A Comparative study of value pattern among Adolescent

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Abstract
The study was conducted of 250 students of 10+1 classes taken from schools Kathu & Samba of Jammu, the adjoining rural areas. It was observed that there is a significant difference in the value pattern of adolescent of rural & urban area.

Introduction
Values are considered to be organizing factors with in personality and especially important to moral character. Life with values is always meaningful .Moreover it means literally something previous, something dear, something for which one is ready to suffer, to sacrifice for and it is indeed valuable to die for.

Brody (1965) gave seven areas of values i.e. Economic, health, Bodily and recreational, Social, Moral, Aesthetic, Intellectual & religious values. Each value area has a subjective and an objective aspect. Sometimes we speak of values from individual experience of satisfaction and sometimes values refer to some property or quality of the object or of an act, as value is a relation between an organism and an object. Although we cannot ever be sure just how much each contribute to the transaction.

Adolescence the period of transition from childhood to adulthood brings many changes in young one’s ways of life. The changes are due to developments within the adolescent himself and to demands placed upon him by the culture in which he lives his social concepts and their manipulations give rise to new logic of moral values ,as he manipulate them within the larger context of rights and duties. His intellectual development keeps pace with his social and emotional growth, which in turn influences his programs in moral values .As he grows in to upper adolescent his beliefs, attitudes and values in this sphere are determined by his own needs and experiences and find expression in different ways. The demands which adolescents
face are changing and this fact in itself requires. A reappraisal of his value system. This is the period in which the character of the individual takes its final shape and its value patterns become more or less stable. He formulates his own philosophy of life on the basis of these values inhabited by him. Therefore the investigator has decided to study the value patterns of adolescents.

From the review of literature it was found that studies have been conducted by Kaul (1973), Panto (1984), Adhikari & Adhikari (1987), Kumari (1987), Kaur (1988), Karim (1991), Jha et. al (1992), Shivamurthi et. Al (1992) on values But only two studies have been found on value patterns of adolescents in source, Hence to fill this gap in the knowledge the investigator thought to explore this area further. Moreover the study Is of great importance at this junction When everybody feels values deterioration in the society particularly in the younger generation.

**Objective of Study:**
1) To determine the value patterns of adolescents.
2) To find out significant difference in value pattern of adolescents boys and adolescents girls.
3) To find out significant difference in value pattern of adolescents from rural and urban areas.

**Hypothesis:**
1) There is a significant difference in the value pattern of adolescents boys and girls.
2) There is a significant difference in the value patterns of adolescents of rural and urban areas.

**Sample:**
The sample of the present study consisted of 250 students of 10+1 classes taken from school of kathua and samba. The selection of the schools were made on random basis by lottery method. All the students present on the data of administration of the test had been taken due to low enrollment of students in 10+1 class.

**Tools:**
1) A study of values by ohja(1959)
2) Self made short questionnaire for biographical information.

**Statistical Technique Used:**
Mean, S.D, ‘t’ ratios were calculated to test the hypothesis

**Analysis Interpretation and Discussion**
The data were tabulated under the following variables – Six values sex and area wise in ordered to see the influence of independent variables on the dependent variables. The analysis of the data was presented category wise along with the discussion.
Value Pattern of Adolescents:
Table no. 1 shows the mean scores of adolescence on six values. It is clear from the table that adolescence gave first preference to social value second to political values third to economic values and fourth to aesthetic and religious value.

Table 1. Value patterns of adolescents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-Theoretical</td>
<td>4.988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-Economic</td>
<td>5.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-Aesthetic</td>
<td>4.480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-social</td>
<td>5.932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y-political</td>
<td>5.416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z-religious</td>
<td>4.460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of means on six values of adolescents we can say that the adolescents have different value patterns. But the difference in means have been found to be minor. The reason may be that the adolescents are conscious of all these values. Moreover all the value are ultimately inter related with each other. No value can be ignored.

Table 2. Value pattern of adolescent’s boys & girls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Mean Boys</th>
<th>Mean Girls</th>
<th>S. D Boys</th>
<th>S. D Girls</th>
<th>C.R*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-Theoretical</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>4.83</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>2.33*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-Economic</td>
<td>5.35</td>
<td>4.91</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>2.68**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-Aesthetic</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>4.09</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>4.85**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-Social</td>
<td>5.63</td>
<td>6.11</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>3.17**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y-Political</td>
<td>5.63</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z-Religious</td>
<td>4.89</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>2.65**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where

**Significant at .01 level  
*Significant at 0.5 level  
N1 =97, N2=153, Df=248

Table 2 shows the value patterns of adolescent boys and girls. It is quite clear from the table that adolescent boys gave first preference to social and political values when as adolescent girls first preference to social and political values when as adolescent girls gave first preference to social & Political values. Boys gave second preference to economic values where as girls gave third preference to economic values. Boys gave third preference to religious values and girls gave fourth preference to theoretical values.
Both boys and girls gave fifth preference to religious values. Adolescent boys gave fourth preference to aesthetic values as compared to adolescent girls who gave sixth preference to aesthetic values.

The table also exhibits the significant difference between means for Economic Aesthetic Social and religious values at 0.1 levels and for theoretical values at 0.5 level of confidence. No significant difference is found in social values.

The table reveals that adolescents from urban & rural areas gave first preference to social values because both are resourceful and can translate virtues like love, sympathy and kindness into their behavior. They gave second preference to political values. It may be due to the influence of politicians from these areas at center & state levels. Moreover it is an established fact that more social persons are always more political.

At the third place they preferred theoretical values. That means both are very conservative. They are not ready to accept any change in their traditional outlook. Both also preferred economic values at third place. The reason may be that the people of these areas are economically very sound.

Aesthetic and religious values are found to be at fourth and fifth place. It may be due to the fact that these people don’t find time to devote themselves for aesthetic and religious matters.

In the light of above discussion we can say of preference given by adolescents. The tables also show significant difference between the groups on the basis of means on theoretical. Economical, aesthetic, Political and religious values. The findings are also in line with findings of jha, kumar and kumar (1992)

Bibliography

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