



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## “A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF VALUES AMONG MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS”

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### INTRODUCTION:

Allport believed that an individual's philosophy is founded upon their values, or basic convictions that he holds about what is and is not of real importance in life (Hjelle and Ziegler p.202-206). From this assumption, he began to work off of the findings of Eduard Springer who was a European psychologist. Allport studied his book "Types of Men" in which he outlined six major value-types (Hjelle and Ziegler p. 202-206). They are as follows:

1. The Theoretical person is primarily concerned with the discovery of truth, to which they seek in a cognitive way.
2. The Economic individual places highest value on what is the most useful. They are often times practical and is often times stereotypically the successful American business man.
3. The Aesthetic person places high value of form and harmony. They believe life to be a series of events that are to be enjoyed for its own sake.
4. The Social type seeks out the love of people.
5. The Political person's dominant drive is power.
6. The Religious individual places highest value on unity. They seek to understand and experience the world as a unified whole.

In closing his theories are still applicable today, and they are often times studied and revised by other theorists and psychologists. Such theories are described in the book Individual Differences and Personality by Sarah E. Hampson and Andrew M. Colman. They outline such values that a person has in their book, as well as the struggle theory that Erickson and Allport support.

Given these empirical findings, the T-E-P and A-S-R triads will be used to refine our co-occurrence analysis of dominant Time 1 and Time 2 themes. More specifically, like our (Time 1 and Time 2) co-occurrence analysis of RIASEC (Lubinski et al., 1995), our analysis of the SOV distinguishes between two kinds of discordances: *Adjacent* and *Nonadjacent*. The former discordance is defined by dominant Time 1 and Time 2 themes belonging to the same cluster (e.g., dominant theme Time 1 = Theoretical and dominant theme Time 2 = Political or Economic), whereas the latter is indicative of a discordance involving dominant themes of different clusters (e.g., dominant



theme Time 1 = Theoretical and dominant theme Time 2 = Aesthetic, Social, or Religious). If this partitioning provides additional clarity to our analysis of SOV's temporal stability, we gain further support for the idea that preference interrelationships observed in adults are beginning to take shape among gifted during early adolescence. In addition, we would have established an innovative analytical approach for evaluating the temporal stability of the SOV, which is a bit more refined than simply computing kappa coefficients on the basis of Concordant / Discordant dichotomies.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

1. To find out the study of values among male and female college students.

**HYPOTHESIS:**

1. There will be significant difference in between male and female college students Dimension of theoretical.
2. There will be significant difference in between male and female college students Dimension of economic.
3. There will be significant difference in between male and female college students Dimension of Aesthetic.
4. There will be significant difference in between male and female college students Dimension of Social.
5. Male college students will be significantly high political values than the female college students.
6. Male college students will be significantly high religious values than the female college students.

**Sample:**

For the present study 200 Sample were selected from Aurangabad city, Maharashtra State. The effective sample consisted of 200 subjects, 100 subjects were male college students and 100 subjects were female college students. The age range of subjects was 18 to 25 years.

**Tools**

**Study of Values:**

Dr. R K Ojha was used for measuring values. This test is developed and standardized by Dr. R K Ojha the 45 items. The subjects were required to respond to each item in terms of "Yes" and "No" This is well known test having high reliability and validity coefficients.

**Procedures of data collection**

One instrument could be administered individuals as well as a small group. While collecting the data for the study the later approaches was adopted. The subjects were called in a small group of 20 to 25 subjects and there seating arrangements was made in a classroom. Prior to administration of test, through informal talk appropriate rapport form. Following the instructions and procedure suggested by the author of the test. The test was administered and a field copy of test was collected. Following the same procedure, the whole data were collected.

**Variable**

**Independent variable-** Gender    a) Male    b) Female

**Dependent Variable**

1. Theoretical
2. Economic
3. Aesthetic
4. Social
5. Political
6. Religious

**Statistical analysis and discussion**

Study of Values	Male (N=80)		Female (N=80)		t- ratio	df	p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
<b>Theoretical</b>	48.95	5.62	43.15	4.11	8.33	198	< .01
<b>Economic</b>	36.56	5.23	35.89	4.74	0.95	198	NS
<b>Aesthetic</b>	45.06	6.84	53.41	5.66	9.41	198	< .01
<b>Social</b>	52.71	5.19	46.58	6.01	7.72	198	< .01
<b>Political</b>	56.48	8.97	47.89	7.86	7.20	198	< .01
<b>Religious</b>	41.78	5.46	47.86	5.23	8.04	198	< .01

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of theoretical value score of the male college students Mean is 48.95 and that of the female college students Mean is 43.15 The difference between the two mean is highly significant ('t'= 8.33, df =198, P < 0.01). Graph it was found that the male college students have significantly high theoretical than the female college students.

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of economic value score of the male college students Mean is 36.56 and that of the female college students Mean is 35.89 The no difference between the two mean is ('t'= 0.95, df =198, P < NS). Graph it was found that their will be no significant between male and female college students dimension of economic.

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of aesthetic value score of the male college students Mean is 45.06 and that of the female college students Mean is 53.41 The difference between the two mean is highly significant ('t'= 9.41, df =198, P < 0.01). Graph it was found that the male college students have significantly high aesthetic than the female college students.

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of social value score of the male college students Mean is 52.71 and that of the female college students Mean is 46.58 The difference between the two mean is highly significant ('t'= 7.72, df =198, P < 0.01). Graph it was found that the male college students have significantly high social than the female college students.

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of political value score of the male college students Mean is 56.48 and that of the female college students Mean is 47.89 The difference between the two mean is highly significant ('t'= 7.20, df =198, P < 0.01). Graph it was found that the male college students have significantly high political than the female college students.

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of religious value score of the male college students Mean is 41.78 and that of the female college students Mean is 47.86 The difference between the two mean is highly significant ('t'= 8.04, df =198, P < 0.01). Graph it was found that the male college students have significantly high religious than the female college students.

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