CHAPTER V

IMPORTANT FINDINGS, INTERPRETATIONS, EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS, SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the present investigation is to find out the ‘Correlates of Retention of Adolescent Students Studying in Nammakkal District’.

The findings of the present study are given under three sections namely Part I, Part II and Part III. Part I deals with the findings related to the percentage analysis, Part II deals with the differential analysis and the Part III deals with the correlation analysis.

5.2 IMPORTANT FINDINGS

PART I – I. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

I.1 Findings related to the study organisation

In the level of study organisation, the female students, students who have upto two siblings, students whose mother is employed, MBC students, students whose parental income is low and high and students of government institutions belong to the low level category. Whereas the remaining categories of students belong to the medium and high level category.

I.2 Findings related to the study involvement

In the level of study involvement, all the categories belong to the medium level category.
I.3 Findings related to the study habit

In the study habit the students who belong to non-Hindu, MBC students, students whose father’s occupation is professional and students whose father’s educational level is upto college, students whose mother’s educational level is professional, students whose parental income is high, students who are studying in aided institutions are having low level category. But students who belong to the rest of the categories belong to the medium level.

I.4 Findings related to the attitude towards school

In the attitude towards school, the female students and students whose parental income is high belong to the low level category whereas the remaining category of students belong to medium level category.

I.5 Findings related to the attitude towards teacher

In the case of attitude towards teachers, the female students, urban students, Non-Hindu students, BC students, the students whose father’s occupation is business, the students whose father’s educational level is professional, students whose mother’s educational level is school, students whose parental income is high, students of government institutions belong to medium level category. The remaining categories of students belong to the low level category.

I.6 Findings related to the attitude towards parents

In the attitude towards parents, the female students, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose parental income is low and students of government institutions belong to medium level category. The remaining categories of students belong to the low level category.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Variables</th>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Study Organization</th>
<th>Study Involvement</th>
<th>Study Habit</th>
<th>Attitude towards school</th>
<th>Attitude towards Teachers</th>
<th>Attitude towards Parents</th>
<th>Attitude towards Peer Group</th>
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</table>
I.7 Findings related to the attitude towards peer group

In the attitude towards peer group, rural students, students who have three or more siblings, BC students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, students whose mother’s educational level is college belong to the medium level category. The remaining categories of students belong to the low level category.

PART – II. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS

II.1 Findings related to the study organization.

There is no significant mean difference in the level of study organization of the independent variables – gender, locality, number of siblings, religion and mother’s occupation.

There is no significant mean difference in the study organization in terms of the independent variables – community, father’s occupation, father’s educational level, mother’s educational level and type of institution. Whereas there is significant mean difference in the case of parental income.

II.2 Findings related to the study involvement.

There is no significant mean difference in the study involvement in terms of the independent variables – gender, locality, number of siblings and mother’s occupation. Whereas there is significant mean difference in the case of religion.

There is no significant mean difference in the study involvement in terms of the independent variables – community, father’s education level and type of institution. Whereas there is significant mean difference in the case of father’s occupation, mother’s educational level and parental income.
There is no significant mean difference in the study habit in terms of the independent variables – gender, locality, number of siblings and mother’s occupation. Whereas there is significant difference in the case of religion.

There is no significant mean difference in the study habit in terms of the independent variables – community, father’s educational level and type of institution. Whereas there is significant mean difference in the case of father’s occupation, mother’s educational level and parental income.

II.3 Findings related to the attitude towards school

There is no significant mean difference in the attitude towards school in terms of the independent variables – gender, locality, number of siblings, religion, mother’s occupation.

There is no significant mean difference in the attitude towards school in terms of the independent variables – community, father’s occupation, father’s educational level, mother’s educational level, parental income and type of institution.

II.4 Findings related to the attitude towards teachers

There is no significant mean difference in the attitude towards teachers in terms of the independent variables – gender, locality, number of siblings and mother’s occupation. Whereas there is significant mean difference in the case of religion.

