ABSTRACT

The objective of the study was to compare students of residential and non-residential students of secondary schools of Lucknow city with regard to economic, aesthetic, theoretical, social, political, and religious values. A sample of 120 students, 15 students (residential & non-residential respectively) of class XII with age group of 17th and 18th from each school has been incidental randomly selected by the Researcher from each school. "Study of value test" prepared by Dr. R. K. Ojha and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava, will be used as tool for collecting the data for the study. The data were analyzed using Mean, Standard Deviation and t test. The study revealed that there was no difference in the religious value of the students while there was a difference found in theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social and political values.

Keywords: Schools in Lucknow city.

INTRODUCTION

Values play a central role in how we construct and live our lives, including decisions relating to work and careers. Yet they are sometimes a hard concept to grasp. Understanding what values are, and identifying those which are most important for you, can help you achieve a satisfying balance in your life through and outside work.

Values are considered to be organizing factors with in personality and especially important to moral character. Life with values is always meaningful. Moreover it means literally something previous, something dear, something for which one is ready to suffer, to sacrifice for and it is indeed valuable to die for. Values are very important for every individual in present days. Values are those things by which man attains self-development and self-satisfaction. Values play an important role in personality development.

NEED & SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

(a) This Research is necessary for the reason that values should be imbibed in the student's right from the beginning of this School Life.

(b) Since the review shows that most of the studies are indirectly related to the values of residential & non-residential students, so it is justified to do a study purely on this topic.

(c) Most of the researches are done quite a few years ago and the knowledge & findings would have changes. Moreover, the study is not done in the Lucknow city before & so it is important or appropriate to conduct a study on this topic and find out the fresh knowledge.
Since the values are important in students for personality development, so it is necessary to find out the values among the students, so that teachers & education may help in inculcating the important values in students, so it is necessary to conduct this study on this topic.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Comparative study of values pattern of residential and non-residential students of schools in Lucknow city.

**OBJECTIVES**

(a) To compare the Theoretical values of residential and non-residential students of the schools.
(b) To compare the Economic values of residential and non-residential students of the schools.
(c) To compare the Aesthetic values of residential and non-residential students of the schools.
(d) To compare the Social values of residential and non-residential students of the schools.
(e) To compare the Political values of residential and non-residential students of the schools.
(f) To compare the Religious values of residential and non-residential students of the schools.

**RESEARCH HYPOTHESES**

(a) There will be no significant difference between Theoretical values of students of residential and non-residential schools.
(b) There will be no significant difference between Economic values of students of residential and non-residential schools.
(c) There will be no significant difference between Aesthetic values of students of residential and non-residential schools.
(d) There will be no significant difference between Social values of students of residential and non-residential schools.
(e) There will be no significant difference between Political values of students of residential and non-residential schools.
(f) There will be no significant difference between Religious values of students of residential and non-residential schools.

**Definitions of Key Terms**

**Value**

Values are the products of socialization, which plays one of the most important roles behind the personality development of human child.

**Values in the Study**

The varieties of human values are innumerable. It is, therefore, a fond hope to survey the entire spectrum of values. The tool (Study of value test by Dr. R.K. Ojha & Dr. Mashesh Bharagva) study following value patterns are used given below:

- Religious Value
- Social Value
- Aesthetic Value
- Economic Value
- Political Value
Theoretical Value

Residential Students
Students who do not live at home with parents or guardian during the academic year. They live in an in campus hostel of the institution.

Non-Residential Students
Students who live with their parents or guardian the academic year.

Secondary Schools
In this research study secondary school for students; usually grades 9 to 12.

Delimitations
(a) The scope of the study is delimited to the students of Lucknow city only.
(b) The study will be conducted on students of secondary level.
(c) The study will be conducted on students of residential secondary level schools.
(d) The study will be conducted on students of non-residential secondary level schools.
(e) The study will be conducted on the students of class XII only.
(f) This study has been delimited only to theoretical value, economical values, aesthetic values, social values, political values and religious values.

