

PERSONAL VALUES OF COLLEGE GIRLS IN RELATION TO TYPE OF COLLEGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THEIR MOTHERS

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to compare the personal values of girls in relation to type of college and educational level of their mothers. The study was delimited to 216 college girls out of which 108 was from the private colleges and 108 was from government colleges of Ludhiana and Sangrur districts only. Personal Value Questionnaire (PVQ) by Dr. G.P. Sherry and R.P. Verma and an Information sheet prepared by the investigator has been used to assess the variable and sub-variables of the study. Mean scores, Standard deviation and t-ratio revealed that i) A significant difference exists between social value of girls studying in private and government colleges, ii) A significant difference exists between family prestige value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers. Iii) A significant difference exists between aesthetic value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers. Iv) A significant difference exists between hedonistic value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers.

INTRODUCTION

Values play an important role in an individual's life. Values are those principles, which guide human behavior and put meaning to his existence. Values form the central pole around which people organize their desires and ambitions and fashion their idioms of life.

PERSONAL VALUES

Personal values refer to those values which are desired and cherished by the individual irrespective of his or her social relationship. Personal values means, values in personal self, which are held in high esteem and present in an

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individual to some extent. The personal values include the following variety of values:

1. Religious value
2. Social value
3. Democratic value
4. Aesthetic value
5. Economic value
6. Knowledge value
7. Hedonistic value
8. Power value
9. Family prestige value
10. Health value

College girls are the girls studying in different courses in various private colleges and government colleges.

In our study type of college means the private colleges (run by religion based trusts) and government colleges.

By educational level of mothers we mean that up to which level the mothers of college girls got education i.e. undergraduate level, graduate level and post graduate level.

OBJECTIVES

1. To compare the personal values of girls studying in private colleges and government colleges.
2. To compare the personal values of college girls of undergraduate mothers and graduate mothers.
3. To compare the personal values of college girls of undergraduate mothers and post graduate mothers.
4. To compare the personal values of college girls of graduate mothers and post graduate mothers.

HYPOTHESES

1. There will be no significant difference in the personal values of girls studying in private colleges and government colleges.
2. There will be no significant difference in the personal values of college girls of undergraduate mothers and graduate mothers.
3. There will be no significant difference in the personal values of college girls of undergraduate mothers and post graduate mothers.
4. There will be no significant difference in the personal values of college girls of graduate mothers and post graduate mothers.

SAMPLE

216 college girls studying in different colleges of Ludhiana and Sangrur districts of Punjab state have been taken as sample of the study.

TOOLS USED

1. Personal Value Questionnaire (PVQ) by Dr. G.P. Sherry and R.P. Verma
2. Information sheet prepared by the investigator

ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION

Table: 1 Significance of the Difference between Means of Personal values among Girls studying in Private and Government Colleges (N=216)

S. No.	Group	Personal Value	N	M	S.D	t-ratio
1.	Private	Religious	108	12.35	2.51	0.43
	Government		108	12.21	2.27	
2.	Private	Social	108	12.59	2.32	2.58**
	Government		108	11.72	2.63	
3.	Private	Democratic	108	13.62	3.35	1.15
	Government		108	13.11	3.14	
4.	Private	Aesthetic	108	11.89	3.07	1.80
	Government		108	12.61	2.74	
5.	Private	Economic	108	10.94	3.14	0.97
	Government		108	11.34	2.88	
6.	Private	Knowledge	108	12.39	2.91	0.26
	Government		108	12.50	2.93	
7.	Private	Hedonistic	108	11.76	2.81	1.36
	Government		108	11.25	2.68	
8.	Private	Power	108	10.23	3.14	0.90
	Government		108	10.59	2.74	
9.	Private	Family Prestige	108	14.17	3.64	0.85
	Government		108	13.76	3.40	
10.	Private	Health	108	9.35	2.32	1.56
	Government		108	9.86	2.47	

**Significant at .01 level

Table: 1 revealed that:

- The mean scores of religious value of girls studying in private and government colleges as 12.35 and 12.21 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.43 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between religious value of girls studying in private and government colleges.
- The mean scores of social value of girls studying in private and government colleges as 12.59 and 11.72 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 2.58 which is significant at .01 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between social value of girls studying in private and government colleges. As the mean score of girls studying in private colleges is higher than those of girls studying in government colleges, therefore, it may be said that the girls studying in private colleges possess significantly higher social value than girls studying in government colleges. The reason behind may be that our government educational institutions do not provide any religious education. But private religious trust based institutions provide religious and value-oriented education and related activities also. Therefore the students studying in these institutions have more social value.
- The mean scores of democratic value of girls studying in private and government colleges as 13.62 and 13.11 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.15 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between democratic value of girls studying in private and government colleges.
- The mean scores of aesthetic value of girls studying in private and government colleges as 11.89 and 12.61 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.80 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence.

This revealed that no significant difference exists between aesthetic value of girls studying in private and government colleges.

