

CHAPTER-II

Review of Related Literature

2.1 Introduction:-

This chapter presents a review of studies related to moral development , moral judgement, value development and personality traits of students . After searching many studies the investigator found that the review related with value-perception and personality traits of students belonging to nuclear and joint family are not available.

2.2 Sources Consulted for Review of Literature:-

Review of Literature give an opportunity to the investigator to know that researches in the related area have been conducted and what were their results. This saves him or her from unnecessary duplication of work. After searching research studies, the investigator can derive whether the same study needs to replicated or some new variables need to be included or dropped . Investigator used the following as the sources for information.

- **Journals.**
- **Books.**
- **Reports(Different Educational reports).**
- **Educational Surveys.**
- **Dissertation Abstracts.**

Tripathi, K.M., & Mishra, G. (1981). Conducted a Study titles "Development of moral judgement in Indian Children" This study describes the development of moral judgement in Indian children. The author selected 120 Indian Children of the age group 6-11 years . The methodology adopted in this study was 43 x 2 x 2 factorial experimental design with three age levels (6-7, 8-9 and 10-11 years.), two sex groups (male and female), and two level of economic status (high and low). Result indicated that age, sex and economic status of the children are directly linked with their moral development. The interaction of the three independent factors was also found to be significant . It was concluded that although the capacity for moral judgement increases with age, the pattern is significantly mediated by factor of sex and economic status.

Source: - Psychological Abstracts, 18 (2), 193-194 [Full article in Psychologia, 22 164-169]

Kamlesh (1981). Conducted a study titles "A study of the effect of personality on value pattern. India Psychological Abstracts, 18(4), 518" He examined the effect of personality on value pattern. Sixty students between the age of 18 and 21 years studying in the local colleges (30 boys and 30 girls) were taken as subjects for the study . Newman-Kobilstedt Diagnostic Test for introversion and Extroversion and Ojha's Test for measuring values were used. The results indicated a difference between the average groups and others. None of the values were found clearly developed. The only value seen to be of average intensity was economical. It has been argued that this could be possible in view of the generally difficult economic conditions faced by most students.

Source: - " [Full article in Indian Psychological Review, 1981, 20(1) , 13-17].

Goswami , N.S. (1983). Conducted a Study Titled "A study of value orientation of post-basic schools in Gujarat" . The objectives were to study the educational, oral, social, religious , cultural, aesthetic and economic values in post-basic schools of Gujarat and to study the value orientations of students and teachers of post-basic schools. Three tools, viz. Allport - Vernon and Lindzey Value Questionnaire, Value Orientation Questionnaire constructed by the investigator and a scale for Teacher's Values (S.P. Kulshrestha), were used . In order to compare the different values among students and teachers of post-basic schools and ordinary secondary schools, the tools were administered to 1,100 students of class X of 80 post-basic

schools and 1,100 students of class X of 80 general schools selected at random. The mean, SD, 't' and mean differences were used to analyse the data. Findings revealed that the mean differences of scores on theoretical, social and religious values between teachers of post-basic schools and those of ordinary schools were highly significant and in favour of teachers of post-basic schools. The post-basic schools provided a better atmosphere in schools to inculcate moral, social and religious values as compared to ordinary schools.

Source: Unpublished doctoral dissertation (Education), Sardar Patel University Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat, India. In M.B. Buch (Ed.) Fourth Survey of Research in Education Vol.I, p.150 New Delhi: NCERT

Bhatnagar, I. (1984). Conducted a Study Titled "A study of some family characteristics as related to secondary school student activism, values, adjustment and school learning." The objectives of the investigation were to study the relationship between some family characteristics such as size, socio-economic status, type of family (broken or intact), birth order, student activism, and adjustment values. The sample consisted of 540 students studying in class IX. A Student Activism Inventory, SES Scale (Kuppuswami), Test of Values (Agarwal), Hindi Version of Adjustment Inventory (Asthana), and the student's examination records and questionnaires were used. The data were analysed using Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Chi-square and extended median test.

