

CHAPTER – IV: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

“There’s a world of difference between truth and facts. Facts can obscure the truth.”

- Maya Angelou

Research generally consists of two steps-the gathering of data and the analysis of the data. According to Martz, “Bare facts, objectives data, never determine anything. They become significant only when interpreted in the light of accepted standards and assumptions, and these standards in the final analysis are not susceptible to scientific determination. In ordinary life one rarely deals with bare facts but not with interpretation of facts. The interpretation or evaluation is determined by the purpose to which one related the facts”

Epidemiologists often find data analysis the most enjoyable part of carrying out an epidemiologic study, since after all of the hard work and waiting they get the chance to find out the answers. If the data do not provide answers, that presents yet another opportunity for creativity! So analysing the data and interpreting the results are the “reward” for the work of collecting the data.

Once the data is collected, the focus of attention should be on the analysis of data. The analysis of data involves a number of operations, which are performed with the purpose of summarizing the collected data and organizing them in such a manner that they will yield answer to the questions in research. Drawing the dividing line between analysis of data and interpretation of data is difficult. In fact, the two processes merge imperceptibly. If analysis involves data organizing in a particular manner, then it is the interpretative ideas that govern this task. If the end product of analysis is the setting up of certain general conclusions then what these conclusions really mean and reflect is the bare minimum that the

researcher would want to know. Interpretation is the way to gain this knowledge. Thus the task of analysis is incomplete without interpretation coming into play.

“The goal is to turn data into information, and information into insight.” Carly Fiorina, Former CEO of HP

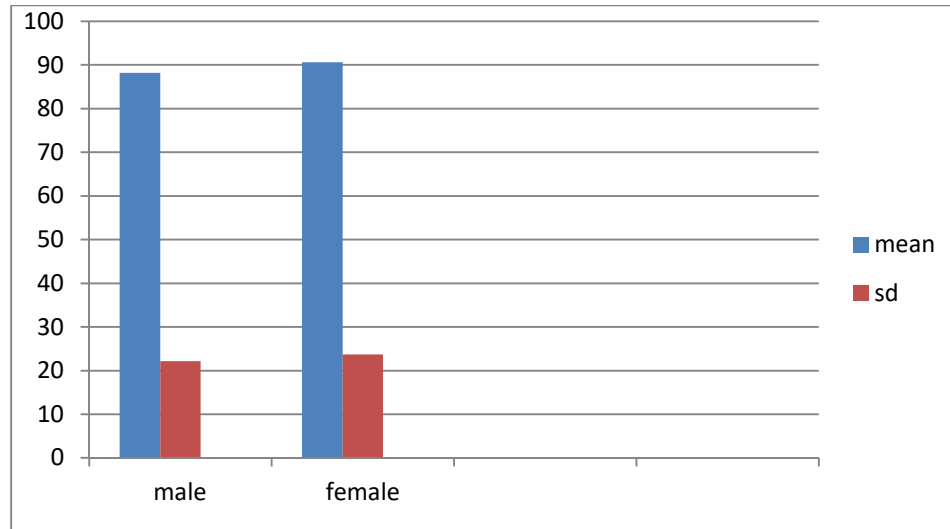
On the basis of the third chapter, the calculated data is analysed and tabulated various statistical techniques are applied on the data and interpretation are made. Here are given some tables and the result of the collected data.

Table 4.1 Comparison of the leadership style between Male and Female adolescents.

Group	N	M	SD	S. Ed	t	Significance level
Male	60	88.18	22.13	4.17	0.55	Not significant
Female	60	90.63	23.70			

Table value of DF 118 at 0.05 level=1.96 And at 0 .01 level=2.58

The table 4.1 indicates that the calculated t-ratio for the scores of leadership style is 0.55 which is smaller than the t –value 1.96 and 2.58 at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance it reveal that there exist no significance difference between the leadership style of male and female hence the hypothesis “there exist no significant difference between the leadership style of male and female adolescents cannot be rejected.”The result can be seen through graph.



In total the hypothesis no. 1 cannot be rejected that is there exist no significance difference between the leadership style of male and female there is a significance difference between the leadership of male and female because the t value is less than the table value. Therefore the first objective of the study is achieved. The researcher comes to the conclusion that there is a difference in leadership style of male and female.

