Construction and Effectiveness of Program for Developing National Values Awareness

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ABSTRACT

In present era, it is the demand of time to study Structure of the program for inculcating consciousness of national values and its effectiveness. For that noble reason investigator has decided following title for research: Structure of the program for inculcating consciousness of national values and its effectiveness.. The objectives of the research paper were 1. structuring National Values Awareness Development Programme. 2. Constructing a measure of consciousness of national values. 3. To examine the effect of National Values Consciousness Development Program on National Values Consciousness of Class IX Boys and girls. The Hypotheses of the research were: 1. There was no significant difference between the mean scores obtained on the Consciousness of National Values measure by boys in the experimental group and the control group. 2. There was no significant difference between the mean scores obtained on the measure of consciousness of national values of the girls of the experimental group and the control group. In the present research the researcher has used two tools. 1. National Values Consciousness Scale 2. National Values Awareness Development Programme. The major findings of the study were as follows: 1. Implementation of National Value Consciousness Development Program among Boys increase the National Value Consciousness of Boys. 2. Implementation of National Value Consciousness Development Program among girls increas the national value consciousness of girls.

Keywords: National Values, National Value Awareness, National Values Awareness Program

INTRODUCTION

There are many problems in India and the most serious problem is the lack of national values. Further due to the lack of national unity, many problems are seen in India today like conflicts, quarrels, linguistics, communalism, regionalism etc. These issues are a hindrance to India's bright future.

Looking at the past of India, it seems that even in ancient times, national unity was not maintained continuously and for a long time and that is why Turks, Muslims, Huns, French, British etc. continued to be invaded by foreign people and a handful of people established their authority over vast India. Although there were visions of national unity at the time of independence Now, the situation has changed as independence completes 75 years today. Today, conflicts within the country like religion, caste, untouchability, terrorist attacks etc. have appeared in the country.

Every nation has certain expectations from its citizens. In order to satisfy this expectation, a citizen must develop a sense of national values. There is and will be an urgent need for national values to awaken the spirit of patriotism among the students and remove narrowness.

Thus, keeping in mind the above points, as part of the research the researcher has constructed the national values awareness development program and to know the awareness of national values, the researcher has constructed national values awareness scale using likert method.

Title of Research Problem:
In the present research, the investigator has tried to check out the effectiveness of programme for developing national values awareness and the problem was put in the statement from in the following way.

Construction and effectiveness of program for developing national values awareness

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH:
The objectives of the present study were as follows.
1. To construct National Values Awareness Development Programme.
2. To construct national values awareness scale.
3. To examine the effect of National Values awareness Development Program on National Values awareness of Class IX Boys.
4. To examine the impact of National Values awareness Development Program on the National Values awareness of Std - IX girls.

Research Hypotheses:

The hypotheses of the present research are as follows.

1. There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of boys obtained on the national values awareness scale in the experimental group and the controlled group.

2. There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of girls obtained on the national values awareness scale in the experimental group and the controlled group in the pre test & post test.

Variables

Sr.no	Types of Variable	Variable	Level	A measuring instrument
1	independent variable	National Values Awareness Development Programme	- Program implementation level 1 - Non-implementation of the program Level 2	-------------
2	Dependent variable	National Values awareness Scale	-------------	Pre test – to both groups post Test - to both groups
3	Control Variable	- Standard, - School - Environment, - Subject - Area	-------------	-------------
4	Intervening Variable	gender	Boys girls	------------

Research Area:

Present research affects area of Psychology of Education.

Type of Research:

The research was practical and quantitative. This was applied research and accidental two groups pretest-post test design was used for this research work.

Importance of Research:

The Importance of the present research was as follows.

1. awareness of national values scale will determine the awareness of secondary school students towards national values.
2. Knowing the awareness of national values among secondary school students will give teachers an idea of how to impart knowledge about national values in education.
3. Teachers and new researchers will get guidance on how to prepare this program and will be encouraged to create such programs.
4. It will be known whether this program increases the awareness of national values.

Limitations of the research:

The limitations of the present research were as follows.

1. For the experimental work in the present research, Shri. C.G. Butala Sarvodaya Secondary School of Gujarati medium of Modasa has been purposively selected.

2. In the present research, the activities of National Values Awareness Development Program were organized according to the convenience of the school.

Population:

In the present research, out of 27 grant-in-aid Gujarati medium secondary schools of Modasa taluka of Aravalli district, all the students of 7 grant-in-aid secondary schools of Modasa city in the year 2022-23were decided as population.
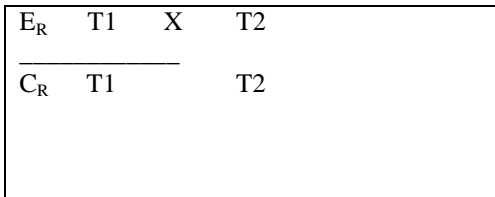
Sample:

Among the methods of non-probability sample selection in the present research, Shri.C.G.Butala Sarvodaya Secondary School has been selected purposively. In this school, 2 classes of class IX were selected for the experiment. There were 50 girls and 50 boys in the experimental group. The control group consisted of 50 girls and 50 boys. A total of 200 students were taken for the sample.