Nature and Approach of Study
(a) Survey studies are conducted to collect detailed description of existing phenomena with the intent of employing data to justify current conditions and practices or to make more intelligent plans for improving them.
(b) In this study, researcher chose the technique according to the title and the appropriate method of "survey method" has been used. This study lies in the quantitative type of research category.

Survey method will be used which falls under the descriptive type of research.
The treatment and the interpretation of data will be done using statistical techniques.

METHODOLOGY

Survey Method
Survey is made up of two words- Sur and Veir. Sur means over and veir is made up from veri or which means to look. And hence the meaning of the survey means to look from over or outside. Survey studies are conducted to collect detailed descriptions of the existing phenomenon with the intent of employing data to justify current conditions and practices or to make more intelligent plans for improving them. Their objective is not only to analyze, interpret and report the status of an institution, group or area in order to guide practice in the immediate future but also to determine the adequacy of status by comparing it with established standards.

This is a descriptive type of research (quantitative) and survey method will be used for collecting the data.

COLLECTION OF DATA

Population
A population is any group of individuals that has one or more characteristics in common & that are of interest to the researcher.
In this present study the population consists of residential and non-residential students of secondary schools of Lucknow City.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING

Sampling is the process by which a relatively small number of individuals of measures of individuals, object or events is selected and analyzed in order to find out something about the entire population. The representative proportion of the entire population is called sample. A sample is a small portion of the entire population is selected for observation and analysis, and sampling technique is a method of selecting samples.

Selection of the Schools

For this study, firstly the list of secondary schools in the Lucknow were obtained from the office of school inspection and then 4 schools were selected using lottery method of random sampling.

Selection of the Students

After the selection of schools, researcher has to choose students. 15 students (residential & non-residential respectively) of class XIIth with age group of 17th and 18th from each school has been incidental randomly selected by the Researcher from each schools.

TOOLS

"Study of value test" prepared by Dr. R. K. Ojha and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava, will be used as tool for collecting the data for the study.

Statistical methods have been used in this study are given below:

Mean

Mean is nothing but the 'average'. It can be easily defined as the sum of all the values of the items in a series divide by the number of items. It is represented by the symbol M.

\[ M = \frac{\sum X}{N} \]

Where

\[ M = \text{Mean} \]
\[ N = \text{Total number of students} \]
\[ L = \text{Total sum} \]
\[ X = \text{Scores of students} \]

Standard Deviation

Standard deviation of a set of scores is defined as the square root of the average of the squares of the deviation of each score from the mean. It is represented by the symbol SD or Greek letter sigma (\( \sigma \)).

\[ SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X-M)^2}{N}} \]

Or

\[ SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N}} \]
Where,

- $X$: Individual score
- $M$: Mean of the given set of scores
- $L$: Total sum
- $N$: Number of students
- $x$: Deviation of each score from the mean

$t$-test / CR Value:

$t$-test will be conducted for comparative analysis of scores and to test the null hypothesis of this study. $t$-test/CR Value.

\[
C.R = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_D}
\]

\[
SE_D = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}
\]

Where,

- $\sigma_{M1}$: Standard deviation of sample 1 (residential students)
- $\sigma_{M2}$: Standard deviation of sample 2 (non-residential students)
- $SE_D$: Standard Error Deviation.

**ANALYSIS OF DATA & EXPLANATION OF RESULTS**

**Objective No. 1**

To compare the Theoretical values of residential and non-residential students of the schools.

**Hypothesis No. 1**

There will be no significant difference in theoretical value of residential and non-residential students of schools.

**Interpretation of Result**

In Theoretical value the mean of the raw score of residential students is 34.43 and mean of non-residential students is 39.56. The standard deviations of residential and non-residential students are 8.16 and 7.28 respectively. CR value for the comparison of theoretical value between the residential and non-residential students is 3.66 which is significant at 0.05 level of significance that mean null hypothesis is rejected here.

