

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION-

This chapter present a brief summary and bird's eye view of the main features of the study. The present study was concerned with the comparison of personality-traits and value-perception of students belonging to nuclear family and joint family.

In this study, the investigator has find out the differences in personality-traits of students belonging to nuclear and joint family. He has find out that the value-perceptions of students belonging to nuclear and joint family were the same. He has studied the relation between the personality-traits and value-perception of students .

Some abstracts of research related with the personality-traits and value-perception were studied.

5.2 Objectives of the Study:-

The objectives of the study were –

1. To find out the value perception of students belonging to the nuclear family.
2. To find out the value-perception of children belonging to Joint family.
3. To identify the personality –traits of students belonging to nuclear family.
4. To identify the personality –traits of student belonging to Joint family.
5. To compare the personality-traits of students belonging to the Nuclear family .
6. To compare the value-perception of students belonging to nuclear family and joint family .
7. To find out the relationship(if any) between personality traits and value perception of students belonging to nuclear family and joint family.

5.3 Variables:-

The following variables were studied .

Value-perception	-	Dependent variable.
Personality-Traits	-	Dependent variable.
Nuclear family	-	Independent variable.
Joint family	-	Independent variable

5.4 **Sample:-**

The entire sample consisted of 100 students of Class-VII, 50 students of joint family and 50 students of nuclear family.

5.5 **Tools:-**

The tools used for the present study were value-perception questionnaire and children's personality questionnaire (CPQ). The value-perception questionnaire was developed by investigator whereas the children's personality questionnaire was a standardized test.

5.6 **Data Analysis:-**

The analysis of data was subjected to analysis by computing mean, standard deviation, t-test and correlation . The analysis of the data was undertaken to draw logical and statistical inference.

5.7 **Major Findings:-**

The major finding of study were –

1. The students belonging to nuclear family were found to be equally aware of all values i.e. patriotism ,co-operation, honesty, responsibility , tolerance and environmental protection.
2. The students belonging to joint family were also found to be equally aware of all values i.e. patriotism ,co-operation, honesty, responsibility , tolerance and environmental protection.
3. The dominating factors in students belonging to nuclear family were found to be warm hearted, outgoing

,easygoing, participating (A); affected by feeling, emotionally less stable, easily upset , changeable (C); assertive , aggressive, competitive , stubborn (E), enthusiastic, needless , happy-go-lucky (F), adventurous , thick-skinned ,socially bold(H); tender minded, sensitive, dependent , over protected (I); circumspect individualism , reflective, internally restrained (J); and high strength of self-sentiment, controlled, socially precise, compulsive, following self image(Q3).

4. The dominating factors in students belonging to Joint family were found to be bright, fast learning, insightful,(B); excitable, impatient , demanding, overactive, unrestrained (D);conscientious , persistent moralistic ,staid (G); Astute, artful(N); apprehensive, self-reproaching , insecure, worrying , troubled (O); tense, frustrated, driven, overwrought and fretful (Q4).
5. The students of nuclear family and joint family differs from each other on the personality factor C,E,N & Q3 .
6. The students belonging to nuclear and joint family were found to be same value perception with respect to patriotism , co-operation, honesty, tolerance and environmental protection except responsibility.
7. The correlation between personality traits and value perception of children were found to be as follows:-
 1. The children having factor –A tend to be more tolerant than the rest. This is indicated by the significant correlation between factor A and studied values tolerance.
 2. The children having factor,-B, tend to be more tolerative,than the rest. This is indicated by the significant correlation between factor B and studied value tolerance.
 3. The children having factor-C, tend to be more responsible than the rest. This is indicated by significant correlation between factor C & studied value responsibility.
 4. The children having factor-D, tend to be more co-operative than the rest. This is indicated by the significant correlation between factor D &studied value co-operation.

5. The children having factor-H, tend to be more tolerated , than the rest. This is indicated by the significant correlation between factor H & studied value tolerance.
6. The children having factor-N, tend to be more honest , than the rest. This is indicated by the significant correlation between factor N & studied value honesty.
7. The children having factor-Q3, tend to be more honest , than the rest. This is indicated by the significant correlation between factor Q3 and studied value honesty.

5.8 IMPLICATION OF STUDY:-

On the basis of our study we can safely say that neither the Joint family nor the nuclear family is better as far as the value perception of children is concerned . The children belonging to both the families are found to be equally aware of the values studied, though the children belonging to nuclear family are tend to be slightly more responsible than their counter parts. This further implies that as far as value perception is concerned , both type of family provide equally conducive environment.

The data analysis showed that the children belonging to both the families differ from each other on the personality traits. Though each group has their own positive and negative traits, we cannot say that one group is better then the other . The major implications are tested below. .

- This study may help teachers to identify the teaching methods suitable for the children belonging to each category, in accordance with the difference in their personality traits.

- This study may help the social workers to make the people aware that neither joint family nor nuclear family is better as far as value perception of the child is concerned.
- This study can also help the teachers in making effective study groups and identifying their leaders, as the children belonging to nuclear family are found to be slightly more responsible than their counterparts.
- This study can help the parents/elders of both the family to realize their own worth and personality-traits, their children possess and lack, by being in that particular family environment.
- This study may help in breaking the myth that joint families are a better place for the child to learn values.

5.9 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:-

Delimitation of study were following –

1. Only the students of class-VII were taken as sample for this study.
2. The study was limited to students belonging to nuclear and joint family .
3. Due to low availability of students belonging to joint family the study was confined to 100 students only.
4. Standardized tool of value-perception was not available for this study, so investigator constructed a tool.
5. Sophisticated statistical technique for testing the reliability and validity could not be used because of the limited time.
6. The study was conducted only in the schools situated in Bhopal.

5.10 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:-

1. Value perception and personality-traits can be conducted on studies of the students of broken family , working father and mother.
2. It can be conducted on disabled children, college's students, High school and higher secondary school students and employees, to know the relation between value perception and personality –traits.
3. For standardization of the value-perception questionnaire, the reliability and validity of the test may be conducted for future studies.
4. A study to identify the impact of society, media, peer group and school on value-perception and personality – traits of children belonging to both the families should be conducted.
5. A study comparing value perception of the children belonging to different sexes and different type of families should be done.
6. Similar studies may be conducted on large sample.