



TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF MORAL VALUES AMONG THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF JALALABAD (WEST), DISTT FAZILKA

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ABSTRACT

Morality is the science of conduct, the systematized principles on which a man should act. The ultimate object of morality is to bring about universal happiness, universal welfare. In broad sense morality is nothing but the 'Principle of harmonious relations.'

The present study was conducted to study the moral values among elementary school students of Jalalabad (west). Descriptive survey method was used on a sample of 100 elementary school students by random sampling technique. Moral values scale by Alpna sen gupta and Arun Kumar Singh was used a stool for data collection. Test for proportion of success, S.D and T ratio were worked out for impressions of data. The result showed that elementary school students have significant positive attitude towards moral values. Further it revealed that boys and girls do not differ in moral values on the basis of their gender and age but they differ on the basis of locality.

KEYWORDS :

MEANING OF THE MORAL

The world moral comes from the latin word "Moralis" 'mos' and 'moris' which means manner, customs, practice, a way of accomplishing things. Moral concepts are the rules to which the members of the given culture have become accustomed over period of time. They determine the expected behaviour pattern of all members of that culture.

Morals are simply the conduct of patterns which man in association with other men over centuries have found most productive of human happiness and welfare.

Standing committee on Human Resources Development feels that "Elementary school stage is the period in child life when seeds of value education can be implemented in his/her impressionable in a very subtle way".

Meaning and Concept of Morality

Morality is conformity to the moral code of the social group. What is the origin of morality? Some would say that it is the family situation because from where the individual first learns what it means to be accepted as a person learns that he shares this personal quality which other learn the ides of mutual services without obligation.

Eistein has rightly said , "The most important human Endeavour is the striving for morality in our inner balance and even existence depend on it. Only morality in our action can give beauty and dignity to life. To make it living force and bring it to clear consciousness is perhaps the foremost task of education."

Morality, ethic and human values are synonyms. In our civilized society and section for moral behaviour can be 1. Authority, 2. Law, 3. Justice 4. Group approval or 5. Religion. Philosophers, religious leaders, social reformers and saints have laid emphasis on the moral behaviour of man.

Review of the related studies

Bull (1973) observed that girls were found to be in advance of boys in their moral values in every area examined.

Pratap and Srivastva (1984) revealed that there is no statistically significant difference between male and female students in value of religion and morality.

Suman (2003) conducted a study on the attitude of middle stage students towards moral values & found that the middle stage students have significant positive attitude towards

moral values and there was no significant difference between the attitude of boys and girls towards moral values.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the attitude of elementary students towards moral values.
2. To find out whether there is significance difference in the moral values of boys and girls.
3. To find out whether there is significance difference in the moral values on the basis of age.

Hypotheses of the study

1. Elementary school students have significant positive attitude towards moral values.
2. There exists significant difference in extent of moral values between boys and girls students of elementary school.
3. There exists significant difference in extent of moral values of elementary stage students on the basis of their age.
4. There exist difference between the urban/rural elementary school students in the moral values.

Sample

Stratified randomization techniques was used for the selection of the sample. For this study a sample of 100 students consisting of 50 boys and 50 girls selected from 7th and 8th class of different schools of Jalalabad city and its adjoining rural areas.

Tools Used

Following tool was used for data collection in the present study Moral values scale (By Alpna Sen Gupta and Arun Kumar Singh)

Satatistical Techniques Used

The following statistical techniques were used.

1. Test for proportion of success was worked out to find out the positive attitude of elementary school students towards moral values.
2. Description statistics such as mean and S.D were worked out to ascertain the nature of distribution of all the scores.
3. T-ratio was worked out to find the significant difference of moral values of students on the basis of age, gender and locality.

