CHAPTER - V

INTERPRETATION
CHAPTER - V

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter deals with interpretation based on the data given in Chapter IV.

NATURE OF DISTRIBUTION OF ASPIRATION SCORES OF ADOLESCENTS:

In Chapter IV the trend in the aspirations of adolescents has been depicted through the graphic representation and through the comparisons of educational, personal, social and occupational aspirations on the basis of sex and place of
COMPARISON OF TREND IN ASPIRATIONS OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:

To know the nature of distribution of aspirations of adolescents frequency polygons for all the four types of aspirations under study were prepared. (Refer Figs. 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 in Chapter IV). The graphical picture revealed that the distributions were not rigidly normal yet they demonstrated a tendency towards normality. The curves showing personal, (Fig. 4.2), and social aspirations (Fig. 4.3) of male and female adolescents were found to be somewhat negatively skewed. For occupational aspirations (Fig. 4.4) it was positively skewed. Educational aspirations (Fig. 4.1) showed a normal distribution curve. Curves showing educational aspirations were mesokurtic and curves showing personal and social aspirations of both male and female and occupational aspirations of male adolescents were leptokurtic. Occupational aspiration curve of urban female was platokurtic (Fig. 4.4).

COMPARISON OF TREND IN ASPIRATIONS OF RURAL MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:

Figs. 4.5, 4.6, 4.7 and 4.8 depicted trend in educational, personal, social and occupational aspirations of rural male and female adolescents. Though all the curves did not show normality, they showed tendency towards normality.
Only educational aspiration curves (Fig. 4.5) were normally distributed, personal aspiration curve (4.6) and social aspiration curves (Fig. 4.7) were negatively skewed while occupational aspiration curves (4.8) showed positive skewness. Kurtosis showed mixed trend. All other curves of aspirations of females adolescents showed mesokurtic trend except educational, social and occupational aspiration curves which gave a leptokurtic picture. Social and occupational aspiration curves of rural male were mesokurtic and those of rural female adolescents were platokurtic.

**COMPARISON OF TREND IN ASPIRATIONS OF URBAN MALE AND RURAL MALE ADOLESCENTS:**

Figs. 4.9, 4.10, 4.11 and 4.12 showing aspirations of urban and rural male adolescents depicted tendency towards normal distribution except occupational aspirations (Fig. 4.12). Trend in aspirations of rural and urban male adolescents was completely the same. Educational aspiration curves (Fig. 4.9) depicted normal distribution while personal (Fig. 4.10) and social aspiration curves (Fig. 4.11) were negatively skewed and occupational aspiration curve (Fig. 4.12) was positively skewed. Occupational aspirations of urban male gave leptokurtic picture while of urban female showed platokurtic. Social, educational, and personal aspiration curves gave mesokurtic look.
COMPARISON OF TREND IN ASPIRATIONS OF URBAN FEMALE AND RURAL FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:

Figs. 4.13, 4.14, 4.15 and 4.16 depicted similar trend in aspirations of urban female and rural female adolescents except in the case of social aspirations where curve showing social aspirations (Fig. 4.15) of rural female adolescents gave normal distribution picture. The curve showing social aspirations (Fig. 4.15) of urban females was negatively skewed. Occupational aspiration curves (4.16) of both male and female adolescents was positively skewed. Educational aspiration curves (Fig. 4.13) of both male and female adolescents showed normal distribution. Social aspirations (Fig. 4.15) of urban female adolescents and educational aspirations (Fig. 4.13) of rural female adolescents gave a leptokurtic look. Occupational aspirations of both male and female adolescents and social aspirations of rural female were platokurtic.

COMPARISON OF TREND IN ASPIRATIONS OF URBAN MALE AND RURAL FEMALE:

Figs. 4.17, 4.18, 4.19 and 4.20 showed similar trend for urban male and female aspirations. Educational aspiration curves (Fig. 4.17) showed normal distribution. Urban male adolescents' curves for personal (Fig. 4.18) and social aspirations (4.19) were negatively skewed. Rural female
adolescents' personal aspiration (Fig. 4.18) curve was negatively skewed but social aspiration curve was positively skewed. Occupational aspiration curves (Fig. 4.20) of both urban male adolescents and rural female adolescents were positively skewed. Educational, personal, social and occupational aspirations of urban male adolescents were mesokurtic while educational and personal aspirations of rural female adolescents were mesokurtic; and social and occupational aspirations were platokurtic.

