CHAPTER – VI

Findings and Discussion

CHAPTER - VI

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSINOS OF QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

The present chapter tries to summarize the significant findings of the study along with the probable rationale, so as to decide upon the action plan, that is the intervention strategy, which will be discussed in Chapter IX.

The study is based on the hypothetical assumption that

- There is association between stress and aoademic performance
- There is association between stress and academic orientation and achievement orientation.
- There is association between stress and gender, habitat and Taluka.
- There is association between background variables and stress.

The discussion below proves the hypothetical assumption.

The data gathered proves that the first hypothesis holds true, that is higher the achievement, the lower is the stress.

The second hypothesis which states that higher the academic orientation and achievement orientation, the higher is the stress, is also prove to be true based on the data.
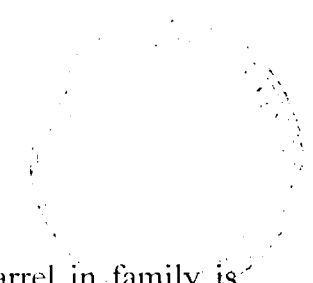
As per as the third hypothesis is concerned, the data proves that there is a combine the impact of multiple variables like gender habitat and talukas.

With respect to fourth hypothesis the data proves that there is association between stress and background variables like caste, portents education, age, occupation and income.

Discussion based on Data Analysis and Interpretation.

- Out of the 600 students 71.20% have low academic score, that is less then 65% (between 50 – 65%) while 28.8% have high academic score, that is high score. This is a significant fact that needs to be understood in terms of the dynamics.

- The gender proportion in the study is almost equal, although there is a marginal gap, that is 53.5% boys and 46.5% girls. This probably is indicative of the state of girl child education drive in Gujarat that is supposed to be better off as compared to other states, although in the remote rural interiors and poorest of poor slums literacy drive need to be escalated.

- Among the selected students higher proportion of students belong to joint family that is 59.83% whereas 40.17% belong to nuclear families, the reason may be the influence of rural society, its economy and life style. However the trend towards breaking away from joint family can be probably inferred.

- Only 16.17% of students parents have higher education, the reason may be once again attributed to the rural society, followed by majority of the parents having primary education that is 43.83%. About one fifth of parents that is 20.33% are uneducated. The impact of parent education needs to be studied as an isolated factor.

- In the limited sample size that is 600 students 35.83% students are youngest in their family, followed by 33.17% as the middle child or the second out of four siblings, while 31% are the eldest. This figure may be an indicator of the late marriage of parents in modern times and the associated dynamics may be explored.

- Majority of the students state the monthly family income between 5000 – 10000 rupees, that is 58.50% only 27.67% of the families have monthly income above Rs. 10000/- while 13.83% have income below Rs. 5000/-. This low income may be the outcome of parents being landless labourers or, daily wage earners in rural areas and urban outskirts.

- Out of 600 students 35.8% have higher stress and 64.2% experience lesser frequency of stress.

- Only 4.18% students reports to have history of mental illness in the family.

- Majority of the parents fall in the age group of 40-50 years in urban habitat, whereas in rural habitat, majority of the parents have age less than 40 years. This probably indicates at the late marriage trend in urban habitat and child marriage in rural habitat.

- Another striking feature is that in rural habitat 30% of the parents have age above 50 years, which probably is due to lack of family planning.

- Out of the total sample size (N=600), (N=385) 64.2% have lower stress while (N=215) 35.8% have higher stress indicating that that proportion of high stress students is quite high, almost 1/3 total sample study has high stress.

- Among the students with higher stress, addition of alcohol in family members is higher in urban habitat as compared to rural habitat. The probable reason is the complicated life style of urban people.

- The family cohesiveness in terms of spending time together is higher in rural habitat as compared to urban, that may be attributed to the joint family system. Strikingly, both in urban and rural habitat, the response of students pertaining to going out for family outing depends on the situation is almost equal in urban and rural area, probably indicating the increasing busy life

style and the influence of rising price. Occurrence of quarrel in family is higher in rural habitat, as compared to urban. The percentage of quarrel in rural habitat is 30.19% against 24.77% in urban habitat, which may be due to the life style and values of rural people that is, male members indulging in alcohol consumption, or, in-laws bickering at daughter in low.

