VALUE PATTERN OF ADOLESCENT: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO CHILDREN IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT

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Abstract: In the modern society children face lot of threats which are not a matter of chance, but it's a matter of choice which may negatively influence them to risky behaviours and attitude. Values are a person's belief about what is important or what matters most to them. Thus considering the significance of the values in children, the present study was carried out to understand the value patterns of the adolescent students studying in schools of Coimbatore district. The findings show that society values were found to be more among the adolescence followed by civic and moral values.

Key Words: Values, Adolescent, School

Introduction

Children are the back bone of the nation. Their success decides the growth and development of the nation. In earlier days, the system of joint family helped the children to get better socialization through inculcating the value system in them. The children are taught about the values like respecting elders, loyalty, honesty, etc., through various modes like ethical stories, practicing values at home, etc. The children were also influenced by the same in their schools and society. Thus values are considered important in bringing up the child as a human with good qualities. Values are the enduring beliefs or ideas shared by a culture on what is good and what is bad. Values influence the behaviour and attitude of an individual especially in childhood. These values are transformed from one generation to the other by the members of the family. Elders play a major role in transforming the value system from one generation to the other.

Modern family system have not given the scope for joint family and thus disorganization of joint families have taken place which lead to the nuclear family system. It is not bad to have nuclear family system, but still, it lacks lot of inputs from the elders in various aspects like managing family, handling conflict, caring and upbringing children, etc. Today, both the parents in the nuclear family go for work in order to manage their economic needs of the family like children education, medical expenses, household expenses, recreation, etc. Many children are alone at home after their school till their parents return home. This is a crucial time where the children are affected mentally due to the loneliness and stress. There are numerous sources which may influence the children at this stage to get into negative things. Also they are been highly influenced by their peer groups in the school which may also lead them to unwanted habits and behaviours. Thus, today's children are living in a society where there are lots of chances to get influenced negatively to bad habits and behaviours. Strengthening the value system can help them not to get into such negative things which are in the hands of the parents.

In this modern society, many of the threats to the children are not a matter of chance, but it is a matter of choices like drinking, use of drugs, smoking, sex, absenteeism, etc. Research studies have shown that youngsters who are engaged in one risky behaviour are more likely to engage in others. Thus understanding the importance of value systems in children, this study was carried out to know about the various types of values practiced by the adolescence school children. This also tries to find out the factors which influence the value system of the adolescence school children.

Review of Literature

Jyoti Sharma (2013) in her article have stated that inculcating moral values in adolescents is very important and it should be ongoing process which should starts from the birth of the child. children hear and watch everything in the surrounding or environment, thus the environment in which child lives is very much essential to mould the value system of the adolescent.. the values like kindness, empathy, sympathy, respect, sense of responsibility, overriding, etc are the impart values which must be deeply rooted in the minds of children to keep them in the right track of the life. Heaven PC and Ciarrochi J., (2007) their study reveals that religious values are predicted by personality and personality changes with specific effects of gender. It shows that respondents who were higher in psychological acceptance, mindfulness, hope and joviality also had higher religious values. Ranjit.L and Hemalatha.N. (2013) it is concluded that a moderate level of parental investment was found among the respondents. It is also concluded that demographic variables namely gender and years of marriage do influence the level of parental investment of the respondents. Natasha A. (2013) her study results show that, of the six values the adolescents gave first preference to social values; second to political values; third to economic values and fourth to aesthetic value and religious values. Her research study also revealed that there is a significant difference in the value pattern among the adolescent who belong to rural and urban areas.

Hershel D. Thornburg, et.al., (2010) the findings revealed that Social values that seemed to be abstract and impersonal were ranked lower by the participants and values which are related with inner self were ranked higher by the respondents. Atul Madaan and J. Senthil Kumaran (2015) the study revealed that there is no significant difference in personal values and coping among the adolescents based on their type of family. There exists a significant relationship between personal values and coping of the respondents. The findings of the study show that there is a significant relationship between coping strategies and moral values among adolescences involved in pre-marital sex. Ranjit.L and Natarajan.P. (2013) the study concludes that a moderate level of emotional autonomy was found among the respondents. The study also concludes that demographic variables like age, gender, type of family, family size and mothers" education do influence the level of emotional autonomy of the respondents. Kunal Kishor Jha, et.al., (2017). Their study shows that of the 1412 respondents surveyed, 49.2 percent of them were suffering from moderate depression and 7.7 percent of them were suffering from severe depression. The study also found that there is a significant difference in depression with regard to girls and boys. It shows that girls had higher prevalence of mental health problems compared to boys.