COMPARISON OF TREND IN ASPIRATIONS OF URBAN FEMALE AND RURAL MALE ADOLESCENTS:

Figs. 4.21, 4.22, 4.23 and 4.24 depicted aspirations of urban female and rural male adolescents. All the curves depicted tendency towards normal distribution. Educational aspiration curves (Fig. 4.21) showed normality and were mesokurtic. Personal (Fig. 4.22) and social (Fig. 4.23) aspiration curves were negatively skewed but occupational aspiration curves (Fig. 4.24) were positively skewed. Occupational aspiration curve of rural male was mesokurtic. Occupational aspiration curve of rural female adolescents was platokurtic.

NATURE OF DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES FOR URBAN MALE ADOLESCENTS:

The values of skewness, kurtosis, mean and S.D. are given in Table 4.17 have been used to ascertain the nature of
distribution of scores. The variables which were little negatively skewed were personal aspirations; and social aspirations. Economic status and occupational aspirations were positively skewed. Intelligence, social status, and educational aspirations were normally distributed as presented by mean and S.D. which happened to be almost identical with nominal variations. Kurtosis in all the cases did not indicate significant departure from normality because the value of kurtosis for different variables was close to .263 which is the value of kurtosis for normal distribution. The value of kurtosis for all variables ranged from .21 to .29.

NATURE OF DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES FOR URBAN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:

Table 4.18 shows the nature of distribution of scores. Variables which were negatively skewed were personal aspirations and social aspirations. Intelligence and occupational aspirations were positively skewed while scores of economic status, social status, and educational aspirations were normally distributed. The value of kurtosis in all the cases except occupational aspirations were near to .263, which showed that distribution of scores was quite normal. The value of kurtosis ranged from .19 to .28.

NATURE OF DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES FOR RURAL MALE ADOLESCENTS:

The value of skewness, kurtosis, mean and S.D. were given in Table 4.19. Negatively skewed variables were social
status, personal aspirations and social aspirations. Intelligence, economic status and occupational aspirations were positively skewed. The educational aspirations were normally distributed as presented by mean and S.D which happen to be almost identical with nominal variations. Kurtosis in all the cases did not indicate any significant departure from normality because the value of kurtosis for all the different variables was close to 0.263, the value of kurtosis for all variables ranged from 0.21 to 0.31.

**NATURE OF DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES FOR RURAL FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:**

Table 4.20 showed personal aspirations negatively skewed while intelligence, economic status and occupational aspirations as positively skewed. Scores of social status and educational aspirations were normally distributed. The total value of kurtosis in social status, educational and personal aspirations were near to normal distribution scores except the scores of intelligence, economic status, social aspirations and occupational aspirations. Value of kurtosis ranged from 0.20 to 0.28.

**INTERPRETATION ON THE BASIS OF CORRELATION MATRIX:**

In order to find the relationship between independent variables (Intelligence, Economic Status and Social Status) and the dependent variables (Educational, Personal, Social and Occupational aspirations of adolescents), inter-correlations
were got computerised. The same have been presented in the form of correlation matrices in chapter IV. (Table 4.21 to 4.24).

**CORRELATION MATRIX OF URBAN MALE ADOLESCENTS:**

Table 4.21 showed that variable 1, viz. intelligence, was positively related to variables 2, 3 and 7 and insignificantly correlated with the variable 4, 5 and 6. It revealed that correlation between intelligence and economic status as well as with social status was found to be significant at .01 level. The correlation of intelligence with occupational aspirations was found significant at .05 level.