There is no significant mean difference in the attitude towards teachers in terms of the independent variables – community, father’s occupation, father’s educational level, mother’s educational level, parental income and type of institution.
II.5 Findings related to the attitude towards parents

There is no significant mean difference in the attitude towards parents in terms of the independent variables – gender, locality, number of siblings and mother’s occupation. Whereas there is significant mean difference in the case of religion.

There is no significant mean difference in the attitude towards parents in terms of the independent variables – community, father’s occupation, father’s educational level, mother’s educational level, parental income and type of institution.

II.6 Findings related to attitude towards peer group

There is no significant mean difference in the attitude towards peer group in terms of the independent variables – gender, locality, number of siblings and mother’s occupation. Whereas there is significant mean difference in the case of religion.

There is no significant mean difference in the attitude towards peer group in terms of the independent variables – community, father’s occupation, father’s educational level and mother’s educational level. Whereas there is significant mean difference in the case of parental income and type of institution.

PART – III. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE CORRELATION ANALYSIS

III.1 Findings related to study organization and study involvement

There is no significant correlation between the study organization and study involvement of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely students who have three or more siblings, students whose mother is unemployed, BC and MBC students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture and business, students whose father’s
educational level is college and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is college, students whose parental income is average and high and the students of aided institutions whereas there is significant correlation in the case of male and female students, rural and urban students, students who have upto two siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is employed, OC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is professional, students whose father’s educational level is school, students whose mother’s educational level is school and professional, students whose parental income is low and the students of government and private institutions.

III.2 Findings related to study organization and study habit

There is no significant correlation between the study organization and study habit of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely female students, the students whose father’s occupation is business, students whose father’s educational level is professional, students whose mother’s educational level is professional, students whose parental income is average and high and students of aided institutions whereas there is significant correlation in the case of male students, rural and urban students, students who have upto two and three or more siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is employed and unemployed, OC, BC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture and professional, students father’s educational level is school and college, students whose mother’s educational level is school and college, students whose parental income is low and students of government and private institutions.
III.3 **Findings related to study organization and attitude towards school**

There is no significant correlation between **study organization** and **attitude towards school** of retained adolescent students in terms of all independent variables.

III.4 **Findings related to study organization and attitude towards teachers**

There is significant correlation between **study organization** and **attitude towards teachers** of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely rural students, Non-Hindu students, SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, students whose father’s educational level is school, students whose mother’s educational level is school and students whose parental income is low whereas there is no significant correlation in the case of male and female students, urban students, students who have up to two and three or more siblings, Hindu students, students whose mother is employed or unemployed, OC, BC and MBC students, students whose father’s occupation is business and professional, students whose educational level is college and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is college and professional, students whose parental income is average and high and the students of government, private and aided institutions.

III.5 **Findings related to study organization and attitude towards parents**

There is significant correlation between **study organization** and **attitude towards parents** of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely male students, rural students, students who have up to two siblings, Hindu students, students whose mother is employed, SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is professional, students whose
father’s educational level is school, students whose mother’s educational level is school, students whose parental income is low and the students of aided institutions whereas there is no significant correlation in the case of female students, urban students, students who have more than two siblings, Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is unemployed, OC, BC and MBC students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture and business, students whose father’s educational level is college and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is college and professional, students whose parental income is average and high and the students of government and private institutions.

### III.6 Findings related to study organization and attitude towards peer group

There is significant correlation between study organization and attitude towards peer group of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely male students, rural students, students whose mother is employed, students whose father’s educational level is school, students whose mother’s educational level is professional, students whose parental income is low and the students of government institutions whereas there is no significant correlation in the case of female students, urban students, students who have up to two and three or more siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is unemployed, OC, BC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, business and professional, students whose father’s educational level is college and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is school and college, students whose parental income is average and high and the students of private and aided institutions.
III.7 Findings related to study involvement and study habit

There is no significant correlation between study involvement and study habit of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely students whose parental income is high whereas there is significant correlation in the case of male and female students, rural and urban students, students who have upto two and three or more siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is employed and unemployed, OC, BC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, business and professional, students whose father’s educational level is school, college and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is school, college and professional, students whose parental income is low and average and the students of government, private and aided institutions.