Objective
1. To study the personal profile of the respondents.
2. To assess the values pattern of the respondents.
3. To study the factors influencing the values of the respondents.

Methodology

The study is descriptive in nature. The universe of the study is adolescence students aged between 15-19 years studying in private higher secondary schools in Coimbatore. Out of the total number of private higher secondary schools, 4 schools were randomly selected for the present study. A sample of 200 was selected using simple random sampling from each school. The final sample was confined to 734 based on the quality of the response. Questionnaire method was adopted to collect data from the students. The questionnaire consists of two sections namely 1. Demographic profile, 2. Value scale. The statistical tools namely mean, standard deviation, chi-square, correlation, ANOVA, t-test, Regression, principle component analysis and Friedman's test were used to analyze the data.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table1: Personal Profile of the Respondents

Variables	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	354	48.2
	Female	380	51.8
Type of Family	Joint Family	177	24.1

Nature of Parents	Nuclear Family	557	75.9
	Single	42	5.7
	Together	683	93.1
	Divorced	4	.5
	Separated	5	.7
Wake up time	4 am	58	7.9
	5 am	327	44.6
	6 am	299	40.7
	7 am	50	6.8

Table 1 depicts that 51.8 percent of the respondents are male and 48.2 percent of them are female. The type of family of the respondents shows that majority (75.9 percent) of them belong to nuclear family and 24.1 percent of them belong to joint family. The table shows that majority of the respondents parents are living together, 5.7 percent of the respondent's parents were single, .7 percent of the respondents parents were separated and .5 percent of the respondent's parents are divorced. The table also reveals that 44.6 percent of the respondents wake up time is 5 am, 40.7 percent of the respondents wake up time is 6 am, 7.9 of them was 4 am and 6.8 percent of them is 7 pm.

Table 2: Factorization of Values Using Principle Component Analysis

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.939
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	11387.045
	df	595
	Sig.	.000

Table 2A: Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	10.705	30.584	30.584	10.705	30.584	30.584	10.077	28.792	28.792
2	2.068	5.908	36.493	2.068	5.908	36.493	2.098	5.993	34.786
3	1.608	4.594	41.087	1.608	4.594	41.087	1.784	5.097	39.883
4	1.484	4.240	45.327	1.484	4.240	45.327	1.563	4.465	44.348
5	1.433	4.093	49.420	1.433	4.093	49.420	1.475	4.214	48.562
6	1.163	3.324	52.744	1.163	3.324	52.744	1.410	4.028	52.591
7	1.133	3.236	55.981	1.133	3.236	55.981	1.186	3.390	55.981

From the table 2, it is clear that the KMO value is above the threshold limit of 0.5 (93.9% of sample adequacy) and Bartlett's test was also significant thus it can be further considered for factorization using principle component analysis. The principle component communalities (Extraction, as the initial are always 1.00) range from 0.221 to 0.78.4, thus most of the variance of these variables was accounted for by this seven dimensional factor solution.

The table 2A reveals the total variance explained showing the importance of the thirty principle components. Only the first seven have Eigen values over 1.00 and together these variables explain over 55.9 percent of the total variability in the data. This leads us to the conclusion that a seven factor solution will be probably be adequate for further analysis. The principle component analysis has found the seven factors

which are named as religious values, family values, health values, leisure time values, societal values, civic values and moral values.

Table 3: Value patterns

Variables	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Religious	Very High	148	20.2
	High	152	20.7
	Moderate	281	38.3
	Low	94	12.8
	Very Low	59	8.0
Family	Very High	104	14.2
	High	166	22.6
	Moderate	318	43.3
	Low	111	15.1
	Very Low	35	4.8
Health	Very High	153	20.8
	High	193	26.3
	Moderate	227	30.9
	Low	124	16.9
	Very Low	37	5.0
Leisure time	Very High	111	15.1
	High	78	10.6
	Moderate	395	53.8
	Low	109	14.9
	Very Low	41	5.6
Society	Very High	137	18.7
	High	271	36.9
	Moderate	204	27.8
	Low	52	7.1
	Very Low	70	9.5
Civic	Very High	152	20.7
	High	190	25.9
	Moderate	252	34.3
	Low	121	16.5
	Very Low	19	2.6
Moral	Very High	130	17.7
	High	275	37.5
	Moderate	201	27.4
	Low	44	6.0
	Very Low	84	11.4
Overall (Values)	Very High	64	8.7
	High	393	53.5
	Moderate	170	23.2
	Low	96	13.1
	Very Low	11	1.5