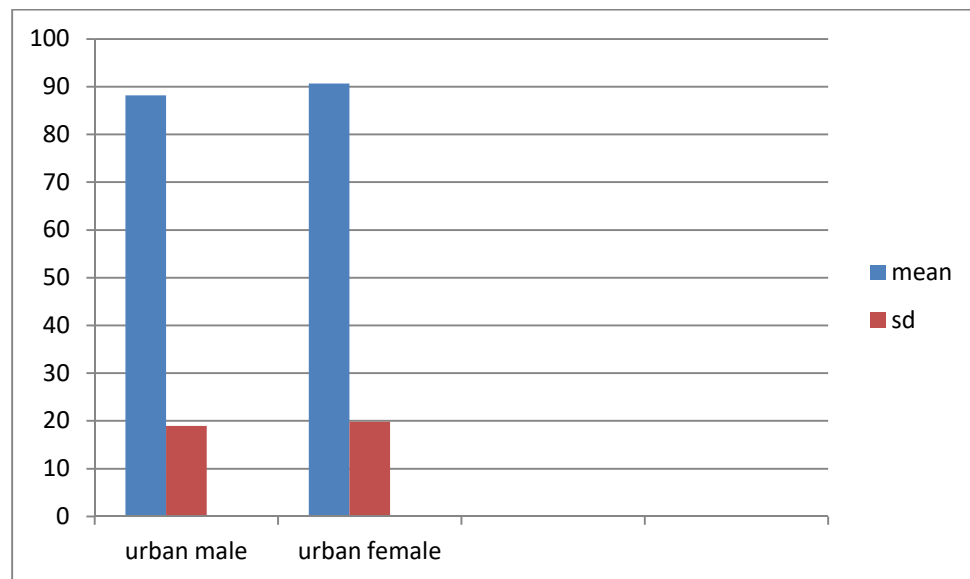
Table: 4.2 Comparison of the leadership style between and urban male and urban female.

Group	N	M	SD	S. Ed	t	Significant Level
Urban male	30	94.73	18.98	5.01	0.49	Not significant
Urban female	30	98.16	19.84			

Table value of DF 118 at 0.05 level=1.96 and at 0 .01 level=2.58

The table 4.2 indicates that the calculated t-ratio for the scores of leadership style is 0.49 which is smaller than the t –value 1.96 and 2.58 at both 0.05 and 0.01 level

of significance it reveal that there exist no significance difference between the leadership style of urban male and urban female hence the hypothesis “there exist no significant difference between the leadership style of urban male and urban female adolescents cannot be rejected.” The result can be seen through graph.



In total the hypothesis no. 2 cannot be rejected that is there exists no significant difference between the leadership style of urban male and urban female adolescents. There is a significance difference between the leadership style of urban male and urban female because the t value is less than the table value. Therefore the second objective of the study is achieved. The researcher comes to the conclusion that there is a difference in leadership style of urban male and urban female.

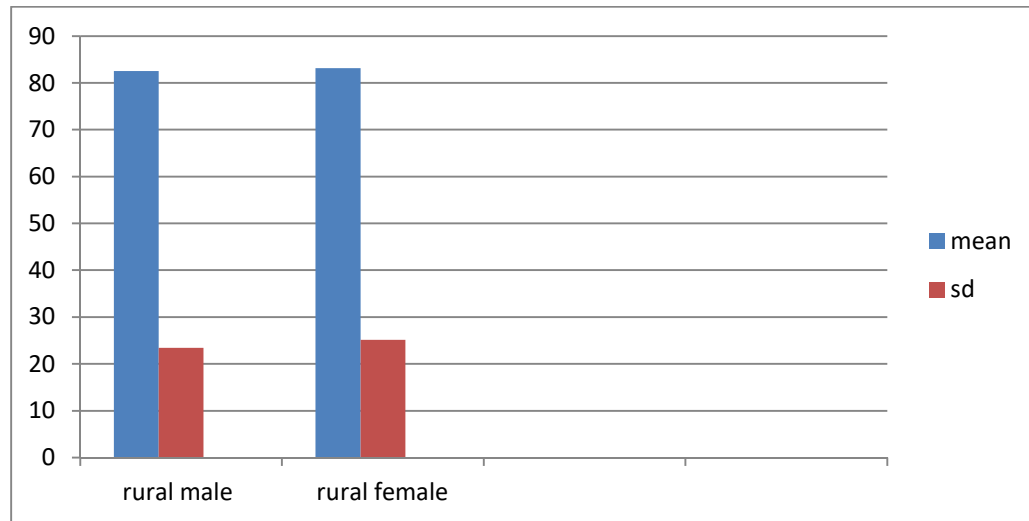
Table: 4.3 Comparison of the leadership style between rural male and rural Female adolescents.

