

STUDY OF VALUE STRUCTURE OF EARLY ADOLESCENTS

Aneeta Joshi (Associate Prof.)
Sonali Kandpal
Deptt. Of Psychology
Govt. P. G. College, Ramnagar
Nainital, Uttarakhand.

ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to access the value structure of adolescent boys and girls. Various components of values have been measured and a comparative study has been done to find out differences in value pattern of boys and girls. The sample consisted of 40 adolescents, out of which 20 were boys and 20 were girls. "Comprehensive Value Scale" (CVS-AK) constructed by K.G. Agarwal (1971) was used as a tool. With the help of this scale six factors of Values – Refinement, Conscience, Stability, Power, Masculinity-Feminity and Political-Ideology have been measured. The obtained data was analyzed with the help of t-test, to know the mean difference between boys and girls. The result revealed that there was significant difference in Refinement, Conscience, Stability, Power and Political-Ideology of boys and girls, and non-significant difference in Masculinity-Feminity factor of the values.

KEY WORDS: Values, Refinement, Power, Ideology, Students.

INTRODUCTION: Each person makes some theories based on his experience that guide his behaviour. These general principles are known as values. Values are judgments about how important something is to us. **Mukherji (1961)** describes "human values as the enduring long term goals that have emerged in woman's evolution directing and regulating her behaviour adaptation." According to Gawande (2002) "Human value is such an adjusted human behaviour which is conducive to the development of the self, society, national and international understanding." That is, the values help human to live in harmony with the world.

Types of values- There are many types of values studied and measured by different psychologists. Such as:

Religious values – The highest value of the religious man may be called unity. Stranger defines the religious man as one whose mental structure is permanently directed to the creation at the highest and absolutely satisfying value experience.

Social values - The highest values of this type is love of people whether one or many, whether conjugal, filial, friendly or philanthropic. The social man prizes other persons as ends. And, therefore, he is kind, sympathetic and unselfish.

Democratic values - Democratic values inculcates liberty, equality, justice, truth, patriotism etc. Democratic values support the belief that an orderly society can exist, in which freedom is preserved.

Aesthetic value - Aesthetic value is characterized by appreciation of beauty, form proportion and harmony, love for fine arts Drawing painting, music, dance sculpture' poetry, architecture, literature, decoration of the home and the surroundings, neatness and system in the arrangement of the things.

Economic Value - This value stands for desire for money and material gains. A man with high economic value is guided by considerations of money and material gain in the choice of his job.

Power values -Person of high power value prefers a job where he gets opportunity to exercise authority over others, he prefers to rule in a small place rather than serve in a big place.

Family Prestige Value - The family prestige value is the conception of the desirability of such behaviors, roles, functions and relationship which would enhance one's family status.

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES:

A number of studies have been done to access the value structure of adolescent girls and boys. Bhutia Yodida (2013) has found significance difference in personal values between the boys and girls of secondary schools. Javed, Kausar & Khan (2010) has found non- significant difference between the values of girls and boys. But found the significant difference in the moral values in children of private and public schools. Mishra and Singh Laxman (2016) have found non-

significant difference between the values of girls and boys. Mittal Archana (2016) has found significant difference in the religious, aesthetic, economic, hedonistic, power, family prestige and health values of the secondary school boys and girls. Secondary school boys have higher religious, aesthetic, hedonistic, power, family prestige and health values while secondary school girls have higher economic value. Ahamed Ghosh (2012) has found that the college students do not differ significantly in Moral Value on the basis of Medium of study, Family type, family members, father's education and mother's education. Vij Mona (2016) has found no significant difference in the Theoretical; Aesthetic, Political and religious values of private and government secondary school students in relation to their school climate .

OBJECTIVES: Following objectives have been framed for the study-

- To study the value pattern of the adolescents.
- To find out the impact of gender upon value patterns of adolescents.

HYPOTHESES: Following hypotheses have been framed for the study-

- It was hypothesized that there would be variations in value pattern of adolescents.
- There would be no-significant impact of gender upon value patterns of adolescents.

METHOD

Sample:

The total sample comprised of 40 adolescents. Who have been selected with the help of randomized sampling technique from various junior high schools of Ramnagar city of Uttarakhand. Out of 40 students 20 students were boys and 20 students were girls. The age range of the sample was between 12 to 15 years of age.