III.8 Findings related to study involvement and attitude towards school

There is significant correlation between study involvement and attitude towards school of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely students whose father’s educational level is professional, students whose parental income is high and the students of government and aided institutions whereas there is no significant correlation in the case of male and female students, rural and urban students, students who have upto two and three or more siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is employed and unemployed, OC, BC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, business and professional, students whose father’s educational level is school and college, students whose mother’s educational level is school, college and
professional, students whose parental income is low and average and the students of private institutions.

**III.9 Findings related to between study involvement and attitude towards teachers**

There is significant correlation between *study involvement* and *attitude towards teachers* of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely female students, rural students, students who have up to two siblings, Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is employed, students whose father’s educational level is school, college and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is school and students whose parental income is high whereas there is no significant correlation between in the case of male students, urban students, students who have three or more siblings, Hindu students, students whose mother is unemployed, OC, BC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, business and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is college and professional, students whose parental income is low and average and the students of government, private and aided institutions.

**III.10 Findings related to study involvement and attitude towards parents**

There is no significant correlation between *study involvement* and *attitude towards parents* of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely urban students, Non-Hindu students, OC and MBC students, students whose father’s occupation is professional, students whose father’s education level is college and students whose mother’s educational level is professional whereas there is significant correlation in the case of male and female students, rural students, students who have up to two
or three or more siblings, Hindu students, students whose mother is employed and unemployed, BC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture and business, students whose father’s educational level is school and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is school and college, students whose parental income is low, average and high and the students of government, private and aided institutions.

**III.11 Findings related to study involvement and attitude towards peer group**

There is no significant correlation between **study involvement** and **attitude towards peer group** of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely MBC students, students whose mother’s educational level is college and professional, students whose parental income is average and high and the students of aided institutions whereas there is significant correlation in the case of male and female students, rural and urban students, students who have up to two and three or more siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is employed and unemployed, OC, BC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, business and professional, students whose father’s educational level is college and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is school, students whose parental income is low and the students of government and private institutions.

**III.12 Findings related to study habit and attitude towards school**

There is no significant correlation between **study habit** and **attitude towards school** of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely female students, rural and urban students, students who have three or more siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother
is unemployed, OC, BC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is business and professional, students whose father’s educational level is school and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is school, college and professional, students whose parental income is low, average and high and the students of government and private institutions whereas there is significant correlation in the cases of male students, students who have upto two siblings, students whose mother is employed, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, students whose father’s educational level is college and the students of aided institutions.

III.13 Findings related to study habit and attitude towards teachers

There is significant correlation between study habit and attitude towards teachers of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely male and female students, rural and urban students, students who have upto two and three or more siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is employed and unemployed BC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, business and professional, students whose father’s educational level is school, college and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is school, college and professional, students whose parental income is high and the students of government, private and aided institutions Whereas there is no significant correlation in the cases of OC students and students whose parental income is high.

III.14 Findings related to study habit and attitude towards parents

There is no significant correlation between study habit and attitude towards parents of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent
variables namely OC students, students whose mother’s educational level is professional, students whose parental income is high whereas there is significant correlation in the cases of male and female students, rural and urban students, students who have up to two and three or more students, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is employed and non-employed, BC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, business and professional, students whose father’s educational level is school, college and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is school and college, students whose parental income is low and average and the students of government, private and aided.

