SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Altruism is the tendency of one organism to act to increase the welfare of another organism, with no obvious benefit and often at a cost to actor. Batson (1983) conceptualized altruism as a desire within one organism as an end state goal. Altruism is a behavior motivated mainly out of a consideration for another’s needs rather than one’s own (Pilian and Charng, 1990) and that altruism “provides benefits to its recipients but also provides no benefits to the actors and even incurs some cost” (Howard and Piliavin, 2000). Batson and Oleson (1991) suggested that the human capacity for altruism is limited to those for whom we feel empathy.

Much of work on early altruism has been carried out by Rheingold, Hay and West (1976) and Rheingold (1982). Some researchers (Grusec, 1991; Mein and George, 1985; Hoffman, 1970) have explained the developmental course of altruistic behavior through the socialization process.

Ruston, F. Ronald D. Chrisjohan and G.Cynthia Fekeken have reviewed the literature on consistency of altruism behavior and according to them if a survey were to be taken of researchers in the field of altruism as to whether they believed there was such an entity as the ‘the altruistic personality’, the majority would answer with a resound ‘no’. There are very few, if any, programs of research in operation
on consistent patterns of individual difference in altruistic behavior, although just about every other conceivable research approach has been used. No, researcher do not study the altruistic personality for the early compelling reason that they don’t believe there is such thing. For example, Krebs wrote “As Hartshorne and May showed a half century ago, just about everyone will help in some situations; just about nobody will help in other contexts; and the same people who help in some situations will not help in others.” Krebs is certainly not alone in his view. For example, Latan’s and Darley’s now classic monograph concluded: “There are..., reasons why personality should be rather unimportant to determining people’s reactions to the emergency. For one thing, the situational forces affecting a person’s decision are so strong... A second reason why personality difference may not lead to difference in overt behavior in an emergency is that they may operate in opposing ways at different stages of the intervention process.”(Latan and Darley, 1970).

For several decades there have been two opposing viewpoints on the question of whether human behavior is generally consistent in different situations. Known as the ‘specificity versus generality’ controversy, the question has loomed particularly large in the area of personality and moral behavior. The classic study of this problem was the enormous Character Education Enquiry carried out by Hartshorne and May in the 1920 and published from 1928 to 1930 in three books.
Altruism in Contemporary America: A Report from the National Altruism Study by Tom W. Smith (2003), it is reported that Altruism behavior and values have been widely studied throughout the Arts and Science from philosophy to neuroscience. Even within the social science there have been very diverse research tradition within economics, psychology, political science, sociology and related disciplines (Batson, 1991; Batson, 1998; Eisenberg, 1986; Panner, 1995; Piliavin and Sharng, 1990; Roe-Ackerman, 1996). But in recent years in both psychology and sociology research on altruism has been declining (Batson, 1998). The Fetzer initiative on Scientific Research on Altruistic Love provides an opportunity both for revitalizing social science research on altruism and for interdisciplinary synergy in the study of altruism.

One of the main limitations of social sciences research on altruism is that most research has been based on very restricted, small, non-representative samples. Most research on empathy and altruism has been restricted to small sample of students. For example, in the bibliography by Post and Others (2002), 43 studies were exclusively based on students, 3 on students plus some others, 8 on people in various types of voluntary associations, 3 on twins, 3 on other convenience samples, and two on state-wide probability samples.

It was further reported that looking across the three dependent variable groups (empathy, altruistic values and
altruistic behaviors) shows the following patterns.

Women are more empathic than men are and have higher altruistic values. Gender is not notably related to altruistic behavior. Age is largely unrelated to empathy, but older adults tend to have more altruistic values. On the longer altruistic behavior scale the young show more acts of helping, at least in some models. But age is unrelated to the shorter scale. Income is unrelated to empathy and altruism. The never married are more likely to engage in altruistic acts on the longer scale, but marital status does not differentiate on the shorter scale.

Altruistic acts are dependent to a notable degree on situational and contextual factors (Piliavin and Charng, 1990; and Lizzardo, 1986). For example, the presence or absence of others, time pressure, and framing will all influence whether a particular individual will or will not engage in an altruistic behavior.

