

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

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After the analysis of the data in the foregoing Chapter the present chapter is devoted to the findings, discussion and interpretation of the results, educational implications, conclusions and suggestions for further studies.

A. FINDINGS

On the basis of the analysis of data in the preceding chapter the important findings are summarised below :-

(A) (1) SECTION A : CRIMINAL TRIBE BOYS (CTBs) AND NORMAL FAMILY BOYS (NFBs) :

ATTITUDE :

- (i) Both the groups of CTBs and NFBs have more or less similar attitude towards society.
- (ii) The less mean value of CTBs as a group is significantly lower than the NFBs in respect of religious attitude which shows that they have not still attained the religious faith at par with the NFBs.
- (iii) As regards moral attitude, both the groups have almost the similar degree of moral sense.
- (iv) In the total attitude both the groups are approximately

similar. Although the mean of CTBs is slightly lower than NFBs.

Thus, in respect of the attitudes, the CTBs' group has come fairly close to the NFBs group. But in some areas, specially religious area, the CTBs group is still lower than the NFBs group. This would suggest that although they seem to have moved in the correct direction, they have still to cover a good bit of ground in order to be quite similar to the NFBs.

(b) ADJUSTMENT.

- i) In regard to emotional adjustment both the groups are almost alike.
- ii) With regard to their social adjustment also they have been found to have similar social adjustment.
- iii) Likewise, experimental and control groups of boys do not differ significantly from each other regarding their educational adjustment.
- iv) In the area of total - emotional, social and educational adjustment, the CTBs were found to be adjusted properly and normally almost at par with the NFBs.

(c) PERSONALITY FACTORS :

- i) The CTBs and NFBs both possess similar personality traits assigned to factor "A" as they do not differ significantly on it.

- ii) On factor "B", both the groups are alike as there is no significant difference between them on this factor.
- iii) The CTBs differ significantly from the NFBs regarding factor "C".
- iv) As regards factor "E" experimental group of boys have the same degree of personality qualities assigned to it at par with the normal family boys as both the groups are not different from each other on it.
- v) Similarly both the groups have the same magnitude of the personality traits as indicated by factor "F" because the difference between them is not significant.
- vi) The two groups as compared in terms of factor "F" also do not differ significantly.
- vii) On factor "G" both the groups are similar possessing the same degree of personality traits assigned to this factor as there does not exist significant difference between them on it.
- viii) The CTBs differ significantly from their counterpart on factor "H".
- ix) Experimental group of boys and control group of boys differ significantly from each other on factor "I".
- x) The CTBs and NFBs were found to be similar having no significant difference on factor "J".

- xi) On factor "O" both the groups were found to be alike in possessing similar personality qualities encompassed by this factor.
- xii) As regards factor "O₂" experimental group of boys are different from the control group of boys on it.
- xiii) The CTBs differ significantly from the NFBs at 0.01 level of confidence with respect to factor O₃.
- xiv) The boys of experimental and control groups have significant difference between them regarding factor O₄ also.

Thus, CTBs and NFBs are almost alike on all the factors except personality factors "C", "H", "I", "O₂", "O₃" & "O₄", where the NFBs seem to have better personality traits than their counterpart. The scores of both the groups however lie mostly within the average limits of the two poles of the factors.

A(11) SECTION B : CRIMINAL TRIBE GIRLS (EXPERIMENTAL GROUP)
AND NORMAL FAMILY GIRLS (CONTROL GROUP) :

(a) ATTITUDE :

- 1) The CTGs differ significantly from the NTGs with respect to social attitude.
- ii) Both the groups are similar regarding their religious attitude which is not significant at desired level of confidence.

- iii) Likewise, both the experimental and control groups of girls have somewhat similar level of moral attitude as they do not differ from each other significantly.
- iv) So far as the total attitude is concerned, the CIGs differ significantly from their counterpart.

(b) ADJUSTMENT :

- i) The experimental group of girls differ from the control group of girls in the area of emotional adjustment.
- ii) In the area of social adjustment, these two groups differ significantly from each other.
- iii) Similarly, the experimental group differs significantly from the control group with regard to their educational adjustment.
- iv) Consequently there is significant difference between the CIGs and NFGs with respect to their total adjustment (emotional, social and educational).

In all the three areas of adjustment the CIGs as a group have been found to be significantly inferior to their counterparts. It appears that enough efforts need to be made to bring them at par with the NFGs in respect of personality adjustment.

(c) PERSONALITY FACTORS :

- i) On factor "A" both the groups are similar to possess the personality qualities encompassed by it.

- ii) In respect of factor "B" the two groups are significantly different. The NFGs are better than the CTGs.
- iii) On factor "C" both the groups appear to be similar having no significant difference from each other.
- iv) Both the groups are similar with respect to Factor "D" as there is no significant difference between them.
- v) There is significant difference between experimental group of girls and control group of girls with respect to factor "E".
- vi) Both the groups differ significantly from each other on factor "F" also.
- vii) The experimental group of girls and control group of girls, both are similar to possess the personality traits assigned to factor "G".
- viii) On factor "H" also there is no significant difference between CTGs and NFGs.
- ix) Both the groups are similar with respect to factor "I" as they have no significant difference between them on it.
- x) So far the factor "J" is concerned, both the groups are fully alike having the same degree of personality qualities encompassed by this factor.
- xi) On factor "O" also there is no significant difference between the two groups.

- xii) Similarly on factor "C₂" experimental group of girls and control group of girls are similar to have the personality qualities assigned to it.
- xiii) Both the experimental and control groups of girls are alike on factor "C₃".
- xiv) Similarly the CTGs do not differ significantly from the NFGs on factor "C₄".

Thus, in respect of personality traits the two groups do not differ significantly on factors "A", "C", "D", "G", "H", "I", "J", "O", "C₂", "C₃" & "C₄". They differ significantly only on factors "B", "E" and "F". As in the case of boys, the scores of both the groups (CTGs & NFGs) lie within the average limits of the two poles of each factor.

