



RESEARCH ARTICLE

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF VALUE PATTERN AND THE FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN CONFLICT AMONG PARENTS

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 18th April, 2011
Received in revised form
16th May, 2011
Accepted 15th June, 2011
Published online 8th September, 2011

Key words:

Value pattern, Human Conflict, Descriptive survey method, Random Sampling, Correlational analysis, Caste, Religion, Economical Factors, Government policies, Parents.

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted on 200 parents of which 159 were male parents and 41 were female parents from Chidambaram Taluk to find out the level of the factors responsible for human conflict, the significant difference between the male parents and female parents in respect of the factors responsible for human conflict and the significant relationship between the value pattern and the factors responsible for human conflict among parents. The research study reveals that the level of the factors responsible for human conflict is moderate, there is no significant difference between the male parents and female parents in respect of the factors responsible for human conflict, there is a significant negative relationship between aesthetic, theoretical, religious, social, economic values and economical factors as the factors responsible for human conflict. It also reveals that there is a significant negative relationship between the aesthetic, theoretical, religious, social, economic, hedonistic, political values and government policies as the factors responsible for human conflict among parents.

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INTRODUCTION

Parents play vital roles in determining the physical, intellectual, social, emotional and moral aspects of children. Parents are the second teachers and the teachers are the second parents of the child. Good conduct is far more valuable than wealth. Value education teaches us to preserve whatever is good and worthwhile in what we have inherited from our culture. Actually, we all have to understand that we need values based education, on a very high bit rate than of academic education. Parents should have the full responsibility of bringing their children as a well respectable person in the society. For that parents should teach their children many values like aesthetic, theoretical, religious, social, economic, hedonistic and political values.

NEED FOR VALUE BASED EDUCATION

1. The values based life is meaningful.
2. The purpose is clearer when based on values.
3. Life vision and goals are clear.
4. Decisions are clear.
5. Choices are clear.
6. Stress is reduced.
7. Life is easier.

“The end of all knowledge must be the building up of character” - Mahatma Gandhi. Caste, religion, economical factors and government policies are the root causes for the human conflict in the society. In order to eradicate caste,

religion, economical factors and government policies as the factors responsible for human conflict, value education is the need of the hour. Through value education, we can find solutions for the factors (caste, religion, economical factors and government policies) responsible for human conflict.

Human Conflict: Definition

Human Conflict is defined as,

- A state of open often prolonged fighting; a battle or war.
- A state of disharmony between incompatible or antithetical persons, ideas, or interests; a clash.
- Psychology, a psychic struggle, often unconscious, resulting from the opposition or simultaneous functioning of mutually exclusive impulses, desires, or tendencies.
- Opposition between characters or forces in a work of drama or fiction, especially opposition that motivates or shapes the action of the plot.

Operational Definition

1. Aesthetic value: Aesthetic value is characterized by appreciation of beauty, love for fine arts, drawing, painting, music, dance, Sculpture, poetry and architecture, love for literature, love for decoration of the home and surroundings, neatness and system in management of the things.

2. Theoretical value: The interests of theoretical man are empirical and critical. He is necessarily an intellectual, frequently a scientist or philosopher. His chief aim in life is to order and systematize his knowledge.

3. Religious value: This value is defined in terms of faith in God, attempt to understand him, The outward acts of behavior expressive of this value are going on pilgrimage, living a simple life, having faith on religious leaders and speaking truth.

4. Social value: This value is defined in terms of charity, kindness, love and sympathy for the people, efforts to serve God through the service of mankind, sacrificing personal comforts and gains to relieve the needy and the affected.

5. Economic value: This value stands for desire for money and material gains. A man with economic value is guided by considerations of money and material gain in the choice of his job.

6. Hedonistic value: Hedonistic value as defined here is the conception of the desirability of loving pleasure and avoiding pain. A man with hedonistic value indulges in pleasures of sense and avoids pain.

7. Political values: The political man is interested in power. His activities are not necessarily within the narrow fields of politics. Leader in any field generally having high power value. Since competition and struggle play a large part in all life, many philosophers have seen power as the most universal and most fundamental of motives.

Review of related literature

Sand (1952) studied the state of religious and moral instruction in secondary schools of Allahabad. Teachers, students and their parents preferred instruction in different religions. They held the opinion that ethical training was inadequate. Religion was not viewed as a cause of communal disharmony. De (1974) found that the mean scores of seven values (dutifulness, sincerity, co-operation, conformity to school rules, honesty, loyalty and respect to seniors) of boys of Classes V to X were high and varied among classes. There was no significant difference between the means among boys of classes V, VII and IX in respect of sincerity. The area of habitation - rural, urban or industrial - was found to significantly influence the pupils' values in classes V and IX. Any significant relation was not found between the values of teachers and boys and also between those of boys and their parents. Shantha (1977) studied how parents' values are related to children's achievement. She found that there was not much difference, so far as the religious, materialistic, social and humanistic values between the parents of over achievers and under achievers were concerned. But, the difference was significant only in the case of educational value.

