Chapter 5

Summary, Findings and Suggestion

Introduction

The present study has its origin in the realization that the care provided by mother has its own role for the development of the personality of her children. A reasonable amount of mothering is as essential and fundamental to the psychological needs of the child’s physical, mental, moral aesthetic and intellectual development takes place. It is in the family that the most significant aspects of his personality are most aptly realized. This development is possible only when the child gets the adequate attention from both the mother and the father.

On the contrary in cases, where father’s love is denied to the child in any way, his otherwise smooth development and growth is seriously handicapped, moreover, when the home fails to provide the child with appropriate affection responses and a secure sense of status, he is likely to engage in certain defense mechanisms designed to overcome his feeling of insecurity, which may be socially unacceptable.

In today’s compels society where there is an actual job menia among the female sex, most women, after marriage and children, continue to work. But this work of women has no adverse effect on the students of secondary level. It may have an adverse effect on the children at lower stage (after work) to their home and their children.

No doubt the investigator too has come to the conclusion that there is no essential investigator too has come to the conclusion that there is no essential difference between the personality traits of adolescent with working and adolescent with non-working mothers.

The employment of the mother has no adverse effect upon the personality development of her child at secondary school level. A sample of 600 students (300 with unemployed mothers and 300 with employed mother) was selected. A self prepared Introversion-extroversion questionnaire was administered and scored.
Justification Of The Study:-

Various studied have been done in the personality of children but so for no study has been done that specifically focuses on introversion and extroversion traits of personality of children of working and non-working and non-working mother. The investigator could not find even a single study directly related to this topic.

With the changing needs of society, the role of mother has changed from just being house makers. They are moving shoulder to shoulder with men and sharing all the responsibilities within and outside the home. As results, times spent by them with their children have decreased. This has influenced the personality of children to a great extent.

The researcher herself observed the different phenomena prevailing in the the society about the personality of the children of working mother and those of non-working mother. Moreover the investigator herself will go to work outside the home. So, she thought of this problem and took a decision to conduct this study at this level.

Statement Of The Problem:-

“A study of Personality Traits of children of working and non-working mothers”

Objective of the problem

The following are main objective of study.

1. To study the introversion – extroversion traits of female children of working and non-working mothers.
2. To study the introversion – extroversion traits of female children of working mothers.
3. To study the introversion – extroversion traits of male children of non-working mothers.
4. To study the introversion – extroversion traits of male children of working mothers.
5. To study the introversion – extroversion traits of children of working and non-working mothers.
6. To study the personality traits of male children of working and non-working mothers.
7. To study the personality traits of children of working and non-working mothers.
Hypothesis

To carry out the research properly, the following null hypothesis is being framed.

1. There is no significant difference in trait (Introversion – Extroversion) of children of working and non-working mothers.
2. There is no significant difference in traits (Introversion – Extroversion) of male children of working and non-working mothers.
3. There is no significant difference in trait (Introversion – Extroversion) of female children of working and non-working mothers.

Delimitations Of The Problem:-

Personality as is known is a very complex phenomenon. It is difficult on the part of the investigator to assess it as a whole and therefore it is rather essential to delimit the problem in content as well as in sample.

1. The investigator has taken only secondary school students for the study.
2. Taken only Govt. Schools & Private Schools.
3. The sample is selected from Jhunjhunu District only.
4. The investigator has considered 600 students only.
5. The study has been conducted only by the descriptive survey method of research.
6. IX & X Classes taken.
7. Self prepared questionnaire containing 65 questions to use the study the personality traits of the children.
8. Mean, standard Deviation, percentage analysis, and correlation coefficient are used for the study.

Nature Of Data Measurement:-

The selection of the method and the specific design within that method appropriate in investigating a research problem will depend upon the nature of problem and type of data required to explore it.
In present research the nature of data is of qualitative type.

**Source Of Data Collection:-**

To achieve the objectives of the problem under investigation the investigator in present thesis has selected the primary source of data collection and selected the children of 20 schools of Jhunjhunu District as a sample.

To collect the data the investigator has selected self prepared introversion – extroversion inventory tool. While using this tool the investigator kept in mind the main points, the children of only IX & X standard, the age limit and only the introversion extroversion personally trait.

**Variable Under Study**

1. **Independent Variable:-** Independent variable is one whose values are chosen by the experimenter. In the present research study the independent variable is introversion – extroversion personality traits.

2. **Dependent Variable: -** If one variable depends on the other variable, it is termed as dependent variables. The variable whose value the researcher observes and records in experimental design is called dependent variable.

   In other words, the dependent variable value depends on the behavior of the participant, rather than being set by the experimenter.

   In the present research study the dependent variable is children (girls and boys) of working mothers and non- working mother.

**Population**

The 600 students (girls and Boys) of working and non-working mothers are selected from 20 Govt. and private schools.

**Research Method**
To successfully complete any research work the method selected should always be appropriate to the problem under investigation, feasible, preplanned and well understood. It also depends upon the type of data required to be explored.