**A(III) SECTION C : CRIMINAL TRIBE BOYS & GIRLS (COMBINED) (CTGs)
AND NORMAL FAMILY BOYS & GIRLS (COMBINED)
(NFBGs) :**

(a) ATTITUDE :

- i) The Criminal Tribe students (boys and girls - CTBs) and normal family students (boys + girls - NFBGs) are alike with respect to their attitude towards society.
- ii) In connection with their religious attitude these two groups differ significantly from each other.
- iii) Both the groups have similar moral attitude as there is

no significant difference between them.

- iv) As regards the total attitude - social, religious and moral, experimental group of CIBGs differ significantly from their counterpart. The mean of the NFBGs is higher than that of their counterpart .

(b) ADJUSTMENT :

- i) The CIBGs and NFBGs have almost the same emotional adjustment as there is no significant difference between them.
- ii) Both the groups have similar adjustment in the social area also having no significant difference between them.
- iii) In the area of educational adjustment CIBGs have inferior adjustment as compared to the NFBGs.
- iv) In the area of total - emotional, social and educational-adjustment there does not exist significant difference between these two groups

(c) PERSONALITY FACTORS :

- i) Both the groups possess similar personality qualities assigned to factor "A" as the difference of means is not significant.
- ii) On factor "B" the CIBGs differ significantly from the NFBGs.
- iii) Similarly, there exists significant difference between the experimental group and control group of boys and

girls (combined) with respect to factor "C".

- iv) On factor "D" both the groups are alike to possess similar personality qualities encompassed by it.
- v) With respect to factor "E" the CTBGs differ significantly from their counterpart.
- vi) On factor "F" the experimental and control groups, both are almost similar having no significant difference between them.
- vii) The CTBGs differ significantly from the NFBGs regarding personality factor "G".
- viii) Likewise, the experimental group differs significantly from the control group on factor "H" also.
- ix) With respect to factor "I" these two groups differ significantly from each other.
- x) The experimental group of boys and girls as well as control group of boys and girls are almost similar regarding factor "J".
- xi) Both the groups possess similar degree of personality qualities encompassed by factor "O" also.
- xii) On factor "O₂" the criminal tribe boys and girls as a group differ significantly from the normal family boys and girls as a group.

- xiii) There also exists significant difference between these two groups on factor "Q₃".
- xiv) Similarly these two groups also differ from each other significantly on factor "Q₄".

Thus, the experimental group of CIBGs differs significantly from the control group of NFBGs on factors "B", "C", "E", "G", "H", "I", "Q₂", "Q₃" & "Q₄". The two groups are almost alike on factors "A", "D", "F", "J" & "U". This indicates that CIBGs as a group are still inferior to the NFBGs on several personality factors.

A(IV) SECTION D : CRIMINAL TRIBE BOYS (CTBs) AND CRIMINAL TRIBE GIRLS (CTGs) :

(a) ATTITUDE :

- i) The boys and girls belonging to the criminal tribe differ significantly from each other with respect to their social attitude.
- ii) As regards their religious attitude the CTBs and CTGs are found to be similar.
- iii) Similarly these two groups of the same class possess similar moral attitude.
- iv) Likewise, total attitudes (social, religious and moral) of the boys and girls of this section of the society do not differ significantly. Both have by and large similar total attitudes.

(b) ADJUSTMENT :

- i) In the area of emotional adjustment the criminal tribe boys are equally adjusted as their skin girls.**
- ii) These two groups have similar adjustment in social area also having no significant difference between them.**
- iii) The educational adjustment of the boys and girls belonging to the criminal tribe does not differ significantly.**
- iv) Similarly as regards their total adjustment (emotional, social and educational) the boys and girls of criminal tribe have similar, normal and proper adjustment.**

(c) PERSONALITY FACTORS :

In accordance of most of the findings stated above criminal boys and girls certainly differ on some of the personality factors and on some factors they are very much close to each other.

- i) On factor "A" the criminal tribe boys differ significantly from their skin girls.**
- ii) While the comparison of the two groups made on factor "B" there is found no significant difference between them.**
- iii) The criminal tribe boys as a group are almost similar to that of criminal tribe girls on factor "C".**

- iv) The boys and girls belonging to criminal tribe differ significantly from each other with respect to factor "D".
- v) Similarly in terms of personality factor "E" these two groups of boys and girls of criminal tribe differ significantly from each other.
- vi) Regarding factor "F" these two groups show their likeness to possess similar personality traits assigned to this factor.
- vii) The boys and girls of criminal tribe are similar on factor "G" as their mean difference does not emerge out to be significant at desired level.
- viii) Factor "H" also reveals no significant difference between these two groups of boys and girls of this community.
- ix) On factor "I" the boys and girls belonging to criminal tribe differ significantly from each other.
- x) So far the factor "J" is concerned these two groups possess similar degree of personality traits encompassed by it.
- xi) The boys of criminal tribe are significantly different from their akin girls with respect to factor "O".
- xii) These two groups do not differ significantly on factor, Q_2 which shows that both the groups have similar personality qualities encompassed by it.

- xiii. Factor G_3 which does not discriminate significantly these two groups shows their closeness.
- xiv) The groups of CIBs and CTGs differ significantly from each other on factor " G_4 ".

Thus, as regards the boys and girls in experimental groups of criminal tribe children, they are — very much similar in almost all the areas.

A(V) SECTION E : NORMAL FAMILY BOYS AND NORMAL FAMILY GIRLS :

(a) ATTITUDE :

- i) The boys and girls belonging to the normal families are almost similar with respect to their attitude towards society.
- ii) Regarding their religious attitude both the groups are alike having no significant difference between them.
- iii) These two groups of boys and girls of the same class possess approximately the same level of morality.
- iv) As regards the total - social, religious and moral - attitudes of normal family boys and normal family girls, the same do not differ significantly.

(b) ADJUSTMENT :

- (i) In the area of emotional adjustment the boys and girls of control group have similar and good adjustment.

- ii) Though both the groups possess average social adjustment, yet they differ significantly from each other in this regard.
- iii) These two group of boys and girls of normal families differ significantly from each other in the area of educational adjustment. Although they both have good adjustment, but the girls appear to be more adjusted as compared to the boys.
- iv) The boys and girls of the normal families as a group differ significantly from each other in the area of total-emotional, social and educational-adjustment.

