CHAPTER-5

FINDINGS DISCUSSION

CONCLUSION AND

SUGGESTIONS FOR

FURTHER STUDY
CHAPTER 5
FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, DISCUSSION OF RESULTS, EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

An attempt has been made in this chapter to highlight the findings and to discuss results arrived at during the course of the study. The wide range of implications, emerging during the discussion, has also been examined. An effort has also been made here to indicate some of the potential areas for further research in the field related to this study.

5.1 FINDINGS

In the present study the following results have been found:

1. There is significant relationship between problem solving ability and depression of the students studying at secondary stage level in Haryana.

2. Significant relationship was found between problem solving ability and depression of the male students studying at secondary stage level in Haryana.

3. There is significant relationship between problem solving ability and depression of the female students studying at secondary stage level in Haryana.

4. There is no significant difference between the correlation coefficients (correlation between problem solving ability and depression) of male and female students studying at secondary level in Haryana.
5. Significant inverse relationship was found between problem solving ability and depression of the students belonging to general caste studying at secondary stage level in Haryana.

6. There is significant inverse relationship between problem solving ability and depression of the students belonging to OBC studying at secondary stage level in Haryana.

7. Significant inverse relationship was found between problem solving ability and depression of the students belonging to SC/ST studying at secondary stage level in Jhajjar district, Haryana.

8. Correlation coefficients (correlation between problem solving ability and depression) of general and OBC students studying at secondary level in Haryana state do not differ significantly.

9. Correlation coefficients (correlation between problem solving ability and depression) of general and SC/ST students studying at secondary level of Haryana state do not differ significantly.

10. Correlation coefficients (correlation between problem solving ability and depression) of OBC and SC/ST students studying at secondary level in Haryana state do not differ significantly.

11. There is significant inverse relationship between problem solving ability and depression of the students belonging to high socio-economic status studying at secondary stage level in Haryana.

12. Significant inverse relationship was found between problem solving ability and depression of the students belonging to low socio-economic status studying at secondary stage level in Haryana.
13. Correlation coefficients (correlation between problem solving ability and
depression) of the students belonging to high and low socio-economic status
studying at secondary level in Haryana state do not differ significantly.

14. Significant relationship was found between problem solving ability and
depression of the students studying at secondary stage of rural area in
Haryana.

15. There is significant inverse relationship between problem solving ability and
depression of the students studying at secondary stage of urban area in
Haryana.

16. Correlation coefficients (correlation between problem solving ability and
depression) of the students belonging to rural and urban secondary stages in
Haryana state do not differ significantly.

17. Significant inverse relationship was found between problem solving ability
and depression of the students studying in government secondary stages in
Haryana.

18. There was significant inverse relationship between problem solving ability
and depression of the students studying in private secondary stages in
Haryana state.

19. Correlation coefficients (correlation between problem solving ability and
depression) of the students belonging to government and private secondary
stages in Haryana state do not differ significantly.
5.2 CONCLUSION

On the basis of findings and discussion of the study it may be concluded that:

5.2.1 Relationship between Problem Solving Ability and Depression

- Significant relationship was found between problem solving ability and depression among the students studying at secondary school level in Haryana. It shows that if the students have fewer problems solving ability the depression will be more. So, it is concluded that we should try to increase the problem solving ability among the students to decrease depression.

5.2.2 Relationship between Problem Solving Ability and Depression on the bases of Sex

- Significant difference was found between the correlation coefficients (correlation between problem solving ability and depression) of male and female students studying at secondary level in Haryana. It shows that we should adopt different measures for males and females to increase the problem solving ability.

5.2.3 Relationship between Problem Solving Ability and Depression on the bases of Caste

- There is significant inverse relationship between problem solving ability and depression among the students belonging to general, OBC and SC/ST caste studying at secondary school level in Haryana.

- There is significant difference between the correlation coefficients (correlation between problem solving ability and depression) of general and OBC students, general and SC/ST students and OBC and SC/ST students
studying at secondary level in Haryana. It means that there is difference regarding the problem solving ability among the students related to different categories and it may be due to their family environment. So, the teacher should adopt different measures to increase the problem solving ability to decrease depression.

5.2.4 Relationship between Problem Solving Ability and Depression on the bases of Socio-economic status

➢ There is significant inverse relationship between problem solving ability and depression among the students belonging to high and low socio-economic status studying at secondary school level in Haryana.

➢ There is no significant difference between the correlation coefficients (correlation between problem solving ability and depression) of high and low socio-economic status students studying at secondary level in Jhajjar, Sonipat and Rohtak districts of Haryana.