Tools used:

For the collection of data "Comprehensive Value Scale" (CVS-AK) constructed by K. G. Aarawal (1971) has been used. It is an individually administering scale for Values. The inventory has a total 30 items. All items of the scale are bipolar. Score are computed by assigning +3 to positive pole and -3 to the negative pole and 0 is a doubtful pole. In the inventory 30 items are divided in six factors – Refinement, Power, Conscience, Stability, Masculinity-Feminity and Political Ideology.

Techniques of data collection:

In the study interview and questionnaire were used for the testing of proposed hypothesis. Each subject was treated individually. Consent was also taken from the respondents after explaining to them the purpose of the research as well as the academic use of the data later on. Before administering the tests a short intake interview was taken where their doubts related to the tests were dealt with. Scoring was done as per given in the manual. After the data collection Mean, SD and t-test had been calculated to test the significance of Mean of the two groups.

RESULTS:

Findings have been summarized in a table 1 and table 2 -

. Table-1 Mean scores of the six value components of adolescents

No of students= 40

Factor Of Value	Mean
Refinement	9.55
Conscience	5.5
Stability	5
Power	3
Masculinity- Feminity	5.65
Political Ideology	7

Table no. 1 shows the mean scores of adolescence on six factors of values. A close perusal of the table show that the adolescence gave first preference to refinement, second to political ideology, third to Masculinity- Feminity, fourth to conscience, fifth to stability and sixth to power factor of values

Figure 1- figure showing the mean scores of the six value components of adolescents -

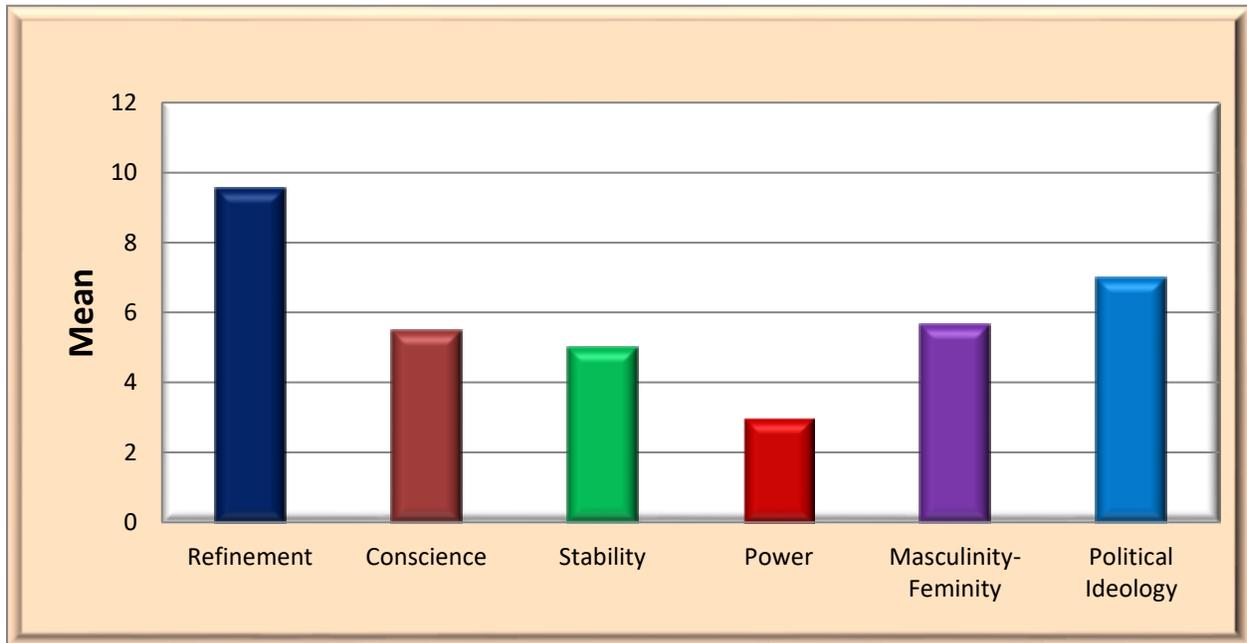


Figure-1 presents the graphical representation of mean scores of various value components. Refinement and political ideology were found to be highest than others .

