CHAPTER – V

SUMMARY,

CONCLUSIONS
CHAPTER - V
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present study was an attempt to study need anxiety, adjustment and achievement of tribal and non-tribal girl’s urban and rural tribal and non tribal girls. Previous chapter represent data analysis and results, where as this chapter gives us an idea of the research in brief. In this chapter has presented summary, conclusion, limitations and with recommendation.

5.1 Summary Of The Study :

The title of the investigation is a comparative study of anxiety, Adjustment and achievement motivation level of urban and rural, tribal and non-tribal students in Nandurbar district. With reference to this title the first chapter initial introduction, incorporated the main concepts such as anxiety, Adjustment and achievement motivation of tribal and nontribal girls. Researcher has been delineated a concept of tribal girls and also included background and significance of the research.

The second chapter regarding review of the literature in this chapter researcher included various studies an anxiety, Adjustment and Achievement motivation of tribal and non-tribal girl’s school students. All the studies are associated present day situation. Some studies are not completely but partly related to the present hypothetical variables, which are included in the study.

The third chapter is research mythology. The samples means. Subjects ware drawn from the schools of Nandurbar district. These schools and samples were randomly selected. The age range of the
sample was 14 to 16 years. Here researcher use $2 \times 2$ factorial researcher design. In this section the researcher has maintained the objectives, hypotheses; variables, operational definitions of the study, standardized tools for the purpose of data collection, all these methodological concepts tried to explain very clearly which are helpful for explain the design of research.

In the fourth chapter i.e. data analysis of the data, interpretation of results and discussion of data through the hypothesis. This is a survey type research. Hence researcher has employed and fulfils all the requirements of survey research. By using the $2 \times 2$ factorial design and ANOVA was used for analysis of data. In this chapter mean scores of two group were compared. ANOVA (Analysis of variance) and LSD (Least significant Differences) statistical techniques were used for data analysis.

The felt chapter is epilogue where the researcher presented the examination of the research design, sample and statistical analysis with the help of summary of the research, conclusions, limitations and suggestions. Finally references are mentioned.

5.2 Conclusion :

Findings are substantial and relevant on the line of hypotheses. These salient results are mentioned here in brief.

1. Tribal girls and non-tribal girls have shown similar type of anxiety level.

2. There is no significance difference between rural tribal girls and urban tribal in terms of anxiety.

3. Urban non-tribal girls experience more anxiety than rural non-tribal girls.
4. Adjustment level was found poor among the tribal girls than non-tribal girls.

5. Adjustment level is same among the rural tribal girls than urban tribal girls.

6. Adjustment level is also same among the urban non-tribal girls than rural non-tribal girls.

7. Achievement motivation was found high among non-tribal girls.

8. Achievement motivation was found same among the rural tribal girls than urban tribal girls.

9. Achievement motivation was also similar among the urban non-tribal girls than rural non-tribal girls.

5.3 Limitation:

The research design, procedure, and results, when critically examined, lead to the impression that the present study is replace with the number of limits ion with must be borne in mind in any attempt to generalize from and interpret the finding. The main limitation have been listed below:

1. The concept of anxiety, used in the present research has been that of general manifest, anxiety, the findings, therefore can not be extrapolated to other forms of anxiety viz. test anxiety, state anxiety etc.

2. The measurement of anxiety has been done by a verbal measure. The adjustment ability and achievement needs have also been measure by means of verbal tests. The criticisms advanced by psychologist against verbal, self-report inventories are, therefore, applicable to all these measures. In the measuring tool for
anxiety. There are no checks against defensiveness or acquiescent response style. Further expect in case of the measure of needs, social desirability variables has not been controlled in the development of either the anxiety measure or the measure for traits.

3. The sample for the study consisted of tribal and non-tribal school girls; therefore, the findings are not applicable to the general population or the illiterate girls: Since the sample was drawn from the Nandurbar district. (Urban and Rural culture is very different than Mumbai Pune) precaution should be taken in generalizing about other sub-culture groups on the basis of the present findings.

4. The demographical area was one of the limitations of the present study.

5. The limitations of any paper pencil tests such as response biases, carelessness, positive and negative faking tendency somewhat affected the responses.

6. As there is a difference in individuals there may be some kind of lacuna in giving responses.

5.4 Suggestion : for Further Research :

After giving though over the findings of the present study and the realization of its limitation following suggestions for further research to extend the present study can be made.

1. The study of the anxiety, adjustment population, need for achievement should also be made on different and various sub-cultural groups so that broader generalizations may be arrived at. In this endeavor different types of anxiety should be studied and
in addition to verbal measures of anxiety, behavioural and physiological measures should be used.

2. Sex differences in anxiety should be studied after including measure of defensiveness and acquiescence. Further tent anxiety patterns of the two sexes should be studied in terms of the anxiety intensity across situations and modes of responses.

3. The relations of anxiety to personal variables have been mostly studied by using bivariate methods. It is necessary to take up multivariate studies.

4. Perhaps the relations of anxiety and other needs of an individual is a function of the coping styles of the group of which the individual is a member. It is therefore necessary to study coping styles, of different sub culture groups, in anxiety grouching situations.