CHAPTER - V

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In present study effects of sex, caste and personality type was examined on the persistence, security, and 6 different types of values namely theoretical, economic, aesthetic, political and religious. The hypothesis was there are insignificant sex differences in the persistence of males and females. The findings of the study supported the hypothesis strongly. Both the male and female children are given different treatments in the home, as a result the persistence is developed in different amount among the males and the females. The females are taught to be more persistent, where as, there is no binding on the males. Obviously the development of persistence varies. There are some other factors also which are responsible for developing persistence among the individuals. However, probably due to natural factors the females develop relatively more persistence than males.

The second factor of which effect on the persistence was measured relates to caste differences. From the very beginning the scheduled castes had to struggled for long time to earn their livelihood. The non scheduled castes on the other hand, got many things as inheritance; as a result they didn’t have to struggle much as compared to scheduled castes hence, it was expected the persistence is significantly more to among the
scheduled castes than the non scheduled castes. Results of this study supported this assumption. The 3\textsuperscript{rd} important factor of which influence on development of persistence was examined relates to personality types. Those who are extraverts they are more social, more talkative, as a result they are found to be less attentive at one task. On the other hand the introverts are less talkative, less social and generally concentrate on a task for a longer period. Definitely they develop more persistence. It was expected that the introverts are more persistent than the extroverts. The result supported the assumption. With regards to persistence most of the independent variables function independently. Only some factors were inter-dependent for ex: the factor of caste and the factor of personality type. In fact development of persistence is a result of many factors but these three factors seems to be highly influential.

The 2\textsuperscript{nd} dependent variable was sense of security. When it was examined which of the 3 main factors is responsible for developing sense of security, it was found that the factor of personality type was the superior most. It is true because the introverts are more likely to develop neurotic tendencies as a result of which they are likely to develop the sense of insecurity. The extraverts on the other hand because of their social nature are more likely to develop sense of security. In Indian culture sense of security is developed more among the males than females. It is because this is a male dominated culture. The hypothesis
related to the factors reads as sense of security in significant by more among the males than the females. Result of the study supported the assumption strongly. From the very beginning the girls in Indian family are not given freedom. They are not allowed to go alone in the society, whereas the male children are encouraged to go alone. In view of this fact the females are bound to develop sense of insecurity and males are likely to develop sense of security.

Due to the religious sanction the scheduled castes were deprived of even basic necessities. They were not allowed to take basic education. This religious sanction and illiteracy are mainly responsible for development of sense of insecurity among the scheduled castes. Secondly, innumerable atrocities were laid down upon the scheduled castes by the non scheduled castes. To a considerable extents these practices still exits. Obviously the scheduled castes are likely to develop insecurity as compared to the non scheduled castes. The related hypothesis about the second factor namely sense of security and personality type was that the extroverts are significantly more secured than the introverts. Results supported the hypothesis.

In addition to these, six different values were measured. The first one was theoretical values. In any culture females are taught to be more practical than the males. For observing theoretical values one has to
experience a secured life. In Indian culture females are more insecure, in order to protect their rights and for their survival they cannot afford to be theoretical, in life & hence they cherish practical values instead of theoretical values. Results of the study show that male subjects were having significantly better theoretical values that the females subject.

Theoretical values are developed by those whose primary needs are fulfilled. Most of the scheduled caste students failed to fulfill all the necessities according to modern standards. As a result they can’t afford develop theoretical values. The non scheduled castes on the other hand can develop theoretical values.

The introverts were believed to have significantly more theoretical values than the extroverts. Result supported the hypothesis.

An another type of value that was measured in the study, it was known as economic values. In Indian culture despite the fact that the money is earned mainly by the male member of the family. However, most of the household goods are purchased by the females. Obviously, they understand the importance of money & financial gains. Hence, it was believed that the females develop significantly better economic values than the males. Since the statistical results are highly significant & the value obtained by the female subjects is larger than that of mean values obtained by the male subject it could be easily mentioned that the
females had significantly better economic value that the males. Mostly, the credit goes to the cultural & social pattern in India.

When the caste differences are examined with respect to economic value then it was observed that economic value scheduled castes were significantly less than the economic values of non scheduled castes it is probably because most of the non schedule caste were economically better than the scheduled castes and they have understood the importance of financial superiority which is necessary for better living and better achievement. In case of scheduled castes most of their earnings are utilized just to fulfill their basic necessities, as a result they cannot think about higher aspirations. These results could be attributed to the major Indian culture and social system which had deprived the scheduled castes from monetary gain since thousands of years.