Objectives of the study

1. To know the extent of human conflict among the parents of Chidambaram Taluk.
2. To find out the level of the factors responsible for human conflict among the parents of Chidambaram Taluk.
3. To find out if there is any significant difference between the male parents and female parents in respect of the following factors responsible for human conflict.

- (a) Caste
- (b) Religion
- (c) Economical factors
- (d) Government Policies.

4. To find out if there is any significant relationship between the value pattern and the following factors responsible for human conflict among the parents of Chidambaram Taluk.

- (a) Caste
- (b) Religion
- (c) Economical factors
- (d) Government policies.

Hypotheses of the study

1. The level of the factors responsible for human conflict among parents of Chidambaram Taluk is moderate.
2. There is no significant difference between the male parents and female parents of Chidambaram Taluk in respect of the following factors responsible for human conflict.
 - (a) Caste
 - (b) Religion
 - (c) Economical factors
 - (d) Government policies.
3. There is no significant relationship between the value pattern and the following factors responsible for human conflict among the parents of Chidambaram Taluk.
 - (a) Caste
 - (b) Religion
 - (c) Economical factors
 - (d) Government policies.

METHODOLOGY

Normative survey method was adopted in this study. Random Sampling technique was used in this study to select 200 parents from Chidambaram Taluk (159 Male parents and 41 female parents). The tools used in this study were A New Test for study of Values standardized and constructed by Shashi Gilani, Agra 1984 and the Human Conflict Scale constructed and validated by the investigator. 0.05 level of significance was taken into account.

Statistical technique used in the study

- (i) Descriptive Analysis
- (ii) Differential Analysis
- (iii) Correlational Analysis

(i) Descriptive Analysis

In order to divide the whole sample into three groups namely, low, moderate and high, the investigator assumed normality of distribution of human conflict scores and followed the conventional procedure of using sigma distance. The subjects whose score falls in between M-1 to M+1 are classified as moderate, those subjects whose score fall below M-1 are classified as low, while subjects whose score fall above M+1 are classified as high.

Table 1. Details of the extent of human conflict among parents

Sl. No	Dimensions of human conflict	Low		Moderate		High	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	Caste	27	13.5	128	64	45	22.5
2.	Religion	17	8.5	148	74	35	17.5
3.	Economical factors	19	9.5	139	69.5	42	21
4.	Government policies	24	12	136	68	40	20

Table 2. 't' Scores for the factors responsible for human conflict among parents on the basis of gender

Sl. No	Human conflict	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	't' value	Significance
1.	Caste	Male Parents	159	27.75	4.51	.486	NS
		Female Parents	41	28.20	5.42		
2.	Religion	Male Parents	159	28.60	5.45	1.003	NS
		Female Parents	41	29.49	4.97		
3.	Economical Factors	Male Parents	159	29.22	4.88	.463	NS
		Female Parents	41	29.61	4.78		
4.	Government Policies	Male Parents	159	26.17	5.20	1.349	NS
		Female Parents	41	27.51	5.80		

Table 3. Correlation coefficient values for value pattern and caste as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents

Sl. No.	Variables	N	r	Significant at 0.05 level
1.	Aesthetic value and caste	200	.035	NS
2.	Theoretical value and caste	200	.111	NS
3.	Religious value and caste	200	-.001	NS
4.	Social value and caste	200	.091	NS
5.	Economic value and caste	200	.088	NS
6.	Hedonistic value and caste	200	-.066	NS
7.	Political value and caste	200	.046	NS

Table 4. Correlation coefficient value for value pattern and religion as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents

Sl.No.	Variables	N	R	Significant at 0.05 level
1.	Aesthetic value and religion	200	-.003	NS
2.	Theoretical value and religion	200	-.108	NS
3.	Religious value and religion	200	.017	NS
4.	Social value and religion	200	.090	NS
5.	Economic value and religion	200	.024	NS
6.	Hedonistic value and religion	200	-.019	NS
7.	Political value and religion	200	-.112	NS

Table 5. Correlation coefficient value for value pattern and economical factor as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents

Sl. No	Variables	N	r	Significant at 0.05 level
1.	Aesthetic value and economical factors	200	-.200	S
2.	Theoretical value and economical factors	200	-.150	S
3.	Religious value and economical factors	200	-.206	S
4.	Social value and economical factors	200	-.177	S
5.	Economic value and economical factors	200	-.184	S
6.	Hedonistic value and economical factors	200	.066	NS
7.	Political value and economical factors	200	-.069	NS