- The mean scores of economic value of girls studying in private and government colleges as 10.94 and 11.34 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.97 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between economic value of girls studying in private and government colleges.
- The mean scores of knowledge value of girls studying in private and government colleges as 12.39 and 12.50 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.26 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between knowledge value of girls studying in private and government colleges. The mean scores of hedonistic value of girls studying in private and government colleges as 11.76 and 11.25 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.36 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between hedonistic value of girls studying in private and government colleges.
- The mean scores of power value of girls studying in private and government colleges as 10.23 and 10.59 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.90 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between power value of girls studying in private and government colleges.
- The mean scores of family prestige value of girls studying in private and government colleges as 14.17 and 13.76 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.85 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between family prestige value of girls studying in private and government colleges.
- The mean scores of health value of girls studying in private and government colleges as 9.35 and 9.86 respectively. The t-ratio was

calculated as 1.56 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between health value of girls studying in private and government colleges.

Table: 2 Significance of the Difference between Means of Personal Values among College Girls of Under-graduate and Graduate Mothers (N=179)

S. No.	Group	Personal Value	N	M	S.D	t-ratio
1.	Under-graduate	Religious	133	12.29	2.15	0.44
	Graduate		46	12.46	2.63	
2.	Under-graduate	Social	133	12.18	2.35	0.76
	Graduate		46	11.87	2.52	
3.	Under-graduate	Democratic	133	13.35	3.51	0.60
	Graduate		46	13.69	2.98	
4.	Under-graduate	Aesthetic	133	11.84	2.82	1.21
	Graduate		46	12.43	2.97	
5.	Under-graduate	Economic	133	10.96	3.15	1.20
	Graduate		46	11.59	2.72	
6.	Under-graduate	Knowledge	133	12.54	2.92	1.34
	Graduate		46	11.87	2.91	
7.	Under-graduate	Hedonistic	133	11.52	2.87	1.36
	Graduate		46	12.17	2.61	
8.	Under-graduate	Power	133	10.44	2.84	0.20
	Graduate		46	10.54	3.04	
9.	Under-graduate	Family Prestige	133	14.44	3.36	2.21*
	Graduate		46	13.17	3.30	
10.	Under-graduate	Health	133	9.63	2.57	0.72
	Graduate		46	9.33	2.24	

*Significant at .05 level

Table: 2 revealed that:

- The mean scores of religious value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers as 12.29 and 12.46 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.44 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between religious value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of social value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers as 12.18 and 11.87 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.76 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between social value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of democratic value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers as 13.35 and 13.69 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.60 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between democratic value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of aesthetic value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers as 11.84 and 12.43 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.21 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between aesthetic value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of economic value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers as 10.96 and 11.59 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.20 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between economic value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of knowledge value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers as 12.54 and 11.87 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.34 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between knowledge value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers.

- The mean scores of hedonistic value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers as 11.52 and 12.17 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.36 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between hedonistic value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of power value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers as 10.44 and 10.54 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.20 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between power value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of family prestige value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers as 14.44 and 13.17 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 2.21 which is significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between family prestige value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers. The reason behind may be that generally under-graduate mothers are housewives and they spend more time with their children and try to inculcate different types of values in them. On the other hand mostly graduate mothers are working mothers. They do not have enough time to inculcate values in their wards. It may be so that college girls of under-graduate mothers have higher family prestige value than of graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of health value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers as 9.63 and 9.33 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.72 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between health value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers.

Table: 3 Significance of the Difference between Means of Personal Values among College Girls of Under-graduate and Post-graduate Mothers (N=170)

S. No.	Group	Personal Value	N	M	S.D	t-ratio
1.	Under-graduate	Religious	133	12.29	2.15	0.54
	Post-graduate		37	12.05	2.86	
2.	Under-graduate	Social	133	12.18	2.35	0.54
	Post-graduate		37	12.43	3.03	
3.	Under-graduate	Democratic	133	13.35	3.51	0.52
	Post-graduate		37	13.02	2.49	
4.	Under-graduate	Aesthetic	133	11.84	2.82	3.16**
	Post-graduate		37	13.51	2.92	
5.	Under-graduate	Economic	133	10.96	3.15	0.49
	Post-graduate		37	11.24	2.82	
6.	Under-graduate	Knowledge	133	12.54	2.92	0.55
	Post-graduate		37	12.83	2.82	
7.	Under-graduate	Hedonistic	133	11.52	2.87	1.75
	Post-graduate		37	10.62	2.25	
8.	Under-graduate	Power	133	10.44	2.84	0.57
	Post-graduate		37	10.13	3.23	
9.	Under-graduate	Family Prestige	133	14.44	3.36	1.87
	Post-graduate		37	13.21	4.09	
10.	Under-graduate	Health	133	9.63	2.57	0.51
	Post-graduate		37	9.86	1.94	

**Significant at .01 level

Table: 3 revealed that:

- The mean scores of religious value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers as 12.29 and 12.05 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.54 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between religious value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of social value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers as 12.18 and 12.43 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.54 which is not significant at .05 level of

confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between social value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers.