Group	N	M	SD	S. Ed	t	Significant Level

Rural male	30	82.53	23.40	6.80	0.92	Not Significant
Rural Female	30	83.1	25.13			

Table value of DF 118 at 0.05 level=1.96 and at 0 .01 level=2.58

The table 4.3 indicates that the calculated t-ratio for the scores of leadership style is 0.92 which is smaller than the t –value 1.96 and 2.58 at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance it reveal that there exist no significance difference between the leadership style of rural male and rural female hence the hypothesis “there exist no significant difference between the leadership style of rural male and rural female adolescents cannot be rejected.” The result can be seen through graph.



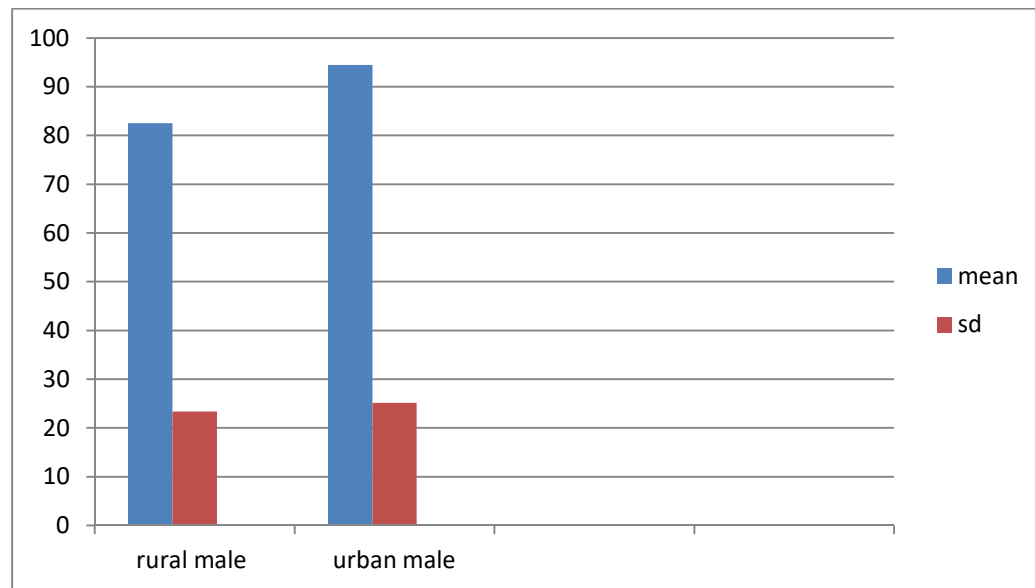
In total the hypothesis no. 3 cannot be rejected that is “there exists no significance difference between the leadership style of rural male and rural female” there is a significance difference between the leadership of rural male and rural female because the t value is less than the table value. Therefore the third objective of the study is achieved. The researcher comes to the conclusion that there is a difference in leadership style of rural male and rural female.

Table: 4.4 Comparison of the leadership style between rural male and urban male adolescents.

Group	N	M	SD	S. Ed	t	Significant Level
Rural Male	30	82.53	23.40	6.10	0.03	Not Significant
Urban male	30	94.73	18.98			

Table value of DF 118 at 0.05 level=1.96 and at 0 .01 level=2.58

The table 4.4 indicates that the calculated t-ratio for the scores of leadership style is 0.03 which is smaller than the t –value 1.96 and 2.58 at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance it reveal that there exist no significance difference between the leadership style of rural male and urban male hence the hypothesis “there exist no significant difference between the leadership style of rural male and urban male adolescents cannot be rejected.” The result can be seen through graph.



