CHAPTER- 6

SUMMARY

Our social world has drastically changed due to industrial revolution, second world war, urbanization and population explosion. The family which is the basic unit of society has also undergone many changes which in turn has influenced the development of personality.

There are many determinants of personality but some of them are more critical. Family is one such determinant which tremendously influences personality development of an individual. Tremendous scientific and technological progress made our social lives more complex and stressful.

The old Indian pattern of the joint family is rapidly disintegrating, which until now profoundly influenced the development of children's personality. In addition, T.V. and other mass-media are strongly influencing our behaviour patterns. They are creating difficulties in the process of socialization which is very necessary for social adjustment.

The purpose of this study was to find out the influence of type of family pattern on the development of personality, particularly in the context of the Indian society. In this study an attempt was made to find out the effect of family pattern on self concept, dimensions of Security-Insecurity, Extraversion-Introversion and parent child relationships.

A Study was undertaken to study the differences in personality patterns self concept security insecurity and parent child relationships of children coming from different family patterns.

A sample of 300 families of different sizes were used in this study. Families were divided into four categories as under:-
1) **One child Family** :- Consists of one child in addition to the parents.

2) **The small family** :- One in which there are two or three children.

3) **The medium sized family** :- Has three to five children.

4) **The large family** :- Has six or more children. In addition it consists of grand father, grandmother, uncles, aunts and cousins.

*Seven psychological tests were used namely :-*

1) Eysenck's Personality questionnaire (EPQ)
   - by Eysenck H.J.

2) Self Concept scale
   - by Dr. Mukta Rani Rastogi.

3) Security-Insecurity scale (SIS)
   - by Miss Beena Shah

4) Parent Child relationship scale (PCRS)
   (rated by child towards father)
   - by Dr Nalini Rao

5) Parent Child relationship scale (PCRS)
   (rated by child towards mother)
   - by Dr Nalini Rao

6) Parent Child relationship scale (PCR)
   (rated by Father towards Child)
   - by Dr. Harishchand Sharma and Dr. N.S. Chauhan

7) Parent Child relationship scale (PCR)
   (rated by Mother towards child)
   - by Dr. Harishchand Sharma and Dr. N.S. Chauhan

The investigator personally visited college students in selected colleges from both rural and urban areas. Test booklets were distributed to the respondents. In the beginning, rapport was established with the subjects and then requisite instructions were given to the subjects. Completed booklets were then collected. The data were then subjected to statistical treatment as under.
In the present work a large number of variables have been employed. In addition to the three independent variables namely Family type, Background (Rural/Urban) & Gender (Female / Male) there are 58 dependent variables.

The data analysis employed in this work have been classified in the three divisions.

1) DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS:-

Family typewise means and standard deviations, Background wise means and standard deviations and Genderwise means and standard deviations for all 58 dependent variables are calculated in present research work.

2) MULTIVARIATE ANALYSES OF VARIENCE

In order to study the effects of the three independent variables (Family type, Background and Gender) on the 58 dependent variables a series of one way Multivariate analyses of variance have been employed.

After getting significant Pillai's Criterion, multiple univariate analyses was carried out to identify the specific dependent variables contributing towards the difference. The univariate analyses to evaluate the effects of Family type would be the F test based on one way univariate ANOVA. If the univariate f ratio found statistically significant, post-hoc comparisons was carried out by applying protected t test. The univariate analysis has been carried out to evaluate the effects of Background and Gender.

The significant values of Pillai's criterion and the univariate F or t tests indicate significant differences but do not provide sufficient information on the effect sizes. Therefore in this work following measures of effect sizes have been employed.

1. Multivariate Eta² following significant Pillai's criterion.
2. Univariate $\eta^2$ Following significant univariate F ratio's due to Family type.

3. Cohen's d following significant univariate t ratios.

The various sub-hypothesis that have been formulated in the present research work were as follows; with their corresponding findings.

1) Children coming from one child family are more introvert. The hypothesis is not supported

2) Children of one child family show less psychotic tendency. The hypothesis is rejected.

3) Children coming from one child family show more neurotic tendency. The hypothesis is accepted.

4) Children of one child family feel more secure. The hypothesis is rejected / not found significant differences.

5) Children of one child family have good self concept. The hypothesis is rejected / not found significant differences.

6) There is a better parent child relationship in one child family. The hypothesis is accepted.

7) Children coming from small size family are more introvert. The hypothesis is not supported.

8) Children of small size family show more psychotic tendency. The hypothesis is accepted.

9) Children of small size family show less neurotic tendency. The hypothesis is supported.

10) Children of small size family feel more secure, than one child family. The hypothesis is rejected / not found significant differences.

11) Children of small size family have better self concept. The hypothesis is rejected / not found significant differences.

12) There is better parent child relationship in small size family. The hypothesis is supported.

13) Children coming from medium size family are more extravert.
The hypothesis is not supported.

14) Children coming from medium size family show more psychotic tendency.
    The hypothesis is not supported.

15) Children of medium size family show more neurotic tendency.
    The hypothesis is accepted.

16) Children of medium size family feel less secure.
    The hypothesis is rejected / not found significant differences.

17) Children of medium size family have better self concept.
    The hypothesis is rejected / not found significant differences.

18) Children of medium size family have poor relationship with their parents.
    The hypothesis is not supported.

19) Children of the large families are more extravert.
    The hypothesis is rejected.

20) Children of the large families show less psychotic tendency.
    The hypothesis is accepted.

21) Children of the large families show more neurotic tendency.
    The hypothesis is rejected.

22) Children of the large families feel less secure.
    The hypothesis is rejected / not found significant differences.

23) Children of the large families have very high self concept.
    The hypothesis is rejected / not found significant differences.

24) There is very poor parent child relationship in the large families.
    The hypothesis is not supported.

25) Males are more psychotic than females
    The hypothesis is accepted.

26) Males feel more secure than females.
    The hypothesis is not supported.

27) Females have better self concept than males.
    The hypothesis is accepted.

28) There are sex differences regarding feeling of security, self concept and other personality traits, when family size is concerned.
    The hypothesis is accepted.
29) There are likely, urban-rural differences when family size is related to self-concept, security feeling and certain personality traits. The hypothesis is accepted.

On the basis of above sub-hypotheses three main hypothesis were formed as under:-

i) Individuals of small families are likely to have high self concept.
   The hypothesis is rejected / not found significant differences.

ii) Individual of small families are likely to have more sense of security than those coming from large families.
    The hypothesis is accepted.

iii) Individuals from large families will tend to be more extraverted than those coming from small families.
    The hypothesis is not supported.
Conclusion :-

Broadly, it may be said that the size of the family, from very small to big does have some effect on the personality of the individual. Although, the effect is of mixed type, i.e., Self concept, Extraversion-Introversion tendencies are not affected, while sense of security does have positive or supportive effect.

Suggestion :-

It is suggested that more such studies should be made in other parts in the country to compare children from different family sizes.