A CORRELATIONAL STUDY OF PERSONAL VALUES AND ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDE
OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS OF HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL

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Abstract

Education is a life-long process (Peter Drucker) and modification in behavior (E.A Gates). Swami Vivekanand said, "you can not teach a child any more than You grow a plant". Nelson Mandela said, "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world because has the ability to transfer individuals and societies. Through education, people gain knowledge, skills, and values that contribute to the Development of their communities. The researcher worked of a correlational study of personal values and environmental attitude of higher secondary level students. For this study, the researcher used two standardized tools (Personal Values, Environmental Attitude Scale). In this study, through and random sampling (lottery method) researcher selected 140 students of higher secondary level of the Meerut city. The researcher found there is significant difference between personal values and environmental attitude of male and female students of higher secondary school. According to correlation Value of male and female students, there is coorelation value of male students is higher than female students.

Keywords: Correlational study, Male, Female, Higher Secondary, personal value, environmental attuited.

1.INTRODUCTION:

Curriculum will include knowledge from Ancient India to modern India as well as future aspirations. This will be corporate in an accurate and scientific manner throughout the school curriculum wherever relevant. Indian knowledge system, including tribal knowledge and indigenous and traditional ways of learning, will be covered. In later years, thus would then be expanded along themes of cheating, violence, plagiarism, littering, tolerance, equality, empathy, etc., with a view to enabling children to embrace moral / ethical values in conducting one’s life. Traditional Indian Values and all basic human and Constitutional Values will also be considered essential reading for all students. Basic training in health, including preventive health, mental health, good nutrition, personal and public hygiene, disaster response and first-aid will also be included in the curriculum, as well as scientific explanation of the determinable and damaging effects of alcohol, tobacco and other ways.

2.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:
1. To study the relationship of Personal Value and Environmental Attitude of the Male Higher Secondary School.

2. To study the relationship of Personal Value and Environmental Attitude of the Female Higher Secondary School.

3. **Research Hypotheses:**

   1. There is no significant relation between personal value and Environmental Attitude of male students of higher secondary level school.

   2. There is no significant relation between personal value and Environmental Attitude of Female students of higher secondary level school.

4. **Sample for the study:**

   Under the proposed research, in form of a sample 14 Higher Secondary schools are selected, and from each school, 5 boys and 5 girls are selected by random sampling from Meerut City. There were 10 students in total from each school. Overall, there were 70 boy students and 70 girls students, which finally amounted to 140 students in total. The sample distribution of the present study shown in Figure no 1.

   Figure: 1- Sample distribution of the study.

5. **Research Tools:**

   1) Personal Values Questionnaire by Dr. (Mrs.) G.P Sherry and Prof. R.P Verma has been used for data collection.

   2) Environmental Attitude Scale by Dr. (Mrs.) Haseen Taj has been used for data collection.

6. **Data Collection:**

   For this study researcher used Survey Method for data collection.

7. **Scoring:**
Scoring of Personal Values:

The responses are to be scored to follow:

1. ‘2’ for a tick mark (✓) showing the most preferred value under the stem.
2. ‘0’ for a cross (x) showing the least preferred value under the stem.
3. ‘1’ for the blank ( ) or unmarked item showing the intermediate preferred for the value presented on table -1

### TABLE-1 Scoring of Personal Value Questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Most preferred</th>
<th>Least preferred</th>
<th>Not preferred/ blank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Score</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scoring procedure of Environmental Attitude Scale presented on TABLE-2

### TABLE :2- Environmental Attitude Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Types of Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Statistical Techniques used in the study

Appropriate statistical technique will be used according to the nature of that data. It suggests mean, standard deviation and T-test.

**Mean:** The term “mean” refers to the well-known arithmetic mean. The series ‘mean’ is the product of the sum of the values divided by the total number of the values.

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

Where, \( M \) = mean  
\( x \) = sum of scores  
\( N \) = total number of scores

**Standard Deviation:** It is a fundamental measure of variability or diversity in statistics and probability theory. It indicates the degree of variation or dispersion from the mean.
Significant Level – In the present study Hypotheses will be selected on the significant level of 0.05 and 0.01.

Karl Pearson’s product moment coefficient of correlation.

\[ r = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 \cdot \sum y^2}} \]

9. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA:

1. To Study the Relationship Of Personal Value and Environmental Attitude of Male Students Of Higher Secondary Level.

Hypothesis : 1 There is no significance relationship between the personal value and environmental attitude of male students of higher secondary level. The first objective of the study to determine relationship pf personal value and environmental attitude of male students of higher secondary level. To achieve this objective researcher used Karl Pearson’s product moment coefficient of correlation to fulfill the objectives calculate the significance / non-significance realtionship between two variables. It presented in the table no – 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Co-efficient of Correlation</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
<th>Description of Correlation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal Value</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>138 (n-2)</td>
<td>Significance at 0.01 level</td>
<td>Higher Positive Correlation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Attitude Scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The correlation of Personal Values and Environmental Attitude of Higher Secondary Level Students. Studying in Higher Secondary School is 0.76. The tabular value of correlation coefficient at degree of freedom ‘138’ is 0.159 at 0.05 level and 0.208 at 0.01 level. Hence, significant relationship was found between Personal Values and Environmental Attitude of Higher Secondary Level Students. So the third hypothesis- “There is no significant relationship between Personal Values and Environmental Attitude of male students of Higher Secondary Level” is rejected. Hence, it shows that Personal values and
Environmental Attitude of Senior Secondary Students are significantly related to each.

2. To Study the Relationship Of Personal Value and Environmental Attitude of Female Students Of Higher Secondary Level.

Hypothesis: There is no significance relationship between the personal value and environmental attitude of female students of higher secondary level. The second objective of the study to determine relationship between personal value and environmental attitude of female students of higher secondary level. To achieve this objective researcher used Karl Pearson’s product moment coefficient of correlation to fulfill the objectives. Calculate the significance / non-significance relationship between two variables. It is presented in the table is

TABLE:4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Co-efficient of Correlation</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
<th>Description of Correlation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal Value Attitude</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>138 (n-2)</td>
<td>Significance at 0.01 level</td>
<td>Higher Positive Correlation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Attitude Scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The correlation of Personal Values and Environmental Attitude of Higher Secondary Level Students. Studying in Higher Secondary School is 0.70. The tabular value of correlation coefficient at degree of freedom ‘138’ is 0.159 at 0.05 level and 0.208 at 0.01 level. Hence, significant relationship was found between Personal Values and Environmental Attitude of Higher Secondary Level Students. So the fourth hypothesis- “There is no significant relationship between Personal Values and Environmental Attitude of female students of Higher Secondary Level” is rejected. Hence, it shows that Personal values and Environmental Attitude of Senior Secondary Students are significantly related to each other.

10. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION:

The most outstanding feature of a research is that it contributes new thing in the concerned area or in the particular area the investigator has to find out the educational implications of the study.

- Guidance and counseling of the students can be carried out to develop personal values.
- Religious and moral education can be given to the students to enhance their personal values.
- Various extra-curricular activities for generation of awareness and positive attitude towards the environment can be organized.
- Parents can also be guided to aid in the development of awareness and positive attitude towards the environment through various activities.

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