(c) PERSONALITY FACTORS :

- (i) These two groups of normal society are alike on factor "A" as there is no significant difference between them.
- ii) As regards factor "B" the boys of the normal family differ significantly from their skin girls.
- iii) On factor "C" there is no significant difference between them.
- iv) Likewise, the boys and girls of normal families possess similar personality traits assigned to factor "D".
- v) The normal family boys show close resemblance with their skin girls while compared on factor "E".

- vi) These two groups are approximately similar on factor "F" also.
- vii) While comparison was made in terms of factor "G" the boys and girls of control group show their likeness.
- viii) There is no significant difference between these two groups on factor "H".
- ix) But on factor "I" the boys of normal family differ significantly from the girls of their kin.
- x) Both the groups appear to be alike on factor "J" possessing similar personality qualities assigned to this factor.
- xi) The boys and girls of the control group are found to be similar with respect to factor "O".
- xii) Regarding factor "O₂" also these two groups of boys and girls of the same class are similar.
- xiii) So far the factor "O₃" is concerned, the boys and girls of normal families as a separate group differ significantly from each other.
- xiv) But on factor "O₄" the boys and girls belonging to normal families are alike having similar personality qualities encompassed by this.

Thus among the children from normal family there is no significant difference between boys and girls in most of the areas.

B. DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS :

In the previous section of this chapter the findings of the study have been summarised. This section is devoted to discussion and interpretation of the results derived statistically through the study with respect to attitudes, adjustments and personality factors.

(a) ATTITUDES:

(1) ATTITUDE TOWARDS SOCIETY :

The experimental group of CIBs as well as CIBGs as a group were found to be similar with their counterparts of normal families with respect to their social attitude as shown by C.R. values 0.406 and 0.493 (table 1, Sec. A&C, chap. IV) respectively. It indicates that the educational and other welfare measures adopted by the Government and social organisations as well as socio-economic, political and cultural developments have influenced their socialisation process properly.

As regards the two groups of the boys and girls of the normal family, though their attitude towards society did not differ significantly (C.R. = 0.735, table 1, Sec. E, Chap. IV) yet the girls, in view of their high mean value, seem to favour a little more the prevailing social norms than their akin boys. It may be the girls' emotional, social and sex factors and carefree hostile nature of the boys responsible for such little difference in their mean values.

But the girls of experimental group have still not attained the attitude towards society at par with the normal family girls as well as the boys of criminal tribe as they differed significantly from them with their less mean values. Probably the social restrictions and isolations imposed by the society are perceived by these girls in greater intensity than the normal family girls and criminal tribe boys. They also hesitate to mix with the members of normal family on one hand and still have intensive emotional attachment with the norms prevailing in the society of the criminal tribe on the other hand.

(2) ATTITUDE TOWARDS RELIGION :

The experimental groups of the CTBs as well as the CTBGs were found to have less favourable religious attitude as compared to the NFBs and NFBGs respectively of control group. Considering this, it may be said that their intensive emotional attachment with tribal's religious faith, isolated school life, sex, hostile nature of the class, lack of proper religious education and mental set may be causing the children of criminal tribe not to accept the religious faith and norms prevailing in the normal society similar to the children of control group.

As regards the less favourable religious attitude of CTBGs than the NFBGs, the same may be due to the difference already emerged out between the experimental and control groups

of the boys as is evident from the fact that the attitudes of the girls of both the groups towards religion did not differ significantly from each other and from the group of the boys of their skin.

Similarity in the religious attitude of the girls of both the groups indicates that the religious norms prevailing in the society, their emotional aspect of life, sex, education and family set up may be the factors influencing favourably their religious attitude.

(3) ATTITUDES TOWARDS MORALITY :

The moral attitude of experimental and control groups of boys (CTBs & NFBs) girls, (CTGs & NFGs) boys and girls (combined) (CTBGs & NFBGs) were found almost alike. The two groups of criminal tribe boys and criminal tribe girls, and normal family boys and normal family girls were also found to have similar attitude towards morality as all these compared groups did not differ significantly from each other.

The favourable attitude towards morality attained by the experimental groups at par with those of control groups reveals the fact that the sense of their morality is developing properly and smoothly as result of educational, social and cultural measures taken up for their multi-dimensional upliftment. Whereas, some time back the condition was reverse when the study was carried by Sat.D.Agnihotri (1978) who has

concluded that the criminal tribe students did not possess the level of moral attitude at par with those of non-identified students (see chap. II).

(4) TOTAL ATTITUDES :

The criminal tribe boys did not differ significantly from the boys of control group and the girls of their skin with respect to their total attitudes - social, religious and moral - as was shown by C.R. value 1.952 and 1.436 respectively. However, they were found with their less mean values, to have a little less favourable total attitudes. The experimental groups of the CTGs and the CTGs differ significantly from their counterparts. Such difference between them might be due to the differences already emerged out between them with respect to their social and religious attitudes respectively as shown previously. The adherence to their social, religious life and its customs may be the reasons for this.

(b) PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT :

In the areas of adjustment, the criminal tribe boys were found to be at par with the boys of normal families with respect to their emotional, social, education as well as total (Emo., Soc., and Edu.) adjustment. Moreover in view of the mean values their adjustment in these three areas was found either good or average which indicates that it may be as a result

of the impact of educational facilities provided to them, their inclination and aversion for proper adjustment and subsequent progress along the boys of normal families whereas Dr. S.Srivastava (1974) has concluded in her study that the criminal tribe boys have inferior emotional adjustment in comparison of the normal family boys (see Chap. II). So far the adjustment of the criminal tribe girls in the aforesaid areas is concerned that was found inferior to that of the normal family girls as the difference between these two groups is significant. In view of the norms given in the concerning manual, the relating mean values are witnessing that though their adjustment is satisfactory upto good or average level, yet undoubtedly less than the girls of control group. The factors responsible for their inferior adjustment may be varied, interlinked and interdependent as the inferior emotional adjustment may adversely affect the adjustment of the rest two areas and vice-versa. Similarly lack of desired educational facilities, affectionate behaviour of the teachers, suitable method of teaching and curriculum alongwith the undesirable socio-economic status, atmosphere and attitude of the family and the feeling of their being a member of a inferior and separate class of society may also be causing their inferior adjustment.