In total the hypothesis no. 4 cannot be rejected that is “there exists no significance difference between the leadership style of rural male and rural female” there is a

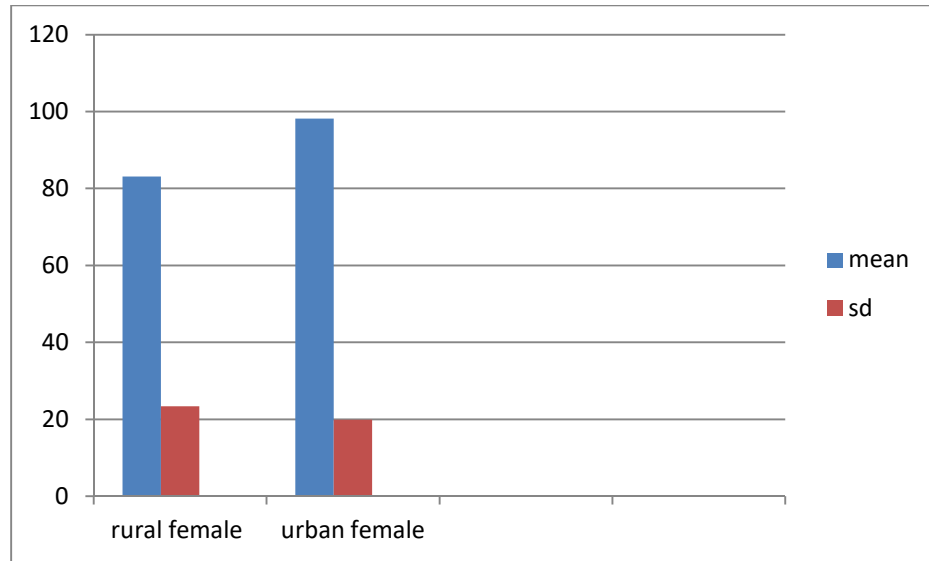
significance difference between the leadership of rural male and rural female because the t value is less than the table value. Therefore the forth objective of the study is achieved. The researcher comes to the conclusion that there is a difference in leadership style of rural male and rural female.

Table: 4.5 Comparison of the leadership style between rural female and urban female adolescents.

Group	N	M	SD	S. Ed	t	Significance level
Rural female	30	83.1	25.13			
Urban Female	30	98.16	19.84	5.8	0.01	Not Significant

Table value of DF 118 at 0.05 level=1.96 and at 0 .01 level=2.58

The table 4.5 indicates that the calculated t-ratio for the scores of leadership style is 0.01 which is smaller than the t –value 1.96 and 2.58 at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance it revel that there exist no significance difference between the leadership style of rural female and urban female hence the hypothesis “there exist no significant difference between the leadership style of rural female and urban female adolescents cannot be rejected.” The result can be seen through graph.



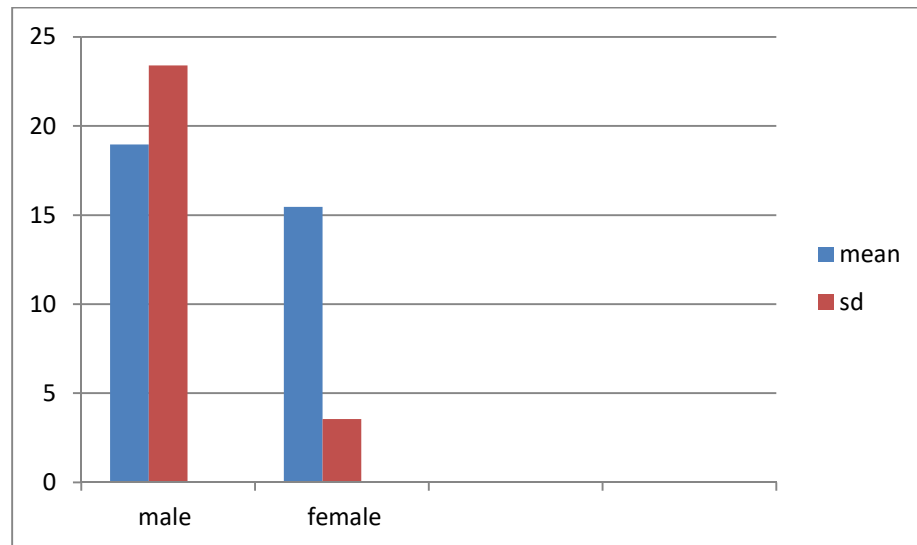
In total the hypothesis no. 5 cannot be rejected that is” there exists no significance difference between the leadership style of rural female and urban female” there is a significance difference between the leadership of rural female and urban female because the t value is less than the table value. Therefore the fifth objective of the study is achieved. The researcher comes to the conclusion that there is a difference in leadership style of rural female and urban female.

