CHAPTER - 6

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

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FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Introduction

Research process is scientific and objective based. Different steps have to be followed for doing any research. But the last aim of this whole research process is to get findings. In this chapter findings are presented by analysis of collected data from different viewpoints. This section includes a brief re-state of the problem, a description of the procedure used, and discussion of findings and conclusion of the study. This is the important section of any study where the researcher highlights the outcomes of the study as well as suggestion for the further researches. This section of the research report is beneficial for other researchers. It helps them to formulate their research problem.

Thus, ‘finding’ means the outcome of any study, search or contemplation.

Thus, the word ‘Suggestion’ means an idea or a plan that you mention for somebody else to think about (Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, P.1535, 2007).¹

“The conclusions are presented concisely and related directly to the hypothesis were tested. They announce whether the findings of the study accept or reject the hypothesis. Conclusions are answers to the questions raised and suggest modification in the existing theory.”²

In the present study the researcher arrived on some findings guided by the statistical analysis of data and its interpretation.
Findings, suggestions and new areas of research cannot be given without proper analysis and interpretation of the data. The present chapter will provide with the findings of the study on the basis of the hypotheses. Suggestions to develop and improve the attitude of parents also form the content of this chapter. Each research has its own limitations. These limitations and suggestions open the gate for further research. Thus, the researcher will provide with the new areas for further research as well.

The conclusions are the expressions of the investigators personal interpretation of the facts one has uncovered.

The discussion and presentation of the conclusions should leave the reader with the impression of completeness and of positive gaining; conclusion section reviews all the information that has been presented in its previous sections.

### 6.2 Findings of the Study

1. Students of the Standard XI are superior to the students of Standard XII of Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

2. Students of the Boys are superior to the Girls of the higher secondary schools of Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

3. Students of the East Zone are superior to the West Zone of the higher secondary schools of Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

4. Students of the Joined Family are superior then the Nuclear Family of the higher secondary schools of Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

5. Students of the Boys are superior then the Girls of the Standard XI schools of Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude are concerned.

6. Students of the East Zone are superior than the West Zone of the Standard XI schools of Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.
(7) Students of the Nuclear Family are superior than the Joined Family of the Standard XI schools of Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(8) Students of the Girls are superior than the Boys of the Standard XII schools of Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(9) Students of the West Zone are superior than the East Zone of the Standard XII schools of Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(10) Students of the Nuclear Family are superior than the Joined Family of the Standard XII schools of Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(11) Students of the Boys of Standard XI are superior than the Boys of Standard XII of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(12) Students of the Boys of East Zone are superior then the Boys of West Zone of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(13) Students of the Boys of Nuclear Family are equal to the Boys of Joined Family of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(14) Students of the Girls of Standard XI are superior then the Girls of Standard XII of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(15) Students of the Girls of East Zone are marginally superior then the Girls of West Zone of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(16) Students of the Girls of Joined Family are superior then the Girls of Nuclear Family of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(17) Students of the Standard XI of East Zone are superior then the Standard XII of East Zone of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.
(18) Students of the Boys of East Zone are superior then the Girls of East Zone of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(19) Students of the Nuclear Family of East Zone are superior then the Joined Family of East Zone of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(20) Students of the Standard XI of West Zone are superior then the Standard XII of West Zone of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(21) Students of the Boys of West Zone are equal to the Girls of West Zone of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(22) Students of the Joined Family of West Zone are superior then the Nuclear Family of West Zone of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(23) Students of the Standard XI of Nuclear Family are superior then the Standard XII of Nuclear Family of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(24) Students of the Boys of Nuclear Family are superior then the Girls of Nuclear Family of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(25) Students of the East Zone of Nuclear Family are superior then the West Zone of Nuclear Family of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(26) Students of the Standard XI of Joined Family are marginally superior then the Standard XII of Joined Family of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(27) Students of the Boys of Joined Family are marginally superior then the Girls of Joined Family of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(28) Students of the East Zone of Joined Family are superior then the West Zone of Joined Family of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.
(29) Students of the Standard XI of East Boys are superior then the Standard XII of East Boys of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(30) Students of the Nuclear Family of East Boys are superior then the Joined Family of East Boys of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(31) Students of the Standard XI of West Boys are marginally superior then the Standard XII of West Boys of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(32) Students of the Joined Family of West Boys are superior then the Nuclear Family of West Boys of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(33) Students of the Standard XI of East Girls are superior then the Standard XII of East Girls of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(34) Students of the Joined Family of East Girls are superior then the Nuclear Family of East Girls of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(35) Students of the Standard XI of West Girls are superior then the Standard XII of West Girls of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(36) Students of the Joined Family of West Girls are superior then the Nuclear Family of West Girls of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(37) Students of the Nuclear Family Boys are superior then the Nuclear Family Girls of Standard XI of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(38) Students of the Nuclear Family of East Zone are superior then the Nuclear Family of West Zone of Standard XI of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(39) Students of the Nuclear Family of Boys are superior then the Nuclear Family of Girls of Standard XII of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.
(40) Students of the Nuclear Family of West Zone are superior then the Nuclear Family of East Zone of the Standard XII of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(41) Students of the Boys of Joined Family are marginally superior then the of Girls of Joined Family of the Standard XI of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(42) Students of the East Zone of Joined Family are marginally superior then the of West Zone of Joined Family of the Standard XI of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(43) Students of the Boys of Joined Family are superior then the of Girls of Joined Family of the Standard XII of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