The experimental group of CTBGs was found to be similar to that of the group of the NFBGs in the area of emotional.

social and total adjustment. But the former group was found inferior to their counterpart in the area of educational adjustment, although they have average educational adjustment. This inferior educational adjustment of CTBGs may be brought forth as a result of significantly inferior adjustment of the criminal tribe girls than those of normal family girls already compared in this area. The probable causes may be as stipulated in the foregoing para. Besides, lack of desirable educational facilities and sound school atmosphere may also be reasons for this. While comparison was made between the two groups of criminal tribe boys and girls, both were found similar with good or average emotional, social, educational and total adjustment. Moreover in view of the mean values it may be said that the adjustment of the groups of the criminal tribe boys and girls in each area all along is either good or average as per the norms of the adjustment given in the concerning manual.

Here keeping in mind the results of the previous studies (see Chap. II) it may also be mentioned that comparatively the experimental groups have gradually developed their ability of adjustment more or less in all the areas. It means the educational facilities provided to them, though may not be upto the satisfactory level, yet the same are functioning for their betterment in right direction. Besides, political, cultural and socio-economic awakening are also the probable motives for their better adjustment.

Though the two groups of normal family boys and girls possess either average or good social, educational and total adjustment, yet they did differ significantly in these three areas, wherein the adjustment of the boys is inferior to that of the girls. The attitude of society towards them, their free social movement and interaction, high level of aspirations and desire for immediate fulfilment of the needs may be the probable causes for their inferior adjustment as compared to the girls of their skin.

(c) PERSONALITY FACTORS :

(1) PERSONALITY FACTOR "A" :

The experimental groups of the CTBs, CTGs and CTBGs as a group did not differ significantly from their counterparts respectively on this factor. The mean values of all these groups lie within the limit of average range. Considering this fact it may be said that the groups of the CTBs, CTGs and CTBGs are moderately reserved, detached, critical, cool and stiff on one hand, warm hearted, outgoing, participating and easy-going on the other hand similarly to the control groups of the NFBs, NFGs and NFBGs respectively. But these all experimental and control groups tend to possess a little more degree of personality qualities depicted at the lower end than those of upper end of factor "A". It is worth noting here that the educational measures and subsequent gradual changes in their socio-economic, cultural and political background are possibly reshaping and developing the personality traits of the criminal tribe boys and girls in the desired direction.

The CTGs differed significantly from the boys of their skin (CR= 2.211). Though the mean values of these groups are average, yet the criminal tribe - girls with their less mean value are more reserved, detached, critical, cool and less out-going, warm hearted, easy-going and participating than the boys of their community (CTGs M = 4.164 and CTBs M = 4.875).

Perhaps the sex factor, social restrictions, traditions, and norms of their society evolved specially for female are adversely affecting the desired development of the personality traits particularly of the girls of this tribal community.

As regards the control groups of normal family boys and normal family girls, on being compared these two groups also did not differ significantly on this factor. In view of their mean values (NFbs M = 4.817 and NFGs M = 4.709) it is clear that both the control groups possess desirable, similar and average personality qualities depicted at lower and upper end of factor "A". It may be because of the fact that both the groups belonging to the same class of society. It is also worth mentioning here that though they are of normal and balanced personality traits in terms of factor "A", yet they both equally tend to possess a bit higher degree of personality traits of lower end than those of upper end of this factor. It may be due to the fact that these two groups come from the families of similar socio-economic, cultural, religious and educational backgrounds.

II. PERSONALITY FACTOR "B" :

The groups of CTBs, CTGs, CTBGs and NFBs, NFBGs are of lower scholastic mental capacity because their mean values (4.075, 4.273, 4.106, 4.339 and 4.440 respectively) fall below the limit of normal range of this factor. The group of NFGs is better in intelligence than the CTGs and NFBs, respectively.

The CTBs did not differ significantly from the NFBs and CTGs. These three groups are of inferior and similar mental scholastic capacity.

As regards the groups of CTGs and NFGs, the former with their less mean value even below the average range, differed significantly from the latter ($CR = 2.247$) on factor "B" which shows that the CTGs ($M = 4.273$) are of less intelligence and inferior scholastic mental capacity than the NFGs ($M = 4.982$).

The group of CTBGs with their less mean value differed significantly from the NFBGs on this factor ($CR = 2.639$), such difference may be as a result of the highly significant difference between CTGs and NFGs. Likewise NFBs also did differ significantly from the groups of the girls of their age ($CR = 2.946$) as the mean value of the latter group is higher than the former.

Keeping the above facts in view it may be pointed out that the mental scholastic capacity of the CTBs and CTGs is poor and they are limited to concrete thinking and low scholastic achievement as compared to their counterparts.

The poor socioeconomic, cultural and educational background inadequate child rearing practices and poor medical facilities as well as to some extent the hereditary factor are the probable causes, influencing them to be of poor scholastic mental capacity.

(III) PERSONALITY FACTOR "C" :

With respect to this factor the groups of CTBs and CTBGs were found significantly different from the groups of NFBS and NFBGs respectively. The rest three groups were found to be similar. But keeping the critical eyes on the mean values of all the groups studied it is obvious that though the mean values of CTBs and CTBGs as well as NFBS & NFBGs lie in between the average range of this factor, yet with their less mean values the groups of CTBs and CTBGs have lower ego strength and less emotional stability as compared to their counterparts. Similarly the CTGs, even though they are similar to the NFGs, also possess less emotional stability and lower ego-strength than those of normal family girls.

The lower mean values of the girls of experimental and control groups show that they are comparatively of lower ego strength and feel easily upset in emotional situations than the groups of criminal tribe and normal family boys respectively.

In a nut shell both experimental and control groups

tend to possess lower ego strength, less emotional stability. However the two means of experimental and control groups, while compared together reveal the fact that the experimental groups of boys and girls are comparatively less emotionally stable with low ego strength than their counterparts of control groups of the boys and girls. Comparatively the boys of both groups possess more emotional stability and ego-strength than the groups of their akin girls respectively.

