

ATTITUDE TOWARDS VALUE PERCEPTION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

The present study is entitled as "Attitude towards Value perception of high school students". The values present a true viewpoint of the growth of any society or nation. They tell us to what degree a society or nation has developed itself. Values are intrinsic worth, principles and traits on which actions and beliefs are based. The purpose of the present study was to find out the Attitude towards Value perception of high school students. The research type was a survey method, which consists of purposive sampling of 300 higher secondary school students in Virudhunagar district. The interpretation of data was done with statistical methods in percentage analysis, mean, standard deviation and 't'-test. The majority of the higher secondary school students found to have moderate level of Value perception.

Keywords: *Value Perception, High School Students, Standard Deviation and 't'-test*

Introduction

Today, there is lot of degradation of values. Individuals pursue material abundance. Individuals need to bring in cash even through unethical methods. At the underlying phases of the youth appropriate establishment will be laid on Moral values among individuals and understudies, schools and the schools are the organizations which can bear this duty .Hence, there is a need to take up research exercises in the space of Moral values. The current Indian culture is invaded with the social infections coming about like debasement of virtues openly, private, corporate and political areas bringing about defilement, misdirection, brutality, psychological warfare, futile daily existence in scholarly and political circles. It is astounding to see that viciousness and psychological oppression are supported furtively by government and a few associations coasted for the reason which gets unsaid financing by global networks and personal stakes. The youthful and the poor are drawn in towards such terrible exercises by exploiting their neediness and un-work by siphoning financial advantages for their lavish living. In the event that this pattern is proceeded, there will be against social exercises in all aspects of the nation prompting running of equal administrations (governments) pushing the everyday person back to the divider. Since the understudies overall and the optional understudies specifically are the planners of future texture of our general public, one should take care that they ought not succumb to the maneuvers of against social components.

Need and Significance of the Study

Value education helps in tackling these issues at the root where they begin. Everything issues can be tackled effectively if the residents have dominated their brain, and are unadulterated, amicable and genuine. Youngsters are essentially unadulterated, earnest and anxious to learn. On the off chance that the schools/universities confer the value character building values successfully, the immaculateness of the understudies can be kept up with and upgrades. Retaining the value values at an early and open age, will be useful for the young, and will thusly guarantee that India has a sparkling future. In prior years, say up to 70's there was Value education classes in numerous schools up to ninth Standard. Bit by bit it disappeared. No one knows the explanation. Value insight is must for present day understudies that too in school level moreover. Our own is a social based nation and our nation has numerous morals like Bhagavad-Gita, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Quran, Bible and so on, But numerous understudies of present day doesn't mindful any of the idioms in such morals. Just a few offspring of moral after families think about Values. Since we are having may bends in lives at numerous stages, the Value education is to be presented in schools once more.

Objectives

1. To find out the level of Attitude towards Value perception of high school students.
2. To find out the level of Attitude towards Value perception of high school students with respect to gender.
3. To find out the level of Attitude towards Value perception of high school students with respect to locality of students.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in attitude towards value perception of high school students with respect to gender.
2. There is no significant difference in attitude towards value perception of high school students with respect to locality of students.

Delimitations of the Study

1. This study is limited to only higher secondary school students.
2. This study is confined only to Virudhunagar district in Tamilnadu.

Sample for the Study

According to John W. Best and James V. Kahn (1980), "A sample is a small proportion of a population selected for observation and analysis." The investigator has randomly selected 300 higher secondary school students in Virudhunagar district for the present study.

Tools used for Present Study

Value perception inventory developed and standardized by Porgio and Lokanadha reddy (2001).

Statistical Techniques Used

The statistical measures have used in this study: Percentage analysis Mean, SD and 't' test.

Analysis of Data

Objective: 1

To find out the level of Attitude towards Value perception of high school students

Table 1 Level of Attitude towards Value Perception of High School Students

Variable	Low		Moderate		High	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Value perception	49	16.3%	199	66.3 %	52	17.3 %

The following inference are drawn from the above table in respect of the entire sample of higher secondary school students, 16.3 % of the total sample have low level of Value perception, 66.3% of them have moderate level and 17.3% of higher secondary school students have high level of Value perception. These findings reveal that the majority of the higher secondary school students belong to the moderate level of Value perception.

Hypothesis: 1

There is no significant difference in attitude towards value perception of high school students with respect to gender.

Table 2 Significant Difference in Attitude towards Value Perception of High School Students with Respect to Gender

Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of Significance
Male	161	73.35	15.54	0.26	Not significant
Female	139	72.88	16.03		

(At 5% level of significance the table value of 't' is 1.96)

It is inferred from the above table that calculated 't' value (0.26) is less than the table value (1.96) for df (298) at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. It shows that there is no significant difference in attitude towards value perception of high school students with respect to gender.

Hypothesis: 2

There is no significant difference in attitude towards value perception of high school students with respect to locality of students.

Table 3 Significant Difference in Attitude towards Value Perception of High School Students with Respect to Locality of Students

Locality	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of Significance
Rural	181	73.57	16.36	0.656	Not significant
Urban	119	72.36	14.64		

(At 5% level of significance the table value of 't' is 1.96)

It is inferred from the above table that calculated 't' value (0.656) is less than the table value (1.96) for df (298) at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. It shows that there is no significant difference in attitude towards value perception of high school students with respect to locality of students.

Major Findings

- 16.3 % of the total sample have low level of Value perception, 66.3% of them have moderate level and 17.3% of higher secondary school students have high level of Value perception.
- Table 1.2 reveals that there is no significant difference between male and female Higher secondary school students in their value perception. While comparing the mean scores of male (mean = 73.35) and female (mean = 72.88) students, Male students have more value perception than female students.
- Table 1.3 reveals the calculated critical ratio value is found to be 3.001, which is significant at 0.05 level. It is inferred that the nuclear and joint family higher secondary school students differ significantly in their Value perception.

Interpretation

The findings shows that there is significant difference between Nuclear and joint family higher secondary school students with respect to Value perception. It was seen that there is a high mean score in the Value perception of joint family students as compared to nuclear family students. Kids in a nuclear family miss the affection they receive from uncles, aunts and cousins living under one covering. Children who are bounded by family lead a protected and joyful life. There are quite a few reasons why people have a preference living in a joint family, and one of the prime reasons is that it ensures strong family bonds. Children learn significant values such as sharing, mingling, bonding and understanding while living in a joint family.

Recommendations of the Study

The present study gives a clear-cut view about the present position of higher secondary school students' value perception and academic achievement. Based on the important findings stated earlier, the following recommendations are suggested:

- It is vital for the instruction framework to consolidate esteem schooling in the educational plan rigidly. To raise a reasonable person who is viable yet sympathetic, strict yet educated. The values identified with society, culture, religion and science

ought to be coordinated proportionately so that culture invigorates the logical disposition of the country's childhood.

- Value-direction programs, in-administration training, roads for the expert development and advancement of the instructors ought to be given main goal and a new and dynamic disposition ought to be created.
- School specialists, particularly the instructors should feel that it is their obligation to instill and upgrade values in the students, not just with the help of training (for example esteem based instructive destinations) yet ought to likewise go about as good example for the students.

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