CHAPTER V

In order to study indecision and indecisiveness of vocational choice in relation to anxiety and conflict resolution and certain other variables like, occupational information and vocational maturity, certain hypotheses were set up.

This study for the purposes of analysis of results and hypotheses testing was divided into two parts. The analysis of the first phase has been given in appendix A. The conclusions arrived at in the first phase of the study are enumerated below from 1 to 8. In the fourth chapter of this dissertation the results of the second phase have been discussed and interpreted. Conclusions arrived at as a result of the second phase of this study are enumerated below from 9 to 13.

Conclusions arrived at on the basis of the first phase of the study.

1. Low and high levels of anxiety by themselves show a mixed trend in indicating indecision and indecisiveness.

2. Occupational information which is our experimental variable, does show its effectiveness in discriminating between indecision and
1. Indecisive subjects.

2. Administration of MAS and VDQ does not influence or blur the effect of the experimental variable on the decision making process of our subjects.

3. The interaction effect of MAS and VDQ does not influence the effectiveness of the experimental variable.

4. Subjects do not differ in their choice behaviour regarding indecision and indecisiveness, as a result of the administration of MAS and VDQ.

5. Those subjects of our study to whom MAS, VDQ and EV have been administered differ in statistically significant manner from those to whom these three tools have not been administered.

6. Those subjects of our study to whom MAS and VDQ have been administered differ in a statistically significant manner in their choice behaviour from those who have been treated with only the experimental variable.

7. The differences in the whole universe population regarding choice behaviour are highly significant statistically.

Conclusions arrived at on the basis of the second phase of the study

9. There are no significant differences in the level of maturity of the subjects in control group II and experimental group II.
10. The E.V. coupled with the maturity variable enhances the effect of the maturity variable on the choice behaviour of the subjects of this study. The maturity variable by itself or in conjunction with MAS does not help or hinder the effect of the maturity variable on the choice behaviour of the subjects of this study.

11. The effect of levels of anxiety showed a mixed trend and suggests a curvilinear relationship between anxiety and choice behaviour. Anxiety levels in conjunction with the E.V. do influence the choice behaviour of the subjects of this study.

12. The sample of the study taken as a whole does not differ in the time taken to resolve the three types of conflict.

13. The indecisive and indecision subjects do not differ in the time taken to resolve conflict however the findings regarding the relationship between anxiety and the time taken to resolve conflict presents a mixed trend.

As far as the problem of indecision and indecisiveness is concerned the results of this study strongly and definitely indicate trends regarding the importance of the role of anxiety. The results also show that the experimental approach to the problem and the paradigm on the lines of which this study was conducted are fruitful approaches and proved rewarding in sifting out, in a scientific manner,
subjects showing the characteristics of indecision and indecisiveness.

The importance of relating the concepts of indecision and indecisiveness to such an experimentally established concept as conflict resolution was taken up in the second phase of this study. We have not been able to get clear cut results in this respect. But, to the mind of the present investigator, the study of this relationship seems to be too important to be left here; further studies in this sphere of the problem are imperative. The present investigator has himself planned a few in this field which may very soon be in print.

**Suggestions for further study**

1. The results of the present study strongly suggest a curvilinear relationship between indecision and indecisiveness and anxiety. This trend warrants a further study of the problem. A vocational anxiety scale, rather than the manifest anxiety scale employed in this study, seems to be a better tool for the study of such a relationship.

2. A change in sampling technique like that of stratified sampling may prove rewarding to study the relationship between indecision and indecisiveness and types of conflict resolution.
3. A study of the level of certainty of a choice is another interesting aspect which requires a thorough investigation. A perusal of the literature shows that there are only two important studies of level of certainty that of Hoyt (1965) and Wolff (1965).

4. A study of such concepts as level of aspiration, ego disjunction and self-concept in relation to indecision and indecisiveness, anxiety and types of conflict resolution may open up entirely new fields of investigation.

5. Although the present study is only the first step in the direction of experimental investigation of the problem of vocational choice, yet it is the crucial first step. This line of attack on the problem may open up large possibilities. Further changes in the design of experimental studies of these issues may prove interesting and highly rewarding.