### III.15 Findings related to study habit and attitude towards peer group

There is significant correlation between **study habit** and **attitude towards peer group** of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely male and female students, rural and urban students, students who have up to two and three or more siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is employed and unemployed, OC, BC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, business and professional, students whose father’s educational level is school and college, students whose mother’s educational level is school, college and professional, students whose parental income is low and average and the students of government, private and aided institutions whereas there is no significant correlation in the cases of students whose father’s educational level is professional and students whose parental income is high.
III.16 Findings related to attitude towards school and attitude towards teacher

There is no significant correlation between attitude towards school and attitude towards teacher of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely male students, rural and urban students, students who have upto two and three or more siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is unemployed, OC, BC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, business and professional, students whose father’s educational level is school, college and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is school, college and professional, students whose parental income is low and average and the students of private and aided institutions whereas there is significant correlation in the cases of female students, students whose mother’s occupation is employed and the student of government institutions.

III.17 Findings related to attitude towards school and attitude towards parents

There is significant correlation between attitude towards school and attitude towards parents of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely students who have upto two and three or more siblings, Hindu students, BC students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, students whose father’s educational level is professional and students whose parental income is low whereas there is no significant correlation in the case of male and female students, rural and urban students, Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is employed and unemployed, OC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is business and professional, students whose father’s educational level is school and college, students whose mother’s educational level is school, college and
professional, students whose parental income is average and high and the
students of government, private and aided institutions.

III.18 Findings related to attitude towards school and attitude towards peer
group
There is significant correlation between attitude towards school and attitude
towards peer group of retained adolescent students in terms of the following
independent variables namely male students and students whose mother’s
educational level is school whereas there is no significant correlation the cases
of female students, rural and urban students, students who have upto two and
three or more siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother
is employed or unemployed, OC, BC, MBC and SC/ST students, students
whose father’s occupation is agriculture, business and professional, students
whose father’s educational level is school, college and professional, student
whose mother’s educational level is college and professional, students whose
parental income is low, average and high and the students of government,
private and aided institutions.

III.19 Findings related to attitude towards teachers and attitude towards
parents
There is significant correlation between attitude towards teachers and
attitude towards parents of retained adolescent students in terms of the
following independent variables namely male and female students, rural
students, students who have three or more siblings, Non-Hindu students,
students whose mothers is employed. MBC and SC/ST students, students
whose father’s occupation is professional, students whose father’s educational
level is school, students whose mother’s educational level is school and
students whose parental income is high whereas there is no significant correlation in the case of urban students, students who have up to two siblings, Hindu students, students whose mother is unemployed. OC and BC students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture and business, students whose father’s educational level is college and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is college and professional, students whose parental income is low and average and the government, private and aided institutions.

**III.20 Findings related to attitude towards teachers and attitude towards peer group**

There is no significant correlation between **attitude towards teachers** and **attitude towards peer group** of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely BC students, students whose father’s educational level is professional, students whose mother’s educational level is college and the students of aided institutions whereas there is significant correlation in the cases of male and female students, rural and urban students, students who have up to two and three or more siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is employed and unemployed, OC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, business and professional, students whose father’s educational level is school and college, students whose mother’s educational level is school and professional, students whose parental income is low, average and high and the students of government and private institutions.
III.21 **Findings related to attitude towards parents and attitude towards peer group**

There is no significant correlation between **attitude towards parents** and **attitude towards peer group** of retained adolescent students in terms of the following independent variables namely students whose mother’s educational level is professional and the students whose parental income is high whereas there is significant correlation in the cases of male and female students, rural and urban students, students who have up to two and three or more siblings, Hindu and Non-Hindu students, students whose mother is employed and unemployed, BC, OC, MBC and SC/ST students, students whose father’s occupation is agriculture, business and professional, students whose father’s educational level is school, college and professional, students whose mother’s educational level is school and college, students whose parental income is low and average and the students of government and private institutions.
<table>
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<th>Independent Variables</th>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Study Organization &amp; Study Habit</th>
<th>Study Organization &amp; Attitude towards school</th>
<th>Study Organization &amp; Attitude towards Teacher</th>
<th>Study Organization &amp; Attitude towards Parents</th>
<th>Study Organization &amp; Attitude towards Peer Group</th>
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5.3 INTERPRETATIONS

Interpretation of the findings is an important part of a research project. Based on the major findings of the present study, the investigator offers the following interpretations.