It may be said that the reasons for this may be varied, independent and interlinked such as their poor scholastic mental capacity, primitive social structure, family set up, poor educational, cultural, economic condition and unhealthy atmosphere of the family and less opportunity of free expression and social interaction due to which the criminal tribe boys and girls are not at par with the normal family children with respect to their emotional status and its maturity as well as ego-strength. As far as the inferior emotional stability and ego-strength of the CTGs & NFGs in comparison to those of the boys of their akin, are concerned, the sex and lack of sound and healthy attitude and less recognition of the family and society towards the girls may be the probable factors for the same.

(IV) PERSONALITY FACTOR "E" :

The experimental groups of CTBs, CTGs as well as CTBGs did not differ significantly from the control groups of NFBs, NFGs and NFBGs respectively on factors "E". Their

mean values also lie within the normal average range with the tendency of being neither extremely lower side nor upper side of personality traits encompassed by this factor. It indicates that the CTBs, CTGs & CTBGs are average and normal and at par with the normal family boys and girls. They by and large are, equally undemonstrative, deliberate, inactive on one side and excitable, impatient and overactive on the other side, i.e. the personality qualities depicted at lower and higher end of this factor respectively. There may be various possible causes for such changes in the criminal tribe groups but as researcher think it is educational measures, and subsequent changes in their social cultural and civilisational outlook which may be influencing their personality traits specified on this factor in desired direction.

As regards CTBs and CTGs, both the groups did differ significantly from each other. Though their mean values fall within the limit of average range of this factor, yet the mean value of CTGs(5.855) being high on the face of mean value of CTBs(5.343) they are comparatively a bit less undemonstrative, deliberate, inactive and more excitable and impatient than the boys of their skin. Because of their being female sex who, by nature are more sensitive and tender minded as well as their family and social environment.

(v) PERSONALITY FACTOR "E" :

The CTBs were found similar to that of NFBs on this factor and their mean values (5.481 and 5.146 respectively) stand within average range . Hence it may be said that both the groups

are moderately assertive, competitive, aggressive and dominant on one hand obedient, mild and submissive on the other hand.

The CTGs (M=6.218) and CTBGs (M = 5.597) did differ significantly from the NFGs (M = 4.800) and NFBGs (M = 5.091) respectively expressing the fact that the groups of the CTGs and CTBGs are more assertive, aggressive, competitive and dominant than their counterparts. The same condition is with the groups of CTGs and CTBs (M = 6.218 and 5.481 respectively) as both the groups differ significantly on this factor. Thus the former group appears to be more dominant and assertive. The NFBs and NFGs are alike and their mean values are by and large approximately similar and stand within normal range.

Considering the above points it may be said that the criminal tribe students all along and the criminal tribe girls specially are more assertive, competitive, aggressive and dominant than the normal family students. The CTGs are more dominant in comparison of the boys of their ain. The probable causes of this personality trait may be their risk-taking and venturesome life condition, unhealthy family atmosphere, traditional, undesirable social conditions, poor cultural and economic background as well as lack of proper religious and moral teaching which are independently or jointly playing an important role for their not being submissive at par with the normal family students.

v1) PERSONALITY FACTOR "F" :

The CTBs and CTBGs did not differ significantly from the

NFBs and NFBGs respectively on factor "F". Similarly the experimental group of the boys and control group of the boys were also found alike with the girls of their skin.

Since the mean values of these groups fall within the average range, they possess normal degree of personality traits depicted at lower and upper ends of this factor.

The group of CTGs was found significantly different from the NFBGs. Since the mean values of CTGs ($M=5.309$) and NFBGs ($M = 5.600$) lie by and large within the limit of average range, both the groups are of normal personality traits of this factor. But with their less mean value, CTGs are not so gay and enthusiastic as the normal family girls.

Here it may be said that the educational and other welfare measures for the criminal tribe children are yielding results in the desired direction. So far CTGs are concerned most probably they are not getting love, affection and due status in their families as normal family girls.

vii) PERSONALITY FACTOR "G" :

All the groups were found similar on this factor except CTGs who differed significantly from the NFBGs. The mean values of the experimental groups all along are less than the normal family students which express that the criminal tribe students have a little more weaker super ego-strength than the normal family students. And subsequently they are a bit more disregarding

of rules and are expedient as compared to the later one. The probable factors for this may be the hostile and criminal nature of the social and family atmosphere of the criminal tribes. Besides, their sharp and bitter feelings against the social status of normal families may also be an important factor for this.

(VIII) PERSONALITY FACTOR "F" :

The CTBs ($m = 4.237$) and CTBGs ($m = 4.266$) differed significantly from the NFBs ($M = 4.868$) and NFBGs ($m = 4.843$) respectively and the remaining groups were found alike on Factor "F". The mean value of CTGs is 4.418 and NFGs is 4.709. Considering this fact it may be said that the mean values of the groups of the criminal tribe students whether they differ or not from their counterparts of the normal families, are not only less than the mean values of the normal family students, but they are even below the normal limit. It indicates that the criminal tribe students specially the boys are more sensitive, shy, timid, and threat and less adventurous and socially bold in comparison of normal family students. The possible reasons causing such personality traits in them may be their isolation from the normal society, inferior feeling about themselves as a result of their poor socioeconomic status, cultural, educational condition, undesirable attitude of the civilized society towards them as well as nefarious atmosphere of their family and society.

(ix) PERSONALITY FACTOR - 'I' :

The results reveal the fact that the CTBs ($n = 5.749$) and CTBGs ($n = 5.543$) differed significantly from NFBs ($n=5.410$) and NFBGs ($n=5.177$). As a matter of fact the difference between CTBGs and NFBGs may be the result of successive differences existed between the CTBs and NFBs, because there was found no significant difference between the experimental and control groups of the girls.

Besides, the CTBs and NFBs also did differ significantly from the groups of the girls of their skin being the mean value of CTGs ($n=4.436$) and NFGs ($n=3.927$) less than the former two groups (CTBs $M=5.749$ & NFBs $M=5.410$).

Now it is clear that though the means of CTBs and CTBGs, NFBs and NFBGs lie within the normal limit of this factor 'I', yet the mean values of the former two groups are higher than the later two control groups. But as mentioned in para one above actually it is CTBs whose mean value is higher than NFBs causing the difference between CTBGs and NFBGs. The mean values of CTGs and NFGs are below the average limit, but the former's is higher than the later's.

