Chapter V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The purpose of the study was to compare selected psychological and physiological variables of different tribal groups belonging to Chhoto Nagpur region of India.

To facilitate this study, three hundred tribal school boys belonging to the Santal tribal group (N=100), Bhumij tribal group (N=100) and Sabar tribal group (N=100) were selected as the subjects for the study. Average age of the subjects were ranged from 12 to 16 years.

The psychological variables selected for the study were intelligence, self-image and self-esteem. The physiological variables were Blood T.C., Blood D.C., Haemoglobin content, Blood Pressure (Systolic and Diastolic) Respiratory Rate and Heart Rate.

The criterion measures adopted for this study were for Intelligence (Ojha and Roychowdhury) Self Image (Dr. Padma Agrawal and Dr. V.D. Misra) and Self-Esteem (Dr. Anand Kumar) were measured by using standard questionnaire collected from Agra
Psychological Corporation, Agra, India. For physiological variables the Blood T.C., total count of W.B.C. were counted in Neuber Counting Chamber by using a W.B.C. Pipette in microscope and it was recorded in percentage ml. For Blood D.C., different types of W.B.C. were identified with the help of glass slide and microscope and 200 W.B.C. counted and result was expressed as percentage. In case of haemoglobin content Sahli’s Acid Maematin Method was used and it was recorded in percentage. Blood pressure was measured by Sphygmomanometer and stethoscope and was expressed as millimeter of mercury. Respiratory rate was felt by placing the hand just below the thoracic cavity and the total number of exhalation or inhalation per minute was recorded. Heart rate was counted by palpating at the wrist (radial artery) by used stopwatch and stethoscope and the score was expressed in terms of number of pulse beats per minute. The test - retest method was used to establish the reliability.

In order to compare the selected psychological and physiological variables of different tribal groups the one way analysis of variance (F-ratio) was employed. Further, to compare paired mean
difference where F-ratio was significant the post-hoc LSD test was used. The level of significance was kept at .05 level.

The analysis exhibits that among the psychological variables intelligence and self-esteem were significant differences among the three tribal groups. The calculated F-value for intelligence was 77.52 and for self-esteem it was 5.44 which were greater than the tabulated F-value of 3.03 at .05 level, but in case of self-image it was not significant at .05 level. The calculated F-value was 0.15 which was less than tabulated F value 3.03.

In physiological variables Blood T.C., Blood D.C., respiratory rate and diastolic blood pressure were significant differences among three tribal groups. The calculated F-value for Blood T.C. was 3.1, for Blood D.C. (Neutrophil, F-value = 27.14, lymphocyte = 3.26, eosonophil = 4.43), for respiratory rate F = 3.60 and for diastolic blood pressure it was 7.27. Which were greater than the tabulated F-value of 3.03 at .05 level. Other physiological variables i.e. haemoglobin content, heart rate and systolic blood pressure were not significant. The calculated F-value of haemoglobin content was 2.35, for heart rate it was 1.91 and for systolic blood pressure F-value was
1.24. Which were less than tabulated F-value 3.03 at .05 level of significance.

**Conclusions**

On the basis of the analysis of data and the limitation of the present study the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. There was no significant differences among the three (Santal, Bhumij and Sabar) tribal groups in psychological variable i.e. self-image.

2. There were significant differences among the three tribal groups in psychological variables i.e. intelligence and self-esteem.

3. In physiological variables there were significant differences among the three tribal groups i.e. Blood T.C., Blood D.C., respiratory rate and diastolic blood pressure.

4. There were no significant differences among the tribal groups in selected physiological variables i.e. haemoglobin content, heart rate, and systolic blood pressure.

**Recommendations**

In the light of the conclusions drawn from the study it is recommended that:
1. Santal tribals were better in case of intelligence and self-esteem in comparison to Bhumij and Sabar tribal groups. Where as in case of self-image there was no significant differences. So it is recommended that the activities which are required more intelligence and self-esteem those activities Santal tribals are to be preferred.

2. In case of physiological variables though there was statistically significant in few selected variables but most of the physiological variables were in significant in physiological sense among all the tribal groups. So all groups should be preferred in selecting for different activities.

3. The similar study can be done on other psychological and physiological variables.

4. The similar study can be conducted on other regions of India, with other tribal groups and different age groups.

5. The similar study can be done on female tribals.