Table: 4.6 Comparison of the leadership ability between Male and Female adolescents.

Group	N	M	SD	S. Ed	t	Significance level
Male	30	18.96	3.61	0.64	3.69	Significant
Female	30	15.45	3.55			

Table value of df 118 at 0.05 level=1.96 and at 0 .01 level=2.58

The table 4.6 indicates that the calculated t-ratio for the scores of leadership ability is 3.69 which is larger than the t-value 1.96 and 2.58 at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance it reveal that there exist significance difference between the leadership style of male and female hence the hypothesis “there exist no significant difference between the leadership ability between male and female adolescents can be rejected.” The result can be seen through graph.



In total the hypothesis no. 6 can be rejected that is “there exist no significance difference between the leadership abilities of male and female” because there is no significance difference between the leadership abilities of male and female because the t value is larger than the table value. Therefore the sixth objective of the study could not achieve. The researcher come to the conclusion that there a difference in leadership abilities of male and female.

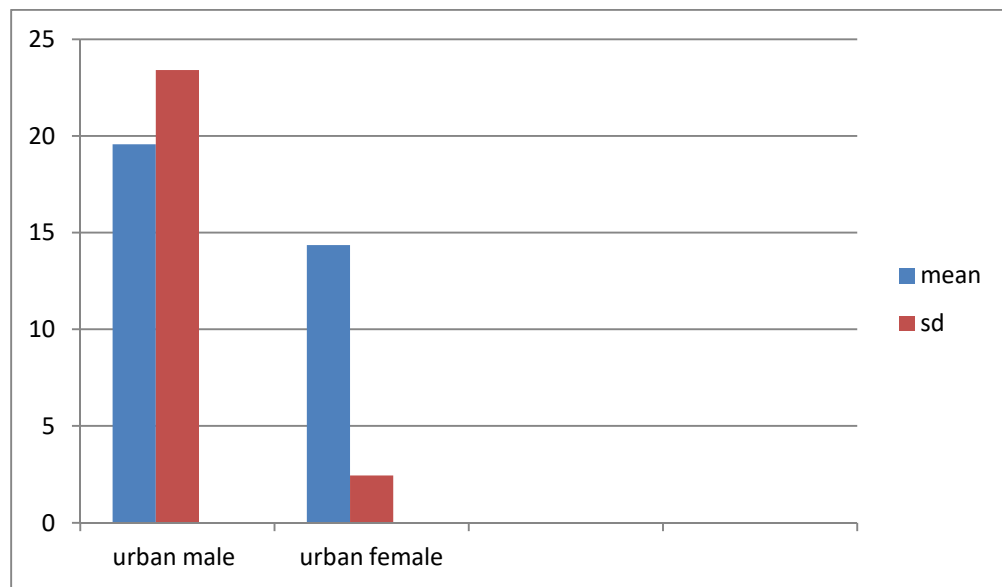
Table: 4.7 Comparison of the Leadership Ability between urban male and Urban female adolescents.

Group	N	M	SD	S. Ed	t	Significant Level

urban male	30	19.56	3.26	0.73	3.12	significant
Urban female	30	14.36	2.44			

Table value of DF 118 at 0.05 level=1.96 and at 0 .01 level=2.58

The table 4.7 indicates that the calculated t-ratio for the scores of leadership style is 3.12 which is larger than the t –value 1.96 and 2.58 at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance it reveal that there exist a significance difference between the leadership style of urban male and urban female hence the hypothesis “there exist no significant difference between the leadership ability between urban male and urban female adolescents can be rejected.” The result can be seen through graph.



In total the hypothesis no. 7 can be rejected that is “there exist no significance difference between the leadership abilities of urban male and urban female” because there a significance difference between the leadership abilities of urban male and urban female because the t value is larger than the table value. Therefore the seventh objective of the study could not achieve. The researcher come to the