(44) Students of the West Zone of Joined Family are superior then the of East Zone of Joined Family of the Standard XII of the Ahmedabad District as far as their adolescence attitude is concerned.

6.3 Implications of the Study

The most outstanding characteristics of any research are that it must contribute something new to the development of the area concerned. So, the investigator had made an attempt to enlist the implications of the study undertaken. The present study has its implications for parents, teacher and educational administrators

(1) An awareness and understanding of the parents and teacher will help the students to react appropriately with society.

(2) By knowing the innovative, the students can use alternative creativity of presentation and explanation on their views.

(3) The study will be helpful for the attitude of adolescence towards their parents and teacher at schools level.

(4) School authorities can also take appropriate step for the developing of such type of specific attitude of adolescence towards their parents and teacher.
6.4 Suggestions of the Study

A keen and careful study of the findings helped the researcher to provide some useful suggestions in the area of the problem which is to be improved and modified. Some of the suggestions in this context are critically examined and pondered over. Below are the suggestions brought forward by the researcher?

(1) The researcher wants to give the following suggestions to the standard XI and standard XII school. This study will help to understand the adolescence attitude towards their parents and teacher in relation to certain variables.

(2) This study will help to understand the adolescence attitude towards their parents and teacher belonging from XI and XII standard.

(3) This study will help to understand the adolescence attitude towards their parents and teacher belonging from gender boys and girls.

(4) This study will help to understand the adolescence attitude towards their parents and teacher belonging from east and west zone.

(5) This study will help to understand the adolescence attitude towards their parents and teacher belonging from nuclear and joined family students their attitude toward their parents and teacher.

6.4.1 Suggestions to the Adolescents Students

(1) The students should attend school regularly.

(2) The students should concentrates on his studies and work hard to achieve goal.

(3) The students should be very careful to make friends and peers group.

(4) Student should respect to their parents, teacher and Principal of the school.

(5) Students should share their problem with teacher and solve in proper way.

(6) Students always have positive attitude in all aspects.

(7) Student makes a close and affectionate relationship with at least one family member, teacher or a peer group.

(8) Student’s willingness to talk over one’s problems with sympathetic person.
High school students have several types of attitude towards their parents and teacher which constantly affects their minds.

Student performances significantly affect both the quantity and the quality of interaction students receive from their teachers and that this is turn influences student attitude.

6.4.2 Suggestions to the Parents

1. Home is the first socializing agent for the development of the child. It means home environment has a positive and socializing effect on a child.

2. The parents should have positive reinforcement in the growing child receive from the home which helps his social development.

3. Parental attitude affects the mind and behavior of the child.

4. Parents should not be quarrel in the front of child.

5. Parents should not be comparing their child to other one.

6. Parents of high Socio Economic Status give the opportunity to child moving out in a higher and wider circle of society. It naturally helps them in socialization.

7. Parents do not punish child without find correct reason.

8. Parents should try to go in depth and find the real causes behind the mistakes.

9. The parents should take care of all types of men materials facilities helpful in the adequate development of his children in all dimensions of their personality.