In view of the above fact it may be said that the criminal tribe boys appear to be a bit less realistic, self-reliant and a bit more tender minded, sensitive and over-protected as compared to the boys of normal family. So far the CTGs are concerned they are also a little less realistic

and confident than the NFGs.

The probable causes for this may be the dark future prospect, lack of employment, poor socio-economic, cultural and educational background, isolation from the normal civilised society which are responsible for such the children of the criminal tribes, whose life-activities are still confined to their society and family so they lack the confidence to face the reality of the new society in which they aspire to live.

(x) PERSONALITY FACTOR "J" :

The criminal tribe children and normal family children, when compared in different groups with one another were found to be similar on Factor "J". Their mean values (CTBs = 5.502, NFBs = 5.525, CTGs = 5.491, NFGs = 5.491, and CTBGs = 5.500, NFBGs = 5.520) equally stand within the average range of this factor with upward tendency. Hence it may be said that the criminal tribe students and normal family students are equally vigorous, restless and like group action on one hand, individualistic and internally restrained on the other hand, the personality traits depicted at lower and higher side respectively of this factor. It means the welfare measures adopted for the upliftment of the criminal tribe students are yielding the result in the desired direction so far their personality factor "J" is concerned.

(XI) PERSONALITY FACTOR "O" :

All experimental groups of the criminal tribe children were found to be similar to their counterparts of normal family children when compared together as a group on factor "O". The control groups of the boys and girls are also alike on this factor. Their mean values are normal with slight upward tendency equally. It indicates that they are quite similar to each other to be placid, complacent, self assured, secure and untroubled as well as apprehensive, worrying, depressive, troubled and guiltprone, the personality qualities encompassed by Factor "O" at its lower and higher end respectively.

It is experimental group of the boys which differs significantly from the experimental group of the girls. Although their mean values lie within normal limit of this factor (CTBs = 5.800, CTGs = 4.946). Besides, the mean value (5.536) of the normal family boys is more than the mean (5.055) of normal family girls. It shows that the sex, aspirations, status in the society as well as social and family recognition and expectations from them may be probable factors influencing the boys of both the groups who possess in greater degree of personality qualities assigned to higher end of this factor as compared to the criminal tribe and normal family girls.

Since the experimental groups are similar to those of

control groups it may be worthwhile to mention here that the criminal tribe students are attaining the personality traits of this factor properly as the result of educational and other measures taken up for their upliftment.

(XII) PERSONALITY FACTOR Q₂ :

The CTBs (m= 4.380) and CTBGs (m = 4.429) are more socially group-dependent and sound follower and less self-sufficient and resourceful than the NFBs (m= 4.831) and NFBGs (m= 4.814) as with their less mean values they differ significantly from the later two groups respectively. The CTGs and NFGs were found to be similar on factor Q₂. When experimental and control groups of the boys were compared with those of the experimental and control groups of the girls respectively no significant difference was found between them and also their mean values lie within the average range. Hence these groups normally possess the same degree of personality qualities of this factor.

As matter of fact it is only the CTBs who differ from the NFBs and their difference brings forth the difference between CTBGs and NFBGs as the experimental and control groups of the girls are alike. Lack of family affection, poor socio-economic and cultural backgrounds, isolated life and lack of leadership ability may be probable factors which are still hindering the criminal tribe boys from their coming up

at par with the boys of normal families who are still more resourceful and self decisive.

(XII) PERSONALITY FACTOR - O₃ :

As far as with regard to factor O₃ the mean of the NFBs (m = 4.553) lie exactly on the line of lower limit of average range and the means of all other groups are below the lower limit of average range. There was found similarity between CTGs and NFGs, CTBs and CTGs and significant difference between CTBs and NFBs, CTBGs and NFBGs, NFBs and NFGs. The difference between CTBGs and NFBGs might be due to the cumulative difference between CTBs and NFBs.

Thus the CTBs and CTBGs with their less mean values (CTBs, m = 4.034), (CTBGs m = 4.031) are of low integration i.e. they are more undisciplined, careless of social rules and follower of own urges than the control groups of NFBs and NFBGs. The possible factors may be hostile nature, environmental deprivation, poor socio-economic, educational and cultural backgrounds as well as criminal family and social atmosphere of criminal tribes which are still influencing adversely their children's personality growth and hindering them to be disciplined, follower of normal social norms and of high self concept control at par with the normal family children.

(XIV) PERSONALITY FACTOR "L₄" :

On factor L₄ the groups of CTGs and NFGs, NFBs and NFGs were found to be similar. Their mean values stand within the normal range although the means of CTGs (5.327) and NFBs (5.512) have a little more upperward tendency than the mean of NFGs (5.182). Significant difference was found between the groups of CTBs and NFBs, CTBGs and NFBGs, CTBs and CTGs. Though the means of these groups are also within the average range of this factor, yet the means of CTBs (6.000) and CTBGs (5.891) are higher than the means of NFBs (5.512), NFBGs (5.450) and CTGs (5.327).

Thus it indicates that the CTBs and CTBGs are more tense, frustrated and fretful than the normal family children who normally possess balanced and average degree of personality traits depicted at lower and higher side of this factor. So far as the CTGs are concerned, they also feel themselves slightly more tense and frustrated in comparison to NFGs. Likewise the criminal tribe boys feel themselves more tense and frustrated in complicated and challenging situations even than the girls of their skin.

Considering all the points it is clear that over all the criminal tribe children possess upper end personality traits of this factor in greater degree than the children of the normal families, which are undesirable for the normal personality. Thus it shows that the welfare measures for

them are not functioning properly to bring them along the children of the normal families in terms of this factor. Besides, their dark and uncertain future prospect, multi-dimensional deprivation, poor socio-economic and cultural conditions, unhealthy social and family atmosphere, their high aspirations, unwanted attitude of the civilized society towards them, their isolation from the normal society, these may be the factors due to which they feel themselves tense and frustrated. They are awakened now and want to walk side by side with normal family children, but they feel tense and frustrated when they do not get chance for their progress and prosperity at par and due social status in the current stream of our social, political, economic, cultural and national life. They are still taken as criminal and untouchable community whose social, physical, mental and economic exploitation is still continued by the so-called white collar section of the civilized society.