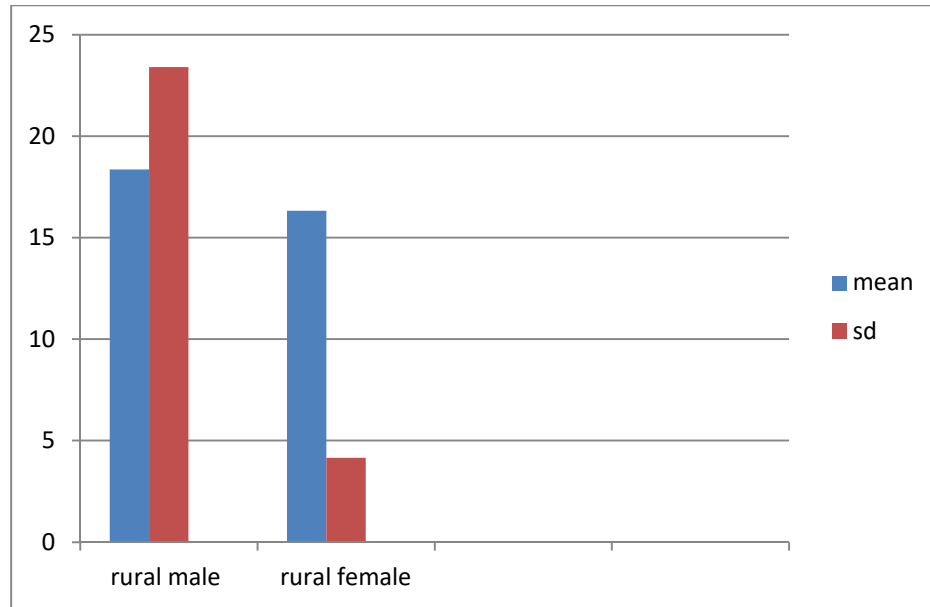
conclusion that there a difference in leadership abilities of urban male and urban female.

Table: 4.8 Comparison of the leadership ability between rural male and rural Female adolescents.

Group	N	M	SD	S. Ed	t	Significant Level
rural male	30	18.36	3.89	1.03	0.08	Not Significant
Rural Female	30	16.33	4.16			

Table value of DF 118 at 0.05 level=1.96 and at 0 .01 level=2.58

The table 4.8 indicates that the calculated t-ratio for the scores of leadership style is 0.08 which is smaller than the t –value 1.96 and 2.58 at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance it revel that there exist significance difference between the leadership style of rural male and rural female hence the hypothesis “there exist no significant difference between the leadership ability between rural male and rural female adolescents cannot be rejected.” The result can be seen through graph.



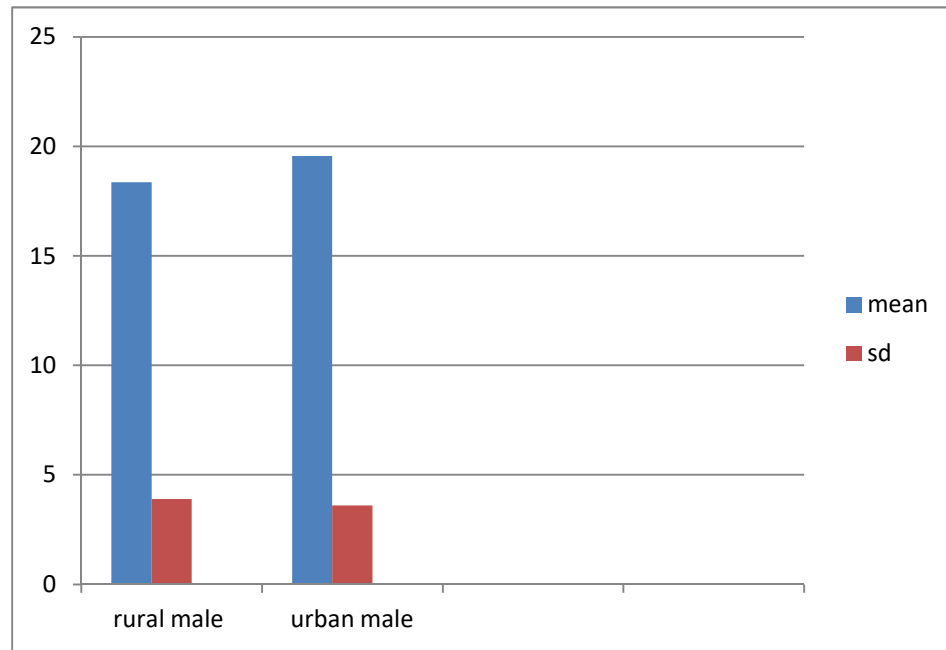
In total the hypothesis no. 8 cannot be rejected that is “there exist significance difference between the leadership abilities of rural male and rural female”. There is no significance difference between the leadership abilities of rural female and urban female because the t value is less than the table value. Therefore the eighth objective of the study is achieved. The researcher come to the conclusion that there no difference in leadership abilities of rural female and urban female.