The study of human behavior is incomplete without the analysis of personality. Altruism is a type of helping behavior, which is largely affected by the various traits of personality. On the basis of the review of the literature it was found that conservation, socio-economic acceptability are also found to have positive association with the altruism behavior.

Similarly values of the person also affect the altruistic behavior of the individual. On the basis of various studies it
was found that people with theoretical values are more altruistic. In a study Mohan et al. (1986) found that altruistic behavior was positively correlated with social and theoretical values. Madnawat (1986) also found positive correlation in altruism and religious values. In various studies people with aesthetic values proved less altruistic.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE PRESENT STUDY

The various aspects of altruism reveals the complex nature and divergence of viewpoints regarding it. The existence of pure altruism has been conceptually debated in both the philosophical and psychological circles (Bentham, 1798; McDougall, 1908; Campbell, 1975). Altruism has been conceptualized in terms of different definitions, i.e. as voluntary actions (Bandura, 1977); as a desire within the organism (Batson, 1983); as a motivational behavior (Eisenberg, 1986) etc. Different hypotheses have been proposed regarding the foundation and development of altruism i.e., psychoanalytic cognitive, evolutionary, reciprocal, altruism, docility, species specific behavior system, communication gene-hypothesis, etc pointing to the different modes of development of altruistic behavior.

Some researcher (Grusec, 1991; Mein and George, 1985; Hofman, 1970) have explained the development course of altruistic behavior through the socialization process including the influence of parents, siblings, peer teacher, school and media.
A good number of studies have been conducted to explore the correlates of altruistic behavior. Baston et al. (1983), Fultz et al (1986) Baston and Olesan (1971), have emphasized empathy to be underlying the prosocial behavior. Studies pertaining to the investigation of bystander intervention (Helping a stranger in distress) have revealed that it is affected by characteristics of the situation character of the person.

A sequel of studies has provided enigmatic findings regarding the relationship between altruism and personality variables. Cattell and Horowitz (1960) found the factor cyclothymiacs highly correlated with altruism in college female students. Fridricks (1960) found conservation socio-economic security and social acceptable factor as related to altruism. Ribal (1962) found some personality types relevant to altruism-

1. The altruistic self,
2. The receptive self and.
3. The inner sustaining self.

Berkowitz (1970) found that people who are wrapped up in themselves self centered and concerned about their own welfare are less likely to be altruistic. Batson (1995) also reported that empathy is the main underlying mechanism of the prosocial behavior.

Similarly enigmatic findings have been obtained regarding the altruism value patterns relationship. Anis and
Lawrence (1976) found no significant relationship. Between helping behavior and responses to the study of values (religious scale). Seth et al. (1984) found no significant differences among Hindus, Muslim and Christians females. Mohan et al (1986) found altruism significant correlated with its theoretic and social value.

A critical analysis of research parting investigation altruism personality and altruism value patterns relationship reveal the gaps and disagreement in finding. Most of the studies have investigated the relationship by using psychometric measures of the constructs. Review of the literature clearly indicates that there is a gap in research finding to the relationship between altruism personality variables and altruism value pattern that need to be further bridged by using the psychometric measure of altruism. Thus, to understand the relationship of the altruism behavior with value patterns and personality variables more systematic research is needed.

Keeping above facts in mind the present study has been designed to understand more systematically, the nature of relationship between altruism value pattern and altruism personality variables.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The statement of the problem is, “A STUDY OF ALTRUISM IN RELATION TO PERSONALITY AND VALUE PATTERNS AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.”
OPERATIONAL MEAING OF THE TERMS USED:

Different words have their different connotations according to their place of reference, therefore, for the investigator, it was more essential to explain the words which used repeatedly in her investigation. Some of the terms used in present study are as under:

1. **Altruism**: Altruism a desire within one organism to increase the welfare of another organism as an end state goal.

2. **Personality**: Personality is a dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho-physical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment. In the present study, personality of senior secondary school students was measured by using 16 personality factors.

3. **Value Pattern**: Values are beliefs upon which a man acts by preference/interests. In the present study, value pattern means theoretical, Economical, Aesthetical, Social, Political and religious value of senior secondary school students.