(C) EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS :

The results discussed and interpreted so far make it clear that the experimental groups of CTBs, CTGs and CTBGs are not unanimous on a common point of agreement for their similarity and differences from the groups of NFBs, NFGs and NFBGs with respect to their different types of attitudes, adjustments and personality traits studied. While on some

variables one or more experimental groups differ significantly from their counterparts of the normal family, the other experimental groups are similar and vice versa with their counterparts of that community. On some variables their differences are significant while on others it is negligible on the basis of mean values from their normal family counterparts.

It is thus obvious that the criminal tribe boys possess low level of religious attitudes and satisfactory, but a little inferior adjustment in the areas of emotional, educational and subsequently total adjustment, in comparison to the normal family boys.

On the other hand the total of social, moral, religious attitude, specially the social attitude of the criminal tribe girls are found to be significantly different from their counterpart of normal family girls. In addition to this their sense of morality and religious faith is also slightly lower than that of the normal family girls in terms of their mean values. Comparing the adjustment of the experimental and control groups of girls it was found that these two groups differ significantly from each other. The CTGs are found to have inferior adjustments in educational, emotional and social areas. Taking boys and girls together as a group in terms of attitude variables it is found that the criminal tribe children have significantly lower religious attitude and slightly inferior moral attitude in comparison to the

boys and girls as a group of normal family. Their adjustment is significantly inferior in the area of education and slightly inferior in the areas of emotion, social and total adjustment.

While the experimental and control groups of the boys differ significantly on "C", "H", "I", "O₂", "O₃", and "O₄" personality variables, the two groups of the girls differ only on "B", "E" and "F" factors. On the other hand the criminal tribe boys and girls as a group differ on nine personality variables i.e. "B", "C", "E", "G", "H", "I", "O₂", "O₃" and "O₄".

It is worth noting that the similarity and differences of the CTBs and NFBs & CTGs and NTGs have generally and effectively influenced the similarity and differences between the CTBGs and NTBGs. The differences on individual attitudinal and adjustment variables subsequently brought forth the differences in their total attitude and adjustment variables.

The facts as stipulated above give a clear and wide view to educational planners and the administrators to draw out the plan of welfare measures for quick educational, social, cultural and economic upliftment of the students of the criminal tribes. The study has revealed the magnitude of difference with respect to attitudes, adjustments and personality factors of the criminal tribe students. Though the differences are not alarming, yet they need quick and immediate

treatment because there is every likelihood that these differences may be as result of their stigma of criminality, indifferent social attitude towards them and consequently keeping them isolated from the normal and civilized society which has psychologically imposed on them the feeling of their being the members of inferior and separate class of the society. Thus they want but still hesitate to accept normal social, moral and religious norms. These are the reasons yielding inferior level of attitudes, adjustments and improper personality make up of the students of criminal tribes, although they have desire and ability to lead normal and healthy life at par with those of the students of normal families as is evident from the results of this study.

It is significant to note that the criminal tribe children even when they have equal, I.Q. are inferior in their social, moral and religious norms and values to those of the normal family children. The root cause must be their family atmosphere and the separate educational arrangement for them due to which they still feel themselves belonging to a separate class of society which is inferior in the eyes of normal society whereas the educational measures aim to rooting out this undesirable feeling and to make them awakened to the level where they may feel themselves as a integrated part of whole student population. This atmosphere of their family set up, still involved in undesirable life-activities and the special and separate educational arrangement

are hindering them from attaining the desired level of social, religious and moral attitudes. It needs immediate elimination of such feelings by restructuring of the educational and other welfare measures for them. Arrangement should also be made to educate their parents in order to promote good and healthy habits in them by explaining the demerits of their undesirable activities and subsequent bad effect on the proper socialisation of their children.

Another important point is this that though Ashram type schools are meant for promotion of their religious faith and sense of morality at par with those of normal family students, yet their strict control over their movement to mix with the students of normal society and lack of religious atmosphere in their schools lead them not to possess desired level of morality and religious faith. therefore it is advisable that criminal tribe children should be allowed with certain reservation to mix with the students of normal families and their school-atmosphere should be made more sympathetic, democratic and interesting with the help of co-curricular activities. Here it may be suggested that normal family children may also be admitted in Ashram type schools meant for the criminal tribe children and the later may be admitted in former's school with adequate educational facilities.

Another point worth noting is the inferior emotional, social and educational adjustment of the CTGs and inferior

educational adjustment of CTGs. It may be worthwhile to enquire into the root causes thereof. However, for their better adjustment in these three areas the principals and teachers can play an important role. They should be more affectionate and sympathetic towards them. They should pay special attention to solve their day to day problems. Above all, adequate educational facilities should be provided to fulfil their needs. They should be given extra coaching if needed. The principals and teachers should always be cautious to find out the causes of their problems which they face in the schools. To achieve this goal healthy teacher-taught relationship should be established. Individual contact and frequent group conferences may help the teachers to explain and remove their difficulties sympathetically and tactfully. While dealing with the girls it should be kept in mind that they are female sex who are more sensitive. The Wardens of the hostels should always be alert for their proper, healthy and adequate feeding and lodging. Besides, arrangement should be made for inter-group social relationship between CTGs and NFGs through mutual participation in extra-curricular activities. Thus by these means their emotional, social and educational adjustment may be promoted to the desired level.

The term personality factors as has been conceived in the present study, some of the basic personality traits are hereditary and some are empirically and gradually brought

forth by human beings is their personality during the course of their development in social contacts. The criminal tribe children are very simple and do not possess the heritage of sophisticated culture and civilisation since they are comparatively less benefitted with the advancements of socio-economic progress. The strong trends of some personality traits, exhibited by these children and consequently their differences from the normal family students, most probably must be as a result of their socio-economic, cultural, educational and family backgrounds as well as attitude of the members of the advanced society towards them. On account of such differences they can not be taken in any way as abnormal. However, all-round quick remedial measures are urgently needed for them. Thus the pattern of their education needs to be changed as stereotype educational system may not promote desired personality traits in them. Simultaneously the elders of their family should also be educated according to their needs so that they may earn their livelihood by fair means, support their children and could use their leisure time properly. Reformatory measures for elimination of their prevalent superstitions, blind faith and rigid outlook should also be adopted by the social workers contacting them in their settlements. It would not be enough, but the members of the civilised society should also change their unhealthy attitude towards them. Sense of security and brother-hood

should be promoted in them by giving them due respect and status in the society so that they feel themselves as respected and healthy part of national stream of life.

