CHAPTER-VIII
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
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Since the dawn of civilization one could witness a perpetual renewal replenishment and refinement of the standard of living conditions. Spontaneous moral judgement is an integral part of social conduct and reflects a dimension of one’s personality. It refers to a system of rules pertaining to interpersonal relations within a community, more precisely it applies to the ways in which these relations are regulated.

These findings provided direction to the researcher to further investigate these variables, if intelligence and parenting together affect the moral judgement of senior secondary males and females.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“Moral Judgement among Senior Secondary School Students in Relation to Intelligence and Parenting”.

OBJECTIVES

1 a) To compare the moral judgement of urban and rural senior secondary school students.

b) To compare the intelligence of urban and rural senior secondary school students.

c) To compare the parenting of urban and rural senior secondary school students.

2 a) To compare the moral judgement of government and private senior secondary school students.
b) To compare the intelligence of government and private senior secondary school students.

c) To compare the parenting of government and private senior secondary school students.

3 a) To compare the moral judgement of male and female government senior secondary school students.

b) To compare the intelligence of male and female government senior secondary school students.

c) To compare the parenting of male and female government senior secondary school students.

4 a) To compare the moral judgement of male and female private senior secondary school students.

c) To compare the intelligence of male and female private senior secondary school students.

c) To compare the parenting of male and female private senior secondary school students.

5 a) To study the moral judgement of urban senior secondary school students in relation to intelligence.

b) To study the moral judgement of urban senior secondary school students in relation to parenting.

6 a) To study the moral judgement of rural senior secondary school students in relation to intelligence.

c) To study the moral judgement of rural senior secondary school students in relation to parenting.

7 a) To study the moral judgement of government senior secondary school students in relation to intelligence.
b) To study the moral judgement of government senior secondary school students in relation to parenting.

8 a) To study the moral judgement of private senior secondary school students in relation to intelligence.

b) To study the moral judgement of private senior secondary school students in relation to parenting.

DELIMITATIONS

The present study is delimited with respect to the following points:

1. Sample of 921 senior secondary school students is drawn from the urban and rural senior secondary schools of U.T., Chandigarh.

2. It is restricted to eleventh class students only.

3. Only three variables i.e. moral judgement, intelligence and parenting are investigated in the present study.

SAMPLE

INITIAL SAMPLE

The sample of the present study was drawn from ten government senior secondary schools and ten private senior secondary schools of urban and rural areas of Chandigarh (U.T.). Five Government and five Privately managed urban secondary schools of Chandigarh (U.T.) were randomly selected. From each school fifty Eleventh class students (25 males and 25 females) were taken up randomly. Similarly five Government and five Privately managed Rural secondary schools were randomly selected. From each school fifty Eleventh class students (25 males and 25 females) were randomly selected, thus initially a sample of 1000 students was selected.
FINAL SAMPLE
Out of the total sample of 1000 students, 921 students were retained for the analysis, rest had to be ignored because of incomplete information and data i.e. 461 students comprised of (244 government and 217 private) urban senior secondary schools and 460 students comprised of (241 government and 219 private) rural senior secondary schools.

HYPOTHESES

1. a) There will be significant difference in the moral judgement of urban and rural senior secondary school students.

   b) There will be significant difference in the intelligence of urban and rural senior secondary school students.

   c) There will be significant difference in the parenting of urban and rural senior secondary school students.

2. a) There will be significant difference in the moral judgement of government and private senior secondary school students.

   b) There will be significant difference in the intelligence of government and private senior secondary school students.

   c) There will be significant difference in the parenting of government and private senior secondary school students.

3. a) There will be significant difference in the moral judgement of male and female government senior secondary school students.

   b) There will be significant difference in the intelligence of male and female government senior secondary school students.

   c) There will be significant difference in the parenting of female and female government senior secondary school students.
4. a) There will be significant difference in the moral judgement of male and female private senior secondary school students.

b) There will be significant difference in the intelligence of male and female private senior secondary school students.

c) There will be significant difference in the parenting of male and female private senior secondary school students.

5. a) There will be significant difference in the moral judgement of urban senior secondary school students in relation to intelligence.

b) There will be significant difference in the moral judgement of urban senior secondary school students in relation to parenting.

