

Comparison of Personal Values between Male and Female Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on 200 male and female adolescent respondents equal in number. The purpose was to compare them in terms of values namely, social, aesthetic, hedonistic, religious and health values. Verma's PVQ along with PDS were administered to measure the personal values under reference and to get other necessary information respectively. The obtained data were analysed using t-test. The results confirmed all the five hypotheses. The male respondents excelled over their female adolescent counterparts in social, hedonistic and health values. On the other hand the female adolescents excelled in aesthetic and religious values. Thus, it was concluded that personal values amongst adolescents are function of sex-difference.

Introduction

The term 'value' refers to the quality or property of a thing that makes it useful, desired or esteemed. It is an abstract and general principle concerning the patterns of behaviour within particular culture or society with through the process of socialization, the members of that culture or society hold in high regard. People having different values have different qualities. The person with high health value is primarily interested in what is good for his/her health affairs. The person with high social value is interested in the services of God through the services of mankind. Hedonists love them. Religious value refers to the faith in divinity. Aesthetic value refers to love for beauty, culture, art and nature.

Aged male and female differ in aesthetic value (Kelly, 1955; Dhamankar, 1970). Reddy et al. (1966) found that technical students are more oriented towards theoretical value than art students. Laxmi et al. (2001) found significant difference between tribal and non-tribal children in terms of personal values. Thus, the above mentioned study indicated that little has been done to compare the males and the females in terms of personal values under reference. Hence, the undertaking of the present study is justified and significant. Further, it will serve the exploratory as well as confirmatory purpose.

Objectives :

The objective of the study was to compare male and female adolescents in terms of health, religious,

hedonistic, aesthetic and social values.

Hypotheses:

1. The male respondents would excel over their female adolescent counterparts in respect of health value.
2. The female respondents would excel over their male respondents counterparts in terms of religious value.
3. The male adolescents would show more hedonistic value than their female adolescent counterparts.
4. The female adolescents would have more aesthetic value than their male adolescent counterparts.
5. The male adolescent would have more social value than their female adolescent counterparts.

Method of study

Sample :

The study was conducted on 100 male adolescents and 100 female adolescents matched in respect of community, SES and inhabitation. All the respondents were of Muslim community.

Research Tools

- (i) A Personal Data Sheet was used for collecting necessary information about the respondents.
- (ii) Verma's PVQ was used for measuring personal values of the respondents under study

Administration of Scales and Data Analysis

The PDS along with PVQ were employed on the respondents and data were obtained as per PVQ's manual. The obtained data were analysed using t-test. The obtained results have been recorded in the following tables.

Results and Interpretations

Table-1

't' showing the significance of difference between male adolescent and female adolescent counterparts in terms of health value.

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	t	df	P
Males	100	46.89	4.96	9.92	198	<.01
Females	100	40.44	4.11			

The results displayed in table-01 showed that the male adolescent excelled over female adolescent in terms of health value ($t = 9.92$; $df = 198$; $p < .01$). Thus, the hypothesis no. 1 is retained. The finding might be interpreted on the ground that the males in general maintain their health related affair in a better way are compared to their female adolescents.

Table- 2

't' showing the significance of difference between male adolescent and female adolescent counterparts in terms of religious value.

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	t	df	P
Males	100	33.47	4.15	8.37	198	<.01
Females	100	38.66	4.51			

The results displayed in table-02 showed more religious value in female than in male adolescents ($t = 8.37$; $df = 198$; $p < .01$). Thus, the second hypothesis is retained in respect of religious value. The finding might be interpreted on the ground that right from the beginning the females maintain and attend religious rituals more than the males.

Table-3

't' showing the significance of difference between male adolescent and female adolescent counterparts in terms of hedonistic value.

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	t	df	P
Males	100	32.73	4.11	9.44	198	<.01
Females	100	27.16	4.16			

The results displayed in table-03 showed significant difference between the male adolescent and their female adolescent counterpart in respect of hedonistic value. The male respondents excelled over the female respondents in hedonistic value ($t = 9.44$; $df = 198$; $p < .01$). The third hypotheses is retained in respect of hedonistic value as well. The finding can be interpreted on the ground that the male adolescents have more orientation towards themselves than their female counterparts.

Table- 4

't' showing the significance of difference between male adolescent and female adolescent counterparts in terms of aesthetic value.

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	t	df	P
Males	100	32.61	4.25	8.58	198	<.01
Females	100	37.93	4.49			

The results displayed in table-04 showed significant difference in aesthetic value of the male sex than female sex. The female adolescent have been found having more aesthetic value as compared to their male counterparts ($t = 8.58$; $df = 198$; $p < .01$). The fourth hypothesis is retained. The finding might be interpreted on the ground that females are fundamentally more sensitive towards aesthetic stimulation than their male counterparts.

Table- 5

't' showing the significance of difference between male adolescent and female adolescent counterparts in terms of social value.

Respondents	N	Mean	SD	t	df	P
Males	100	40.36	4.29	8.51	198	<.01
Females	100	35.17	4.37			

The results displayed in table-05 showed significant difference between male adolescent people and their female adolescent counterparts in terms of social value. The male respondents showed more social value than the female respondents ($t = 8.51$; $df = 198$; $p < .01$). Thus, the fifth hypothesis is retained. The finding might be interpreted on the ground that male adolescent have more social interaction than their female adolescent counterparts in different walks of life.

Conclusions:

1. Male adolescents excelled over their female adolescent in terms of health, hedonistic and social values
2. Female adolescent excelled in religious and aesthetic value. Thus, personal values are function of sex-difference.

References:

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