CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

The summary of the whole thesis has been presented in this chapter under the headings: rationale, statement of problem, objective, hypotheses, delimitations and limitations of the study, sample, methodology, tools, procedure of data collection and statistical techniques. The conclusion along with implications and recommendations are also mentioned in this chapter.

5.2 Rationale

A well adjusted person maintains a favorable orientation towards reality. His life is like a ship riding the waves. He may be swayed this way or that by wind or weather but always returns to an even kneel. This even kneel is his fundamental balance in life that enables him to withstand the thousands of disturbing stimuli which assail him and still keep his bearings and continue to move towards the goals he has set for himself.

But majority of young people today are confronted by more or less serious problems connected with their home life, school experiences and their social relationships. The factors most commonly cited are economic instability, parental conflicts, inadequacy of school expenses, unwholesome community conditions, inadequate recreational facilities etc. Sometimes the difficulties must be sought in a subtle blending of causes or in the interrelation that exists between the inherent nature of the individual and external factors. To one young person an economically underprivileged home may offer a challenge which will encourage him to develop within him the power to improve these conditions. Another adolescent in a similar situation may become so discouraged by the apparent lack of opportunity to improve himself or his conditions that he will allow himself to be influenced toward undesirable ways of satisfying his natural longing for those comforts of life which are enjoyed by other young people (Crow & Crow, 1956, p. 11).

Various measures have now been implemented to improve the adjustment of adolescents in different areas. The prime emphasis is to help the adolescents to be aware of their adjustment problems and find a solution for them.
Proper guidance from parents, teachers and elders can help adolescents to improve their adjustment in various areas like home, social, personal, educational and health. In order to find the relationship between AA and the above mentioned AF, the researcher has selected adolescents from the urban and the rural areas for the present study.

5.3 Statement of the Problem

The problem of the present study was stated as follows:
“Study of Academic Achievement and Selected Adjustment Factors of Urban and Rural Adolescent Students”.

5.4 Objectives

The objectives of the study are:
1. To investigate the correlation between AA and AF among urban students.
2. To investigate the correlation between AA and AF among rural students.
3. To compare AA across gender of urban students.
4. To compare AA across gender of rural students.
5. To compare AA across gender and localities of urban and rural students.

5.5 Hypotheses

The Hypotheses of the study are:
1. There is no significant correlation between AA and AF of urban students.
2. There is no significant correlation between AA and AF of rural students.
3. There is no significant gender difference on AA among urban students.
4. There is no significant gender difference on AA among rural students.
5. There is no significant difference on AA between urban and rural students.

5.6 Limitations of the Study

1. There is the possibility of a few students not understanding the terms in Adjustment Inventory due to insufficient knowledge of the English language.
2. As the Adjustment Inventory consists of numerous items to mark, it is possible that the students tend to loose interest and concentration while marking.
5.7 Delimitations of the Study
1. This study is restricted to government recognized unaided 18 urban schools and 5 rural schools in Pune district during the academic year 2008 – 2009.
2. The study is confined to only the tenth standard students (boys and girls), in urban and rural areas.
3. The study is confined to the adolescents between the age group of 15 – 16 years.
4. The study is restricted to apply only the Adjustment Inventory by M. N. Palsane.

5.8 Sample
For the present study the researcher has adapted the simple random sampling technique for collecting the data. The sample was selected from the respective schools of north, south, east and west zones of Pune district. The sample consisted of 924 students from the urban schools and 195 students from the rural schools with a total of 1119 students from the urban and the rural schools of Pune district.

5.9 Methodology
A descriptive survey method was been adapted for this study. The survey was conducted exclusively for the tenth standard students in various government recognized unaided secondary schools of the selected urban and rural localities according to the north, south, east and west zones of Pune district. It helped the researcher to gain valid information about the topic concerned from the opinions of the adolescent students.

