



Study of National Values Awareness in Schools

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Let us way back to 1947, to offer our humble pranams at the feet of great leaders of freedom struggle during this adventurous month of August. How did the National leaders got freedom? By any missile or atom bomb? Whether a drop of blood was shed? Indeed they claimed victory only by the values which offered the inherent strength of Non-violence, which sustained the struggle of freedom.

Values are those characteristics of human society which set norms, exert control and influence the thinking, willing, feeling and actions of individuals. In India even though the people with diversified language, culture and tradition live together, sharing some beliefs but they may not agree on all issues. Here a Constitution comes to our rescue with a set of principles, rules and procedures on which there is a consensus.

Our Indian Constitution came into effect on 26 January, 1950 and since then we celebrate this day as the Republic Day every year. The preamble provides a key to unlock and explore the spirit of our Constitution by spelling out the objectives and values.

It is high time to re- assimilate the Preamble as we, the citizens, the leaders elected by us, and also the political culture is failing this constitution little by little. It becomes our duty to sustain our Constitution as it is the fruit of the freedom struggle and toil of millions of people in the freedom struggle for a century almost.

Hence the researcher attempts to study the awareness of the values enshrined in the constitution .As it is a well known fact that every school is a miniature society the ninth standard students in secondary school become the focus of the study.

METHOD OF THE STUDY

Descriptive research, is used to describe the characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied .As the present study aims to assess the values awareness of the sample the descriptive study was found to be suitable for this investigation.

SAMPLE

Two sections each ,at random, from the three type of schools were selected and care was taken to eliminate newly admitted students from the sample. Sixty four students from the Corporation school, sixty eight students from Aided type of school and sixty four students from Matriculation school were selected at random.

DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

After independence, the strong platform of values laid by the freedom fighters was shook by the greed ,possessiveness,

and temptation for power. History had witnessed many economically prosperous civilizations facing downfall due to lack of ethical strength. This nuclear age, the terrorism and the cold blooded betrayal of the fellow citizens gives the clarion call to restore our national values. It becomes the need of the hour to assess the extent of the awareness of the National values in students and hence the Researcher had taken up the problem "to study the awareness of the National values, enshrined in the Indian constitution, in IX standard students of the secondary schools in the city"

DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS

"the awareness of national values" stands for the consciousness about the values."

"National values" stands for 1. justice social, economic and political;2. Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;3. Equality of the status and of opportunity, and promote among them all; 4.Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

"X standard students" students studying in class X of the 10+2+3 stream under formal schooling.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

The Dependent variable is the national values awareness and independent variables are 1.Corporation type of schools 2.Aided type of schools and 3.Matriculation type of schools

DELIMITATION

The inclusion of Yes/No type of questions in the tool, to suit to the level of class IX students stands as a delimitation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

1. To compare the awareness of the four values, enshrined in the Indian Constitution Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in I X standard students of Corporation and Aided schools in the city.
2. To compare the awareness of the four values, enshrined in the Indian Constitution Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in I X standard students of Corporation and Matriculation schools in the city.
3. To compare the awareness of the four values, enshrined in the Indian Constitution Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in IX standard students of Aided and Matriculation schools in the city.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significance difference in the awareness of the four values enshrined in the Indian Constitution, between the Corporation and Aided type of management schools.

- There is no significance difference in the awareness of the four values enshrined in the Indian Constitution, between the Corporation and Matriculation type of management schools.
- There is no significance difference in the awareness of the four values enshrined in the Indian Constitution, between the Aided and Matriculation type of management schools.

INSTRUMENTATION.

The initial form of the self-developed National Value Awareness Scale consisted of seventy five attitude items in total

with,23 items for Justice,22 items for liberty,15 items for Equality, and 15 items for Fraternity. The items were to be marked on 2 point scale. The initial form of the tool was validated and the final form of the tool comprised of forty items of positively and negatively sounding items at the rate of ten items per a value. The split -half reliability was established which was found to be 0.7021.

DATA COLLECTION.

The self-constructed tool was administered to the sample and the items were scored. The data collected was subjected to statistical analysis.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA.

Table No.1.

Distribution of mean and variance of values of schools.

Value	N	JUSTICE		LIBERTY		EQUALITY		FRATERNITY	
Type of schools.		MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD
Corporation School	64	8.0212	1.2786	8.5000	1.2472	7.4063	1.7063	6.875	1.8555
Aided School	68	8.1911	1.0825	8.3970	1.4976	7.5735	1.9029	5.9411	2.3619
Matriculation school	64	8.40625	1.2689	8.1525	1.5045	7.8730	1.4084	7.7812	1.5883

Table 2 Significance between the means.