Table 6. Correlation coefficient value for value pattern and government policies as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents

Sl. No	Variables	N	r	Significant at 0.05 level
1.	Aesthetic value and government policies	200	-.199	S
2.	Theoretical value and government policies	200	-.259	S
3.	Religious value and government policies	200	-.158	S
4.	Social value and government policies	200	-.212	S
5.	Economic value and government policies	200	-.196	S
6.	Hedonistic value and government policies	200	-.158	S
7.	Political value and government policies	200	-.174	S

With respect to the objective number 1, a research question is formulated and the answers are found out as given in the following table. As it is indicated in the table 1, regarding caste as high as 64 percent of parents have moderate level of

human conflict, 22.5 percent of parents have high level of human conflict and only 13.5 percent of the parents have low extent of human conflict. Regarding religion, as high as 74 percent of the parents have moderate level of human conflict,

17.5 percent of parents have high level of human conflict and only 8.5 percent of them have low extent of human conflict. Regarding economical factors, as high as 69.5 percent of the parents have moderate level of human conflict, 21 percent of the parents have high level of human conflict and only 9.5 percent of them have low extent of human conflict. Regarding government policies, as high as 68 percent of the parents have moderate level of human conflict, 20 percent of the parents have high level of human conflict and only 12 percent of them have low extent of human conflict.

Differential analysis and Correlational analysis

Table 2 reveals the 't' scores of .486, 1.003, .463 and 1.349 for caste, religion, economical factors and government policies respectively. All the human conflict scores are less than the table value of 1.97 to be significant at 0.05 level. So, hypothesis No. 2 is accepted. Table 3 reveals the 'r' values for value pattern scores and religion as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents. Value pattern scores and caste as the factor responsible for human conflict scores were analyzed using co relational technique to find out the degree of the strength of relationship between the variables. The 'r' scores for aesthetic, theoretical, religious, social, economic, hedonistic political values and caste as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents is less than the table value of 0.139 and is not significant at 0.05 level. The hypothesis No. 3 (a) is accepted. Table 4 reveals the 'r' values for value pattern scores and religion as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents. Value pattern scores and religion as the factor responsible for human conflict scores were analyzed using co relational technique to find out the degree of the strength of relationship between the variables. The 'r' scores for aesthetic, religious, social, economic, hedonistic values, theoretical, political and religion as a factor responsible for human conflict is less than the table value of 0.139 and is not significant at 0.05 level. The hypothesis No.3 (b) is accepted in case of aesthetic, religious, social, economic, hedonistic theoretical and political values. Table 5 reveals the 'r' values for value pattern and economical factors as the factor responsible for human conflict among parents. Value pattern scores and economical factors as the factor responsible for human conflict scores were analyzed using co relational technique to find out the degree of the strength of relationship between the variables. The 'r' scores for aesthetic, theoretical, religious, social, economic, values and economical factor as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents is more than the table value of 0.98 to be significant at 0.05 level and the 'r' scores for aesthetic, theoretical religious, social, economic, value and economical factor as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents are significant. The hypothesis No. 3 © is accepted in case of hedonistic, and political values and is rejected in case of aesthetic, theoretical, religious, social and economical values. Table 6 reveals the 'r' values for value pattern and government policies as the factor responsible for human conflict among parents.. Value pattern scores and government policies as the factor responsible for human conflict scores were analyzed using co relational technique to

find out the degree of the strength of relationship between the variables. The 'r' scores for aesthetic, theoretical, religious, social, economic, hedonistic, and political values and government policies as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents is more than the table value of 0.139 and is significant at 0.05 level. The 'r' scores for aesthetic, theoretical, religious, social, economic, hedonistic, political value and government policies as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents are significant. The hypothesis No. 3(d) is rejected.

FINDINGS

1. The level of the caste, religion, economical factors and government policies as the factors responsible for human conflict among parents is moderate.
2. It is found that there is no significant difference between male parents and female parents in respect of caste, religion, economical factors and government policies as the factors responsible for human conflict.
3. It is found that there is no significant relationship between aesthetic, theoretical, religious, social, economic, hedonistic, political values and caste as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents
4. It is found that there is no significant relationship between aesthetic, theoretical, religious, social, economic, hedonistic, political values and religion as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents.
5. It is found that there is a significant negative relationship between aesthetic, theoretical, religious, social, economic values and economical factors as the factor responsible for human conflict among parents.
6. It is found that there is no significant relationship between hedonistic, political values and economical factors as the factor responsible for human conflict among parents.
7. It is found that there is a significant negative relationship between aesthetic, theoretical, religious, social, economic, hedonistic, political values and government policies as a factor responsible for human conflict among parents.

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