6. a) There will be significant differences in the moral judgement of rural senior secondary school students in relation to intelligence.

b) There will be significant difference in the moral judgement of rural senior secondary school students in relation to parenting.

7. a) There will be significant difference in the moral judgement of government senior secondary school students in relation to intelligence.

b) There will be significant difference in the moral judgement of government senior secondary school students in relation to parenting.

8. a) There will be significant difference in the moral judgement of private senior secondary school students in relation to intelligence.

b) There will be significant difference in the moral judgement of private senior secondary school students in relation to parenting.
TOOLS USED

The following tools were used to collect the data:

4) Group General Mental Ability Test by *Jalota* (1976).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The following statistical techniques were used for analyzing the data:

1) Descriptive statistics i.e. Means and Standard Deviations for all variables were obtained.
2) Inferential Statistics i.e. t-test was applied to study the mean differentials.
3) Graphic presentations were done wherever necessary.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

RESULTS

The findings of the present studies are as follows:

Comparison of Urban and Rural Senior Secondary School Students on the Variables of Moral Judgement, Intelligence and Parenting

- The mean differential of moral judgement of urban and rural senior secondary students is significant at .01 level. Hence urban senior secondary school students have higher moral judgement as compared to rural senior secondary school students.

- The mean differential between the urban and rural senior secondary students on the variable of verbal intelligence is not significant at any level of significance, whereas mean differential between the urban and
rural on the variable of non verbal intelligence is significant at .01 level. This suggests that verbal intelligence of both urban and rural senior secondary school students does not differ whereas non verbal intelligence of urban senior secondary students is superior than the rural senior secondary students.

- The mean differentials between the urban and rural senior secondary students on the variable of mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole are significant at .01 level. Hence urban senior secondary students receive better mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole as compared to rural senior secondary students.

Comparison of Government and Private Senior Secondary School Students on the Variables of Moral Judgement, Intelligence and Parenting

- The mean differential of moral judgement of government and private senior secondary students is not significant at any level. Hence the moral judgement of government and private senior secondary school students is same and does not differ.

- The mean differential of verbal and non verbal intelligence between government and private senior secondary students is not significant at any level of significance. This suggests that verbal and non verbal intelligence of government and private senior secondary school students is same and does not differ.

- The mean differential between the government and private senior secondary students on the variable of mothering, fathering and parenting is not significant at any level of significance. Hence students of government and private senior secondary schools received similar modes of mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole.
Gender Wise Comparison of Moral Judgement, Intelligence and Parenting of Government Senior Secondary School Students

- The calculated t-value between the mean scores of male and female students of government senior secondary schools with regard to moral judgement is significant at .05 level. This suggests that female students have better moral judgement as compared to male students of government senior secondary schools.

- The calculated t-value between the mean scores of male and female students of private senior secondary schools with regard to verbal and non-verbal intelligence is not significant at any level of significance. This suggests that verbal and non verbal intelligence of male and female students of government senior secondary schools is same and does not differ.

- The calculated t-value between the mean scores of mothering between male and female students of government senior secondary schools is not significant at any level of significance. The calculated t-value between the mean scores of fathering and parenting as a whole between male and female students of government senior secondary schools is significant at .01 level. This suggests that male and female students of government senior secondary schools receive similar modes of mothering whereas female students receive better fathering and parenting as a whole as compared to male students of government senior secondary schools.

Gender Wise Comparison of Moral Judgement, Intelligence and Parenting of Private Senior Secondary School Students

- The calculated t-value between the mean scores of male and female students of private senior secondary schools with regard to moral judgement is significant at .05 level. This suggests that female students
have better moral judgement as compared to male students of private senior secondary schools.

- The calculated t-value between the mean scores of male and female students of private senior secondary schools with regard to verbal and non-verbal intelligence is not significant at any level of significance. This suggests that verbal and non-verbal intelligence of male and female students of private senior secondary schools is same and does not differ.

- The calculated t-value between the mean scores of mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole of male and female students of private senior secondary schools were not significant at any level of significance. This suggests that male and female students of private senior secondary schools have similar modes of mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole.

