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THE EFFECT OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS OF
FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS ON THEIR
INTERACTION WITH THE OPPOSITE SEX

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by

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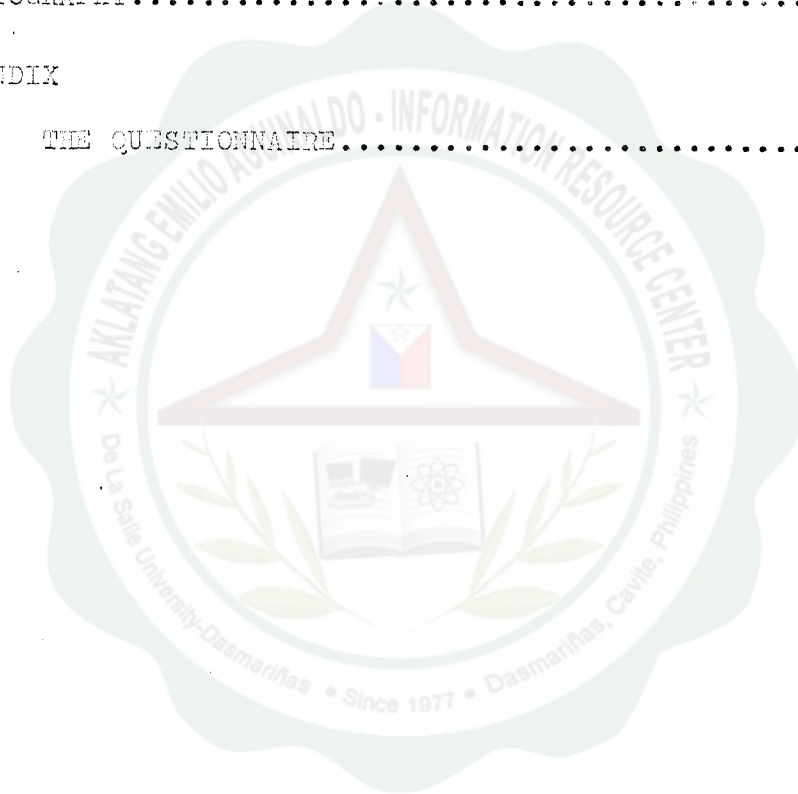
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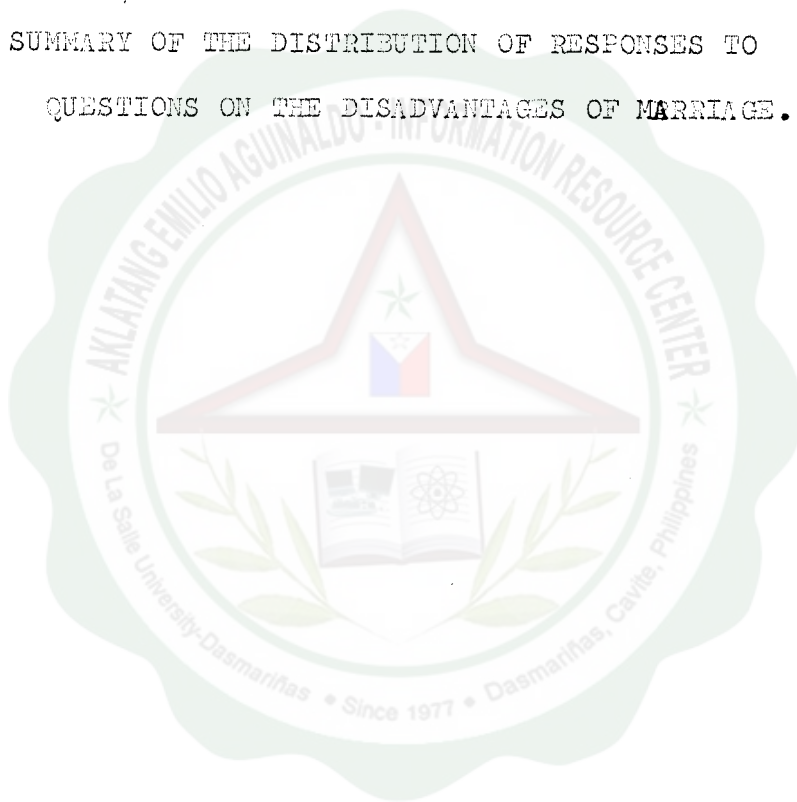
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CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

In this preliminary study, the researchers attempted mainly to discover if there are any significant correlations between a college student's relationship with her parents and her relationship with the opposite sex. Incidentally, the study also touched on the probable influence of college student's relationship with her parents on her attitude towards marriage and her relationship with her brother on her relationship with the opposite sex.