- The mean scores of democratic value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers as 13.35 and 13.02 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.52 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between democratic value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of aesthetic value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers as 11.84 and 13.51 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 3.16 which is significant at .01 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between aesthetic value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers. It may be due to the higher educational level of their mothers. As education also develop the aesthetic sense in an individual. So post graduate mothers are in better position to inculcate aesthetic value in their children.
- The mean scores of economic value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers as 10.96 and 11.24 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.49 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between economic value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of knowledge value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers as 12.54 and 12.83 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.55 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant

difference exists between knowledge value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers.

- The mean scores of hedonistic value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers as 11.52 and 10.62 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.75 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between hedonistic value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of power value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers as 10.44 and 10.13 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.57 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between power value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of family prestige value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers as 14.44 and 13.21 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.87 which is significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between family prestige value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of health value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers as 9.63 and 9.86 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.51 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between health value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers.

Table: 4 Significance of the Difference between Means of Personal Values among College Girls of Graduate and Post-graduate Mothers (N=83)

S. No.	Group	Personal Value	N	M	S.D	t-ratio
1.	Graduate	Religious	46	12.46	2.63	0.67
	Post-graduate		37	12.05	2.86	
2.	Graduate	Social	46	11.87	2.52	0.92
	Post-graduate		37	12.43	3.03	
3.	Graduate	Democratic	46	13.69	2.98	1.09
	Post-graduate		37	13.02	2.49	
4.	Graduate	Aesthetic	46	12.43	2.97	1.65
	Post-graduate		37	13.51	2.92	
5.	Graduate	Economic	46	11.59	2.72	0.56
	Post-graduate		37	11.24	2.82	
6.	Graduate	Knowledge	46	11.87	2.91	1.53
	Post-graduate		37	12.83	2.82	
7.	Graduate	Hedonistic	46	12.17	2.61	2.86**
	Post-graduate		37	10.62	2.25	
8.	Graduate	Power	46	10.54	3.04	0.59
	Post-graduate		37	10.13	3.23	
9.	Graduate	Family Prestige	46	13.17	3.30	0.05
	Post-graduate		37	13.21	4.09	
10.	Graduate	Health	46	9.33	2.24	1.15
	Post-graduate		37	9.86	1.94	

**Significant at .01 level

Table: 4 revealed that:

- The mean scores of religious value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers as 12.46 and 12.05 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.67 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between religious value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers.

- The mean scores of social value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers as 11.87 and 12.43 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.92 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between social value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of democratic value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers as 13.69 and 13.02 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.09 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between democratic value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of aesthetic value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers as 12.43 and 13.51 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.65 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between aesthetic value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of economic value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers as 11.59 and 11.24 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.56 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between economic value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of knowledge value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers as 11.87 and 12.83 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.53 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between knowledge value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of hedonistic value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers as 12.17 and 10.62 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 2.86 which is significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that a significant difference exists between hedonistic value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers.

- The mean scores of power value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers as 10.54 and 10.13 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.59 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between power value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of family prestige value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers as 13.17 and 13.21 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 0.05 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between family prestige value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers.
- The mean scores of health value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers as 9.33 and 9.86 respectively. The t-ratio was calculated as 1.15 which is not significant at .05 level of confidence. This revealed that no significant difference exists between health value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis above analysis, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. A significant difference exists between social value of girls studying in private and government colleges. However no significant difference exists between religious, democratic, aesthetic, economic, knowledge, hedonistic, power, family prestige and health values of girls studying in private and government colleges.
2. A significant difference exists between family prestige value of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers. However no significant difference exists between religious, social, democratic, aesthetic, economic, knowledge, hedonistic, power and health values of college girls of under-graduate and graduate mothers.
3. A significant difference exists between aesthetic value of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers. However no significant difference exists between religious, social, democratic, economic, knowledge, hedonistic, power, family prestige and health values of college girls of under-graduate and post-graduate mothers.

4. A significant difference exists between hedonistic value of college girls of graduate and post-graduate mothers. However no significant difference exists between religious, social, democratic, aesthetic, economic, knowledge, power, family prestige and health values of girls studying in private and government colleges.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Values are potent determinants of human behaviour. Values not only guide our behaviour but also give meaning to our existence. So it is important for an individual to set up the right type of values for him/herself. Parents, especially mothers play a valuable role in inculcating the values in their children. This study may guide us that we should provide compulsory value education to our children specially girls so that they may become able to guide their children rightly after becoming mothers. More efforts should be there to provide higher education to the girls. We can also suggest that although in secular India we do not provide any religious education in government educational institutions but provisions must be there to provide value education in those institutions also.

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