CHAPTER – V
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 ABOUT THE RESEARCH

Introduction:

The preceding Chapter considered the method of analysis and interpretation of data.

This Chapter refers in brief summary and the major conclusions of the study. Implication of the study, recommendations and the topics for the further study.

The ultimate aim of education is moral preparations for the life for the highest destiny of which an individual is capable. Also the Education Commission (1964-66) has particularly pointed out “the ultimate aim of education is all round development of personality of the students.”

It is well known that the present situation in the field of education is not hopeful. Basically, the present study has been undertaken with a view to find out the personality, self-concept of the students at higher secondary levels. Owing to the Vastness and the persiveness of the subject the study has been limited to personality and self-concept of the adolescents studying in XI and XII standards of 10+2+3 pattern of national system of education. This age group is the backbone of the whole structure of the higher education rests on it.

There is no final answer to the question ‘education for what purpose?’ although it can not be ignored. Aristotle pandered the question twenty three centuries ago, when he wrote the following in ‘Politics’

“All men do not agree on what they would have a child team, whether to instruct a child in what will be useful to him in life or what
trends to virtue or what is excellent for all these things have their separate defenders.”

5.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“THE STUDY OF ADOLESCENTS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR PERSONALITY AND SELF-CONCEPT”

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

No study of this nature has been taken in this geographical area.

This research is useful to the students for understanding their own personality and self-concept.

This research is useful to the teacher and the principal for understanding the personalities and the self-concept of the student for the proper teaching.

This study is useful for the parents also for understanding the personality and the self-concept to their childs.

Suggestions under this study would help in the field of education and also the outside the field of education.

Scope of the Study:

Now a days the development of personality is essential. Each and every individual tries to develop in different ways. Self – Concept is one of the important factor for the personality development. It also useful in creating the positive attitude in students. Present study will be useful to develop the Self-Concept which leads to the personality. The results of the study may be generalized for the personality and Self-Concept of Students studying in 11th and 12th standard.
5.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY (Major)

1. To study the personality factors of male adolescents.
2. To study the personality factors of the female adolescents.
3. To study the self-concept of the male adolescents.
4. To study the self-concept of the female adolescents.
5. To give the suggestions for the development of personality and the self-concept among the adolescents.

Minor objectives

a. To Study the personality factors of male adolescents in Science faculty of the age group 15 to 17 years and 18+ years.
b. To Study the personality factors of male adolescents in Arts faculty of the age group 15 to 17 years and 18+ years.
c. To Study the personality factors of male adolescents in Commerce faculty of the age group 15 to 17 years and 18+ years.
d. To Study the personality factors of female adolescents in Science faculty of the age group 15 to 17 years and 18+ years.
e. To Study the personality factors of female adolescents in Arts faculty of the age group 15 to 17 years and 18+ years.
f. To Study the personality factors of female adolescents in Commerce faculty of the age group 15 to 17 years and 18+ years.

5.5 LIMITATIONS

This study is limited only to the adolescents studying in XI and XII standards in different schools and colleges in Kolhapur city. Researcher studied only the personality and the self concept among these adolescents for this study researcher selects only 1000 adolescents.
5.6 PLAN AND PROCEDURE

5.6.1 Research Design

The investigation being descriptive research survey method was used to collect data.

5.6.2 Sampling Design

Random sampling method was used for the selection of Junior colleges and random of purposive sampling method was used for the selection of the adolescents studying in XI and XII students.

5.6.3 Sample

The total number of the Junior colleges in kolhapur city is 24. Out of these 24 colleges researcher selects 6 (25% only) from these colleges 1000 adolescents (500 males and 500 females) selected for the main study. i.e. 35% students were selected.

Selection of the sample

Population (Junior Colleges in Kolhapur city)  

24 Junior colleges  

Sample is 25% i.e. 6 colleges and 1000 (35%) students selects by random sampling.

Survey Method

Descriptive researches are mainly concerned with the survey method which gathers data from a relatively large number of cases at a particular time. It is concerned with the generalized statistics from a
number of individual cases. In this study the researcher used the Survey Method for collecting the data.

5.7 DATA GATHERING TOOLS

For the purpose of this study the following data gathering tools were used in consultation with experts keeping the objectives of the study in mind.

For the present study to conduct the survey of the study the personality and the self-concept of the adolescent’s two standardized tests were administered.

Tool no. 1 – IPAT 16 P.F. Personality Questionnaire by S.D. Kapoor.
Tool no. 2 – Self-Concept Questionnaire by R.K. Saraswat

The first questionnaire was used to Study the personality factors of the male and female adolescents.

The second questionnaire was used to Study the self-concept of the male and the female adolescents.

Both tool no. 1 & 2 were standardized.

5.8 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The data collected for the study was treated, scored and then analyzed on the computer using statistical techniques which helped in objective integration.

5.9 CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions have been drawn from findings as per the objectives and minor objectives of the study, keeping in mind the background of the
sample. The sample as stated earlier is drawn from junior colleges in Kolhapur city.