Table: 4.9 Comparison of the leadership ability between rural male and urban male adolescents.

Group	N	M	SD	S. Ed	t	Significant Level
Rural Male	30	18.36	3.89	0.92	0.20	Non-significant
urban Male	30	19.56	3.26			

Table value of DF 118 at 0.05 level=1.96 and at 0 .01 level=2.58

The table 4.9 indicates that the calculated t-ratio for the scores of leadership style is 0.20 which is smaller than the t-value 1.96 and 2.58 at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance it reveal that there exist no significance difference between the leadership style of rural male and urban male hence the hypothesis “there exist no significant difference between the leadership ability between rural male and urban male adolescents cannot be rejected.” The result can be seen through graph.



In total the hypothesis no. 9 cannot be rejected that there exist no significance difference between the leadership abilities of rural male and urban male. There is no significance difference between the leadership ability of rural male and urban male because the t value is less than the table value. Therefore the ninth objective of the study is achieved. The researcher come to the conclusion that there exist no difference in leadership abilities of rural male and urban male

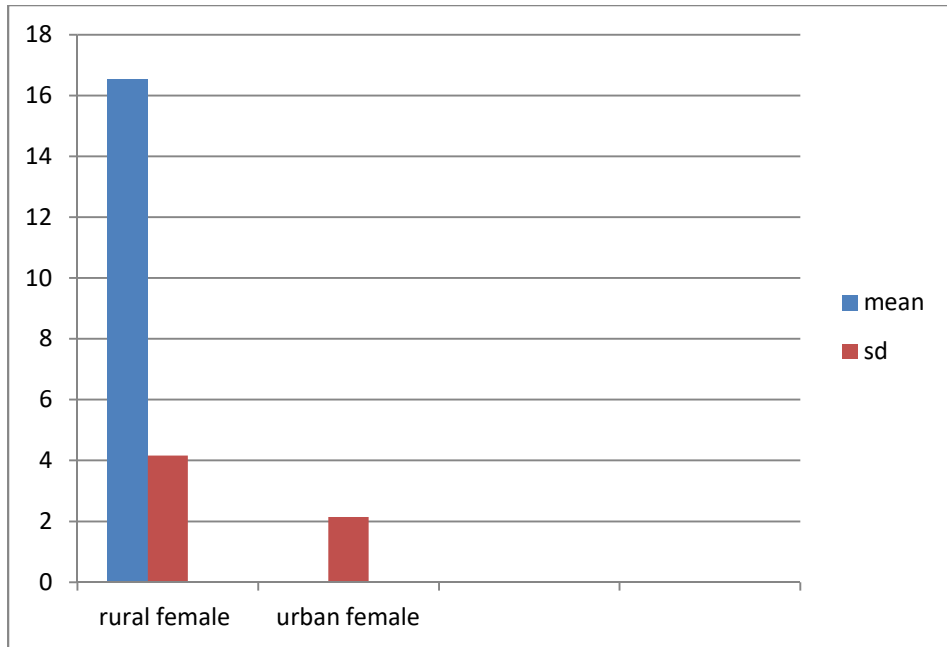
Table: 4.10 Comparison of the leadership ability between rural female and urban female adolescents.

Group	N	M	S D	S. Ed	T	Significance Level
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Rural Female	30	16.53	4.16	0.87	0.017	Not Significant
Urban Female	30	14.36	2.44			

Table value of DF 118 at 0.05 level=1.96 and at 0 .01 level=2.58

The table 4.10 indicates that the calculated t-ratio for the scores of leadership style is 0.017 which is smaller than the t –value 1.96 and 2.58 at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance it reveal that there exist no significance difference between the leadership style of rural female and urban female hence the hypothesis “there exist no significant difference between the leadership ability between rural female and urban female adolescents cannot be rejected.” The result can be seen through graph.



In total the hypothesis no. 10 cannot be rejected that “there exist no significance difference between the leadership abilities of rural female and urban female”. There is no significance difference between the leadership ability of rural female and urban female because the t value is less than the table value. Therefore the tenth objective of the study is achieved. The researcher comes to the conclusion that there exists no difference in leadership abilities of rural female and urban female