As the researcher practically experienced though the parents and their children of this since long deprived community may not be at par with those of the members of normal society, yet they are not generally criminals ; thus keeping these students in rigidly isolated Ashram type schools does not seem to be justified. Hence it may be suggested that in order to allow free flow of healthy interaction-cultural relationship so called economically deprived but normal and civilized family students may also be admitted in these schools and the criminal tribe children upto the mark after VIIIth class may be sent with adequate facilities in the schools meant for normal family children. This may help to eliminate certain undesirable attitudes and social personality traits acquired by them traditionally and gradually as a result of their family, social and cultural background which are transmitted in them from one generation to another.

These facts should be kept in mind by the educational planners, administrators and social workers while making out plans and programmes for the students of the criminal tribe. The educational policy and programme should be framed out in such a way that they may get opportunity to raise the level of their social, religious and moral attitudes by accepting

normal social norms, religious faith and moral values, rejecting their tribal and parental ones which force them to lack behind the normal civilised community. They should be explained affectionately and sympathetically the merits and demerits of desirable and undesirable social, religious & moral norms and values and how far these affect favourably and unfavourably the individual, social and national progress and prosperity. For this they should be encouraged to have inter-social and cultural relationship with the students of normal families. Educational tours should be arranged for different educational, religious and national places of eminence. Cultural programmes, debates and games should be organised between these children and normal family children. It should be a integrated part of their curriculum. Besides, the principals and teachers should also play an exemplary role through their ideal, affectionate and sympathetic action and behaviour. Religious and moral teaching should be made compulsory. The provision for compulsory social service should be made in curriculum. These children should be praised and awarded with certificates for their sincere and honest social services. By this method they will get chance to mix with the members of the normal society and to get their love and affection without any discrimination. If these programmes are carried out jointly by the criminal and normal family students it would yield the desired results.

Besides, in view of their poor economic condition and acute unemployment situation, arrangement should be made for providing them vocational and technical education so that they may earn their livelihood honourably after leaving the schools. Provision may also be made for providing some technical or vocational training for their parents also. This will help them to move up towards respectable social and economic status and prevent them from falling back again to criminality and nefarious activities.

Vocational and educational guidance should be given to them for their well directed emotional, social, economic, cultural and educational development. For this purpose a well equipped psychological laboratory with a full time psychologist should be provided in all Ashram schools. Adequate agricultural land should also be made available to these institutions wherein they should work in their leisure hours. Similarly in order to establish cordial relationship between the teacher and the taught and to create an atmosphere of mutual regard and co-operation, group activities should be organised every now and then.

As seen by the researcher there is hardly a teacher belonging to the tribal community in almost all the Ashram schools so it may be suggested that gradually about 50% well-trained teachers of tribal community should be appointed in these institutions and teachers coming from normal society may also be advised to be democratic, secular and humanitarian.

over and above the caste ridden feeling by playing a role of "reference model" before them. These teachers should really act as friend, philosopher and guide to them and fulfil the children's need of parental affection and love in the schools. These teachers should be made aware that they are not only to teach 3 B. to them but also to play an important role in getting healthy out let of the suppressed emotions and abilities of the criminal tribe children because complete reorientation of their life is essential from the very beginning in order to sublimate their undesirable emotional expression in context of normal, social, cultural and religious norms. It will only be possible if the principals, teachers and wardens of the hostels create such an atmosphere wherein the students feel them their kith and kin every movement. The psychologist can be of great help in this regard.

A handicraft unit should be provided in these institutions to make them sure of their employment, the implementation of the scheme "earn while learn" can prove a boon to them and would help a lot in their after school vocational adjustment. Besides, state and central Government must bear the responsibility to provide employment to them after their education is over. It will create a sense of economic and social security, desired level of ego-strength and the feeling of self-dependence in them.

The children of this community should be fed properly

and hygienically and their basic needs should be fulfilled in the schools. In order to assess their emotional, behavioural and physical development they should be examined psycho-medically from time to time. If needed, follow up remedial measures should also be adopted promptly to give them proper guidance. For this, the record should be maintained in the institutions and the children should be made known to the causes of their development in undesirable direction, and the ways how the same can be eliminated. But it should be in most sympathetic and psychological way.

Their stay in Ashram type schools should be enhanced at least upto the age of 17-18 years by upgrading these institutions upto higher secondary level. The job oriented vocational training should also be imparted to them during their stay in the school which will promote their future prospect of the employment. It will possibly minimise the chances for their being exploited later on, on one hand and bring fourth by and large permanent desirable effect on their personality and way of life on the other hand. If there need be diagnostic and remedial teaching should also be arranged for these children in Ashram type schools. A trained psychologist should help in cases of emotional problems, mal-adjustment which affect adversely the academic progress of aforesaid children in their school life. A need based curriculum with work experience facilities for such schools is also primary necessity. The school

should be a place for natural and harmonious growth, in addition to being a preparatory place for their future life. Where these children should not learn only 3 Rs but they should be dexterous to conceive potent human life-attitudes and values of the first magnitude in theory and practice both. So that they may develop their balanced and magnetic personality capable of being adjusted normally and efficiently in all directions under all circumstances.

In this way these students may be made capable to come with the main stream of social and national life and to extend their valuable contribution for progress and prosperity of the society and nation as a whole.

(D) SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY :

The present study was based on a very limited sample drawn from only five Ashram type schools. Thus, it will not be safe to hazard any sweeping generalizations on the basis of the results obtained. But the results justify and emphasize the need for more studies of this type on a larger sample. In the present study only social, moral and religious attitudes, personality adjustment in only emotional, social and educational areas and a few personality factors were assessed and compared. Other studies may be taken up to include several other personality variables.

It will also be necessary to evaluate periodically the results of the various welfare measures provided for their upliftment by means of Experimental and Action Research Programmes.

The efficacy and effectiveness of some sort of moral counselling should also be evaluated periodically by means of Action Research Programmes.

A systematic study of their families may also be very helpful.