The conclusions of the Study are.

1. There is no significant relationship between the personality factors A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 of the male adolescents.

   a. There is no significant relationship between the personality factors A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 of the male adolescents under the age group of 15 to 17 years and 18+ years studying in Science faculty.

   In all the 16 factors of personality of the adolescents no significant relationship was established. However, in the all factors the majority of the male adolescents fell in low and average score group of personality. It can also be concluded that the male students under both the age group in different faculties very few students lies in high score group of personality

   b. There is no significant relationship between the personality factors A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 of the male adolescents under the age group of 15 to 17 years and 18+ years studying in arts faculty.

   In all the 16 factors of personality of the adolescents no significant relationship was established. However, in the all factors the majority of the male adolescents fell in low and average score group of personality. It can also be concluded that the male students under both the age group in different faculties very few students lies in high score group of personality

   c. There is no significant relationship between the personality factors A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4
of the male adolescents under the age group of 15 to 17 years and 18+ years studying in Commerce faculty.

In all the 16 factors of personality of the adolescents no significant relationship was established. However, in the all factors the majority of the male adolescents fell in low and average score group of personality. It can also be concluded that the male students under both the age group in different faculties very few students lies in high score group of personality

2. There is no significant relationship between the personality factors A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 of the female adolescents.

d. There is no significant relationship between the personality factors A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 of the female adolescents under the age group of 15 to 17 years and 18+ years studying in Science faculty.

In all the 16 factors of personality of the adolescents no significant relationship was established. However, in the all factors the majority of the female adolescents fell in low and average score group of personality. It can also be concluded that the male students under both the age group in different faculties very few students lies in high score group of personality

e. There is no significant relationship between the personality factors A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 of the female adolescents under the age group of 15 to 17 years and 18+ years studying in arts faculty.

In all the 16 factors of personality of the adolescents no significant relationship was established. However, in the all factors the majority of the female adolescents fell in low and
average score group of personality. It can also be concluded that the male students under both the age group in different faculties very few students lies in high score group of personality

f. There is no significant relationship between the personality factors A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 of the female adolescents under the age group of 15 to 17 years and 18+ years studying in Commerce faculty.

   In all the 16 factors of personality of the adolescents no significant relationship was established. However, in the all factors the majority of the female adolescents fell in low and average score group of personality. It can also be concluded that the male students under both the age group in different faculties very few students lies in high score group of personality

3. Almost all the male adolescents have high and very high self-concept.

   In all the six factors of self-concept i.e. Physical, Social, Temperamental, Educational and Intellectual (Mental) almost all the male adolescents in Science, Arts and Commerce faculty have high and very high Self-Concept. It can also be concluded that very few male adolescents in each faculty fell in average score group of self-concept.

4. Almost all the female adolescents have high and very high self-concept.

   In all the six factors of self-concept i.e. Physical, Social, Temperamental, Educational and Intellectual (Mental) almost all the female adolescents in Science, Arts and Commerce faculty have high and very high Self-Concept. It can also be concluded that very few female adolescents in each faculty fell in average score group of self-concept.
5.10 DISCUSSION

Some Conclusion under the self-concept are conformity with some findings in the Indian Studies of Ramkumar, V., (19970).

Some Conclusion under the personality and the self-concept are conformity with the Indian Studies of Agarwal, R., (1985).

Some Conclusion under the personality is conformity with the Indian studies of Khatoon, J., (1988).

Some Conclusion under the personality and the self-concept are conformity with the Indian Studies of Parek, D.L., (1990).

5.11 SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations based on the finding and conclusions of the study, following recommendations are suggested.

1. It is necessary that the personality literacy program should be designed for the male adolescents studying in Science, Arts and Commerce faculty.

2. It is necessary that the personality literacy program should be designed for the female adolescents studying in Science, Arts and Commerce faculty.

3. College level workshops should be organized for male and female adolescents separately.

4. It is very necessity to pay attention on development of personality factor of male and female adolescents studying in Science, Arts and Commerce faculty.

5. It is necessary that to pay attention development the positive awareness about the self-concept factors specially educational, moral and intellectual.
6. Development of personality and self-concept is necessary both for individual and society. But education of personality and self-concept has so far been neglected. If the proper attention is not to paid to development of personality and self-concept of students the individually life affect the society as well. So in modern times to train about the personality factors and self concept should be main objective of education.

5.12 TOPICS FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Present research problem can be studies in depth and in details by increasing the number of colleges in Kolhapur city.
2. Similarly type of study can also be conducted by increasing the geographical area.
3. Similar type of study can also be conducted for the degree level students are of age group 20+.
4. Internal relationship between personality factors also be conducted for the same group.
5. Relationship between the personality factors and the factors of self-concept can also be studied.
6. Each factor of personality can be considered for the study in details.
7. Each factor of self concept can be considered for the study in detail.
8. Comparative study can be done about the school going students and the college going students.
9. The comparative study can be done for the adolescents in two different cities.
10. Similar research problem can be taken up on professional college students.