When the personality type was taken into consideration, it was believed that the extroverts might have better economic values than the introverts. Results supported the assumption since the introverts are less social their demands are less, on the other hand because the extroverts are more social, they have to spend more on several other activities than their basic requirements, so they are likely to give more importance to financial sufficiency and thereby develop better economic values. Almost all the hypothesis related to economic values got strong support from the result.
Aesthetic values probably by nature or because of the social and cultural impact are mostly preserved by the females. In all most all the cultures aesthetic sense is observed more among the females. Hence in the present study it was hypothesized that aesthetic values are significantly more among the females than the males. Results of the study show that aesthetic values are mainly function of sex. The females had significantly much better aesthetic values than the males.

In present study the scheduled castes and the non scheduled castes failed to differ from each other with regards to aesthetic values. But in present study the scheduled castes also had shown that they have equally better aesthetic value like the other people. The probable reason might be all the subjects included with study were educated. They were college students where they had opportunity to interact with others; through these interactions they might have developed better aesthetic values.

The third factor personality type was found strongly associated to aesthetic values. Result showed that the extroverts and introverts differ strongly from each other on aesthetic values. It was assumed that the extroverts have significantly better aesthetic values than the introverts. Results of the study supported these hypotheses. Since the extroverts develop more social contacts they have to learn this life style, that is being approved by or appreciated by the others and hence they are likely
to develop better aesthetic values. The introverts are generally less social, they are not very careful about their appearance and are generally engrossed in their own problems. They are less likely to develop better aesthetic values. In the study some of the hypothesis related to aesthetic values got strong support from the results, whereas some hypothesis remained unsupported.

Of the six different types of values, one kind of value was social values. Since long there were social bindings and the females. The society expected that all the social norms and rituals must be observed by the female member of the society. Hence in present study it was expected that social values are significantly better among the females than the males. However, results of present study did not support the assumption, on the contrary the males had shown significant better social values, than the females. It is difficult to analyze these results but if the present trend among the younger generation of the females is observed, then it is seen that they prefer to be rebellious because of education they have understood their rights and like newly freed people they are getting pleasure in disregarding the social and culture Norms. It is clearly evidenced among the college-going girls in the cities.

It was assumed that the social values are significantly better among the non-scheduled castes than the scheduled castes. Results supported this
assumption. The reason is, most of the social values laid down on the scheduled castes were inhuman, they were deprived of their liberty, even when they started liking higher education and got the opportunities to read varied books they understood that whatever the social values they were cherishing were all useless for their development and hence they prefer going against them.

Non scheduled castes on the other hand still believe that the social values which were observed by their ancestors are still relevant and hence they prefer to observe the old social values. In case of personality style the introverts are more likely to observe old social values, it is because they are not interacting frequently with others hence they are not acquainted with the changing social pattern. The extroverts have more opportunities to interact with others so they are coming in contact with the people who have accepted the changes in the society. In present study extroverts have shown significantly better social values than the introverts. These results failed to support the major hypothesis, but the other hypothesis got strong support.

It is believed that man is not only social animal; he is a political animal also. Since in every day activity politics have become inseparable part, it was believed that the subjects of the study also developed some kind of political values. However, males are relatively more interested in political affairs than the females. It was hypothesized that males have
significantly better political values than the females. Result supported the assumption very strongly. In fact, in almost all the cultures politics is the domain of the males, the females are mostly away from political affairs and hence generally the political values are observed among the males than the females. Now a days some females are actively taking part in politics, however, their number is very less.

In fact since long, in the politics only the non scheduled castes were active scheduled castes were not allowed to enter the politics. In present study, the results supported that the non scheduled castes have significantly better political values than the scheduled castes.

In politics generally the introverts are not more successful because in politics you have to keep more contact; hence it was assumed that political values are significantly better among the extroverts than among the introverts. Results supported the assumption strongly.

The last type of value was religious values. The hypothesis reads as religious values are significantly better among the females than the males. This hypothesis got strong support. It was necessary, because most of the religious functions and rituals are observed by the females. Religiosity is respected more among the females than the males. The males are relatively less religious and they do not cherish religious values. Secondly, this society also expects less religious behavior among the males.
Religious values were significantly more among the non scheduled castes than the scheduled castes. It was hypothesized that the non scheduled castes have significantly more religious values than the schedule caste. This hypothesis got very strong support. The reason is that because of education the scheduled castes had realized that the religious principles had done more harm to their development. Moreover, they have realized that following these principles are not beneficial to them and hence day by day they became less religious; so they have developed poor religious values. On the other hand the non-scheduled castes still prefer to their old religious values.

Extroverts and introverts differ strongly from each other with regards to religious values. The extroverts were less religious, whereas the introverts were more religious hence these differences were observed. These differences are mainly due to their behavioral characteristics. Results discussed so far supported most of the hypothesis, where as some hypothesis remained unsatiated.

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