Specifications	JUSTICE			LIBERTY			EQUALITY			FRATERNITY		
	Mean	t value	df.	Mean	t value	df.	Mean	t value	df.	Mean	t value	df.
Corporation schools(n=64)	8.0212	0.32.	130	8.5000	0.61	130	7.40633	0.53	130	6.875	2.78*	130
Aided schools(n=68)	8.1912			8.3970			7.5735			5.9411		
Corporation school(n=64)	8.125	1.25	126	8.5000	0.41	126	7.4063	1.14	126	6.875	2.97*	126
Matriculation School(n=64)	8.4063			8.1525			7.8730			7.7812		
Aided school(n=68)	8.1912	1.05	130	8.3970	1.32	130	7.5735	0.56	130	5.9411	4.13*	130
Matriculation schools(n=64)	8.4063			8.1525			7.8730			7.7812		

* Significant at 0.05 level

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY.

- The t values between the Corporation and Aided schools were not found to be significant for the three values namely Justice, Liberty and Equality. The significant t value that is 2.78 in the case of the value Fraternity helps us to conclude that there is a significant difference in the value Fraternity regarding the two types of schools.
- The t values between the Corporation and Matriculation schools were not found to be significant for the three values namely Justice, Liberty and Equality. The significant t value that is 2.97 in the case of the value Fraternity helps us to conclude that there is a significant difference in the value Fraternity regarding the two types of schools.
- The t values between the Aided and Matriculation schools were not found to be significant for the three values namely Justice, Liberty and Equality. The significant t value that is 4.13 in the case of the value Fraternity helps us to conclude that there is a significant difference in the value Fraternity regarding the two types of management.

What happened to this strong platform of values after Independence?

The preamble provides a key to unlock and explore the spirit of our Constitution. Without it, a proper appreciation of the objectives and values that find place in our Constitution seems a remote possibility. Therefore, it is essential to turn Constitution is not failing but we are failing the Constitution.

Granville Austin has very appropriately said, 'Constitutions do not work, they are inert, dependent upon being worked by citizens and elected and appointed leaders.' To conclude, what we need to develop is the right type of political culture for sustaining the Constitution which is not just the result of the

labour of few months and years as put by the members of the Constituent Assembly but the result of struggle and toil of millions of people in the national movement spanning over nearly a century almost.

On the basis of the Cabinet Mission Plan

Education, its values and relevance, finds an important place in the constitution of India. It provides the conception of the economic and social order for which youth of the country should be educated. Its preamble has reflects the National echoes, and the objectives of National policy. It contains the sign posts for the Nation to go ahead and achieve its aim.

The National goal as envisaged in the preamble of the Constitution speaks of the vision of the Nation and every citizen owes his allegiance to it. Democracy, Socialism and Secularism emerge and guide to the national activities. This preamble has been described as an identity card of the Constitution. It indicates the high moral tone and tenor of the Constitution. In brief, it is a solemn pledge given to the Nation.

As amended in 1876, the Preamble to the Constitution summarizes the aims and objectives of the constitution.

"We" the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to all its citizens justice social, economic and political; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of the status and of opportunity, and promote among them all; Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

At the beginning educational responsibility was divided between the Values are those characteristics of human society which set norms, exert control and influence the thinking, willing, feeling and actions of individuals.

Constitution means a set of fundamental principles, basic rules and established precedents (means standards/instances).

It identifies, defines and regulates various aspects of the State and the structure, powers and functions of the major institutions under the three organs of the

Government – the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. It also provides for rights and freedoms of citizens and spells out the relationships between individual citizen and the State and government.

A Constitution may be written or unwritten, but it contains fundamental laws of the land. It is the supreme and ultimate authority. Any decision or action which is not in accordance with it will be unconstitutional and unlawful. A Constitution also

The Constitution came into effect on 26 January, 1950 and

since then we celebrate this day as the Republic Day every year.

The Constituent Assembly began to prepare the Constitution on 9 December,

1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as its President on 11 December, 1946.

Dr. Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

The Constituent Assembly met for 166 days, spread over a period of 2 year The Constitution of any country serves several purposes. It lays down certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in. A country is usually made up of different communities of people who share certain beliefs, but may not necessarily agree on all issues. A Constitution helps serve as a set of principles, rules and procedures on which there is a consensus. These form the basis according to which the people want the country to be governed and the society to move on. This includes not only an agreement on the type of government but also on certain ideals that the country should uphold. The Indian Constitution has certain core constitutional values that constitute its spirit and are expressed in various articles and provisions. But do you know what is the meaning of the word, 'value'? You may immediately say that truth, non-violence, peace, cooperation, honesty, respect and kindness are values, and you may continue to count many such values. In fact, in a layman's understanding, value is that which is very essential or 'worth having and observing' for the existence of human society as an entity. The Indian Constitution contains all such values, the values that are the universal, human and democratic of the modern age.

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