Research Methodology:
Experimental research method was used in the present research work.

Research Design:
Random two group pretest – posttest design was used in the present study by investigetor.

E_R	T1	X	T2
C_R	T1		T2

Tool:
In the present research the researcher has designed two tools.
1. National Values awareness Scale
2. National Values Awareness Development Programme

Data Collection:
According to the objectives of the present research Pre-test of experimental & controlled group were taken after that the program was implemented on two different experimental group and no such program was implemented on the control group. 40 minutes time was given for this. After six days treatment to experimental group, the data was collected again by giving the National Values Awereness Scale as a post-test to both the groups.

Analysis and interpretation of data:
Date was analyzed by using statistical techniques like mean, standard error, standard deviation and t-value.

Ho_1. There will be no significant difference between the mean scores on pre-test of boys obtained on the national values awareness scale in the experimental group and the controlled group

Table -1 Mean, S.D. & t-value on pretest of boys

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	standard deviation of the mean difference	t-Value	Significant
Experimental group l	50	77.20	4.21	0.85	0.99	Not Significant
Controlled group	50	78.07	3.57			

From the study of the above table it is found that the number of boys in experimental and control group was 50-50 respectively. The mean scores of the experimental group was found to be 77.20 and standard deviation was 4.21. Whereas the mean of the scores of the control group was 78.07 and the standard deviation was 3.57. The standard deviation of the mean difference was 0.85. Its t-value was found to be 0.99. The result obtained revealed that there was no significant difference between the mean scores on pre-test of boys obtained on the national values awareness scale in the experimental group and the controlled group so hypothesis is accepted.

Ho_2. There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of on post-test of boys obtained on the national values awareness scale in the experimental group and the controlled groups.

Table -2 Mean, S.D. & t-value on pretest of boys

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	standard deviation of the mean difference	t-Value	Significant
Experimental group l	50	77.48	49.08	1.05	5.46	0.01 Level Significant
Controlled group	50	83.77	6.02			

From the study of the above table it is found that the number of boys in experimental and control group was 50-50 respectively. The mean and standard deviation of the scores of the experimental group was found to be 77.48 and 49.08. Whereas the mean of the scores of the control group was 83.77 and the standard deviation was 6.02. The standard deviation of the mean difference was 1.05. and t-value was found to be 5.46, Which is significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This difference suggests the effectiveness of the National Value awareness Development Program on the experimental group.

Ho$_3$. There will be no significant difference between the mean scores on pre-test of girls obtained on the national values awareness scale in the experimental group and the controlled group

Table -3 Mean, S.D. & t-value on pretest of Girls

Group	Number	Mean	standard deviation	standard deviation of the mean difference	t-Value	Significant
Experimental group l	50	77.42	3.44	0.85	1.87	Not Significant
Controlled group	50	78.02	3.39			

A study of the above table reveals that the number of girls in the experimental and control groups was 50-50 respectively. The mean of the scores of the experimental group was found to be 77.42 and the standard deviation was 3.44. Whereas the mean scores of the control group was 78.02 and the standard deviation was 3.39. The standard error of the mean difference was 0.85 and its t-value was found to be 1.87 which is not significant. So hypothesis is accepted

Ho$_4$. There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of on post-test of girls obtained on the national values awareness scale in the experimental group and the controlled groups.

Table -4 Mean, S.D. & t-value on pretest of Girls

Group	Number	Mean	standard deviation	standard deviation of the mean difference	t-Value	Significant
Experimental group	50	77.34	3.82	0.78	4.19	0.01 Level Significant
Controlled group	50	80.56	4.48			

From the study of the above table it is found that the number of girls in experimental and control group was 50-50 respectively. The mean of scores of the experimental group was found to be 77.34 and standard deviation 3.82. Whereas the mean of the scores of the control group was found to be 80.56 and the standard deviation was 4.48. The standard deviation of the mean was 0.78 and t-value was found to be 4.19, Which is significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. It suggests the effectiveness of the National Value awareness Development Program on the experimental group.

Thus, the result obtain revealed that there was significant different between the mean score on post test of girls on the national value awareness scale in the experimental group and controlled group.

Major finding of the research :
The major findings of the present research were as follows :
1. There was no significant different between the mean score of boys gained on the pre test on the national value awareness scale in the experimental group and controlled group so null hypothesis was accepted.
2. There was significant different between the mean score of boys gained on the post test on the national value awareness scale in the experimental group and controlled group so null hypothesis was rejected.
3. There was significant different between the mean score of girls gained on the pre test on the national value awareness scale in the experimental group and controlled group so null hypothesis was accepted.
4. There was significant different between the mean score of girls gained on the post test on the national value awareness scale in the experimental group and controlled group so null hypothesis was rejected.

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