



## REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)

VOLUME - 9 | ISSUE - 9 | JUNE - 2020



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

Dr. Quadri Syed Javeed

Professor in Psychology, Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna (M.S.) India.

Chavan Nitin Sitaram

Research Scholar, Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna (M.S.) India.

#### 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



**Tools**

**Neurosis Measurements Scale (NMS):**

This test is developed and standardized by Dr. M.P.Uniyal and Dr Abha Rani Bisht. The test consisted of 70 Items and Five Alternatives. The reliability coefficient of the test was found 0.90.

**Procedures of data collection**

**Successful Players** - Those who win Intercollegiate level meets and selected for all India Interuniversity Tournaments without any hesitation.

**Unsuccessful Players** - Participated at intercollegiate level and failed to win the match and adjust level presented poor performance.

**Variable**

**Independent variable-** Group a) sportsmen b) non-sportsmen

**Dependent Variable**

- 1) Anxiety Reaction
- 2) Dissociative Reaction
- 3) Conversion Reaction
- 4) Phobic Reaction
- 5) Obsessive Compulsive Reaction
- 6) Depressive Reaction

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

Dimension of Mental Health	Sportsmen (N=80)		Non-sportsmen (N=80)		t- ratio	df	p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Anxiety Reaction	26.89	8.01	34.29	6.23	7.29	198	< .01
Dissociative Reaction	41.56	5.25	35.20	4.89	8.86	198	< .01
Conversion Reaction	29.46	6.33	23.66	5.46	6.94	198	< .01
Phobic Reaction	46.87	5.77	40.55	6.03	7.57	198	< .01
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	39.69	6.46	33.56	5.11	7.44	198	< .01
Depressive Reaction	35.67	4.76	30.50	5.39	7.19	198	< .01

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of anxiety reaction score of the sportsmen Mean is 26.89 and that of the non-sportsmen Mean is 34.29 The difference between the two mean is highly significant ( $t= 7.29, df=158, P < 0.01$ ) and each and every dimension of mental health is significant of 0.01 level, It is clear that sportsmen and non-sportsmen Differ Significantly From each other from the mean scores and graph it was found that the non-sportsmen have significantly high neurosis dimension than the sportsmen. This Result Support the Hypothesis.

**REFERENCES:**

Abramowitz, Jonathan; et al, Steven; McKay, Dean (2009). "Obsessive-compulsive disorder". *The Lancet* 374 (9688): 491-9.

Barlas S (April 8, 2009). "FDA Approves Pioneering Treatment for Obsessive- Compulsive Disorder". *Psychiatric Times* 26 (4).

Barlow, D. H. (1988). *Anxiety and its disorders: The nature and treatment of anxiety and panic*. Guilford Press.

Barlow, D. H. and V. M. Durand. *Essentials of Abnormal Psychology*. California: Thomson Wadsworth, 2006.

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

- 
- Elkin, G. David (1999). *Introduction to Clinical Psychiatry*. McGraw-Hill Professional.
- essler RC, Berglund P, Demler O. The epidemiology of major depressive disorder: Results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication (NCS-R). *JAMA*. 2003;289(203):3095-105.
- Mead GE, Morley W, Campbell P, Greig CA, McMurdo M, Lawlor DA (2009). Mead, Gillian E. ed. "Exercise for depression". *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* (3): CD004366.