. It is desirable, in the interest of good education of OBC and SC/ST students that these students must have sufficient identification with their study. By paying personal care these students may show good academic performance.

This study also finds that high academic performance gives rise to higher alienation in the students. Students obtaining high marks in secondary education were found more alienated as compared to the students obtaining poor marks. Perhaps, gifted students are not satisfied with the teaching at school level. Their expectations regarding library, laboratories, playgrounds and classroom teaching are not up to their satisfaction. Hence, they become frustrated and alienated. Therefore, efforts should be made either to rehabilitate these students in some better schools or more public schools should be opened in good numbers in the districts. Students may be rewarded with some incentives so that the alienation be minimized.

It is found that OBC students have significantly higher attitude towards energy education than that of general and SC/ST students. It is an instrument for creating awareness for the proper utilization of energy resources among them.
General and SC/ST students must be made aware of energy crises and its consequences. Efforts should be made to include right attitude in them so that they take rational decisions on energy issues and can play vital role in energy conservation. It is therefore, necessary to incorporate energy education concepts in the curriculum at various levels of education.

It is revealed in this study that male students have significantly higher attitude towards energy education. It means male students think that energy education is important for them and they are aware about energy crises. This finding is also important for creating and generating the awareness about energy education among female students. Immediate steps should be taken by the government to provide smokeless stoves in rural areas to prevent female population from smoke born diseases caused by smoke. As smoke producing stoves affect eyes and skin and can also cause blindness, respiratory diseases and even cancer, they are harmful to health.

On the level of alienation and academic performance all the students were similar in this study. Hence, energy education should be introduced in the curriculum in various levels high school and intermediate, as a topic in Physics, Chemistry, Math’s, Zoology, Botany, social studies and Home Science. Energy education should be made an integral part of extra curricular activities of institution such as N.C.C., scouts and guides and NSS. By this training national energy saving volunteers organization should be formed whose members students must take active part in prevention of misuse of conventional energy sources, for example, switching on and off street lights, running of vehicles and unnecessary wastage of water and other natural resources.

Solar light, solar radio and solar TV may be effective tools to provide entertainment and enlightenment to the villagers, as electricity is not available in
remote areas. When the villages or general people will be aware about energy crises and energy education, they will turn away the traditional fireplace and have a biogas plant installed to provide energy for cooking and lighting.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:**

The researches mostly suffer from several types of limitation and inadequacies. This is the case with the present research as well. In it alienation, sex, academic performance and attitude towards energy education have been studied. The tools related to these variables, statistical techniques and designs are often such as there is in them sufficient scope of improvement. In the following paragraphs, attempts have been made to point out directions in which improvement can be effective.

In the present research sex has been found an important factors of students alienation. There may be some other important factors too which are responsible for such kind of behavior. These have not been included in the present study for some limitation and paucity of time and money. Hence, it is strongly suggested that further and vigorous research should be contracted to identify more factors and conditions that generate alienation in students. These factors and conditions may be rooted in the family, schools, college, universities and social environment. Therefore, researches in future may be undertaken to unearth these variables.

The present study of students' alienation is confined to intermediate level of education only. Similar studies can be done at elementary and university level of education also as alienation appears to be the universal phenomenon of all human beings. Review of related literature has shown that alienation has been studied in engineering, industry, and hospitals etc. Hence, it

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is suggested to study some variables with alienation at different levels of education.

The present study has investigated the association of student alienation with academic performance. It has been found that there is significant relationship between these variables. But there is contradiction in the findings of different studies. Hence, it is suggested that more studies be conducted in future to bring out more positive evidence in this regard.

Similarly, it may also be suggested that studies on the context of relationship between student alienation and marks obtained at other levels of education should be conducted.

It may also be suggested that student alienation should be studied with other variables as personality, study habits, intelligence, self-concept, attitudes, interest, adjustment factors, values, choice of occupation, etc. Similarly, alienation of teachers in relation to the aforesaid variables may be studied.

The present research has studied alienation and attitude towards energy educations of general, OBC and SC/ST students. Different category of students may be studied with some other variables like personality characteristics. Hence, it is strongly suggested that more studies of this nature with more valid and reliable tools should be conducted in future both at elementary and university labels of education. Similarly, other designs of statistical technique may be conducted to study the some relationship.
SUMMARY OF THE SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.

The following is the summary of the suggestion for further research.

(1) A similar study may be designed to investigate other variables with student alienation at higher and elementary level of education also. The present study revealed sex as an important factor of alienation. There might be many other factors that are related to student alienation. Hence, those violable which have not been studied so far may be studied in future.

(2) A comparative study may be designed to study some other variables with student alienation at different levels of education.

(3) A study may be conducted to investigate the relationship between student alienation and academic achievement at different levels of education.

(4) Similarly, other designs of statistical techniques may be applied to study the same relationship.

(5) Similar studies may be conducted to study teacher alienation in relation to different variables.

(6) Alienation, academic performance and attitude to words energy education of general, OBC and SC/ST students may be studies at elementary and university level of education.

(7) Some other variables can be studied with general, OBC and SC/ST students.

(8) Some studies may be designed on instructions and curriculum contents of energy education to educate masses about energy.

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(9) A study may be designed to investigate the attitude of teachers incorporating their options.

(10) Similar studies may be designed comparing attitudes of teachers of different professional institutions.

(11) A fresh study may be conducted to investigate the attitude, influencing other variables such as intelligence, job satisfaction and alienation.

(12) Another study may be organized to compare the attitude of students of different streams of subjects and different levels of education.

(13) A comparative study may also be considered to investigate the attitude influencing other factors such as sex, location age, family size, family background, SES. and intelligence.

(14) Attitude of parents to words energy education may be studied with the attitudes of their children.

(15) A study may be designed to investigate the awareness of illiterate rural and urban people towards energy, its use, requirement and non-conventional resources of energy.

(16) A study may be undertaken to investigate the relationship in attitude of housewives and workingwomen with some variables.

At the end, it is expected that the suggestion for further research may go a long way in the direction of improving and enriching research for investigating the attitude of students, teachers parents and its relationship with other variables.