After careful study and analysis of problem under investigation and observation of related literature the investigator has arrived to the conclusion that **descriptive survey method** is appropriate because this problem is related most to the survey method

**Tools and Technique**

In the present study, the investigator employed the following predictive measure

Self prepared Introversion – Extroversion questionnaire is used to study the personality traits of children of working and non working mothers.

**Statement Technique**

1. Calculation of mean
2. A calculation of SD (standard Deviation)
3. Calculation of Correlation Coefficient
4. Calculation of Percentage.

**Administration of tool**

The introversion extroversion inventory is self administering General instructions and directions explaining how to give the answer are given on the title page of the booklet.

The inventory may be administered in group or individually

It is important that each member of the group is well motivated to give his honest expression of choices.

Members should be assured of confidential nature

It must be duly emphasized that all items have to be answered either in the positive or in negative in ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ and no statement must be skipped.
There is no fixed limit. Generally, an individual takes around 60-80 minutes.

In this test 65 items of Yes or No type are given. In this test both positive and negative type question are included. Each question carries 1 mark

**Finding and conclusions**

On the basis of the discussion of result and findings the following conclusions are drawn:-

The girls whose mothers are working mothers are tough minded. They are quite intelligent and pretty much conscious about their career and ambitions. Sometimes they show the tendency of negligence or disregard of social rules and regulations. They possess the attribute of sharing all their joys and problems with their parents; specially mother. These girls are observed as being much more independent and owner of strong decisive powers. It is observed that the quality of time spent by mother with her children is the major factor influencing the personality traits of her children.

The girls whose mothers are non-working mothers are also intelligent, emotionally stable, tender minded and more persistent, more moralistic. They are more sensitive, more clinging and more over protected. They are found to be much aware and respectful about social rules and regulations and mostly prefer to act within their social restrictions only.

Both the groups do not differ very significantly in any personality characteristic. The girls whose mothers are working mothers have more disregards for rules in comparison to the girls whose mothers are non-working mothers. Intelligence of girls is not found to be dependent on the working status of their mothers. The girls whose mothers are working possess the attributes of strong decisive powers, independence seeker and ignorance of social and cultural restrictions than the girls whose mothers are non-working. The female children of non-working mothers are found to be more traditionally bent as compared to those of working mothers. They show more respect and awareness for the boundaries of cultural environment. The female children of both working and non working mothers are said to posses the qualities of a good home maker.
The male children of working mothers are found to be more open minded, self-dependent, having practical approach for life, they are found to be very much conscious about their career and they are also found as possessing caring nature. They don’t hesitate in helping their mothers in household activities. Similar attributes are found in the male children of non-working mothers with a slight difference that those children are lesser attentive towards helping their moms in household jobs and show a bit more emotional attachment towards their surroundings. But sometimes the male children of working mothers have a greater probability of being victim of wrong habits during their adolescent age because due to the job of their mothers, they may not be given abundance of time and attention during this phase of life when they need it the most.

The children of both working and non-working mothers studying in Government schools are observed as being more aware and regardful for value of their parent’s hardly earned money; they are obedient, disciplined, caring and helping nature, submissive, sincere and possess very strong willpower for achievement of their respective goals.

The children of both working and non-working mothers studying in Private schools are found to be a bit more aggressive, believing in showing off their status and prosperity; prefers independent decision making for their issues. Both the male and female children of working mothers are observed as pretty much conscious about their career goals and sometimes they show a tendency of disregarding social boundaries. Whereas both the male and female children of non-working mothers are found to have greater respect for social and moral values. But few of them admit the fact of feeling inferior because of their mother’s lower educational qualifications and they also show their concern for the financial issues related to their family.

In the last we can say:-

There is no significant difference in introversion-extroversion behavior of children of working and non-working mothers. Majority of Children comes out with positive score or we can say extroversion attribute. The correlation coefficient reveals almost perfect positive correlation between the children of working and non working mothers depicting that there is no significant difference between the personality traits of children of both working and non working mothers. Similarly almost perfect positive correlation is found between the male and female children of working mothers advocating our hypothesis to hold true. However the correlation coefficient of
male and female children of non working is found to be slightly lesser as compared to that of working mothers which reveals that the majority of female children of non working mothers are up brought in such a manner so as to make them much more emotionally attached to their social and cultural environment whereas the boys are taught to be much more independent and practical. This is supported with the fact that few girls of non working mothers were found as ambiverts.

There is no significant difference in introversion-extroversion behavior of male children of working and non working mothers. Majority of children fall possess the extroversion attribute.

There is no significant difference in introversion-extroversion behavior of female children of working and non working mothers. Most of them fall in the category of extroverts.

The study reported in foregoing chapters was undertaken with a view to judge the relationship between personality traits of children of working an non-working mothers, in the secondary schools of the area under study. A self prepared questionnaire comprising of 65 questions relating to different aspects of human personality was used to collect the relevant data with the help of suitable statistical techniques, the data was analyzed and interpreted. The finding of the study is given below:-

There is no significant difference in introversion-extroversion behavior of children of working and non working mothers. Most of the children fall in the category of Extroverts i.e. they gain a positive score.

