CHAPTER - V

Summary, Conclusions, Suggestions & Limitations

5.1 Summary

The concern of present research was to investigate the effect of religious and socio economic status on college girls students’ personality criteria namely locus of control, religiosity and assertiveness. The sample was confined to the college of Pune, of Maharashtra. The stratified randomize sample taken into consideration for the study was consisted of 240 college going girls belonging to the age group of 17 to 23 years, out of which 120 belongs to Hindu community and 120 belongs to Muslims community as per objective. Again both the groups were subdivided into two groups i.e. Low and high SES students. The data were collected by using tests namely; Religious Attitude Scale, Assertive Inventory and Rotter’s Locus of Control Scale. To analyze the data the present investigation deals with 2 x 2 factorial design and data was analyzed using Two Way ANOVA. The analysis of the data obtained in the study showed the following conclusions;
5.2 Conclusions

- Hindu students’ were found with internal locus of control whereas Muslim students were found with external locus of control in their personality.
- Students belonging to high and low socio economic status were found significantly different on their criteria of locus of control.
- Interaction effect of religious and socio economic status of female students were found significant on students’ locus of control criteria at .05 level of confidence.
- Hindu and Muslim communities on their assertiveness criteria were not found to be significantly differ.
- Students belong to high and low socio economic status were found significantly differ on their assertive behaviour.
- Interaction effect of religious and socio economic status of female students were not found to be significant on students’ assertiveness criteria at any level of confidence.
- Hindu and Muslim community students were not found to be significantly differ on their religiosity behaviour or can say that their attitude towards religious believe and behaviour was not found differ.
- Low SES group as their score was found higher which is indicator of more favourable attitude towards religious as compare to students who belongs to low socio economic status.
- Socio economic status of college going girls students were found to be significant in order to influents their religiosity behaviour.
5.3 Limitations and Suggestions

In any Social Science investigation, the external validity of the results of the study is limited by many constrains related to the sample selection/availability, time boundation, research design, reliability and validity of the tools under study and number of variables feasible to study at a time. Due to certain constraints some errors are unavoidable and irreversible. Therefore it is obvious to emerge some limitation in any research.

However the findings derived from the present investigation provide a promising foundation for further researches in psychology, especially in social, clinical and community sphere. As every possible effort was made in the present study in terms of minimizing the bias and errors but still there is always a scope left for further research investigations thus suggestions will be provided in respect of each limitation.

Following are the limitation and considered suggestions to refine the same have been provided.

- Students sample taken for the present study does not properly represent the whole population of girls as only college going girls were taken in this study where as many girls who gave up the studies should also include in sample so further research on college going and non college going girls and boys suggested to be done.

- Local of the study was restricted to Pune city only. It can be spread into other areas also.
• The sample was limited for adolescent’s girls but considered personality criteria namely locus of control, assertiveness and religiosity are also suggested to study on boys adolescents.

• Although it is a study in area of personality development yet the lack of scientific medical knowledge was a major hindrance. Further studies will be suggested to include some medical aspect on same objectivise.

• The study was confined to adolescents girls only, it would have been better if children or elderly case could be considered.

• Because of time limitation sample size taken is small but large sample can be taken into consideration so that generalization quality of research can be increased.

• As some limited variables namely religious and socio economic status were considered as an independent variable in the present research, other than this variable can be taken into consideration or any one among them can be taken in order to study in depth for further research.

• As in the present research only effect of various independent variables were studied further research is suggested to study the therapeutic intervention in order to improve personality development of college students.

• Present investigation studied only locus of control, assertiveness and religiosity as a dependent variable of college girls. Other variables can
be taken in to consideration in order to determine effect of considered
Independent variable on them in future studies.
To conclude, it may be stated that despite the limitations of the
present study, the findings, if implemented in further researches
conducted on the lines suggested, will contribute positively and
advance our knowledge in the area of personality development.

5.4 Practical implications

There is a need for a better understanding of the area for personality
development of adolescents. However, as part of adolescents’
personality development for adolescent girls. Therefore the right
guidance by parents, teachers and other society member is required
for entire development of an adolescents .Therefore it is also desirable
that parents and educationists should seek the cooperation of
psychologists in order to find out the various requirements that is
essential and helpful for development of adolescents’ personality
including locus of control, assertiveness and religiosity of college girls
in right direction.
The scarce literature with empirical data in developing countries
points out the need for more precise information on the conditions
associated with adolescents personality development problems,
especially problems of college going adolescents grils. This information
may help educator and parents to adope preventive strategies for
personality development of adolescents girls. Fleitlich-Bilyk B,
Goodman R;2001.Based on these considerations, the present study
aimed to study the role of religious and socio economic factor on adolescents’ Personality criteria namely locus of control, assertiveness and religiosity. The present investigation will be helpful for parents and educationalists to understand the naturalness of children’s behaviour in various situation of their normal development. In this regard following implications were supposed in this investigation:

- The finding will be conducive to provide knowledge regarding the improvement of college going girl’s personality in order to enhance it and in turn their behaviour for better quality of life.
- The results of the study could be implied in observing the performance level of college going girls in relation to their personality.
- This study provides a significant information for the relatively unstudied personality aspects of college going girls belong to Hindu and Muslim community with high and low socio economic satus and also potential to influence to development of better personality among them.
- The present investigation also will be helpful to all graduate, post graduate and researcher of ‘Psychology’ and ‘Education’ as the variable treated were appears to be quite relevant to some aspect of their curricular demands both in ‘psychology’ and ‘Education’
- The research in this area indicates how locus of control has been a useful concept for researchers in cross-cultural psychology.
• In the mental health field, locus of control plays a very important role in determining how the illness is perceived and how it is treated. The individuals believing that mental illness is a result of fate and destiny or a result of external power, they do not tend to seek a western form of treatment that is based in therapies, biomedicine and psychological counseling even though it is available. Rather, they will tend to visit traditional healers, hamans and/or astrologers to take care of their fate or destiny.