# CHAPTER VI

## SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

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6.1 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

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# SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

## 6.1 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

This chapter presents the summary of the previous five chapters, followed by the major findings and suggestions for further research.

In the present investigation an attempt was made to study the value-orientation of adolescents.

The underlying problems and issues were as follows:

(i) Comparison of the rural and urban adolescents, school and college adolescents, boys and girls adolescents, adolescents in the general and science streams with respect to personal values, social values, instrumental values, terminal values and work values.

(ii) To study the relative degree of importance within the name hierarchy for the sameset of values for different groups of subjects.

(iii) To study the factor structure of various values for the rural and urban groups.

The major structural variables in the present

study were as follows:

(i) Rural - Urban

(ii) School - College

(iii) Boys - Girls

(iv) General - Science streams.

The kinds of values in five areas, i.e. personal, social, instrumental, terminal and work values were also the variables included in the study.

The sample consisted of 1,076 adolescent boys and girls of Baroda district. The school students studying in the XI and XII standards of both the English and Gujarathi mediums of both the general and science streams of the urban areas and that of the rural areas were included in the study. Similarly, the college students in the first year of the degree course of the three different faculties, i.e., Arts, Commerce and Science of both the rural and urban areas constituted the total sample of the study. The age group ranged from 14-20 years of age for all the subjects.

The following five tools were used for measuring the values of adolescents:

(a) Personal Value Scale

(b) Social Value Scale

(c) Instrumental Value Scale

(d) Terminal Value Scale

(e) Work Value Scale

The first four tools were developed by the investigator and the fifth tool the Work Value Scale, was adapted for the subjects.

The questionnaires were divided into five sections with personal values consisting of 14 value dimensions, social values consisting of 8 value dimensions, instrumental values consisting of 18 value dimensions, terminal values consisting of 18 value dimensions and work values consisting of 9 value dimensions. The statements on the first four sections were rated on a five point scale with most important as maximum and least important as minimum. The last scale was framed in such a manner that the best of the two alternatives were to be chosen for each value dimension.

The investigator further conducted a tryout study on 25 students in order to find out how far the questionnaire was understood by the students and where there was any consistency in their responses.

The final questionnaire was given to 1,076 adolescents of the school and college levels in both rural and urban areas who served as respondents.

Each value dimension was scored using a five point

scale. Separate scores were obtained for the rural and urban groups, boys and girls, and adolescents in the school and college and also in the two main streams. The data, thus, obtained were subjected to statistical analysis using analysis of variance procedure and varimax factor analysis.

Based on the analysis of results the following conclusions were inferred:

## 6.2 FINDINGS

### (A) Rural - Urban Adolescents

(i) The urban adolescents are more highly oriented to competence and maturity than the rural adolescents with respect to the personal values.

(ii) The urban adolescents are highly oriented towards maintaining harmonious relations and they are affectionately disposed to others with sincerity and tolerance than the rural adolescents in case of the social values.

(iii) In case of the instrumental values, the urban group is striving more for their goal accomplishments in more mature and competent ways in comparison to the rural group.

(iv) With regard to the terminal values, there

is a strong social orientation among the urban adolescents in comparison to the rural adolescents.

(v) With respect to the work values, the rural adolescents are more concerned about economic returns and variety while the urbans are more concerned about prestige.

(B) School - College Adolescents

(i) In case of the personal values, the college adolescents are more strongly oriented towards applying themselves steadily to the goals aimed at, having a stable mind and being more optimistic whereas the school adolescents are more oriented to appreciating the value of tidiness.

(ii) With respect to the social values, the college adolescents are striving more for social harmony, peace, and social service while the school adolescents are more oriented to showing warm affection to others.

(iii) The school adolescents are more oriented towards being independent and loving to others. On the other hand, the college adolescents are oriented towards being courageous with respect to the instrumental values.

(iv) In case of the terminal values, the school adolescents are more strongly oriented towards enjoying happiness and social recognition while the college adolescents are striving more for freedom and nature appreciation.

(v) With regard to the work values, the school adolescents strive more for economic returns and intellectual stimulation whereas the college adolescents are striving more towards achievement orientation.