Table 2- Table showing the comparative Mean and t-value of boys and girls on various value factors-

Factor Of Value	Boys		Girls		t -value	remarks
	N	Mean	N	Mean		
Refinement	20	8.5	20	10.6	2.33	S
Conscience	20	6.3	20	4.7	2.02	S
Stability	20	2	20	8	13.04	S
Power	20	3.7	20	2.3	2.25	S
Masculinity-Feminity	20	5.8	20	5.5	0.51	NS

Ideology	20	8.5	20	5.5	8.10	S
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The table shows the factor wise Mean and t scores of boys and girls. A close perusal of the table shows that the first factor of value was refinement. In this factor the impact of gender was found significant ($t= 2.33$). However girls ($M= 10.6$) have shown more refinement than boys ($M= 8.5$). The second factor of value was conscience. In this factor the impact of gender was found significant ($t= 2.02$). However boys ($M= 6.3$) have shown more conscience than girls ($M= 4.7$). The third factor of value was stability. In this factor the impact of gender was found significant ($t= 13.04$). However girls ($M= 8$) have shown more stability than boys ($M= 2$).

The fourth factor of value was power. In this factor the impact of gender was found significant ($t= 2.25$). However boys ($M= 3.7$) have shown more power than girls ($M= 2.3$). The fifth factor of value was masculinity- femininity. In this factor the impact of gender was found non-significant ($t= 0.51$). However there was not much difference in their means also as boys ($M= 5.8$) and girls ($M= 5.5$) have been found. The sixth factor of value was political ideology. In this factor the impact of gender was found significant ($t= 8.10$). Boys ($M= 8.5$) have shown more political ideology than girls ($M= 5.5$).

Figure 2- Figure showing the mean values of boys and girls on various factors of values-

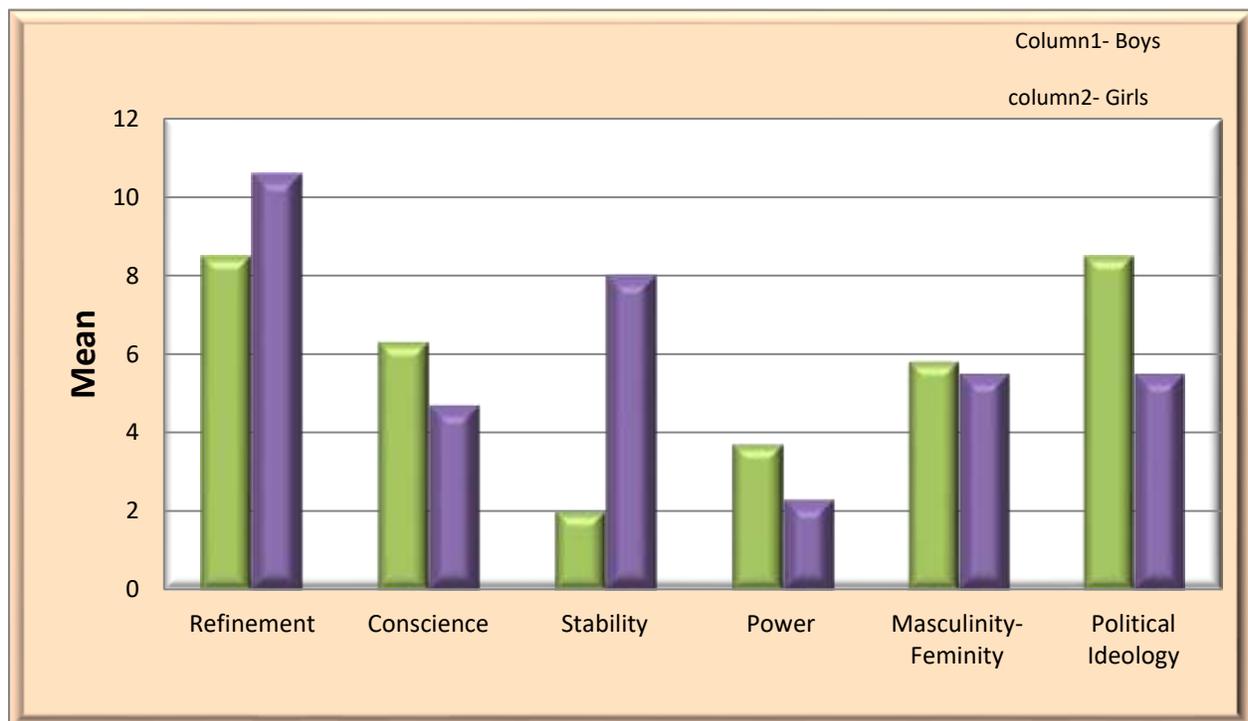


Figure-2 shows the comparative chart of both genders on each of the value components. The highest difference of gender was seen in stability component, while the least difference was seen in masculinity-femininity component.