4. **Senior Secondary School Students**: For the present study Senior Secondary School students implies the students of class XI & XII of Government senior secondary school.
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To examine the relationship between measure of personality and altruism of senior secondary school students.
2. To examine the relationship between measures of value pattern and altruism of senior secondary school students.
3. To examine the relationship among the measures of personality and value-pattern of senior secondary school students.
4. To examine the relationship among the measures of personality of senior secondary school students.
5. To examine the relationship among the measure of value pattern of senior secondary school students.
6. To compare the factor structure of measure of altruism value pattern and personality of senior secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

The following hypotheses are formulated for the present study:

1. Different measures of personality are likely to have different relationship with measure of altruism of senior secondary school students.
2. Different measures of value pattern are likely to have
different relationship with the measure of altruism of senior secondary school students.

3. Different measures of personality are likely to have different relationship with the measure of value pattern of senior secondary school students.

4. Different measures of personality are likely to have different relationship with each other of senior secondary school students

5. Different measures of value pattern are likely to have different relationship with each other of senior secondary school students

6. Measure of altruism, value pattern and personality are likely to yield distinct factor of senior secondary school students

**DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:**

The present study was delimited to the following:

1. The present study was delimited to altruism personality and value pattern only.

2. The study was confined to the students of senior secondary school students of district Gurgaon only.

3. The study was delimited to the students of age group of 16-21 years only.

4. The study was delimited to sample of 320 students only.
RESEARCH METHOD OF THE STUDY

There are several methods of conducting research study. But it is a fact that the choice of method is determined by main purpose of the study, its objectives and the nature of the problem. In the present study, the investigator has used the survey method, which seemed to be most appropriate for undertaking this investigation.

POPULATION

All the Students of Senior Secondary School of District Gurgaon, Haryana of age group 16 to 21 constituted the population of the present research work.

SAMPLE

At the first stage, out of 21 districts, one district i.e. Gurgaon was selected on random basis. At the second stage, 02 Govt. Sr. Secondary Schools were selected from each 4 blocks on simple random basis. At third stage, 40 students from each school were selected on simple random basis. Overall 320 senior secondary school students were selected on the basis of simple random sampling technique for the sample. The detail of the sample is given below:

Name of schools selected for the sample:

2. Govt. Sr. Secondary School Dhankot
4. Govt. Sr. Secondary School Khandewala
5. Govt. Sr. Secondary School Farrukh Nagar
7. Govt. Sr. Secondary School Sherpur

TOOLS USED

For the present study following tools were used for the collection of data.

1. Altruism Scale by Dr. S. N. Rai and Dr. Sanwat Singh
2. Sixteen personality factor questionnaire (16 PF) by Dr. S.D. Kapoor
3. Study of values by Dr. R.K. Ojha and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava

DATA COLLECTION

The investigator visited the Govt. Sr. Secondary Schools
of district Gurgaon, personally for the collection of data. The prior permission of the principals of the schools was sought for the collection of data. The students (Sample subjects) were explained about the nature and purpose of the study. Data were collected by administering Altruism Scale, Sixteen personality factor questionnaires (16 PF) and Study of values test.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

For the purpose of analysis of data, Mean, Median, Standard Deviations, Skewness, Kurtosis, Inter correlation and Factor Analysis of the variables included in the study were computed by using Statistical Software for Social Sciences (SPSS).

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The main findings of the study are given in the following six sections:

Section I: It presents main findings regarding the relationship between Measure of Personality and Altruism of Senior Secondary School students:

- Mean, Median, Standard Deviations, Skewness and Kurtosis of all the variables of Personality and Altruism in the study showed them to be normally distributed.
- In general the correlations between Measures of Personality and that of Altruism were not significant. Out of 16, correlations, only one correlation i.e. Factor
C of 16PF had born out significant positive correlation (0.14P<0.01).

- Thus the hypothesis No.1 that “Different measures of personality are likely to have different relationship with measure of altruism of senior secondary school students” has been rejected except for factor C of 16 PF.