Variable 2 namely economic status was positively correlated with variables 1, 3 and 7. This variable had positive relationship with intelligence, social status and occupational aspirations significant at .01 level of confidence. Both intelligence and economic status were found to be insignificantly related to Educational, personal and Social Aspirations.

Social status was also found to be positively related with variables 1, 2, 4 and 7 and insignificantly related with the variable 5 and 6. Its correlation with variable 1, 2 and 7 was found to be significant at .01 level and with Educational aspirations at .05 level.
Educational aspirations were positively related to the variables 3, 5, 6 and 7 whereas it showed insignificant relationship with the variables 1 and 2. It was found significantly correlated at .01 level with Personal and Social aspirations and at .05 level with social status and occupational aspirations.

Personal aspirations were positively related to the variables 4 and 6 but showed insignificant correlation with all other variables. It was significantly related to Educational and Social aspirations at .01 level.

Variable 6 of social aspiration was insignificantly correlated with variable 1, 2, 3 and 7 and positively correlated to the variables 4 and 5. It showed significant correlation with Educational and Personal aspirations at .01 level.

Occupational aspirations were found to be positively related to all the variables except Personal and Social aspirations. Its correlation was found to be significant at .01 level with Economic status and Social status, and at .05 level with intelligence and educational aspirations.

There in the case of the independent variables of Intelligence, Economic status and Social status it was found that with the increase in any one of these independent variables
occupational aspirations of urban male adolescents are likely to increase. Social status bears the same type of relationship with the Educational aspirations. The results also suggested that adolescents having higher Educational and social aspirations tend to have higher personal aspirations and occupational aspirations are closely related to intelligence and educational aspirations of adolescents. The results seem to imply that bright adolescents have high educational and occupational aspirations. It may also be said that the results partially confirm the Hypothesis that S.E.S. and intelligence of urban male adolescents have close relationship with their aspirations.

**CORRELATION MATRIX OF URBAN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:**

Table 4.22 showed that variable 1, i.e. intelligence, was positively related to variables 2, 3 and 4 and negatively correlated with variables 5 and 6. It showed insignificant correlation with the variable 7. The result depicted that correlation between intelligence and economic status as well as social status was significant at .01 level, and correlation between intelligence and educational, personal and social aspirations were found to be significant at .05 level, whereas correlations of intelligence with the variable 7 namely occupational aspirations was found insignificant.
Variable 2 namely economic status, was positively related to variables 1 and 3 and negatively correlated with variables 5. Economic status was significantly related to intelligence and social status at .01 level and showed .05 level of significance with social aspirations. Its correlation with all other variables was found insignificant.

Variable 3 (social status) was positively correlated with variables 1 and 2 showed insignificant correlation with all other variables. Correlation of social status with intelligence and economic status was found significant at .01 level.

Variable 4 namely educational aspirations showed insignificant correlations with all the variables except intelligence and social aspirations where it showed significant correlation at .05 level.

Variable 5 i.e. personal aspirations showed positive correlation with the social and occupational aspirations and negatively correlated with the variable of intelligence.

Its correlation was significant (at .01 level) with social and occupational aspirations and at .05 level with intelligence. It was found insignificantly correlated with the variable 2, 3 and 4.
Variable of social aspiration showed negative correlation with the variables 1 and 2 but positive correlation with 4, 5 and 7. It was significantly related at .01 level with personal and occupational aspirations and showed .05 level of significance with Educational aspirations. Intelligence and economic status were found to be negatively but significantly related to social aspirations.

Variable 7 of occupational aspiration was positively related to variable 5 and 6. It was insignificantly correlated with all other variables. It was found significantly related at .01 level with personal and social aspirations.

Thus with the increase in the level of intelligence Educational aspirations in the Indian urban female adolescents are likely to increase but in the case of personal and social aspirations the situation is reverse. Also the results show that Economic status bear an inverse relationship with social aspirations, social status do not effect any of the aspirations significantly. Hence results of the study show that not all types of aspirations of urban female adolescents are significantly related to the S.E.S. and intelligence.