5.10 Tools of the Study
The tool used for the study was: Adjustment Inventory by M. N. Palsane.

5.11 Data Collection
The data was collected by administering the Adjustment Inventory questionnaire to the students and getting the items marked on a separate answer sheet. The scoring was done on the basis of the scoring key provided in the Adjustment Inventory. Academic Scores (AS) that are the average scores achieved by the students in the board examination of that particular year of study were also collected.
5.12 Statistical Tools
The statistical tools used for the analysis of data are as follows:

i. Descriptive statistics.


iii. t-test statistics.

5.13 Findings
On the basis of the results and their interpretation, the following conclusions are made:

- There is significant correlation between AA & AF of urban students.
- There is significant correlation between AA & H/FA of urban students.
- There is significant correlation between AA & SA of urban students.
- There is significant correlation between AA & P/EA of urban students.
- There is significant correlation between AA & EA of urban students.
- There is significant correlation between AA & HA of urban students.
- There is significant correlation between AA & AF of rural students.
- There is significant correlation between AA & H/FA of rural students.
- There is no significant correlation between AA & SA of rural students.
- There is no significant correlation between AA & P/EA of rural students.
- There is no significant correlation between AA & EA of rural students.
- There is no significant correlation between AA & HA of rural students.
- There is no significant gender difference on AA among urban students.
- There is significant gender difference on AA among rural students.
- There is significant difference on AA between urban and rural students.

The above mentioned findings of the study show that there is a relationship existing between AA and AF of urban and rural adolescent students. It is also found that AA of rural students is higher than urban students.

5.14 Implications of the Study
Findings of the present study indicate that the adolescents should be encouraged and guided to find solutions to their different adjustment problems and become well adjusted individuals.
Adolescents must be taught to think logically and critically about what they know go hand in hand with helping them to master particular academic skills.

As adolescents mind mature, the education that schools, teachers and parents provide, changes accordingly. Adolescents sometimes lose sight of reality in their search for possibilities.

If the parent is able to adjust his own attitudes and behavior to the needs of his child, it will help his child in solving problems related to various AF.

Adolescents face many social problems; hence parents, advisers and other social leaders must be alert and seek for opportunities to assist young people in developing desirable associations with others.

Adolescence is a stage of heights of emotionality, thus parents, teachers and elders should help the young people to acquire better P/EA.

Proper guidance should be given to the adolescents by their teachers, parents and elders to help them cope up with their problems which they may face as they attempt to adjust themselves to successful school living.

Emphasis must be given on HA of young people as well, by the elders to develop healthy habits, thoughts and actions.

From the present study it is concluded that AA and AF are related to each other. It indicates that if the individual has overall good adjustment, he is likely to fare well in his AA.

The researcher perceives that there is an immediate need to have more studies to be done on other groups of individuals and enable them to solve their problems in relation to AA and AF.

5.15 Contributions of the Study

From the present study it is noted that:

1. The study will be helpful in establishing the relationship between AA and AF of adolescents and explore their implications to the society.
2. The study will be helpful for students to adjust well at home, school, society and their community.
3. The study will be helpful for parents to understand the adjustment problems of their children and relate well to them.
4. The study will be helpful for teachers to identify the causes of maladjustment in adolescents and guide them accordingly.
5. The study will contribute to enhance the teaching-learning process.
6. The study will contribute to the education system in dealing with the adjustment problems of adolescents and enhance their AA.

5.16 Suggestions for further Study
The researcher recommended the following suggestions for further study:
1. A study should be conducted on relationship of AA and AF for other grade students.
2. A study should be conducted on relationship of AA and AF of students from aided and unaided schools.
3. A study should be conducted on relationship of AA and AF of super normal and normal adolescents.
4. A study should be conducted on relationship of AA and AF of underachievers and overachievers.
5. In addition to the variables AA and AF, other variables should also be tested.
6. Students from English medium schools were used for the study. Students from other medium should also be studied.
7. The present study was done on samples taken from Pune district. AA and AF of students from other places should also be studied.