CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS, LIMITATIONS & IMPLICATION
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Conclusions, suggestions, Limitation & implications

5.1. Introduction:

In the last chapter the major findings, conclusions and the creative suggestions are provided. The findings are made from the analysis and the conclusions are envied at, on the basis of the interpretations of the major trends manifested in the analysis. The findings and conclusions are presented in the same order of the specific objectives and the hypotheses. After the findings and conclusions, the suggestions both academicals and practical are provided.

Based on the analysis and interpretation of results, findings were lined up. Keeping in view the major findings, limitations of the study have been peeked into. Some suggestions have also been laid down for further research in the field related to this study. So, this chapter is devoted to represent the findings, limitations of the study and suggestions for further research.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS:

1. Male differs significantly on social attitude towards sex education as compared to female.

2. School students do not differ significantly on social attitude towards sex education as compared to college students.
3. School and college students do not differ significantly on social attitude towards sex education as compared to their parents.

4. Significant interaction effect is not existed between gender and education level on social attitude towards sex education.

5. Significant interaction effect is not existed between gender and generation on social attitude towards sex education.

6. Significant interaction effect is not existed between education level and generation on social attitude towards sex education.

7. Significant interaction effect is not existed between gender, education level and generation on social attitude towards sex education.

8. Male does not differ significantly on social attitude towards family planning as compared to female.

9. School students do not differ significantly on social attitude towards family planning as compared to college students.

10. School and college students do not differ significantly on social attitude towards family planning as compared to their parents.

11. Significant interaction effect is not existed between gender and education level on social attitude towards family planning.

12. Significant interaction effect is not existed between gender and generation on social attitude towards family planning.
13. Significant interaction effect is not existed between education level and generation on social attitude towards family planning.

14. Significant interaction effect is not existed between gender, education level and generation on social attitude towards family planning.

5.3 SUGGESTIONS:

No research is perfect and complete in all aspects. Every research has got its own limitations. Due to paucity of time and resources at the disposal of the investigator, all the aspects of the problem cannot be expected to deal with. Therefore, the present study opens up certain avenues for further research which are briefly mentioned below:

1. To get more reliable and specific results other variables like Area (rural and urban), Socio-eco status, and religion can be studied.

2. Cross sectional study can be conducted on the same sample.

3. Attitude of uneducated person towards sex education and family planning can be majored.

4. Other statistical technique can be use for data analysis on same sample and same variable.

5. Similar study can be conducted on a larger sample and in different regions and states to have in-depth knowledge.

6. Attitude of teachers towards sex education and family planning can be majored.
The list which has been given above is, however, not exhaustive but illustrative. There are vast areas in this field which have not been explored so far and any attempt in this direction may both be rewarding and instructive. If the present study is able to provide thinking in this direction, the efforts of the investigator would be amply rewarded.

5.4 LIMITATIONS:

1. In present research sample size (480 only) of each group was small \( n = 60 \) so findings of this research can not to be generalized on large population.

2. The sample was selected from school and college students and their parents only

3. The sample was selected from in Gujarat state only.

4. Socio economic status and Area has not been studied in present research.

5. Cast and religions was not included in this research.

6. Type of family like join and nuclear was not included in this research.

7. The present research to method of collecting Data using only the Inventory method, no any scientific method are using for data collecting like as interview method, survey method, analytical method etc.
5.5 IMPLICATION:

1. Findings of this research will be useful to the research scholars why doing research in these areas.

2. Findings of this research will be useful to understand social attitude toward sex education and family planning.

3. The findings are helpful to the teachers to understand their students.

4. Results of present research useful to the persons who are working with family planning.

5. Results of present investigation will be useful to the government for making different policy regarding sex education and family planning.