**CORRELATION MATRIX OF RURAL MALE ADOLESCENTS:**

Table 4.23 showed that variable 1 namely intelligence was positively correlated with variables 2, and 7. It was
significantly correlated with the variable 2 and 7 at .01 level but showed insignificant correlation with all other variables.

Variable 2 i.e. economic status was positively correlated with variables 1, 3, 6 and 7. It showed insignificant correlation with the variables 4 and 5 except intelligence, social status, social and occupational aspirations where it was found significant at .01 level.

Variable 3 was positively correlated with variable 2 only and was insignificantly correlated with all other variables. Its correlation was significant at .01 level with economic status.

Variable 4 namely educational aspirations showed negative correlation with the variable 6. It depicted insignificant correlation with all other variables. It was found significant at .05 level with social aspirations.

Variable 5, i.e. personal aspirations, was positively correlated with variables 6 and 7 but showed insignificant correlation with the variables 1, 2, 3 and 4. Its correlation was significant at .01 level with social and occupational aspirations only.
Variable 6 namely social aspirations, was positively related to variables 2, 4, 5 and 7 and insignificantly related to the variables 1 and 3. It showed significant correlation at .01 level with personal aspirations and .05 level with economic status, educational and occupational aspirations.

Variable 7 i.e. occupational aspirations was positively correlated with 1, 2, 5 and 6 variables. It was insignificantly related to the variables 3 and 4. It was found significantly correlated at .01 level with intelligence, economic status and personal aspirations but .05 level was found with the social aspirations.

Rural male adolescents possessing superior intellect were found to express higher occupational aspirations, while better Economic status accounted for higher social and occupational aspirations. Educational and personal aspirations did not reveal any significant relationship with any of the variables namely intelligence Economic status & Social status.

From the correlation matrix 4.23 it can be inferred that variables of social aspiration, personal and occupational aspirations are significantly related to each other which implies that an adolescent having higher social aspirations will have higher personal and occupational aspirations and vice versa.
Results of the study partially confirms our Hypothesis that S.E.S and intelligence of rural made adolescents are significantly linked with their aspirations.

**CORRELATION MATRIX OF RURAL FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:**

Table 4.24 depicted that variable 1, i.e. intelligence, was insignificantly correlated with all the variables.

Variable 2 namely economic status, was positively related to variables 3, 4 and 5. It revealed significant correlation at .01 level with social status and personal aspirations. It was found significant at .05 level with educational aspirations. It showed insignificant correlation with the variable 1, 6 and 7.

Variable 3 of social status showed positive correlation with variables 2 and 5 and insignificant correlation with variables 1, 4, 6 and 7. It showed significant correlation at .01 level with economic status and at .05 with personal aspirations.

Variable 4 i.e. educational aspirations showed positive relationship with variables 2 and 5 and insignificant relationship with the variables 1, 3, 6 and 7. It revealed significant correlation at .05 level with economic status and at .01 level with the personal aspirations.
Variable 5 of personal aspirations was positively correlated with the variables 2, 3 and 4. It was not significantly correlated with any other variable. It showed significant correlation at .01 level with economic status, social status and educational aspirations.

Variable 6, namely social aspirations showed positive correlation with the variable 7 only. It depicted insignificant correlations with all other variables. It was significantly correlated at .05 level with the occupational aspirations.

Variable 7 of occupational aspirations showed positive correlation with the variable 6 only. It showed insignificant correlation with all other variables. Its correlation with social aspirations was found to be significant at .05 level.

In rural female adolescents it is the Economic status which positively affects the Educational and Personal aspirations. Social status is also linked in the same way with personal aspirations. It shows that the status consciousness in Indian rural female adolescents lead to increase in their personal and Educational aspirations. It seems that the Indian rural female adolescents have limited social and occupational aspirations. The results of the study partially confirms our Hypothesis that S.E.S. and intelligence contributes in the formulation of aspirations of rural female adolescents.
SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CORRELATIONS OF URBAN MALE AND URBAN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:

Significance of differences between twenty one pairs of correlations were calculated. Out of them only four were found to be significant. Table 4.25 showed significance of differences between the correlations of intelligence and personal aspirations, personal and occupational aspirations were found to be significant at .05 level. Variables of educational and personal aspirations, social status and occupational aspirations of urban male and female adolescents showed significance of differences between their correlations at .01 level.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CORRELATIONS OF RURAL MALE AND RURAL FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:

Out of twenty-one significance of differences calculated and depicted in Table 4.26, six were found to be significant.