The table 3 depicts the pattern of values of the respondents. It shows that 38.3 percent of them had moderate level of religious values, 20.7 percent of them had high level of religious values, 20.2 percent of them had very high level of religious values, 12.8 percent of them had low level of religious values and 8 percent of them had very low level of religious values. The table shows that 43.3 percent of them had moderate level of family values, 22.6 percent of them had high level of family values, 15.1 percent of them had low level of

family values, 14.2 percent of them had very high level of family values and 4.8 percent of them had very low level of family values. It is clear from the above table that 30.9 percent of them had moderate level of health values, 26.3 percent of them had high level of health values, 20.8 percent of them had very high level of health values, 16.9 percent of them had low level of health values and 5 percent of them had very high level of health values. The table reveals that 53.8 percent of the respondents had moderate level of leisure time values, 15.1 percent of them had very high level of leisure time values, 14.9 percent of them had low level of leisure time values, 10.6 percent of them had high level of leisure time values and 5.6 percent of them had very low level of leisure time values. The table depicts that 36.9 percent of the respondents had high level of societal values, 27.8 percent of them had a moderate level of societal values, 18.7 percent of them had a very high level of societal values, 9.5 percent of them had a very low level of societal values and 7.1 percent of them had a low level of societal values. The table shows that 34.3 percent of the respondents had moderate level of civic values, 25.9 percent of them had a high level of civic values, 20.7 percent of them had a very high level of civic values, 16.5 percent of the respondents had low level of civic values and 2.6 percent of them had a very low level of civic values. The table shows that 37.5 percent of the respondents had high level of moral values, 27.4 percent of them had a moderate level of moral values, 17.7 percent of them had very high level of moral values, 11.4 percent of them had a very low level of moral value and 6 percent of them had a low level of moral value. The table shows that 53.5 percent of the respondents had high level of values, 23.2 percent of them had moderate level of values, 13.1 percent of them had low level of values, 8.7 percent of them had very high level of values and 1.5 percent of them had very low level of values.

Table 4: Difference in Values based on Personal variables (Gender, family type, mode of education and wake up time)

Factors	Gender		Family type		Mode of education		Wakeup time	
	t	Sig.	t	Sig.	t	Sig.	F	Sig.
Religion	1.651	.099	.385	.700	-1.530	.126	3.629	.013
Family	3.469	.001	-.288	.774	-.516	.606	5.068	.002
Health	2.083	.038	-1.906	.057	-2.324	.020	2.190	.088
Leisure	.724	.469	-.608	.543	-4.194	.000	1.534	.204
Society	5.139	.000	.565	.572	-1.674	.094	1.973	.117
Civic	4.522	.000	-.827	.409	-3.161	.002	4.014	.008
Moral	5.489	.000	-.153	.878	-2.267	.024	4.819	.002

The table 4 shows that religious and family values are influenced by gender and wake up time; health values are influenced by gender and mode of education; leisure values are influenced by mode of education; societal values are influenced by gender; civic and moral values are influenced by gender, mode of education and wake up time.

Table 5: Correlation matrix between the values dimensions

Values	Religion	Family	Health	Leisure	Society	Civic	Moral
Religion	1						
Family	.364**	1					
Health	.411**	.471**	1				
Leisure	.359**	.337**	.349**	1			
Society	.519**	.532**	.472**	.347**	1		
Civic	.454**	.458**	.458**	.355**	.683**	1	

| Moral | .523** | .571** | .536** | .413** | .734** | .664** | 1 |

The table 5 depicts that there is a interrelations found between all the seven values. Higher the score in one value higher is the score on the other and vice versa.

Table 6: Determining the factors influencing the values using Friedmans Test

Values	Mean Rank	Result
Religion	3.29	N = 734
Family	3.97	
Health	3.55	Chi-Square = 1054.667
Leisure	2.31	
Society	5.09	Df = 6
Civic	4.90	
Moral	4.90	Asymp. Sig.= 0.000

Table 6 reveals that out of the seven values, societal values was found to be high in adolescents which is raked first, followed by civic and moral ranked second, family values ranked third, health values ranked fourth, religious values ranked fifth and leisure time values ranked sixth.

Conclusion

The present study concludes that high value systems were found among the respondents. The respondents had high level of social values, followed by civic and morals values. Leisure values were found to be lower in the ranking of values. Values are been influenced by the personal variables namely gender, mode of education and wake up time. The study suggests that parents have to transform the values in their children for better life.

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