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Chapter VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Born as helpless infant, totally dependent upon its mother for survival, the human baby grows, matures, develops learns and comes to be reckoned as a person among several persons in the world. It is a longitudinal process. Some leave a legacy - a landmark upon the sands of time – to be cherished, remembered and reverted for centuries. Others, nevertheless, do lead a quite, dignified life, raising a family and fulfilling the purpose of life. Each person has a name, while some earn a name in life. The question for everyone is to become a person and develop one’s personality.

Inherent in every individual is the seed of personality or individuality that would germinate, shoot up and blossom out under appropriate environmental conditions. Thus, personality is a joint product of heredity and environment. In present study there are two major groups of subjects. Whether, they differ in heredity significantly or not is a BIG QUESTION, but definitely they differ with regards to the environment. The two major groups of subjects are scheduled castes and non scheduled castes. These are the outcome of caste system in India. A schedule of those castes was prepared which were denied their basic rights – such as right of earning, right of education, right if better living etc. – by the
of life. Warren's (1934) dictionary defines personality as the integrative organizations of all the cognitive, affective, connative and physical characteristics of an individual as it manifests itself in focal distinction from others. No doubt there are several personality characteristics that are used for describing personality. Here very few characteristics are taken into consideration, as the major emphasis of the study was on values.

Each society is characterized by well defined, articulated values that are passed on to the members of the society. These represent what a person considers important in life and these ideas as to what is good or worthwhile are acquired through the personal experiences of the individual. Value systems are likely to vary from society to society. Values are not simply derived from needs, appetites or interests, but come into play when a choice must be made, which is not decided simply on the basis of a need but is influenced by the ego-ideal. Values reflect needs and interest, but are neither of these "A value is a conception, explicitor implicit, distinctive of an individual or characteristics of a group of the desirable which influences the selection from variable modes, means and ends of action.: Values seem to depend for stability on beliefs. Individual beliefs are of two origins: in reference to "what is" and "what ought to be". The first is referred to as "facts", the second as variations and judgments.

Values are hypothetical constructs. They represent the desirable in
the sense of what one “ought to do” or what he perceives is the “right” thing to do in any given circumstances. They are motivating forces. Values develop gradually. At birth the newborn is no different from other animal neonates, but very rapidly develops into a human being through process of social communication, facilitation, inhibition and imitation. The environment in which an individual develops, the experiences he gets, and the sankritization done on the individual mainly determine the values that individual will cherish in his or her life.

In every culture there is sex difference with regards to the treatment given. The male child is perceived in different manner and a female child in a different way. The child rearing practices adopted for a female child are different from that of a male child. Also, the values that should be cherished by males are different from that of those to be cherished by the females. In Indian context the values to be cherished differ according to the castes. Unfortunately, this is true even in twenty first century. Present study is a small attempt to examine the difference in values among males and females, and scheduled castes and non scheduled castes. Introverts and extraverts these two types do differ with regards to their values. In this study an attempt has been made to measure their values and examined whether they were differs significantly on different values or not.
Aim of Study:

In the present study three factors were treated as independent variables, they are the factor of sex, caste and personality type extraversion – introversion. Main aim of the study is to examine the influence of sex, caste and personality type on persistence, security and six different types of values, namely theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social, political and religious.

Objectives of Study

Objectives of the study were as follows.

- To examine sex differences with regards to persistence disposition of the Ss.
- To find out whether SC and Non SC differ from each other on persistence disposition measure.
- To search the extent to which introverts and extroverts differ from each other on persistence measure.
- To examine the effect of sex, caste and personality type on the theoretical values.
- To find out the effect of sex, caste and personality type on the economic values.
- To understand the effect of sex, caste and personality type on the development of aesthetic values.
- To examine the effect of sex, caste and personality type on the
development of aesthetic values.

- To examine the effect of sex, caste and personality type on the development of political values.
- To understand the effect of sex, caste and personality type on the development of religious values.

**Hypotheses Tested in the Study:**

Following hypothesis were tested in the study. Assuming that the other factors are kept constant,

- Females have significantly more persistence than the males.
- Persistence is significantly more among the SC than the non SC.
- The Ss having predominance of introversion have significantly more persistence than those having predominance of extraversion.
- Security is significantly more among males than females.
- The non SC Ss have significantly more security than the SC Ss.
- The extravert Ss have significantly more security than the introverts.
- Non scheduled castes males develop significantly more theoretical values than the scheduled castes males.
- Non scheduled castes females have significantly more theoretical values than the scheduled castes females.
- Introverts develop significantly more theoretical values than the extraverts.
• Economic values are cherished significantly more by non scheduled castes introvert, females than scheduled castes, extrovert, males.

• Non scheduled castes, extravert females develop significantly better aesthetic values than scheduled castes, introvert males.

• Social values are cherished significantly more by females than males. Extrovert non scheduled castes females develop significantly better social values than introvert scheduled castes, males.

• Extravert, non scheduled castes males cherish significantly more political values than introvert, scheduled castes females.

• Religious values are significantly more predominant among introvert, non scheduled castes, females than in extravert, scheduled castes, males.

Methodology:

Sample:

Effective sample of the study was 400. they were selected from Aurangabad, by using random sampling method. Of the 400 sample fifty percent were scheduled castes and remaining fifty percent were non scheduled castes. Male female ratio was 1:1. Educational standard was undergraduates, and their range was 19 to 23 yrs.
**Tools Used for Data Collection:**

Following scales were used for collecting data.