10. Nuclear family parents should not complete all demand of his ward while explain the importance of the object.

11. Joined family parents find quality time to spend with their ward.

12. Parent should give not mobile to his ward in lower age.

13. Parents always check the peer group of his growing child.

14. Parents keep watch in all activity of his ward.

15. Parents should understand the developmental stages of the child.
At adolescence period of child parents behave friendly with their child.

Parent forgives in child first mistake let them give chance to prove good and correct.

Parents should develop respect, love, sympathy and care toward their child.

Parents often fail to meet student’s need when they reach the high school at adolescence stage.

Parents understand belongingness and affection of his growing child.

Parents understand the self respect of his child in front of others.

### 6.4.3 Suggestions to the School Teachers

1. The teacher may put to make relevant Knowledge before the child and try to make them curious to know more about them.

2. In school lecture teacher should discussion will also help in satisfying the curiosity of students.

3. Teacher must be guide gregarious instinct; the children may ask to participate in scouting-guiding and team games according to student’s interest.

4. Teachers provide them qualities like leadership, social service, justice and patriotism etc.

5. Teacher does not neglect the weak students try to understand their needs especially have loved, sympathy and affection.

6. Teacher must be capable of setting a desirable change in attitude for learning according to the student’s needs.

7. The teacher can develop in the child, the purposive striving towards a goal on the basis of child past experiences.

8. Teacher can relate the topics taught to the experiences of the child and then steadily lead him towards goal.
(9) Teacher can also adopt the better way of learning i.e., 'Problem-Solving approach'.

(10) Teacher must impart the way of achieving the aim of education 'broadening the student’s vision'.

(11) Teacher tells stories and examples which help in writing their imagination it may impart good impression on their minds.

(12) Teacher should motivate students to visit different places. It may help him in becoming extrovert and wise.

(13) Teacher must try to study and investigate the boys and girls potentialities and then decide to provide them guidance and counseling for all round development.

(14) The teacher's need to encourage the boy's as well as the Girls students in setting proper goals and objectives for their striving.

(15) The teacher should be encouraged to boys and girls to participate in academics, curricular and co-curricular activities for all round development.

(16) The teacher should share and understand the problems of the students.

(17) The teacher should try to accept the strengths and limitations of students.

(18) The teacher should be properly watch the students and given proper reinforcement at the needed hours.

(19) The teacher must have the knowledge of Psychology and developmental task needed for the child at particular age.

(20) The teacher of should create more awareness in their students towards the society.

(21) The teacher should talk the diagnostic test and do the remedial work.

(22) The teacher should take extra period for the weak students and encourage them to mental development.

(23) The teacher should motivate student for moral development and character building.
6.4.4 Suggestions at the School Level

The school plays important role in the social development of the child.

(1) One of the virtual functions of the school is to assist the students in adjusting themselves to their problems.

(2) This function can legitimately start after having probed into those which hinder the students from adjusting to the demands of day to day life.

(3) School attempt survey the problem of girl students of local higher secondary schools for girls.

(4) School should helps the average or below average socio-economic status of students.

(5) School should develop the informal student investigator relationship was created by talking to the students as students welfare activities for about half an hour preceding the actual.

(6) The curricular, co-curricular activities and teachers have great bearing on the social development of child.

(7) The curriculum in the class should be integrated whole there should be co-relation between various subjects.

(8) School provides opportunities to the students for arguments through debates and discussion etc.

(9) School should provide literary activities should be arranged for developing better interest and aptitude.

(10) School arranges the use of hero worship tendency provide life histories of great men to read and great ideas to learn.

(11) School uses the tendency to revolt against the tradition, customs for better social development and improvement.

(12) School provides ethical, moral, religious education indirectly.

(13) School provides educational and vocational guidance as and when the need arises.

(14) School democratic environment to work for them.
Seminars and workshops should be conducted in the schools during parents meet to enhance their attitude and outlook.

Guidance and counseling sessions should be organized for parents and teacher to maintain positive attitude towards education.

Certain school’s often fail to respond sensitively to both the individual and group variance found in student’s attitude.

6.4.5 Suggestions to the Government

(1) Government should provide educational facilities and well equipped with modern technology in the school for the development of the adolescence students.