There is no significant difference in introversion-extroversion behavior of male children of working and non working mothers. Majority of children fall in the category of Extroverts. A comparatively very lesser quantum of children were observed as introverts and ambiverts.

There is no significant difference in introversion-extroversion behavior of female children of working and non working mothers. Majority of them are observed as possessor of extroversion trait and comparatively lesser girls were observed as possessing introversion trait however a few were found to have ambiversion attribute too.
Our hypothesis states that there is no significant difference between the personality characteristics of children with working mothers and children with non-working mothers as per the results obtained by scientific analysis, our hypothesis can be said to hold true.

**Conclusion**

There is no significant difference in introversion-extroversion behavior of children of working and non-working mother.

But in the following case i.e. (a) children of working and non-working mothers (b) male children of working and no working mothers (c) Female children of working and non-working mothers; Means children of working mothers, male as well as female is found to be more confident, independent decision maker and least regardful for social values, principles and ethics than that of non-working mothers male as well as female.

On the basis of discussion given in the previous chapters these finding have been further discussed in this chapter. Keeping major findings in view, the implication of the study have been worked out. But these findings do not fit in all the corners of the study. As such, some suggestions have been given for further research. This chapter is, therefore, devoted to focusing on the finding of this study as suggestion for further research.

On the basis of analysis of data the following major findings and main conclusion of the present study have emerged.

Although the majority of children under study possess the Extroversion attribute still the degree or extent of extroversion is not very secondary. Thus it can be concluded from the study that-

The children of both groups are neither shy nor adventurous, neither too hesitant nor too bold.

The children of working and non-working mothers are neither too tough minded nor too tender minded, neither too much self reliant, self sufficient to take their own decisions.

Children belong to both group are average they neither too affected by feeling nor too emotionally stable.

The children of working mothers are neither too obedient nor too assertive.
The children of non working mother are neither too obedient nor too assertive.

The children of non working mothers are inclined forwards being obedient and submissive.

Since the study is conducted on adolescents of class IX & X; the present study provides the researcher evidences to believe the fact that difference in the personality traits of adolescents children are secondarily influenced by the quality of time and guidance they receive from their parents, especially from their mothers. The working profile of mothers generally does not cause significant difference in personality traits of their children.

The parenting skills of both mother and father, nature of parents towards their wards, family environment as well as family structure, social and economic status of the family and the attitude of parents towards changing needs of their children are the major constituents in the evolvement and growth of various personality traits in adolescent children. As the adolescents pass through a phase of changes in terms of both physical and mental aspects, they need a strong supporting hand from their parents in order to confidently and successfully conquer such changes. Lack of such support may lead to serious consequences which may make the adolescents victim of dark paths. The difference in personality patterns of children may be due to the difference of guidance and support they receive from their mothers. Since working mothers themselves are outgoing and independent, their approach towards their children is more systematical and children are observing the daily routine activity of their mothers and learn how to maintain balance between homes and work environment, all this making their children more confident and independent decision maker.

**Education Implication**

The research work is meaningful, only if it is meaningful to society, if research is done in any area of society, it will definitely one or other importance of the society, if that research is not useful to the society than it is useless.
There must be an objective in from of researcher to acquire some result and bring desirable change in the society; it must be helpful and useful to the society, parents, teachers, and students and whole of the community.

**This research has following usefulness**

It helps to find out individual differences in the children. The children will be aware of personality traits that will improve the level of education.

For the students personality development classes should be started at school, so that students get more knowledge, more opportunity to think.

Working mothers will come to know about the positive and negative effect of their jobs and will become more close to their children same with nonworking mothers they will also learn that independence given to children plays a vital role in decision making and self reliance.

The personality development can also encourage the pupil to rise above the status and thus stimulate them do overcome environment handicaps.

It will also help the parents to develop the personality of child by improving home environment, condition and by giving proper guidance as regards in improvements in nutritional standard and beautification of homes other child sanitary conditions.

The personality of the child greatly influences the social relationship which affects the path of life of the child. What they learn is certainly influenced by socio-economic status he belongs to.

The development of personality traits will create positive attitude in the children. It will give new direction to the career so that they can make their life successful.

The educational system can be improved by the awareness of the personality traits and teaching can be made more interesting so that students can gain maximum knowledge, to create the interest and to increase the usefulness of personality traits among students, the personality development courses should be introduced in the curriculum.

Therefore it can be said that the study of personality traits will be very useful in the present time and it will certainly contribute its usefulness in the future also.
This study can do a great deal in reducing delinquency, feeble mildness and dependency and can provide a stimulating environment which will help the children to grow into strong independent and self reliant individuals.

**Suggestions**

The following suggestions are given by researchers about studies to be undertaken by next researcher.

The same study is undertaken by boys and girls separately in secondary schools.

A similar study may be made for a larger population to get more generalized conclusions.

The same study may be conducted on children of secondary school coming from rural and urban areas.

The same study may be conducted on adolescents in secondary schools belonging to different faculties.

The same study may be conducted on adolescents in secondary schools belonging to different cultural group with different parental occupations.

A comparative study of personality traits can be conducted on schools and college students.

Some study can be conducted on some other city and with other schools.