**Section II:** It deals with the main findings related to the relationship between Measures of Value Pattern and Altruism of Senior Secondary school students:

- Mean, Median, Standard Deviations, Skewness and Kurtosis of all the variables of Value Pattern and Altruism in the study showed them to be normally distributed.
- The correlations between six measures of value pattern and that of altruism are low ranging between -0.29 to 0.14.
- 05 out of 06 correlations were significant at or above 0.05 level.
- The theoretical value pattern was correlated positively (.17P<0.01).
- The economic value pattern was correlated negatively (0.11P<0.05) whereas aesthetic value pattern was correlated negatively (-0.29P<0.01) with altruism and religious value pattern was correlated positively (0.14 P < 0.05).
The social value pattern is correlated positively.
Thus the Hypothesis No-2 that “Different measures of value pattern are likely to have different relationship with the measure of altruism of senior secondary school students” has been accepted except the measure of political value pattern.

**Section III:** It deals with the main findings regarding relationship among the measures of personality and value-pattern of senior secondary school students:

- The Correlation between Measures of Personality and those of Value Pattern are low ranging between -0.13 to 0.23.
- About 15% of total correlations were significant at or above 0.05 level of significance.
- The highest positive correlation is between Factor H of 16 PF and Political value pattern.
- Highest negative correlation is between factor A and M of 16 PF and Economic value pattern.
- Factor A of 16 PF has correlated negatively with the measure of economical value (-0.15 P<0.01).
- Factor B has correlated significantly positive with measure of economical value (0.12 P <0.05).
- Factor C has yielded positive correlation with social value pattern (0.13 P <.005).
• Factor E has negative correlation with economic value pattern (-0.12 P < 0.05) with social value pattern (-0.011 P < 0.05).

• Factor G has correlated negatively with aesthetic value pattern (-0.11 < 0.05).

• Factor H is correlated negatively with economic value pattern (-0.011 P < 0.05) and correlated positively with political value pattern (0.23 P < 0.01).

• Factor M is correlated negatively with r-measures of religious value pattern (-0.13 P < 0.05) and factor Q3 has correlated positively with the measure of political value pattern (0.12 P < 0.05).

• Factor I, L, N, O, Q1, Q2 and Q4 has no significant correlation with any measure of value pattern.

• Thus the Hypothesis No.-3 that “Different measures of personality are likely to have different relationship with the measure of value pattern of senior secondary school students” has been accepted for the factors A, B, C, E, F, G, H, M and Q3.

**Section IV:** It presents the main findings regarding the relationship among the measures of personality of senior secondary school students:

• The inter correlation matrix correlations among sixteen measures of personality 16 PF ranges between -0.37 to 0.28.
• 26 out of total 120 correlations were significant at or above 0.05 level of significance.

• 13 out of total 26 significant correlations were positive and 13 were negative.

• The highest significant positive correlation was between factor H and Q3 of 16 PF.

• In general the inter correlations among the measures of personality were low.

• Factor A has borne out significant positive correlation with factor E (0.16P<0.01) and negative with factor B (-0.16 P < 0.01), Q3 (-0.14 P < 0.01).

• Factor B of 16 PF has correlated significantly negative with factor E (-0.18P < 0.01), Q1(-0.15 P < 0.01) and factor M (-0.11P<0.05).

• Factor B has also correlated positively with factor G (0.18 P < 0.01) and N (0.16P<0.01).

• Factor C has yielded significant relationship with factors H, L, O, Q3 and Q4 with respective coefficients of 0.27, -0.20, -0.23, 0.20 and -0.37.

• Factor E has born out significant positive correlation with factor F (0.21 P < 0.01), H (0.24 P < 0.01), I (0.12 P < 0.05) and Q1 *0.14 P < 0.05).

• Factor F of 16 PF has correlated negatively with factor G(-0.12P < 0.05).
• Factor H has yielded positively significance with factor Q3 (0.28P< 0.01) and negative correlation with factors Q4 (-0.21P<0.01) and factor O (-0.25P<0.01).

• Factor L has yielded significant positive correlation with factors Q4 (.21 P<0.01), Q0(0.11P<0.05).

• Factor O has correlated positively with factor Q4 (0.24P<0.01). Factor Q3 has borne out significant negative correlation with factor Q4 (-0.27P<0.01).

• Thus the Hypothesis No.4 that “Different measures of personality are likely to have different relationship with each other of senior secondary school students” has been accepted on basis of 26 significant correlations.

**Section V**: It deals with the main findings regarding the relationship among the measure of value pattern of senior secondary school students:

• The correlation among six measures of value pattern are ranging between -0.34 to 0.13.