DISCUSSION

In this study attempts had been made to assess various values factors of adolescent girls and boys. Our first hypothesis was that there would be variations in value pattern of adolescents. To get value pattern six factors of values have been measured in the study. The hypothesis stands true as there seems the variations in value pattern of adolescents. The results show that the adolescents have given first preference to refinement value. **Refinement** is characterized by variables like good, nectarous, superior, happy, honest, clean, beautiful and friendly. A person value thing, objects, concepts, symbols etc. only when he or she is sure that they are refined, socially desirable and so on. This is a good sign for the society to have its adolescents having high refinement value. Second preference of the adolescents was political ideology. **Political ideology** is represented by free-restraint, orthodox-progressive, theoretical-practical, emotional-rational, liberal-conservative scales components. The development of this value at this early age indicates that the growing ones are careful about their life ideologies also. The third value component found prominent was **masculinity-femininity**. It contains the component of variables like masculine- feminine, strong-weak, mature-immature, brave-coward etc. Both boys and girl have shown high value on this component. It shows their identification of gender roles of the society. The next value preference of adolescents was **conscience**. Its main components are material-spiritual, orthodox- progressive, fast-slow, mature-immature etc. Conscience here seems to mainly represent materialism versus spiritualism. The last two value preferences were power and stability. **Power** is characterized by variables like heavy-light, difficult-easy, thin-thick, social-unsocial etc. It is interesting to note that here power has the element of social-unsocial as component. **Stability** dimension is identified by variables like fickle-serious, fast-slow, week-strong etc.

Our second hypothesis, there would be no-significant impact of gender upon value patterns of adolescents stands true. Out of six value components five have shown the significant impact of gender. In the **refinement** component impact of gender was found significant. Girls have shown more refinement than boys. It shows girls are more inclined to refinement factor

than boys. The second value factor was **conscience** and the impact of gender was found significant. Boys have shown more conscience than girls. It indicates that boys have shown more spiritual values than girls. They are more progressive and mature than their counterparts. The third factor was **stability**. In our study the impact of gender was found significant. Girls have shown more focus upon stability component than boys. The fourth value factor was **Power**. The impact of gender was found significant; as boys have shown high scores than girls. Boys have shown more inclination towards power and authority. The fifth factor is **masculinity-femininity**. In the study the impact of gender was not found significant, both the groups have shown equal weightage for the component masculinity-femininity. It shows that this factor was equally important for both adolescent boys and girls. The sixth factor was **Political Ideology**, in which the impact of gender was found significant. Boys have shown more conscience than girls. It indicates that boys have shown more progressive, practical, rational and liberal values in their pattern than girls. Our results are in compliance with Chacko Nisha, Mathur Anjali, & Sheikh Sarita (2016) who have found a highly significant difference in the power values of boys and girls, wherein the power values among boys were higher than girls. Natasha (2013) has also found significant difference in value pattern of adolescent boys and girls, and significant difference in the value pattern of adolescents of rural & urban area.

In our results the highest value component in **boys** is political ideology and refinement, after this come conscience and masculinity. The least preferred value for boys was stability. It shows boys inclination towards political power and refinement of things and ideas, which may lead them to a successful life. While adolescent **girls** have highly preferred refinement and then stability in life. Political ideology and conscience comes afterwards. Girls have given least preference to power value. These results show the impact of society and its gender preferences upon value pattern of adolescents. In our society for girls more emphasis is given to refinement, care and stability of ideas and behavior, while for boy's power and masculinity is highly preferred. Adolescence is the age when socialization process influences the personality development of the child and his or her value pattern. Child learns the value patterns, what he or she observes socially acceptable and preferable. Similar results have been shown by Sharma Sushma (2017) she found significant difference between the values of girls and boys. Adolescent boys gave first preference to political value whereas girls gave second preference because adolescent boys are more interested in power, prestige and place in society than the girls.

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