RESULT & DISCUSSIONS

Hypothesis-I

At elementary stage students have significant positive attitude towards moral values. Test for proportion of successes was employed. Obtained scores were 2880 and maximum possible score was 3598. So fraction of correct response (P) was. 8020 and fraction of incorrect responses (q) was. 1975. It was calculated at 95% confidence limit and 99% confidence limit. Both times our obtained score 2880 lie in the range hence significant at both level. This means that elementary stage students have positive attitude towards moral values. So first hypotheses is accepted.

Hypothesis-II

There exists significant difference in extent of moral values between boys and girls students of elementary school.

Table

Mean, S.D, Standard Error of Means, Standard Error of Difference between Means and t-values.

Name	No. of students	Mean	S.D	St. Error of Means	St. Errors of different B/W means	t-value	At .05 & .01 Level of Signi at 98 df At diff. B/W Level
Boys	50	28.26	3.71	0.512	0.67	0.058	
Girls	50	28.82	3.41	0.453			

Observation and Interpretation For Table

The mean of 50 boys and girls is 28.26 and girls is 28.8 respectively. The standard deviation of the sample of boys and girls is 3.71 and 3.41. The standard error of mean of boys is 0.512 and that of girls is 0.453. Standard error of the difference between means of girls and boys is 0.67. The t-value for comparison of attitude of boys and girls towards moral value is 0.058, t-ratio at 98 df. In order to be significant should be > 1.98 and 2.63 at 0.05 level and 0.01 of confidence respectively. Our t-ration is lesser than both these values and hence not significant at both levels. Hence hypotheses 'Significant difference between the attitude of boys and girls towards moral values, is rejected.' Thus we can say there is no significant difference between the attitudes of boys and girls towards moral values at elementary level. The results are in accordance with the results of Rani (1968) study whose results were that the knowledge conning moral values did not seem to vary much in the two sexes and Bradburn (1967) study that both sets of scores came in the same rank order and overall figure did not differ significantly.

Hypothesis-III

There exists significant difference of moral values of elementary school students on the basis of age.

Mean, S.D, Standard error of Means, Standard Error of Difference between means and t-Value.

S. No.	Age Group	N	Mean	O	SE (M)	SE (D)	t-value	Level of Sig.
1 st	10-12 yrs	50	28.73	3.127	.4424	.6793	.352	Not Sig. At both level .01 &.05
2 nd	12-14 yrs	50	28.98	3.645	.5156			

Observation and Interpretation For Table

The mean of 50 (10-12 yrs) Age Group is 28.73 and (12-14 yrs) is 28.98 respectively. The standard deviation of the 1st age group & 2nd age group is 3.127 and 3.645. The standard error of mean of 1st age group & 2nd age group is .4424 and .5156. Standard error of the difference between means of 1st age group & 2nd age group is .6793. The t-value is .352, which is less than both levels .05 and .01. Therefore, the hypothesis (3) i.e. "There exists significant difference of moral values of elementary stage students on the basis of age" is rejected of age. But mean, S.D, SE (M) of 12 to 14 years is greater than students of 10 to 12 years.

Hypothesis-IV

Urban – rural difference exist in the moral values of elementary stage.

S. No.	Age Group	N	Mean	O	SE (M)	SE (D)	t-value	Level of Sig.
1	Urban	50	31.2	3.702	.521	.6337	3.875	Sig. At both level .01 &.05
2	Rural	50	28.73	2.592	.356			

Interpretation

The value of 't' is significant at 0.05 as well as 0.01 level. Hence the hypothesis IV, "Urban-rural difference exists in the moral values of Elementary stage", is accepted. The mean of urban adolescents (Boys and girls) is 31.2 as compared to rural (28.73). The results of this study are in accordance with the results of Paul (1986) who found that adolescents (boys as well as girls) were more highly oriented to competence, maturity, goal accomplishment than the rural adolescents.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions were drawn from the above discussion

1. The elementary stage students have significant positive towards moral values.
2. There is no significant difference between the attitude of boys and girls towards moral values.
3. There is no significant difference in the attitude of elementary school students on the basis of their age.
4. Urban-rural difference exist in the moral values of elementary school students.

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