**Objective No. 2**

To compare the economic values of residential and non-residential students of the schools.

**Hypothesis No. 2**

There will be no significant difference in economic value of students of residential and non-residential schools.
Interpretation of the Result

In Economic value the mean of the raw score of residential students is 62.53 and mean of non-residential students is 51.0. The standard deviations of residential and non-residential students are 8.90 and 7.98 respectively. CR value for the comparison of theoretical value between the residential and non-residential students is 7.48 which is significant at 0.05 level of significance that mean null hypothesis is rejected here.

Objective No. 3
To compare the Aesthetic values of residential and non-residential students of the schools.

Hypothesis No. 3
There will be no significant difference in aesthetic value of students of residential and non-residential schools.

Interpretation of the Result

In Aesthetic value the mean of the raw score of residential students is 37.43 and mean of non-residential students is 50.81. The standard deviations of residential and non-residential students are 8.04 and 8.63 respectively. CR value for the comparison of theoretical value between the residential and non-residential students is 8.86 which is significant at 0.05 level of significance that mean null hypothesis is rejected here.

Objective No. 4
To compare the Social values of residential and non-residential students of the schools.

Hypothesis No. 4
There will be no significant difference in social value of students of residential and non-residential schools.

Interpretation of the Result

In Social value the mean of the raw score of residential students is 31.83 and mean of non-residential students is 45.01. The standard deviations of residential and non-residential students are 7.36 and 9.18 respectively. CR value for the comparison of theoretical value between the residential and non-residential students is 8.72 which is significant at 0.05 level of significance that mean null hypothesis is rejected here.

Objective No. 5
To compare the Political values of residential and non-residential students of the schools.

Hypothesis No. 5
There will be no significant difference in political value of students of residential and non-residential schools.

Interpretation of Result

In Political value the mean of the raw score of residential students is 35.67 and mean of non-residential students is 49.12. The standard deviations of residential and non-residential students are 8.17 and 8.65 respectively. CR value for the comparison of social value between the residential and non-residential students is 8.79 which is significant at 0.05 level of significance that mean null hypothesis is rejected here.

Objective No. 6
To compare the Religious values of residential and non-residential students of the schools.
Hypothesis No. 6

There will be no significant difference in religious value of students of residential and non-residential schools.

Interpretation of the Result

In Religious value the mean of the raw score of residential students is 58.45 and mean of non-residential students is 61.34. The standard deviations of residential and non-residential students are 8.28 and 9.72 respectively. CR value for the comparison of theoretical value between the residential and non-residential students is 1.76 which is not-significant at 0.05 level of significance that mean null hypothesis is accepted here.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion the research study is as follow on the basis of result tables and interpretation of the result:

It is concluded that the hypotheses which were made by the researcher, one hypothesis was accepted and rest of rejected. It was found that there was no difference in the religious value of the students while there was a difference found in theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social and political values.

It is concluded that there was a significant difference found in theoretical value between residential and non-residential students at 0.05 level of significance. There is more theoretical value found in non-residential students than the residential students.

It is concluded that there was a significant difference found in economic value between residential and non-residential students at 0.05 level of significance. There is more economic value found in residential students than the non-residential students.

It is concluded that there was a significant difference found in aesthetic value between residential and non-residential students at 0.05 level of significance. There is more aesthetic value found in non-residential students than the residential students.

It is concluded that there was a significant difference found in social value between residential and non-residential students at 0.05 level of significance. There is more social value found in non-residential students than the residential students.

It is concluded that there was a significant difference found in political value between residential and non-residential students at 0.05 level of significance. There is more political value found in non-residential students than the residential students.

It is concluded that there was no significant difference found in religious value between residential and non-residential students at 0.05 level of significance. Same type of religious values found in all the students either residential or non-residential.

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