MORAL VALUE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR GENDER AND LOCALITY

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to measure the moral values of secondary school students of Odisha. The study finds out the differences in moral values among students with different gender and locality. The study was conducted on 200 secondary school students those were studying in different govt and private schools. Results provide evidence that rural secondary school students had good moral values as compared to their urban students. Further, girls students had also more and good moral values than the boys students.

Keywords: Moral values, senior Secondary School students

INTRODUCTION

Moral education is a programme of study which teaches the pupil about behaving in accordance with what is good while rejecting the bad. Parents are choosing the schools which are advertising for better academic achievement of their student, neglecting the other aspects of education. These values are related to an individual's character conforming to what is right and virtuous. They reveal a person's self-control. In other words, these values are relating to ethics. Examples: honesty, integrity, sense of responsibility, etc. It is observed that the list of moral values includes both social values and individual values. If the goal of education and development is to make the individual a thinking being capable of judging and decision making, one should accept the supremacy of Moral Values.

Moral Value is treated as a core value. The entire process of value development is viewed as a multidimensional and continuous process leading to the state where the individual is able to understand, imbibe and act according to universal Moral principles and Values, which
he accepts in relation to the larger society. Value development includes both thinking morally and behaving morality. Moral thinking is a distinct type of thinking characterized by the existence or rational choice. A person with values is not only a person who does the right reason. Hence the value of righteousness dominates over other values. Education from the value development point of view is a scientific process of developing a desirable form of thinking and ability to deal with issues related to values. It should be noted that Moral or Value development is a continuous, cumulative and highly interdependent process touching all the aspects of personality. So teacher should have moral values to inculcate morality among the students. But the there is significant difference in possess of moral values among the teacher belonging to different schools like government and private schools (Sharma, 2010). Again the values of male and female secondary school teachers do not differ significantly. They almost possess same degree of values and another finding of the study was that the values of rural and urban school teacher do not differ significantly. They almost possess same degree of values (Chouhan, 2011). Further, girls had high moral values than their counterpart. Hence the present study gain significance to study Moral Value of Elementary school students.

The purpose of the study is to compare the Moral Value of students in gender and locality.

Design of the study

The present study is descriptive survey type of research. The sample of 200 drwan randomp across the schools of Mayurbhanj and Balasore dostrict of Odisha. A standardized 'Moral Values Scale' by SenGupta and Singh (2010) is used for collecting data. The scale has reliability, validity and norms for different ages groups. The questionnaire was explained to each student. The answers were filled by the subjects in front of researcher. To get honest answer from the students; a friendly behavior was created with them. No wrong or double tick marking was considered by the researcher. The students had given their answer as per their regular behavior. After filling the questionnaire, try to get all the filled questionnaires by the investigator.
Analysis and Interpretation Of Data

Table 1
Significance difference between government and private school students on moral values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Types of School</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moral Values</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>24.92</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moral Values</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>28.51</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>0.931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 shows mean score urban and rural students. Mean is 24.92 and 28.51 with SD's are 4.40 and 4.50. The t-test is came out from the above two groups is 2.26, which is significant at .01 level of significance. That means there is significant difference between urban and rural school students on moral values. However, the mean scores of rural areas students is higher than urban students. it indicates that secondary school students belonging to urban areas had more moral values as compare to their counterpart.

Table-2
Significance difference between boys and girls school students on moral values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Types of School</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moral Values</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>24.95</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moral Values</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>28.46</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>Not Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows mean score boys and girls students. Mean is 24.95 and 28.46 with SD's are 4.54 and 4.41. The t-test is came out from the above two groups is 2.25, which is significant at .01 level of significance. That means there is a significant difference between boys and girls students on moral values. Thus the hypothesis (H1-2) that 'There is exists a significant difference between moral value of boys and girls elementary school students' is accepted.

Discussion of the result
Teacher should understand the varying problems of different students and try to reduce them. Teacher should install a positive outlook and optimistic approach in his students. Teacher should praise even if there is slight improvement in his students and appreciate every
improvement. Parents and teachers should provide creative and democratic atmosphere in the home and school is respectively. Children should be allowed to handle their own problems as far as it is convenient put provide guidance when they need.

References:

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