- As far as expression of feelings and experiences is concerned, with respect to sharing mode, in urban as well as rural habitat, the percentage of students who share pleasant events / experience is almost equal. However, sharing of unpleasant events / experiences is more in urban, which may be attributed to the openness of urbanized people, although the magnitude is very less.

- Majority of the students, 54% share their inner feelings outside the family which is perhaps indicative of lack of acceptance and openness in most families.

- There are few students who share their views with parents, that is 5.66% in rural area and 3.67% in urban areas.

- There are some students who do not share feelings, experience with anybody, that is 11.32% in rural area and 19.7% in urban area. That may be quit alarming. This proportion is higher in urban area revealing probably the difficulty is striking a balance in adjustment with values in urban area.

- Majority of the parents of the higher stressed respondents fall in the age group of 40-50 years in urban habitat that is 44.04%, whereas, in rural habitat, parents have age below 40 years that is 40.57%, perhaps pointing to the early marriage in rural area as against late marriage in urban area.

- Majority of the parents belong to the menopause phase that may have its own stress in turn affecting children's stress.

- Another significant finding is that there are 30.18% parents above the age of 50 years in rural area as against 20.8% parents in rural area that may be due to the prolonged reproductive age of rural mothers.

- Talking about family discipline pattern approximately 50% students in both rural and urban habitat think that their family environment is very strict, whereas only 20% think that their family environment is permissive, probably indicating the dogmatic and cultural aspect. Also the impact of permissiveness may be studied in future.

- There is a large proportion of parents having service in urban habitat, of which 25% approximately are teachers and 40% have business. The extant teaching fraternity is quit high, having its own dynamics.

- In the rural area about 75% are either landless farmers or daily wage earner indicating probably the economic disparity.

- Significantly about two fifth (41.39%) of the high stress students are Non-Gujarati. A significant fact brought out is that a large number of high stressed students belong to the Non-Gujarati category followed by S.C. / S.T. + OBC category that is about 21% and Patels are about 17%, almost 1/5. Dynamics of cast and creed has perhaps considerable influence due to discrimination.

- The percentage of high stress students amongst Patidars seems to be in distinct magnitude that may be attributed to the NRI population that comprises of 17.68%, of these 13.49% live with relatives.

- Among students having higher stress 60% belong to nuclear family while 40% (N=84) belong to joint family depicting the trend towards families breaking away.

- About 29 students live with guardian, out of the 38 NRI students, from the total of 215 higher stressed students. The important fact indicated is that among NRI children, a greater proportion of students live with relatives that may have its own affect in students.

- The proportion of high achievement stressed students is more in Anand and Umreth as compared to Borsad. The difference in proportion of students having higher stress indicates the impact of urbanization perhaps, that functions as a specific factor in terms of achievement orientation.

- There is association between achievement stress and Taluka, that is perhaps indicative of the influence of urbanized Talukas, causing value conflict as per the Structuration theory.

- As far as components or types of stress is concerned, the maximum stress is found to be Family stress followed by Financial stress, Academic stress and Achievement stress respectively.

- Similarly, the proportion if high academic stressed students are more in Anand and Umreth that is 38.74% in Anand and 36.84% in Umreth as compared to Borsad that is 21.28%, once again indicating the influence of urbanization. There is association between academic stress and taluka.

- Family stress is more in urbanized sector and there is association between family stress and Talukas. In Umreth there are 43.16% students having higher stress followed by Anand which has 36.04% while Borsad has only 15.96% students who have high family stress.

- There is association between financial stress and Talukas. Financial stress influences, stress frequency depending on the circumstances and combined social factors. In Umreth 53.16% experience higher financial stress followed by 40.01% in Anand while only 13.91% experience high financial stress.

- Family pressure stress and financial stress is very high in Umreth followed by Anand and the least in Borsad due to the influence of urbanization of Talukas probably.

- In Umreth Taluka Family Stress and Financial Stress is greater than Academic and Achievement stress.

- In Anand all the four, components of stress that is achievement, academic, family and financial stress has more or less equivalent influence.

- In Borsad family stress is the least, probably being a domineering rural area.

- In Anand, the proportion of high achievement stressed students in quite more in urban habitat as compared to rural habitat, thus proving that there is association between achievement cut stress and habitat.

- The proportion of high academic stressed students is more in urban area as compared to rural area. There is association between academic stress and habitat.