**Persistence Scale:**

In fact Persistence Disposition Scale was devised and standardized by Dr. B N Mukherjee. Same twenty items were used by Nisha Dhawan and prepared persistence scale. There are twenty items only and each item is provided with two alternatives, Yes and No. More the score denotes more persistence. Reliability coefficients reported by the author is .78 and validity was .49.

**Security Insecurity Scale:**

This scale was constructed by Tiwari and Singh. The scale consists of seventy items. Each item is provided with three alternatives, namely, yes, no and ?. The authors reported reliability coefficient of .79 and validity was .78. There was no time limit for this scale.

**Neymann-Kohlstedt Diagnostic Test for Introversion — Extroversion:**

This psychological instrument was developed and standardized by Neymann and kosltdt. The test consists of 50 items only. Each item is provided with two alternatives, they are yes and no. Reliability coefficient reported by the authors was .75.
Study of Values:

The value questionnaire was devised and constructed by Ojha. There are thirty major items. Each major item is provided with some statements. The job of the S is to read the statements and select the one which according to the S is most appropriate. This questionnaire also does not have any time limit. Reliability coefficient given by the author is .70, and validity is -.37.

Procedure of Data Collection:

The scales were administered on small groups of Ss about 20 to 25 Ss in each group. Seating arrangement of the Ss was made in the classroom of their college. Distance between the two Ss was kept long so that one could not see the responses written by the other subject.

The data were collected in two sessions. In the first session, first the persistence scale was administered and then Introversion-Extroversion scale was administered. In the second session the other two scales namely security – insecurity and value questionnaire were administered.

Every time before distributing the copies of the scales, rapport was framed through informal talk. Instructions laid down by the authors of the scales or questionnaire were followed strictly and the Ss were allowed to write the responses only when they had understood the instructions correctly.
Variables Under Study:

There were three variables that were treated as independent variables; they were sex, caste and personality type. Each of the independent variables was varied at two levels. For example, the factor of sex was varied as males and females; caste was varied as scheduled castes and non scheduled castes; and personality types were introvert extravert.

Two personality characteristics and six different types of value were treated as dependent variables. Security – insecurity and persistence were the two personality characteristics. The six types of value were, theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social, political and religious.

Design of Study:

In present study a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design was used.

Statistical Treatment on the data:

The data were first treated by mean and standard deviation and later on three way analysis of variance was computed.

On the basis of the results following conclusions were drawn –

- Persistence was significantly more among the females than the males.

- Among the scheduled castes persistence was significantly more than the non scheduled castes.

- Those who were categorized as introverts had significantly more persistence than the extroverts.
• Males had shown significantly more security than the females, well in line with the assumption, the scheduled castes Ss had expressed significantly more insecurity, the non scheduled castes expressed more security.

• The Ss who were categorized as extraverts had expressed significantly more security than those who were categorized as introverts.

• Theoretical values were cherished significantly more by the males than females.

• Non scheduled castes Ss had shown significantly more theoretical values than scheduled castes Ss.

• Theoretical values were significantly more predominant among the introverts than among the extraverts.

• Results supported the assumption strongly. Economic values were significantly more among females than the males.

• Non scheduled castes Ss had shown significantly, more predominance of economic values than the scheduled castes Ss.

• Extrovert Ss were found cherishing significantly more economic values than the introvert Ss.

• Aesthetic values were significantly better among females than males. Scheduled castes and non scheduled castes failed to differ significantly on aesthetic values.
• Extroverts exhibited significantly better aesthetic values than introverts.

• Female Ss had shown significantly inferior social values than the males.

• Non scheduled castes were found cherishing significantly better social values than scheduled castes.

• Extroverts exhibited significantly better social values than introverts.

• Politics is mainly a domain of males. Males had shown significantly more predominance of political values than females.

• Non scheduled castes were found cherishing significantly more political values than scheduled castes.

• Extroverts had shown significantly better political values than introverts.

• Well in accordance with the assumption of study, the females were found cherishing significantly more religious values than the males.

• Religious values were significantly more predominant among non scheduled casts than the scheduled casts.

• Among the introverts religious values were significantly more predominant than among the extraverts.
Suggestions:

Considering the results of present study following suggestions were made.

i. Despite the fact that the factor of caste has great significance in studies on psychology – especially those related to personality and social psychology – hardly a few studies have incorporated this factor. It is suggested that more and more studies on personality and social psychology should be framed to evaluate the effect of castes on the dependent variables.

ii. Since long different castes were forced to cherish different values, so studies involving subjects of different castes and values should be designed and the reasons behind cherishing particular values by particular castes should be traced out.

iii. Incorporating more number of antecedent variables, and adopting longitudinal approach attempt should be made to understand formation of values in different castes.
Recommendations:

In view of the results of study following recommendations are made.

i. It is necessary to bring in changes in the perception of scheduled castes towards non scheduled castes; and it is more necessary to bring changes in the perception of non scheduled castes towards scheduled castes. Psychologists should think seriously in the direction of bringing changes in the perception.

ii. Values are developed gradually, the government as well as non government organizations must come forward to make attempts so that people must develop positive values and leveled down negative values.

iii. Action plans should be chalked out after conducting systematic studies, and this should be a regular feature as – a continuous process – till the expected results are achieved.