• 5 out of 6 significant correlations were negative, indicating positive association with each other.

• Measure of theoretical value pattern has born out significant negative correlation with the measure of aesthetic value (-0.34 P<0.01), religious value (-0.21 P <.01) and positive correlation with social value (0.13 P < 0.05).

• Economic value pattern has correlated negatively with
religious value pattern (-0.21 P<.001).

- Aesthetic value pattern has correlated negatively with social value and political value with coefficient (-0.27 P < 0.01) and (-0.19 P < 0.01).

- Thus the Hypothesis No. 5 that “Different measures of value pattern are likely to have different relationship with each other of senior secondary school students” has been supported on the basis of six significant correlations only.

Section VI: It presents with the main findings regarding the comparison of the factor structure of measure of altruism value pattern and personality of senior secondary school students:

- The communality for different variables, in the present study range between .40 to .78.

- Six variables of personality i.e. Q4, C, H, Q3, O, and L have defined this factor C, H and Q3 have loaded positively with respective loadings 0.63, 0.62 and 0.47. On the other hand Q4, O and L have yielded significant negative loadings of 0.66, 0.45 and 0.31 on Factor- I of correlation matrix.

- It is to be noted that neither the measures of value pattern, nor of altruism have shared their variances with the defining variables of Factor- I of correlation matrix.
• The factorial structure obtained here hereby portrays that the persons who are relaxed, torpid, un-frustrated, emotionally stable, faces reality, calm, mature, socially bold, controlled, socially precise, self assured, trusting, adaptable, free of jealousy and easy to get on with. Factor- I of correlation matrix has brought together all the characteristics of an extravert person.

• Measure of altruism is having high significant positive loading 0.55 on Factor- II of correlation matrix.

• Measure of aesthetic value has been significant negative loading 0.48 while measure of social value is having positive loading 0.46 Factor- II of correlation matrix.

• Factor E,F,B and A of 16 PF loaded positively with respective loading 0.41, 0.38, 0.37 and 0.34 Factor- II of correlation matrix.

• Keeping in view the high positive loading of measure of altruism here factor-II can be term as a factor of Altruism.

• The structural characteristics of the defining variables of factor-II here by indicate that the person who are more concerned with love for people, Assertive, independent, aggressive happy go lucky, enthusiastic, warm hearted, abstract thinkers and less concerned with beauty and goodness tend to be more involved in altruistic and prosocial acts and behavior. The obtained factorial structure has provided the relevant
information about some of the variables of personality and values as the correlates of altruism or prosocial behavior.

• Measure of altruism was having high significant positive loading 0.65 on factor-III.

• Measure of aesthetic value pattern has been out significant negative loading 0.47 while measure of religious value is having positive loading 0.470 whereas measure of religious value is having positive loading 0.42.

• Factor B, A and E of 16 PF has yielded significant positive loading 0.36, 0.35 and 0.30 respectively.

• Keeping in view the high positive loading of measure of altruism here, factor-III can be termed as a factor of altruism.

• The structural characteristic of the defining variables of factor-III hereby indicate, that the persons who are less concerned with beauty and goodness, abstract thinker, warm hearted, assertive independent, self assured and more concerned with unity and oneness tend to be more involved in altruistic behavior.

• Factor-IV has mainly been defined by five of personality variables measured by 16 PF, i.e. G, M, L, Q3 and E. Factor G,L, Q3 and E of 16 PF have loaded positively with respective loadings of 0.50, 0.46, 0.35 and 0.31 whereas factor M has yielded significant negative
loading 0.48 on this factor. The nature of marker of this factor clearly demonstrates that it is a factor of personality.

- The measure of altruism has not shared its variances with the defining variables of factor-IV. Similarly none of the measure of value patterns has yielded significant loadings on this factor.

- Personality variables which have marked factor-IV have not shared their variances with the measures of value patterns and altruism.

- The factorial structure obtained here hereby portrays the subjects to be staid, rule bound, practical, careful, suspicious self opinionated, hard to fool, controlled, assertive and independent. This factor has brought together all the characteristics of an introvert person.

- Measure of religious value pattern and the measure of theoretical value pattern having positive loading 0.59 and 0.42 respectively on Factor- V of correlation matrix.