Significance of differences between the correlations of variables i.e. intelligence and occupational aspirations, economic status and educational aspirations; economic status and personal aspirations, social status and personal aspirations; educational and personal aspirations were found to be significant at .05 level.

Significance of difference between the correlations of personal and occupational aspirations were found to be significant at .01 level.
SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CORRELATIONS OF URBAN MALE
AND RURAL FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:

Twenty-one significance of differences between correlations were calculated and depicted in Table 4.27 five of them were found to be significant.

Significance of differences between the correlations of variables i.e. intelligence and economic status, intelligence and social status, economic status and educational aspirations were found to be significant at .05 level.

Significance of differences between the correlations of economic status and personal aspirations, social status and occupational aspirations were found significant at .01 level.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CORRELATIONS OF URBAN
FEMALE AND RURAL FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:

Out of twenty-one significance of differences between correlations calculated and shown in Table 4.28 three were found to be significant at .05 level. It revealed significance of differences between intelligence and economic status and social status and occupational aspirations at .05 level. Economic status and personal aspirations showed significance of difference at .01 level.
SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CORRELATIONS OF URBAN MALE AND RURAL MALE ADOLESCENTS:

Twenty-one significance of differences between correlations were calculated and given in Table 4.29. Six differences between correlations were found to be significant. Economic status and social status, economic status and social aspirations, educational and personal aspirations, educational and social aspirations, personal and occupational aspirations showed significant differences between their correlations at .01 level. Economic status and occupational aspirations were found to be significantly different in their correlations at .05 level.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CORRELATIONS OF RURAL MALE AND URBAN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:

Out of 21 significance of differences of correlations calculated and given in Table 4.30, only four were found to be significant. Intelligence and occupational aspirations, economic status and occupational aspirations showed significant differences between their correlations at .01 level. Intelligence and personal aspirations, educational and social aspirations were found to be significantly different in their correlations at .05 level.
INTERPRETATION OF THE BASIS OF CHI-SQUARE:

In the present study chi-square technique was used to test the hypotheses. Three hypotheses were tested with this technique.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND ASPIRATIONS:

Tables 4.31, 4.32, 4.33 and 4.34 depicted chi-square values of social-economic status and aspirations of adolescents. These values in respect of educational, personal and occupational aspirations were found to be significant at .01 level while values of social aspirations were found insignificant. Hence hypothesis that socio-economic status does not contribute significantly towards aspirations of adolescents, stands partially rejected.

INTELLIGENCE AND ASPIRATIONS:

Tables 4.35, 4.36, 4.37 and 4.38 showed chi-square values of intelligence and aspirations of adolescents. Values of intelligence and educational aspirations were found to be significant at .01 level. Intelligence and occupational aspiration values were significant at .05 level. Values of personal and social aspirations were found insignificant. The results revealed that hypothesis namely intelligence does not significantly affect the aspirations of adolescents, stands partially rejected.
Tables 4.39, 4.40, 4.41 and 4.42 depict chi-square values of sex and aspirations of adolescents. Chi-square values for sex and educational and occupational aspirations were found to be significant at .01 level. But chi-square values in respect of personal and social aspirations were found to be insignificant.

Hence the third hypothesis of the study that the "sex does not significantly affect the aspirations of adolescent's stands partially accepted."

**INTERPRETATION ON THE BASIS OF FACTOR ANALYSIS:**

Factors extracted for four different groups through factor analysis were depicted in Tables 4.43, 4.44, 4.45 and 4.46.

In urban male group three factors were extracted but in other three groups four factors were obtained. Though the results of the unrotated factors were also showing good results but factors were rotated in order to get a still more clear picture.