- The paradox is that the proportion of high stress students is almost equal in urban and rural areas, when it comes to family pressure stress, proving that there is no direct association between family stress and habitats, which probably means that there exists a combined effect of several dynamics.

- The proportion of high financial stressed students is quite more in rural habitat, the difference in proportion is statistically significant. 43.95%students in rural habitat have high stress while 39.16% students have high stress in urban habitat.

- Talking about the association between habitat and stress, academic stress is highest followed by achievement stress. This perhaps indicates the emphasis on marks or percentage.

- There is association between achievement stress and parent education. As parent education is higher, there is more achievement stress.

- Similarly, there is association between academic stress and parent education, which means that, as the education of parents is high, there is more academic stress in their children.

- As the education of parents is higher, there is more academic stress in their children. It means that the proportion of higher stressed students is more whose parents are more educated as compared to parents who are uneducated or less educated. The difference is statistically significant.

- As the education of parents is higher, there is more financial stress in their children. It means that the proportion of higher stressed students is more in case of parents who are more educated as compared to parents who are uneducated or less educated. The difference is statistically significant. This probably explains the push factor with respect to rising aspiration amongst educated professional parents.

- Talking about parent education and student stress, academic stress is the highest followed by family stress. This perhaps indicates the rolling impact of the push factor on off springs, leading to conflict/guilt and stress.

- There is significant difference in proportion of students with high achievement stress with respect to their ordinal position. The students who are youngest have lesser susceptibility of high stress as compared to students who are eldest.

- There is significant difference in proportion of students with high academic stress with respect to their sibling position. The students who are youngest have less problem of high stress as compared to students who are eldest.

- Talking about ordinal position and stress, Family stress is the highest, followed by Financial stress, Achievement stress and Academic stress respectively. This perhaps indicates that there is more pressure in terms of aspiration for the eldest child that has its own dynamics, inclusive of the Financial budgeting of the family.

- There is more achievement stress in males in rural habitats as compared to females, and there is more achievement stress in females in urban habitat as compare to males in the urban habitat. The reason could be attributed to the Systems theory; where by males in urban area may be victims of the push factor while the females in the rural area may be subjected to double bind values and role model as per the Structuration theory. 46.54% of high stress students male while 20.65% students are female in rural habitat while 24.69% males and 55.65% female have high achievement stress in urban habitat.

- Surprisingly there is more academic stress in males in rural habitats as compared to females, this could be perhaps due to the insistence of rural population on marks score, that can be associated with the concept of a good child. 42.77% males and 16.13% female in rural habitat have high academic stress while 24.69% males and 50.81% females have high stress in urban habitat.

- There is more academic stress in females in urban habitats as compared to males, this could be due to the subtler and internalized push factor associated with the good part of a female that is mandatory as a role model.

- The proportion of students with higher financial stress is more in males in rural habitats as compared to females, that may be attributed to the Financial

responsibility on the shoulders of the male figure as the bread-earner and the ancestral claimant.

- The proportion of students with higher financial stress is more in females (54.09%) in rural habitats as compared to males (33.55%), that may be due to the special privileges provided to females as a temporary family member. Whereas in urban habitats, students with higher financial stress is more in males (59.68%) as compared to females (23.46%).

- There is significant relationship between achievement and achievement stress among students in rural habitats. Students with lower achievements are more proven to have high stress as compared students with high achievement.

- There is significant relationship between achievement and achievement stress among students in urban habitats. Students with lower achievement are more proven to have high stress as compared students with high achievement.

- There is no significant relationship between achievement and financial stress among students in rural habitats. Students with lower achievement are more proven to have high stress as compared students with high achievement.

- There is significant relationship between achievement and financial stress among students in urban habitats. Students with lower achievement are more proven to have high stress as compared students with high achievement.

- In rural habitats, the students coming from nuclear families are having higher achievement stress as compared to the students coming from joint families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in joint and nuclear families is statistically significant. 10.66% students coming

from joint family have high stress where as 48.44% students come from nuclear family.

- In rural habitats, the students coming from nuclear families are having higher academic stress as compared to the students coming from joint families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in joint and nuclear families is statistically significant. In urban habitat 77.55% students having high stress come from nuclear family as compare to 29.96% from joint family.

- In urban habitats, the students coming from nuclear families are having higher academic stress as compared to the students coming from joint families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in joint and nuclear families is statistically significant. 81.63% students experiencing high stress come from nuclear family while 26.58% come from joint family in urban habitat

- In rural habitats, the students coming from nuclear families are having higher stress as compared to the students coming from joint families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in joint and nuclear families in statistically significant.

