

A STUDY OF THE VALUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION: PROFESSIONAL COURSES STUDENTS

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-ABSTRACT-

The study is conducted on the Professional Courses Students (Medical, Engineering, Legal, Education and Physical Education) sampling around 216 in the district of Aurangabad. The standard questionnaire of Dr. Ojha's "Study of Values" was administered. The study detailed about the values in Theory, Economic, Aesthetic, Social, Political and Religious. The results in short were as follows: theory is characterised by a dominate interest in the discovery of truth and by an empirical, critical, rational and intellectual approach; the economic values emphasized using practical values conforming closely to the prevailing types; the aesthetic values placing the highest value on form and harmony, judging and enjoying each unique experience from the stand point of his/her grade symmetry or factors; social values stressed originally defined as lot people the category was more normally, limited in later revision, the social man praises other person as ends and is therefore himself kind; the political values stress interest primarily in power, his activities are not necessarily within the field of politics; religious values was at apex which may be called unity.

INTRODUCTION:

A widely used and viable early instrument to measure values in the study of values, prepared by Allport, Vernoma and Lindsey. Originally suggested by Spranger's Type of Men (1928), this inventory was designed to measure the relative strength of six basic interests, motives or evaluated attitudes, as described below:

(1) **Theoretical:** characterized by a dominant interest in the discovery of truth and by an empirical, critical, rational, intellectual approach. Since the interests of the theoretical man are empirical, critical and rational, he is necessarily an intellectualist, frequently a scientist or philosopher. His chief aim in life is to order and systematize his knowledge.

(2) **Economic:** emphasizing useful and practical values, conforming closely to the prevailing stereotype of the "average American Businessman". The economic man is

characteristically interested in what is useful. Based originally upon the satisfaction of bodily needs (self preservation) the interest in the utilities develops to embrace the practical affairs of the business world – the production, marketing and consumption of goods, the elaboration of credit and accumulation of tangible wealth.

(3) **Aesthetic:** Placing, the highest value on form and harmony, judging and enjoying each unique experience from the standpoint of its grade, symmetry or factors. The aesthetic man finds his chief interest in the aesthetic values in life.

(4) **Social:** Originally defined as lot of people, the category was more normally limited in later revisions of the test to cover only altruism and philanthropy. The social man prizes other person as ends and is therefore himself kind, sympathetic and unselfish.

(5) **Political:** The political man is interested primarily in power. His activities are not necessarily within the field of politics, leaders in any field generally have high power value.

(6) **Religions:** the highest value of the religious man may be called unity. He is mystical, concerned with the unity of all experience, and seeking to comprehend the cosmos as a whole; Spranger defines the religious man as ‘one whose mental structure is permanently directed to the question of the highest and absolutely satisfying value experience’.

Items for the study of values were first formulated on the basis of the theoretical framework provided by Spranger. The criterion for the final item, selection was internal consistency within each of the six areas. Each item requires the preferential rating of either two or four alternatives falling in different value categories.

HYPOTHESIS:

H:1 – It was hypothesized that the values in relation to all the variables in the questionnaires are below standards.

LIMITATIONS:

1. Sincere response to the questionnaire is the major limitation of the study.
2. Availability of all the subjects at a time was the limitation.

DELIMITATIONS:

1. The study was delimited to the professional students only.
2. The study was also delimited to the sportsman of the professional colleges.

METHODOLOGY:

DESCRIPTION OF TEST:

This test is self administering. It consist a number of questions based upon a familiar situation. The test has two parts, first part consists of 30 items with two alternatives answers and second part consists of 15 items with four alternative answers. In all there are 45 questions with 120 alternative answers. Roughly 20 alternative answers belonging to one of the six values. The Testee records his or her preferences numerically by the side of alternative answers:

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TEST:

(A) PRECAUTIONS:

- (1) The instructions printed on the test should be made clear by the tester to the testee;
- (2) No questions should be left out unanswered.

(B) INSTRUCTIONS:

PART – I: There are 30 questions in this part and each question has two alternatives. One has to indicate his own personal preference by selecting a proper number in the box. (1) If he agree with answer ‘A’ and disagree with answer ‘B’ then he should write 3 in box ‘A’ and 0 in box ‘B’. (2) If he agree with answer ‘B’ and disagree with answer ‘A’ then he should write 3 in box ‘B’ and 0 in box ‘A’. (3) If he prefer answer ‘A’ to answer ‘B’ then he should write 2 in box ‘A’ and 1 in box ‘B’. (4) If he prefer answer ‘B’ to answer ‘A’ then he should write 2 in box ‘B’ and 1 in box ‘A’.

PART – II: There are 15 questions and each question has four alternatives and one has to indicate his own preferences by writing 4, 3, 2, & 1 in the appropriate boxes. He should write ‘4’ against the answer which impressed very much and write ‘1’ against the answer which impressed the least. In the same manner he should write ‘2’ & ‘3’ by selecting the appropriate answer as there is no time limit, but one should try to complete the test within 40 minutes.

TOOLS: Dr. Ojha’s “Study of Values”

STATISTICAL TREATMENT: Percentile

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Description of the Values	Theoretical	Economic	Aesthetic	Social	Political	Religious
Raw Scores	41	38	39	51	48	25
Normal Scores	05	05	05	08	07	03
Percentile	80	80	80	89	68	31

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Aesthetics: the aesthetic values placing the highest value on form and harmony, judging and enjoying each unique experience from the stand point of his/her grade symmetry or factors;

Social: social values stressed originally defined as lot people the category was more normally, limited in later revision, the social man praises other person as ends and is therefore himself kind;

Political: the political values stress interest primarily in power; his activities are not necessarily within the field of politics;

Religious: religious values were at apex which may be called unity.

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