CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

I. OVERVIEW:

The present work was undertaken to study the self-perception of the college going students. Self-perception was correlated with the personality variable of adjustment level and with the academic variable of achievement level of the Ss. Sex-differences in the self-perception of the college going population, the influence of residence on the self-perception and the influence of cultural background on the self-perception of the subjects was studied. A special inventory was prepared to measure the self-perception of the students. The validity and reliability of the inventory was tested and the scoring keys were prepared. The adjustment level of the students was measured with the Incomplete Sentence Blank (ISB) by BHATT (1972). The college achievement level was taken as the percentage of the last University annual examination.

Selection of the Sample:

The sample for the present study was selected from the cosmopolitan city of Bombay and the metropolitan city of Ahmedabad. An equal distribution of males and females was done for comparative purpose. Being college going students the age of the sample varied from 17 to 21 years. The total sample consisted of 300 students distributed as follows:
Data Collection:

The Ss were approached in their natural class groups of 15 at a time, by previous appointments with the principals of the colleges. The Self-Perception Inventory (SPI) and the Incomplete Sentence Blank (ISB) were administered after a reasonable interval of time to the same Ss. The Ss were required to fill in the Personal Data Sheet in which the necessary information about the college, number of siblings and the percentage obtained in the last University examination was collected.

Statistical Analysis:

Following statistics were computed:

(i) Spearman's Rank Order Correlation (Rho)

(ii) 't' Test.

(iii) Chi Square Test ($X^2$).

The results were presented at the following levels:
In order to obtain the results on the 't' test, inter-
group comparisons from the above groups were drawn.

Conclusions:

1. There is a positive and significant correlation between the self-
perception and the adjustment level of the college going
students from the cosmopolitan group of Bombay and the
metropolitan group of Ahmedabad.

2. The correlation between self-perception and adjustment is noted
to be higher in the females from the total sample as compared to
the males.

3. The correlation between self-perception and adjustment is noted
to be higher in the Ss of the cosmopolitan group as compared to
the Ss of the metropolitan group.

4. The correlation between self-perception and adjustment is noted
to be higher in the males of the cosmopolitan group as compared to the males of the metropolitan group.

5. The correlation between self-perception and adjustment does not differ considerably between the cosmopolitan group of females and the metropolitan group of females. It is noted to be slightly higher in the cosmopolitan group of females.

6. There is no sex-related difference in the self-perception of the college going population.

7. There is no significant difference in the self-perception of the college going students based on the residence of the sample.

8. There is no significant difference in the self-perception of the males from the cosmopolitan and metropolitan group and the same is true for the females from both the groups.

9. The cultural background has emerged to be a significant variable that influences the self-perception of the college going students.

10. There is a significant difference in the self-perception of the gujarati college going students from the cosmopolitan group of Bombay and the metropolitan group of Ahmedabad. Self-perception is noted to be higher in the gujarati students of the cosmopolitan city of Bombay.

11. There is a significant difference in the self-perception of the
gujarati and non-gujarati college going students from the cosmopolitan city of Bombay. Self-perception is found to be higher in the gujarati group of the college going students from the cosmopolitan city of Bombay.

12. There is a significant difference in the self-perception of the gujarati and non-gujarati college going students from the metropolitan city of Ahmedabad. Self-perception is found to be higher in the non-gujarati group of college going students from the metropolitan city of Ahmedabad.

13. There is no sex-related difference in the adjustment level of the college going population.

14. There is a significant difference in the adjustment level of the Ss based on the residence of the sample. The adjustment level is found to be better in the Ss of the cosmopolitan group of Bombay.

15. There is a significant difference in the adjustment level of the males based on the residence of the sample. The adjustment level is found to be better in the males of the cosmopolitan group of Bombay.

16. There is no significant difference in the adjustment level of the females based on the residence of the sample.

17. There is no significant relationship between the self-perception and the achievement level for the males but not for the females form the total sample.
18. There is a significant relationship between self-perception and achievement level for the Ss of the cosmopolitan group of Bombay, but not for the Ss of the metropolitan group of Ahmedabad.

19. There is a significant relationship between self-perception and achievement level for the males from the cosmopolitan group of Bombay and for the males from the metropolitan group of Ahmedabad.

20. There is no significant relationship found between self-perception and achievement level for the females of the cosmopolitan group of Bombay and the metropolitan group of Ahmedabad.

LIMITATIONS:

1. This study is confined only to the college going population. Younger and older groups are not included. Hence the results cannot be applied to the students from other age groups.

2. This study is only confined to the college going students of Bombay and Ahmedabad city. As such the conclusions of this study may not be applicable to the students from the other regions of Gujarat.

3. While studying differences in the self-perception of the gujarati and non-gujarati students, the non-gujarati group is drawn from four communities. The non-gujarati group is not properly represented.
4. The results are presented just to have a glimpse of cultural variable. It requires further study. The basic method of data collection which emphasises introspection is used. Therefore whatever drawbacks the behaviouristic psychologists have pointed out about the subjectivity are applicable here also.

5. This study is confined only to the normal college going population. It has not included the psychologically deviant groups of truants, delinquents and the emotionally disturbed.

6. Only the college going population have been included in the sample. The non-college going population of the same age is not represented in the study.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. This kind of a study can be carried out in different regions of India to study the self-perception of the college going students.

2. The self-perception of the subjects opting for higher education or for specialised education can be studied in relation to other variables like socio-economic status, family background etc.

3. The tools of data collection can be altered. Self-perception may be studied instead of by the questionnaire method, by any other method like depth interview or the Rorsharch technique.

4. A comparative study of the self-perception of the normals and a
special category of various maladjusted groups may be carried out to study how they differ.

5. A comparative study of the self-perception of the gujarati college going population and any other non-college going population, the age limit being the same can be carried out.

6. The results presented for the differences in the self-perception of gujarati and non-gujarati college going students just give a glimpse of the cultural variable. It requires further study.

Self-perception is undoubtedly an area of interest for people of all cultures and all ages. The present study dealt with the college going age group in two cities of India. The results could be verified and validated taking similar samples in other cities of the country as well as the world. The very nature of self-perception requires "a looking within". In this study, this introspection has been coupled with the areas of adjustment and achievement. The former more than the latter aspect deals also with external interactions. Hence a combination of internal and external conditions have gone towards the formulation of the entire process involved in this study on self-perception.