(2) Government should compulsory B.ED degree for teacher to teach adolescence student to better understand the tomorrow youth and understand child Psychology.

(3) New courses, and training programmed, seminar, debate, and all such other activities should be made compulsory for the adolescent students.

(4) The government should frame appropriate curriculum for the Boys students and Girls students separately.

(5) The government should also concentrate on the curriculum processed in school as they need a change and up gradation in curriculum.

6.5 New Areas for Further Researches

The most important and difficult task in any research is to select a problem. Many a times it happens that the problem is prevailing around us but we are unable to identify it. And by the time we discover that problem, it is too late since we have already started up with some other problem, either suggested by someone or selected randomly. This is when the researcher gets opportunity to suggest new areas for further research upon which he wished to conduct a research but was unable to. The following are the new areas upon which further research can be carried out:

(1) The present research was done on adolescent students; similar research can be conducted on teachers and parents.
The present study was delimited to Ahmedabad District; further research can be conducted in the other cities of Gujarat or other states of India.

The researcher carried out the research on the higher secondary students of English medium students only, such a research can be done on the students of Gujarati medium students as well.

The researcher has conducted the study on the adolescents students studying in the higher secondary schools of Ahmedabad, similar research can be extended on the parents of high school, higher secondary or college level students.

The present research was concentrated on variables like standard, gender, zone, Type of family of parents whose children studying in XI and XII standard, further research could be conducted taking variables like type of family, area, non-working parents, annual income, occupation etc.

A self made tool can be used, that was used in the present research, further research could be conducted by use of standardized tool for the study.

The researcher has given some specific titles related to new areas for further researchers that can be conducted to gain new areas for the development in up grading education systems.

(1) A Study of Adolescence Attitude of Rural and Urban Students of Ahmedabad District in Relation to Certain Variables.

(2) A Study of attitude of Secondary Schools Students of Gujarat State in Relation to Certain Variables.

(3) A Study of Attitude of Primary Schools Students of Baroda City in Relation to Gender and economic status of the Family.

(4) A Study of Attitude of the B.A. Students of Gujarat University Affiliated Colleges of Ahmedabad City.


(6) A Study of Adolescence Attitude in Ghodhara City in Relation to Certain Variables.
(7) A Comparative Study of Attitude and Intelligence of the Management Students of Vidhyanagar City.


(9) A Study of Attitude in M.Ed. Students in Relation to Certain Variables.

(10) A Study of Creativity and Attitude of Second Year Fine Arts Students of C.N. Vidhyalay of Ahmedabad City in Relation to Intelligence.

(11) A Study of attitude of Teachers of Gandhinagar City in Relation to Different Types of Schools.

(12) A Comparative Study of Adolescence Attitude of Granted and Non-Granted School of Gujarat.

(13) An Attitude Study between the Teachers of General Schools and the Teachers of M. R. Schools in Relation to Certain Variables.

(14) A Comparative Study of Attitude between Working Women and Non Working Women's Creativity in Relation to Certain Variables.

6.6 Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher has made attempt to pinpoint the findings of the research work. The findings have been presented as the result from the analysis and interpretation of data. Accordingly on the basis of findings, suggestions have been made by the researcher. It also deals with the new areas, suggested for further researchers. The researcher has given the suggestions on the basis of findings from the research work. This research work also explore the possible areas for future researches.

The present research deals with adolescent’s attitude towards their parents and teacher for this researcher had firstly formulated objectives and hypothesis. Then the review of related literature and how the present study is different from other past researchers are nicely referred and discussed for getting knowledge to precede the present study in proper direction without any replication of previous research. Then one thousand two students of standard XI and XII studying in east and west zone of Ahmedabad has been selected by
multi stage and survey method as a sample and data has been collected by administrating the attitude test with the help of self made tool. Categorizing students (samples) into east and west zone (zone) and nuclear and joined family (on the basis of type of family) and putting their respective attitude score marks in tabular form analysis of the data has been done by applying appropriate statistical method like mean, standard deviation and t-test. After that the finding has been presented as a result from analysis and interpretation of data. On the basis of research findings the researcher has presented the finding of the study that the variables standard, gender, zone and type of family are in dependent variables. Finally on the basis of findings the researcher has presented suggestion and new areas for which the further research studies can be process.

References