- In urban habitats, the students comings from nuclear families are having higher stress as compared to the students coming from joint families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in joint and nuclear families is statistically significant.

- In rural habitats, the students coming from nuclear families are having higher financial stress as compared to the students coming from joint families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in joint and nuclear families is statistically significant.

- In urban habitats, the students coming from nuclear families are having higher financial stress as compared to the students coming from joint families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in joint and nuclear families is statistically significant.

- There is significant association between monthly income and level of achievement stress of students. Students coming from middle class families have more stress as compared to the students coming from lower and upper class families. 53.16% high stress students come from middle class family having income between 5 to 10 thousand rupees per month in rural habitat. 44.56% students coming from middle class experience high achievement stress in urban class.

- There is significant association between monthly income and level of achievement stress of students. Students coming from middle class families have more stress as compared to the students coming from lower and upper class families.

- There is significant association between monthly income and level of achievement stress of students. Students coming from middle class families have more stress as compared to the students coming from lower and upper class families.

- There is significant association between monthly income and level of achievement stress of students. Students coming from middle class families have more stress as compared to the students coming from lower and upper class families.

- There is significant association between monthly income and level of achievement stress of students. Students coming from middle class families

have more stress as compared to the students coming from lower and upper class families.

- There is significant association between monthly income and level of achievement stress of students. Students coming from middle class families have more stress as compared to the students coming from lower and upper class families.

- There is significant association between monthly income and level of achievement stress of students. Students coming from middle class families have more stress as compared to the students coming from lower and upper class families.

- In Rural habitats, the students coming from small sized families are having higher achievement stress as compared to the students coming from large sized families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in small and large sized families is statistically significant.

- In Rural habitats, the students coming from small sized families are having higher academic stress as compared to large sized families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in large sized and small sized families is statistically significant. 48.44% students experiencing high achievement stress have less then five family members followed by 11.11% having 5 to 10 members and 9.38% having more then 10 members in rural habitat.

- In Urban habitats, the students coming from small sized families are having higher academic stress as compared to large sized families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in large sized and small sized families is statistically significant. In urban habitat out of the students experiencing high academic stress, 43.75% have less then five family

members followed by 2.33% having 5 to 10 members and 21.88% having more then 10 members.

- In Rural habitats, the students coming from small sized families are having higher stress as compared to large sized families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in large sized and small sized families is statistically significant.

- In Urban habitats, the students coming from small sized families are having higher stress as compared to large sized families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in large sized and small sized families is statistically significant.

- In Rural habitats, the students coming from small sized families are having higher financial stress as compared to large sized families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in large sized and small sized families is statistically significant.

- In urban habitats, the students coming from small sized families are having higher financial stress as compared to large sized families. The difference between proportion of students with higher stress in large sized and small sized families is statistically significant.

- In all three talukas, selected in our study, the negative correction between achievements and achievement stress is statistically significant. It means that as for lower achievement, the stress is higher. In Umreth Taluka there is higher correlation as compared to Anand and Borsad talukas.

- In all three talukas, selected in our study, the negative correlation between achievement and academic stress is statistically significant. It means that as for lower achievement, the stress is higher. In Anand Taluka there is higher correlation as compared to Umereth and Borsad talukas.

- In all the three talukas, selected in our study, the negative correlation between achievement and stress due to family pressure is statistically significant. It means that as for lower achievement, the stress is higher. In Anand Taluka there is higher correlation as compared to Umreth and Borsad talukas.

- From factorial analysis we can conclude that there is significant independent effects of factors "Taluka" and "Achievement Score" on stress. Where there is significant combined effects of some factors – like – Taluka and score Taluka and habitat on achievement stress.

- From factorial analysis we can conclude that there is significant independent effect of factor "Sex" on stress. Whereas there is significant combined effects of some Taluka and Sex on academic stress.

- From factorial analysis we can conclude that there is significant independent effect of factor "Achievement Score' whereas there is significant combined effects of some factors – like – Taluka and achievement score Taluka and sex on stress due to family pressure.

- From factorial analysis we can conclude that there is no significant independent effects of any factors on stress. But there is significant combined effects of some factors – like – habitat and score and sex on financial stress.