



Study of Values of Teachers, Lecturers, Engineers, Doctors and Bank Officers

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Value denotes a keen interest, motive or a broad evaluative attitude. It has been interpreted to be either a set, or a feeling or an action. Allport says, "Ordinarily attitude should be employed when the disposition is bound to an object or value, that is to say when it is around by a well defined attraction or repulsion". Spranger (1950) in his book, "Types of Men", specified six types of men and studied their personality basing on the value pattern of individuals in six categories: theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social, political and religious. A theoretical man is empirical, with dominant interest in the discovery of truth. The man of economic values is very practical and materialistic. The aesthetic man always sees his chief concern in the artistic aspects of life, working always for farm, harmony, grace, symmetry or fitness. The social man strongly tends towards love of people and has a sympathetic heart. A political man is usually interested in power, prestige and dominance. Lastly, a religious man desires to comprehend the cosmos and to see the unit of man with the cosmic totality. In the present study the researcher has used Study of Values as a tool for the study of personality patterns of teachers as compared to lecturers, engineers, doctors and bank officers.

The tool used was originally published in 1931 and revised in 1957. This test measures the relative prominence of six basic interests or motives in the personality of a man. These are known as values which include theoretical, economic, aesthetic, political, social and religious. This scale has two parts. The first part consists of 30 statements. Each of these statements has four possible responses. The teachers, lecturer, doctors, engineers and bank officers were asked to arrange these answers in order of their preference by writing in the appropriate box the score of 4, 3, 2, or 1. To the answer that they prefer the most, they are required to give a score of 4 to the second a score of 1. Detailed instructions regarding these are printed on the body of the test.

Sample:

50 teachers, lecturers, doctors, bankers and Engineers were randomly selected from two districts of Odisha i.e Khurda and Koraput. Khurda represents urban and Koraput represent rural category of districts.

Objectives:

To study

1. Number of professional workers at high, average and low ends of each of the six values – theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social, political and religious;
2. A comparative study of the number of professional workers at the high, average and low ends of six values;

Analysis:

Study of teachers:

It is seen that 42% of the teachers cherish high social values and 44% of them have least of political values in their personality profiles. To the extent of 82%, teachers on religious values and more than 50% of them have shown an average level of theoretical, economic, aesthetic and social values.

It may be said that a good number of teachers have high social values and low of political, economic and aesthetic values most of them are at average level. But maximum (82%) of them have an average level of religious values.

Study of lecturers:

The analysis reveals that as many as 78% and 54% lecturers have been found to be at the higher ends of aesthetic and social values. None of them have placed himself on the lower ends of these values. On the other side, 74% and 66% lecturers are found to be at the lower ends of theoretical and political values.

As a whole, it may be inferred from above that lecturers are rich in aesthetic and social values and very much found to be lacking in theoretical and political values.

Study of Engineers:

It is found that 60% and 62% of engineers cherish very low profile of theoretical and political values. However, 58% and 48% of engineers have claimed to have high level of economic and social values.

It may be said, engineers in their personality profiles are rich in economic and social values whereas they do not claim much of theoretical and political values in their pattern of personality values. On aesthetic and religious values, engineers can be said to cherish an average amount of these values.

Study of Doctors:

It reveals that more than 50% of doctors cherish an average level of all but one of the six values. It indicates their homogeneous pattern of values. However, 54% of doctors have recorded to have high level of social values. Only 2% of them is found to be at the lower end of social values, 40% and 34% of doctors have placed themselves at the lower ends of economic and political values.

It may be inferred that in the case of doctors, social values predominately over the aesthetic, economic, political and religious values in their personalities.

Study of Bank Officers:

It may be read that 72% and 54% of bank officers have placed themselves at the higher ends of aesthetic and social values. None of them is found to be at the lower end of these values. To the extent of 72% and 80% bank officers are found to be at an average level of economic and religious values.

It may be inferred that bank officers are rich in aesthetic and social values whereas they have an average levels of economic and religious values. Again, they are at lower level of theoretical and political values.

From the above analysis, it may be said that:

- Teachers have high social and low political values;
- Lecturers have high aesthetic and low social values and are at lower ends of theoretical and political values;
- Engineers have high economic and social values and low on

theoretical and political values;

- Doctors have high social and low economic and political values; and
- Bank officers have high aesthetic and social values and are at the lower ends of theoretical and political values.

As a whole all professional workers have rightly claimed to cherish social values as the predominant values in their personality profiles.

a. Theoretical values:

It may be interpreted that as a whole professional workers do not cherish much theoretical values. There are only 2 doctors and 6 teachers who are found to be at the higher ends of these values. Lecturers (74%), bank officer (58%) and teachers (52%) are seen to be placed at the lower ends of theoretical values. Doctors 68% cherish an average level of theoretical values. But for some teachers and doctors none others can be said to cherish in the discovery of truth of life.

b. Economic Values:

The analysis reveals that reveals that but for engineers, more than 50% of the rest of professional workers – teachers, lecturers, doctors and bank officers have an average level of economic values in their pattern of values. Engineers, 58%, have come out to cherish a high degree of economic values, teachers 34% of them also have claimed a high level of economic values. It is very much revealing that as desired, most of the professional workers are not motivated by economic values. Most of the persons claim an average level of economic values on their pattern of values.

c. Aesthetic values:

It is found that professional workers of all categories do cherish either an average or a high level of aesthetic values. Lecturers 78%, bank officers 72% of them are placed at high level of these values. Thus, it may be interpreted that lecturers and bank officers uphold high aesthetic values. Thus find their interest in the artistic episode of life.

d. Social values:

More than 50% of teachers, doctors, bank officers and lecturers are placed at high ends of social values. Rest of them have an average level of social values whereas none of the lecturers, bank officers and engineers has low level of social

values. It may be said all types of professional workers have come to reveal to cherish a good amount of social values in their personality profiles.

e. Political values:

Teachers 58%, lecturers 66%, engineers 62%, bank officers 56% have come to claim a low level of political values. These are only 13/300, all combined together professional workers have claimed high level of political values. Not even a single lecturer and an engineer has a high motivation in political values. Also 60% of men teachers, 58% of doctors keep an average level of political values.

It may be inferred that professional workers keep themselves free from political values.

f. Religious values:

An average level of religious values in Table – XI are found to prevail upon all professional workers. teachers 82%, lecturers 82%, bank officers 80%, engineers 72% of them have an average level of religious values. That way only 54% doctors have claimed an average level of religious values.

Conclusion: It may be said that:

- Religious values maintain an average level of their prevalence in the personality profiles of all categories of professional workers;
- Political values, too, do not dominate the value patterns of professional workers of all the six categories included in the sample;
- Social values dominate the value pattern of all types of professional workers as have been studied in this study;
- Most of the professional workers have been found to be rich in aesthetic values;
- Professional workers entail an average level of economic values.

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