A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to a total of 288 freshman and sophomore female students of Saint Scholastica's College and De La Salle University.

The Pearson r was used to find out if there were any significant correlations among the variables. However, the one-way analysis of variance was also used to test the relationships of the same variables in case the relationships were not linear.

The results of the Pearson r indicated that at .05 level of significance, there is a significant correlation between the students relationship with her mother and her relationship with the opposite sex, between her relationship with her brother and opposite sex and between her relationship with her father and her attitude towards marriage. Furthermore, there is a difference between the two types of schools (coeducational and exclusive)



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on the mother-daughter relationship and its effect on the latter's relationship with the opposite sex.

However, there was no difference found at .05 level of significance between the student's relationship with her father and her relationship with the opposite sex, her relationship with her mother and attitude towards marriage and the two types of schools on the father-daughter relationship and its effect on the latter's relationship with the opposite sex.

Conclusions

In so far as the findings in this study may be considered valid and reliable, the following conclusions are herein enumerated.

First, a father's relationship with her daughter does not influence his daughter's relationship with the opposite sex. This holds true for both type of schools. The relationship with the father had no effect on the relationship with the opposite sex for girls from an exclusive school or for girls from a coeducational school.

Second, a mother's relationship with her daughter has a negative influence on her daughter's relationship with the opposite sex.

The relationship with mother has a negative effect on relationship with the opposite sex for girls from a coeducational school but not for girls from an exclusive school.

Third, a brother's relationship with his sister has a posi-



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tive influence on his sister's relationship with the opposite sex.

Fourth, a father's very good relationship with his daughter has a negative influence on his daughter's attitude towards marriage. On the other hand, a father's very negative relationship with his daughter has a positive influence on his daughter's attitude towards marriage.

Fifth, a mother's good or close relationship with her daughter has an influence or effect on her daughter's attitude towards marriage.

As already mentioned in Chapter IV, the overall results of the statistical analysis confirmed the above conclusions that there is an influence by each of the factors under study.

However, the above conclusions can only be said to apply to the freshman and sophomore population of the two selected schools in Metro Manila involved in this study. Wider application cannot be assumed because these two schools are not representative of the whole of Manila.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There are many other equally interesting studies that may be made in this regard and to those who may be interested, the researchers give the following suggestions in the way of further exploring the study on hand.

First, it would be interesting to compare the attitudes and relationship of daughter's with her parents and other siblings between those staying in urban and rural areas.



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Second, instead of the family-daughter relationship, a similar study could be done on family-son relationship.

Third, a possible follow-up research similar to the first one would be to replicate the present study on a more representative population in some provincial area.

Fourth, a comparison could be made of attitudes and relationships of daughter's with her parents and other siblings belonging to different age groups and to different levels of schooling.

Fifth, comparison of birth order among respondents could be done. This might be important in determining to what extent the birth order of an individual affects her relationship with the opposite sex and attitude towards marriage, in connection with the probable influence of the degree of her closeness with her parents.

Sixth, comparison of attitudes and relationship of daughter with her parents and other siblings belonging to different socio-economic status.

Seventh, since the study did not compare year levels within the two schools of De La Salle University and Saint Scholastica's College, this study would serve as a basis for further analysis of this nature. Furthermore, it would be wise to consider a more in depth analysis by comparing between course, different year levels and even specific majors. Therefore, a study should be conducted on a university wide scale.

Eight, a similar study could be conducted but this time taking into consideration other variables such as, the number of chil-



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dren in the family and the presence of other significant persons staying with the family like relatives. It is equally important to find out the effects of an extended family on a child's relationship with the opposite sex.

Ninth, a more refined instrument could be made and used to measure the respondents's relationship with other siblings, parents opposite sex and attitudes towards marriage.

Tenth, in making such a study, it would be more convenient to use computer facilities rather than the long hand method.

All of these studies, can be considered relevant to the present study, because the informations or findings of these can be helpful in a better analysis of the effect of relationships of female College students with their families on their interaction with the opposite sex.

To all parents and would be parents, the findings of this study can be used considering the fact that they are informed on how to deal better with their children. This information may make them realize that they should really love, protect, communicate and care for their children. Since they could affect the child's relationship with the opposite sex and their attitude towards marriage.