Findings revealed that family size affected student activism, adjustment and values. Students belonging to large families had more activist tendencies and poor adjustment, whereas students belonging to small families had less activist tendencies, better adjustment and higher values. Birth order was found to be related with activism and adjustment along with personal, educational, social, and materialistic values; whereas socio-economic status was found to be significantly related with activism, educational, and materialistic values. The broken family was positively related to activism, poor adjustment, and high personal and materialistic values, whereas the intact family was positively related to educational and social values.

Source: Unpublished doctoral dissertation (Education), Merrut University U.P. Indian in M.B. Buch (Ed.) Fourth Survey of Research in Education Vol.1, p.135, New Delhi NCERT.

Gupta ,K.(1984) : Conducted a Study titled “ A comparative study of moral values of the children of working and non-working mothers” Moral Judgement Test (Sinha & Verma) was administered on a sample of 200 adolescent (boys and girls) belonging to Kanpur city(U.P.) . results are contrary to the prevailing view that working mothers, being preoccupied with their jobs have little time to look after their children. This study concluded that the working mothers are more alert in their maternal responsibilities of developing moral values in their children than non-working mothers.

Source: The progress of education,50(8),193-196

Gupta K.M.(1986): Conducted a study titled “Moral Development of school Children”. A total of 831 subject; 483 boys and 348 girls were taken for the study. The instruments used in this study were (I) Moral idemmas scale-A(ii) Moral Dilemmas Scale-B (iii) Personal data sheets. Chi-square, Descriptive statistics, ‘t’ test and Anova I used for data analysis. The results indicated that as the child matures, he uses fewer and fewer arguments of reward & punishment. Aided and government schools differed significantly in moral reasoning

Source: Indian psychological abstract,24(1),118

Paul ,P.V. (1986). Conducted a study titled “A Study of value orientations of adolescent boys and girls “.He compare the rural and urban adolescent boys and girls going to schools and colleges with respect to personal, social, instrumental, terminal, and work values. The sample consisted of 1,076 adolescent boys and girls of classes XI and XII and first year of the degree course in art, science and commerce groups from Baroda (Vadodara)district . The tools used were personal value Scale, Social Value Scale, Instrumental Value Scale and work scale. Analysis of variance and factory analysis with variance rotation were used to treat the data. Results indicated differences between urban adolescents and rural adolescents, college adolescents and school adolescents, and the male and female adolescents with respect to different types of values.

Source: Unpublished doctoral dissertation (Psychology)M.S. University , Vadodara, Gujarat, India

Gupta, A.K. & Gangal, R. (1989): Conducted a study titled "Value emphasis as perceived by pupils of primary middle and high school stage in different institutions" In this study researcher investigated the values that teachers emphasize in teaching at the primary and secondary levels. A sample of 500 students, studying in the fifth eight and tenth grades of three different schools in Jammu city were selected for data collection. AZ value check-list developed by the investigator was used to identify the values. It was found that the teachers emphasize more on certain predominant moral values and neglect other values such as mercy, tolerance social awareness, dynamism, presence of mind and dignity of labour. The authors suggests that text-books and value based literature can play a vital role in inculcating values among the students.

Source: Journal of Indian Education,24(1),133-142

Padmanaban,T.(1992). Conducted a study titled "A study of values of high school pupils in relation to certain selected variables".. He attempted to assess the value pattern of high school pupils and offer suggestions for the improvement of values in the schools in the light of these findings. Samples of 1,000 pupils studying in IX class in South Arcot district were selected. The Student Value Inventory, Student's Occupational Preference Inventory and Self-Concept Inventory were used. Means SD, 't' test, , chi-square and inter-correlation's were used to treat the data. Results indicated that the highest score was obtained on social values and the lowest on political values. Boys and Girls, differed in respect to theoretical economic, political, social, and aesthetic preferred values. There was an association between the pupil's most preferred value, and their caste and religious, socio-economic status, and self-concept.