**URBAN MALE ADOLESCENTS:**

In the first factor it was found that intelligence, economic status and social status showed significant 1st factor
loadings, where as factor loadings in all other variables remained insignificant. Trait of prestige being predominant in all these variables it can be named as a "Factor of Prestige".

The second factor extracted showed that in the case of urban male adolescents' educational, personal and social aspiration variables were very significant. So it can be said that expectancy of the adolescents about their aspirations dominated these variables as all other variables were found insignificant. As element of expectancy play an important role in forming the aspirations of adolescents. The second factor can be identified as a factor of "expectancy".

In the third factor, values of all the variables were insignificant or low except in the case of occupational aspirations. This clearly shows the awareness of the urban male adolescents about occupational significance in life. We can say that element of awareness plays an important part in this factor. It may be termed as "Composite factor of awareness".

**URBAN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:**

As was in the case of urban male adolescents in urban female adolescents the factor loading of intelligence, economic status and social status was found to be significant. So here also element of 'prestige' plays a dominant role. It can be called as a factor of prestige.
In the second factor all other variables being insignificant except the factor loadings of intelligence, personal and social aspiration variables which were found significant.

Variable of intelligence showed negative significant value. But personal and social aspirations showed positive significant value. Hence it can be said that factor of expectancy is more active in this factor.

As only three factors were extracted in the urban male group. Third factor in that group was a composite factor of awareness. But in other groups this composite factor of awareness was split up into two factors, namely, factor of educational awareness, is the third factor and factor of occupational awareness, the fourth factor. The rotated third factor of urban female adolescents showed for educational aspirations very high significant values. All other variables were insignificant except in the case of intelligence which also had significant values. Here the main pre-dominant variable being educational aspirations, it reflects urban female adolescents interest in their educational plans. It can be deduced that females being studious by nature show inclination towards the area of educational aspirations. Hence it can be said that factor of educational awareness plays an active role.
In the fourth factor loadings all other variables were insignificant except occupational aspirations. It shows the awareness of urban female adolescents towards occupational aspirations. It is clear that the element of occupational awareness plays an active role in this factor.

**RURAL MALE ADOLESCENTS:**

In the first factor of rural male adolescents the values of all other variables were insignificant and values of occupational aspirations were significant. Variables of personal and social aspirations were negative but had very high significant values. It can be said that factor of prestige increases the occupational aspirations and decreases the personal and social aspirations of rural male adolescents.

In the second factor values of all the variables are insignificant except economic status and social status. Hence it can be deduced that factor of expectancy does not effect aspirations of rural male adolescents but helps in increasing their economic and social status.

In the third factor, educational aspirations being very highly significant and all other variables insignificant. It can be said that rural males are more concerned with their educational plans, as the factor of educational awareness plays an active role in the formation of educational aspirations.
In the fourth factor, values of intelligence and occupational aspirations were very highly significant. Hence it can be said that the variable of intelligence which had significant factor loading on occupational awareness increases the occupational aspirations of rural male adolescents.

RURAL FEMALE ADOLESCENTS:

In the first factor values of economic status and social status were very highly significant. Educational and personal aspirations also depicted significant values. Values of all other variables were insignificant. It can safely be said that element of prestige plays an important role in this factor. Where it helps in increasing economic and social status it also raises the educational and personal aspirations of rural female adolescents.

In the second factor, variables of social status and occupational aspirations show positive significant loadings. Variables of educational and social aspirations show negative significant values. All other variables are insignificant. It can be said that factor of expectancy increases the social status and occupational aspirations of rural female adolescents but lowers down educational and social aspirations.

The third factor in the group of rural female adolescents depict significant positive loading for the variable
of intelligence and significant negative loading for the variable of educational aspirations. All other variables have insignificant values. Factor of educational awareness helps the urban female adolescents in increasing their level of intelligence but lower down their educational aspirations.

In the fourth factor values of educational, personal and social aspirations were significant. Hence it can be said that factor of occupational awareness contributes towards the educational, personal and social aspirations of rural female adolescents.