- Factor O and L of 16 PF has yielded positive loading 0.34 and 0.31. Keeping in view the high positive loading of religious value pattern coupled with positive loading of theoretical value pattern, factor-V can be labeled as a factor of religious value.

- The obtained factorial structure hereby points that the persons who are Trusting, adaptable, free of jealousy, apprehensive, depressive and trusted tends to have high
level of religious values and concerned with discovery of truth.

- It is also considerable that the religious value pattern, a main defining variable of factor-V has not shared its variances with the measure of altruism.

- Factor-VI has mainly been defined by four of personality variables measured by 16 PF viz N, F I and B. Factor N, F and B of 16 PF have loaded positively with respective loadings of 0.67, 0.44 and 0.34 whereas factor I has yielded significant negative loading 0.39). The nature of marker variables of thin factor clearly indicates that it is a factor of personality.

- It is clear from the factor-VI matrix that the measure of altruism has not shared its variance with the defining variables of this factor.

- Similarly none of value pattern has yielded significant loading on factor-VI. Hence, the personality variables which have marked factor-VI have not shared their variances with the measure of value pattern and altruism.

- The factorial structure portrays the persons who are shrewd, calculating, worldly, penetrating, happy-go-lucky, enthusiastic abstract thinkers and bright are less tender minded, dependent and over protected on factor-VI.
Factor-VII is religious value pattern having positive loading (0.66) and aesthetic value and political value having positive loading 0.56 and 0.39.

Factor Q2 of 16 PF has loaded positively 0.33. Keeping in view high positive loading of religious value pattern coupled with Aesthetic and political value pattern, factor-VII can be leveled as a factor of religious value.

The obtained factorial structure hereby indicates that the person who are self-sufficient, prefer own decisions, resourceful are high religious value and aesthetic values and willing to acquire political powers.

It is also considerable that the religious value pattern, a main defining variable of factor-VII has not shared its variances with the measure of altruism.

Factor Q2 of 16 PF has positive loading 0.56. The negative pole has been defined by factor M and A of 16 PF with loading 0.42 and 0.36.

Personality variables have not emerged as significant correlates of altruism and value patterns.

The factorial structure portrays the persons who are self sufficient, prefer own decisions, resourceful, practical, careful and proper were also reserved, depend and cool on factor-VIII.

The positive pole of factor-IX has been represented by measure of social value pattern with loading 0.54 and
negative pole has been represented by aesthetic and political value pattern with respective loadings of 0.46 and 0.43. Factor I of 16 PF has positive loading of 0.42.

- The obtained factorial structure of factor-IX reveals that social value pattern have contrasted association with aesthetic value pattern and political value pattern while aesthetic value pattern and political value pattern have positive association with each other.

- The combination of marker variables of factor-IX hereby posit that the persons who are tender minded, dependent, overprotected and sensitive tend to be more concerned with social values and less concerned with beauty, goodness and pleasure.

- The positive pole of factor-X has been represented by factor M, N and O with respective loading 0.41, 0.40 and 0.34. The negative pole has been defined by factor L of 16 PF with loading 0.35.

- It is worth noting that neither of measure of value pattern nor of altruism has shared their variance here with the marker variables of this factor. These personality variables have not emerged as significant correlates of altruism and value patterns.

- The factor structure portrays the persons who are imaginative, wrapped up in inner urgencies, shrewd, calculating, penetrating, apprehensive, worrying are also impulsive and mercurial.
Thus the hypothesis that “Measure of Altruism, Value Pattern and Personality are likely to yield distinct factor of senior secondary school students” has been supported on the basis of above 10 factors matrix.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings in the present study have revealed that some personality and value pattern correlates of altruism. The personality traits which have been found to have significant associations with altruism are mainly environmentally moulded traits. Hence, helping behavior in the pupils can be cultivated by developing such personality characteristics in school set up. Similarly through education process, the pupil can be taught to cultivate the required value pattern such as social value pattern religious value pattern and aesthetic value pattern.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

After having some experience in the study the following suggestion were given by the investigator:

1. The same study can be conducted on a large sample.
2. The same study can be conducted with other variables.
3. The similar study can be conducted on other blocks of district Gurgaon and other blocks and district of Haryana.
4. The similar study may be conducted on middle school students and college students.