➢ It depicts that socio-economic status has no impact on the problem solving ability and it is inversely related to depression.

5.2.5 Relationship between Problem Solving Ability and Depression on the bases of Locality

➢ There is significant inverse relationship between problem solving ability and depression among the students belonging to rural and urban area studying in secondary schools in Haryana.

➢ There is no significant difference between the correlation coefficients (correlation between problem solving ability and depression) of the students...
belonging to rural and urban area studying at secondary Schools in Haryana state.

➢ It shows that the locality also have no impact on reducing the relationship between problem solving ability and depression.

5.2.6 Relationship between Problem Solving Ability and Depression on the bases of Status (Government/Private)

➢ There is significant inverse relationship between problem solving ability and depression among the students studying in government and private senior secondary schools in Haryana.

➢ There is no significant difference between the correlation coefficients (correlation between problem solving ability and depression) of students studying in government and private senior secondary schools in Haryana.

➢ It depicts that whether the students may be studied in government or in private schools the relationship between problem solving ability and depression remains negative.

5.3 DISCUSSION

In any research/study the results become more meaningful if that have some relevance. Therefore, there is a need to discuss the relevance of the results in the present study also. The present study was focused to find the relationship between problem solving ability and depression among the students studying at secondary school level in Haryana with consideration the different demographic factors related to the population/sample. The Problem solving ability was measure by using the Problem Solving Ability Test (PSAT) by L. N Dubey, while depression was measured by using the Depression Scale by Shamim Karim and Rema Tiwari and
Socio-economic status was measured by using *Upadhyay-Saxena Socio-Economic Status Scale (USSESS)* by Sunil Kumar Upadhyay and Alka Saxena (the details of these test are given in chapter 3). The result indicates that there were significant inverse relationship between the problem solving ability and depression with consideration caste, sex, SES etc.

The present findings were supported by different studies conducted in India and outside the India i.e. Burger et. al. (1979) found the significant relationship between satisfaction and problem solving ability, Murphy et. al. (1991) found outcome (attainment) is negatively associated with depression, Haung et. al. (1983) also concluded that social support and depression is closely related, Gaonker and Yadav (2000) found the positive and significant relationship between the SES and Depression, Rockwell et. al. (1982) found high economic deprivation cause the depression among boys, Durhan (1979) showed significant relationship between depress of stability among the depressed and non-depressed subjects.

While a number of studies conducted by different researchers in India and Abroad did not support the findings of present study i.e. Rockwell et. al. (1982) found no effect of economic deprivation on depression among girls, Peter et. al. (1977) showed that males have more ability overtake the depression than female, Rai (1993) found that Socio Economic Status (SES) did not differ significantly on depression, Gludstone et. al. (1994) concluded that no difference between male and female college students in depression and achievement, Davis and Sally (1982) found that neutral and positive feedback were not related with depression.

5.4 EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The present study opens up a new horizon in the area of Problem Solving Ability and Depression for secondary students of Haryana. The study marks a step ahead in the field of relationship of Problem Solving Ability and Depression on the bases of Sex, Caste, Socio-economic Status and Status(Government/Private) of the
school. On the basis of the findings of present study, a few important educational implications can be drawn:

- Teachers will be able to determine the teaching methods as per the ability to solve the problems of the students.
- Teachers will be able to set the strategy of classroom as per their demographic variables.
- Teachers may also be benefited by making awareness for providing the learning environment for better attainment.
- Teachers may also find the reasons for depression and impact on ability to solve the problem of the students from different area.
- The present study will be also helpful in planning, conducting and evaluating teaching learning process as per their ability to solve the problems and depression level of the students belonging to different area.
- This study will also be helpful for educational planners for arranging the curricula accordingly.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The present study brings to light a good number of new areas to be studied by the future researchers. Many areas and variables which were not covered by this study may be put to test to enlighten the factors associated with the different factors. The findings of the present study have some limited implications for the researchers who want to work in this area. So, the researcher may think of the following areas to study in detail:

- The present study was confined to the secondary schools from three districts (Jhajjar, Sonipat, and Rohtak) of Haryana only. Similar study may be conducted in other districts of different states in the country.
- The present study was limited to the students of senior secondary level. Similar studies may be conducted on the students belonging to other standard
in schooling or in colleges. Teacher-trainees may also be included for the further study.

- The present study may be extended to graduate and post-graduate students in professional courses i.e. Law, Engineering, and Medicine etc.
- Some other variables may be included to extend the study.
- Comparative studies may also be conducted in different districts and states also.
- This kind of study may be conducted in the field of special education.