**Source:- Unpublished doctoral dissertation (Education), Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar Tamil Nadu, India**

Rani,T.(1992). Conducted a study titled”The role of sex, intentions and motives in the development of moral judgement”. An attempt was made in this paper to study the role of sex and motive in the development of moral judgement. The study covered 120 students in the age group of 5-7 years , 160 students in the age group of 8-11 years, and 160 students in the age group of 12-15 years, making a total number of 440 students. The investigator used a moral judgement scale based on Piaget’s concept. Percentage analysis was used to treat the data. Results indicated that a gradual development of awareness of intention rather than the consequences was observed in all students in the age group 5-15 years . A majority of children inferred moral judgement as good and bad on the basis of the consequences of ‘happening’. Boys were found to be superior to girls in making moral judgements.

Source: Unpublished doctoral dissertation (Education),Agra University , Agra, U.P. India. In M.B. Buch (Ed.). Fifth Survey of Educational Research P, 1.345.New Delhi: NCERT.

Jyoti, J., & Leena , J.Pooranchand(1993). Conducted a Study titled “Moral values among adolescents belonging to joint and nuclear families” . A sample of 50 adolescents (25 boys and 25 girls) from joint and nuclear families was obtained. The investigator used the Value Scale developed by the second author(1991). The scale of 50 stories and situations involving 10 moral values, namely honesty, kindness, truthfulness, resistance to evil, tolerance, justice, nationalism , sacrifice, duty mindedness, and simplicity. The two hypotheses were drawn by the investigator(I) there is no significant difference in the moral values of adolescents belonging to joint and nuclear families, and (ii) there is no significant sex differences in the moral values of adolescents belonging to joint and nuclear families. The study revealed that the adolescent girls from joint families had higher moral values than the adolescent boys from joint families. The type of family showed a significant impact on the moral values of adolescent girls.

Sources:-, Journal of Indian Education.19 (4-5), 85-86

Joshi, J.(1994) Conducted a study titled “Moral values among adolescent belonging to joint & Nuclear families”_The sample comprised 50 adolescent (25 boys and 25 girls) from each category i.e. from Joint and nuclear families . The investigator used the value scale developed by poorchand(1991) to assess 10 moral values, namely honesty , kindness, truthfulness, resistance to evil, tolerance, justice, nationalism , sacrifice, duty mindedness and simplicity mean, stand deviation ‘t’ test and fardiagrams were used. The adolescents from joint families were found to have higher score on the above mentioned moral values compared with adolescents from nuclear families.

Source: Journal of Indian Education,19(4-5),85-88

Chaudhary .M., & Jaur ,P.(1997) conducted a study titled “ Impact of home environment on moral values of children “The main objectives of this study was to find out the importance of family is development of moral values among children . The sample unsisted of 100 male children of fifth and sixth classes and their parents from four middle schools of rural areas of Hissar district(Harayana) . tools included moral values test and family Environment Test. The finding revealed that a vast majority of children did not indulge in stealing , being cruel to animals and befooling others . The child’s home environment had a positive impact on his or her moral values.

Source: Indian Educational abstract,2,47

Srivastava, S.K. (1997). Conducted a study titled “Values in relation to personality traits and self-concept “. _The student attempts to find out the relationship between values and personality traits . The researcher selected 100 class IX student (Male and Female) from two schools of Haridwar. The tolls used to collect data included Value Test by Ojha, the High School Personality Questionnaire by Cattel and Self-concept Inventory by Sharma (Years not mentioned). Values highlighted were economic , social , aesthetic, religious, political, and theoretical . It was found that social and political values were positively correlated with the personality traits, whereas theoretical , economic , aesthetic , and religious value did not show any significant relationship with the personality traits.

Source:- Indian Educational Abstract 3,37.[Full article in Creative Psychologist,6(1&2),31-37].

Sahoo, K.C. Biswal, A., & Khandai, H. (1998). Conducted a study titled " Student's perceptions of present secular values" .

For this purpose ,225 students of different schools of D.A.V. Indore were subjected to a self-developed questionnaire. The collected data were analysed by using the statistical technique like median, quartile, deviation and percentage frequency . The major findings reflected that secular value was prevalent among average number of university students . Besides this, scientific, humanitarian , moral , and spiritual values were also high among the university students.

Source:- Indian Educational Abstract , 4, 44[Full article in the Progress of Education, 69(9),184-186].