(C) Male - Female Adolescents

(i) In case of the personal values, the male adolescents are striving more for ambition and excellence, in comparison, the female adolescents appear to be more oriented to appreciating tidiness, more aesthetic in nature, conscious of being punctual and regular and more matured.

(ii) With regard to the social values, the female adolescents strive more towards harmony, love, sympathy, tolerance, peace and sincerity while the male adolescents are more to service oriented.

(iii) The female adolescents are highly oriented towards competence and sound character compared to the male adolescents with respect to the instrumental values.

(iv) In case of the terminal values, the female adolescents are striving more for happiness and peaceful life than the male adolescents.

(v) With regard to the work values, the female adolescents are striving more towards gaining economic returns and having sound relationship in the work setting in comparison to the male adolescents.

(D) General and Science Streams

(i) The science stream adolescents are more characterized as striving for strong work habits and courage in comparison to the general stream adolescents with respect to the personal values.

(ii) In case of the social values, the science stream adolescents orientation is more towards maintaining and practising social relations in comparison to the general stream adolescents.

(iii) With regard to the instrumental values, the science stream adolescents are more competent oriented than the general stream adolescents.

(iv) With respect to the terminal values, the science stream adolescents are striving more for freedom and recognition while the general stream adolescents are striving more for happiness and comfort in life.

(v) In case of the work values, the general stream adolescents are striving more towards seeking a job which is full of variety and social contacts than the science stream adolescents.

(E) Conclusions Based on Factor Analysis for Rural and Urban Groups

The first factor in case of rural adolescents shows striving for personal happiness and competence while

the first factor in urban adolescents shows striving for pleasure and security.

(ii) According to second factor, the rural adolescents are having a more materialistic bent of mind with no social consideration. In contrast, the urban adolescents shows a strong leaning towards working more earnestly for their own aspiration without much bothering about the outcomes.

(iii) In case of third factor the rural adolescents have been observed to be striving for self-discipline while the urban adolescents are found to be striving for creative achievement orientation.

(iv) The fourth factor reveals that the rural adolescents are more concerned about prestige, economic returns and achievement whereas the urban adolescents seem to be more moralistic. seeking recognition, pleasure, and social harmony.

(v) The fifth factor shows that the rural adolescents give lot of importance to dignity of work while the urban adolescents are more concerned about self-reliance.

(vi) According to the sixth factor the rural adolescents are found to be striving more for national security while the urban adolescents are found to be striving more for a self-constricted personality.

(vii) The seventh factor reveals that the rural adolescents are more service oriented while the urban adolescents are striving more for personal courage.

(viii) According to the eighth factor the rural adolescents are striving for self-esteem orientation while the urban adolescents are striving for social orientation.

(ix) The nineth factors shows that the rural adolescents strive more for gaining self-strength in comparison to the urban adolescents who have a strong leaning towards self-adaptation.

(x) The tenth factor shows a social and personal retardation in case of rural adolescents whereas it shows low achievement orientation in case of urban adolescents.

## 6.3 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. The sample in the present study consisted of both English and Gujarathi medium students but a comparative study on the effect of language could not be studied. Future research may be directed to this aspect.

2. The variables selected in this study may not be exhaustive. There are other important variables which need to be studied for obtaining a comprehensive view of value orientation. Some of them are educational level of parents and their occupation, income, etc.

3. Other variables like mother tongue, habits,

etc. can be studied by future researches to know the community differences.

4. The regional differences of the adolescents can be suggested for future researches.

5. The adolescents value-orientations within communities such as castes and specific groups may be compared by future researches.

6. The value differences or similarities in specific organizations can be studied further. With respect to industrial organization, the comparison of values held by subordinates and superiors, supervisors and managers, workers and their supervisors, union and management, etc. could be studied.

7. The value-orientations in educational institutions can be studied further by comparing the value of teachers and students.

8. The comparison of value systems between pre- and post- independence would perhaps reveal striking differences.

9. Even in a specific organization like family organization, it can be shown how some of the important values have changed considerably.

10. A comparison of different religious groups would also prove to be revealing in respect of value orientations.

11. The similarities on differences between parental values and the values of children could be studied using different kinds of value questionnaire.