In the findings with regard to percentage analysis in study organization, study involvement, study habit and attitude towards school, most of the students belong to medium level, whereas in the attitude towards teachers, attitude towards parents and attitude towards peer group most of the students belong to the low level.

The poor attitude towards teachers, parents and peer group may be the reasons for the retention of the students taken as sample in this study. If proper attention is given to improve the attitude towards teachers, parents and peer group, probably they would have passed in their academic level.

When the correlation between most of the dependent variables with regard to independent variables is studied, it is found that there exist significant correlation in the case of,

- Study organization and Study involvement
- Study organization and Study habit
- Study organization and Attitude towards teachers
- Study organization and Attitude towards parents
- Study organization and Attitude towards peer group
- Study involvement and Study habit
- Study involvement and Attitude towards parents
- Study involvement and Attitude towards peer group
- Study habit and Attitude towards school
- Study habit and Attitude towards teacher
- Study habit and Attitude towards parents
- Study habit and Attitude towards peer group
- Attitude towards teacher and Attitude towards parents
- Attitude towards teacher and Attitude towards peer group
- Attitude towards parents and Attitude towards peer group

This means that irrespective of any level of the above factors, there is significant relationship between the paired factors.

When the correlation between the following dependent variables with regard to independent variables is studied,

there exist no significant correlation in the case of,

- Study organization and Attitude towards school
- Study involvement and Attitude towards school
- Attitude towards school and Attitude towards teachers
- Attitude towards school and Attitude towards parents
- Attitude towards school and Attitude towards peer group

This means that there is no significant relationship between the above paired factors irrespective of any level.
5.4 EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

1. Retention is an indicator of the quality of academic activities. Identifying the causes of retention and taking corrective measures is tantamount to improve the education system.

2. The study on retention provides an insight about the high risk groups. Preventive counselling and channelization of these high risk groups will yield a true meaning to education for all.

3. A thorough study of retention will pave the way for nurturing right talents, by identifying the causes of deficiency.

4. Teachers have to be oriented to develop and supplement unique instructional plan with special attention to slow learners. This kind of preventive activities will help to reduce the retention rate.

5. Alternative pathway of learning through innovative methods of teaching can be incorporated to break the monotony of the majority of the classrooms.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Based upon the findings, observations and subsequent conclusions of this study, the investigator suggests the following areas for further research to help the retained adolescent students.

1. The relationship between retention and a host of other cognitive and motivational variables such as conceptual and perceptual processes, motivation, time perception, locus of control and personality, violence and aggression should also be explored.
2. Since few studies in the past in the area of retention have been initiated in India, it is essential that further research should be initiated to validate the findings of the present study.

3. Longitudinal studies should be carried out to verify the phenomenon of cumulative deficit in the content of the sense of deprivation. They may be in the form of case studies to gain further insight into the dynamics of retention.

4. Comparative studies between the retained and regular students on the basis of different psycho-socio cognitive characteristics should be taken up to find out how far the retained students lag behind.

5. Suitable attempts should be made to incorporate multiple correlation / regression models towards prediction of the correlates of retained students.

5.6 CONCLUSION

Retention is a social evil and economic ruin as per the opinion of many. It is high time to have a relook and take decision on retention. Retention brings down the morale of the individual as well as the interest of the parents. Due to large scale of retention, the teachers become disinterested and the institution loses its social prestige. Retained students’ psychological profile is also altered and their attitude towards school, teachers, parents and peers become indifferent. A thorough retention analysis should throw light on various socio, economic, cultural and environmental fronts, correcting slow learners and problem children and to bring them to the main stream of education by adapting innovative strategies of instruction. In the present study, an attempt is made to explore the factors associated with retention in order to understand the intensity of the problem. The design and application of effective preventive interventions depend to a large extent on empirical foundations. The investigator believes the present study and its major findings will serve as foundation materials for further research on this subject.