**Moral Judgement in relation to Intelligence and Parenting of Urban Senior Secondary School Students**

- The mean differentials in the moral judgement of the students with high and low scores of verbal and non-verbal intelligence were significant at .01 level. Hence the urban senior secondary school students with high scores in verbal and non verbal intelligence possess higher moral judgement as compared to students with low scores.

- The mean differentials in the moral judgement of students with high and low scores in mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole with respect to moral judgement were significant at .01 level. Hence the urban senior secondary school students with high scores in mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole possess higher moral judgement as compared to students with low scores.
Moral Judgement in Relation to Intelligence and Parenting of Rural Senior Secondary School Students

- The mean differentials in the moral judgement of students with high and low scores of verbal and non-verbal intelligence were significant at .01 level. Hence the rural senior secondary school students with high scores in verbal and non verbal intelligence possess higher moral judgement as compared to students with low scores.

- The mean differentials in the moral judgement of students with high and low scores in mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole were significant at .01 level. Hence the rural senior secondary school students with high scores in mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole have higher moral judgement as compared to students with low scores.

Moral Judgement in Relation to Intelligence and Parenting of Government Senior Secondary School Students

- The mean differentials in the moral judgement of students with high and low scores of verbal and non-verbal intelligence were significant at .01 level. Hence the government senior secondary school students with high scores in verbal and non verbal intelligence have higher moral judgement as compared to students with low scores.

- The mean differentials in the moral judgement of students with high and low scores in mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole were significant at .01 level. Hence the government senior secondary school students with high scores in mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole possess higher moral judgement as compared to students with low scores.
Moral Judgement in Relation to Intelligence and Parenting of Private Senior Secondary School Students

- The mean differentials in the moral judgement of the students with high and low scores of verbal and non-verbal intelligence were significant at .01 level. Hence the private senior secondary school students with high scores in verbal and non verbal intelligence possess higher moral judgement as compared to students with low scores.

- The mean differentials in the moral judgement of students with high and low scores in mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole were significant at .01 level. Hence the private senior secondary school students with high scores in mothering, fathering and parenting as a whole possess higher moral judgement as compared to students with low scores.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The knowledge of the factors which promote moral judgement and which are deterrent to it is of utmost importance to enhance it. The study has revealed that moral judgement is affected by intelligence and parenting of the students of government and private schools of rural and urban areas. It implies that both the variables have a considerable role to play in moral judgement of male and female students at senior secondary level. High intelligence and better parenting are associated with better moral judgement. Hence parents should keep in mind that the type of their ideas, views and attitudes are the mirror for the development of their child’s moral judgement.

In the present study moral judgement of senior secondary school students with high and low scores in different modes of parenting differed significantly. Better parenting resulted in better moral judgment. Hence, better parenting to be encourage i.e. parents are to be advised to accept their children, give required protection, indulge in their activities, help them setting realistic
goals, demand moderate discipline, set examples before them as well as create congenial atmosphere at home so that their children develop good moral judgement which is the need of today.

The findings of the present study reveal that parenting and moral judgement of urban students is better than rural students. This suggests that awareness with regard to good parenting has to be created among the parents of rural areas in order to develop good moral judgement in their children.

The academic staff can arrange lectures on moral judgement and good parenting to provide orientation to parents and help them understand their children thereby, boosting good parenting and teaching.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH WORK

Further studies are recommended to replicate the present findings, to expand the heterogeneity of the sample and to include other factors that may also influence moral judgement. More research should be done to exhaust the topic of moral judgement and to study how the effect of socio-economic status, peer group, school environment, intelligence and parenting on moral judgement.

The present study had some limitations which had to be kept in mind in interpreting its findings:

1) This study includes only the students from 11th grade. A more comprehensive study with different results including the students from other higher classes will contribute to the understanding of the relationship between moral judgement, intelligence and parenting.

2) Although a connection between intelligence and moral judgement has been shown, its intensity is not such as to clearly confirm the thesis between cognitive and moral domain.

3) Though parenting and intelligence affects the moral judgement but it is not exclusively dependent on it.