

Moral Value Of Children With Participated And Non-Participated Mothers In The Tapovan Center Of Children's Research University

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ABSTRACT

Purpose:

Human beings naturally have a moral sense. It is this morality that makes man himself beautiful. And if there is no morality, man becomes even lower than the animals. The purpose of this study is the moral value of children of participated and non-participated mothers in Tapovan Center of Children's University.

Methods:

This research was an ex-post-facto type of research. A purposive sample method was used to select 120 children's from Gandhinagar district. Collection of data was carried out with the help of Moral value Scale. For analysis of data 't' test was used.

Finding:

The findings of the study show that the difference between children whose mothers participated in the Tapovan Centre and children whose mothers did not participate in the Tapovan Centre moral value is found to be significant. This result proves that the participation of pregnant women in the Tapovan center has a positive effect on the moral value of their children, which plays a prominent role in the formation of the moral value of the Tapovan center. That is, the effectiveness of Tapovan center is proven. And also found in children of parents with more than 12th grade education and children of parents with less than 12th grade education on moral value. No significant difference was found between Children of joint family and nuclear family on moral values.

Key words: Tapovan Centre, Moral Value. Participated and Non-Participated Mothers in the Tapovan, Type of parents' education, type of family

Introduction:

Nowadays, modernization is increasing quickly in every field. In earlier times, people used to live together in a joint family, and now, with the passage of time, nuclear families are increasing, which is affecting the behavior of humans. Where its effect is more visible, especially in the development of children. If the parents are educated, then they develop their children according to their ideas. While less educated parents may not give them enough participation in education, they help them financially. He does not expect too much from his children but expects them to be within their abilities. So the child avoids stress. Thus, the education of the parents has an effect on the children. It will be studied in the research presented as well as the mental ability of their children in the context of mother's participation and non-participation in the Tapovan Centre.

Pre-natal education is a part of cultural way of life in Indian tradition. It is necessary that the education of a child's excellence begins from its conception and continues all through the life. During pregnancy the child is affected by the physical, psychological, sociological, emotional and spiritual wellbeing of the mother. We need to authenticate this Knowledge through a series of researches. Children's University has taken initiative with the help of a two-dimensional concept of TAPOVAN (GARBHASANSKAR) CENTRE. These two dimensions are: (1) Researches in the eugenics and (2) Guidance and education of pregnant mothers for giving birth to the best of the children.

Morality is fundamental to human life. Human beings have moral sense naturally. It is this morality that makes man beautify himself. And if there is no morality, man becomes even lower than animals. Every member of the world values individual and social ethics and accepts its relevance. What is ethics? This is a complex topic. People of religious and non-religious thought present it from different perspectives. But there is one thing common about morality that everyone in the world believes in, which we call basic human morality. That is, the set of many values such as honesty, sincerity, and honesty is morality.

Review of Related Literature:

Yadav & Shukla (2017) found that in moral value children, lying and stealing did not differ significantly by family type, but they did differ by family type in dishonesty and cheating.

Bisht, Sharma & Pande (2015) Found that Children of nuclear family have more moral values than joint family. Chaudhari (2013) observed that there is no significant difference between government school and non-government school students in moral value.

Kumar (2016) observed that there is no significant difference between type of school, type of family and type of gender school students in moral value

Panchal & Desai (2020) Found that there is no gender difference in moral value among primary school students but fifth class students have higher moral value than seventh class students.

Objective of this study:

The objectives of study were as under

1. To measure the moral value of children's with respect to mother participated and non-participated in tapovan center of children's university.
2. To measure the moral value of children's with respect to parental education.
3. To measure the moral value of children's with respect to types of family.

Hypothesis of This Study:

1. There will be no significant difference between children of mothers who were participated and those who were not participated in the Tapovan Center of Children's University on moral value.
2. There will be no significant difference in the moral value of children of Parents with a more then 12th grade education and Parents with a less then 12th grade education.
3. There will be no significant difference in the moral value of children of joint and nuclear family.

Variables:

The following variables were treated as independent variable and dependent variables:

Table: 01 Variables of the study

Variable Type	Variable Name	Level	Level Description
Independent	Mother's participation In Tapovan Center	02	Mother's participated In Tapovan Center Mother's Non-participated In Tapovan Center
Independent	Type of parents' education	02	arents with a more then 12th grade education Parents with a less thane 12th grade education
Independent	Type of Family	02	Joint family Nuclear family
Dependent	moral value	01	moral value

Sample:

A total of 60 children were selected through purposive sampling method as a sample in the present study. The sample of 60 consisted of 30 children whose mothers had attended the Tapovan Centre of Children's University during their pregnancy and 30 children whose mothers had not participated the Tapovan Centre during their pregnancy. The sample was selected from Gandhinagar city and its surrounding villages.

Personal Information Sheet:

In the presented research, the personal information sheet was created by the researcher. Name, Age, Mother's participation in Tapovan Center during pregnancy, type of parents' education, type of family, Gender, area, etc was included in this sheets.

Moral value scale:

The moral value Scale develops by Alpana Sen Gupta and Arun kumar Singh. This scale contains 36 statements. Test retest reliability of the scale are 0.86 and half-divided method 0.87. And Validity is 0.28. In the present research, the Gujarati standardised test has been used by Prajapati and Thakor.

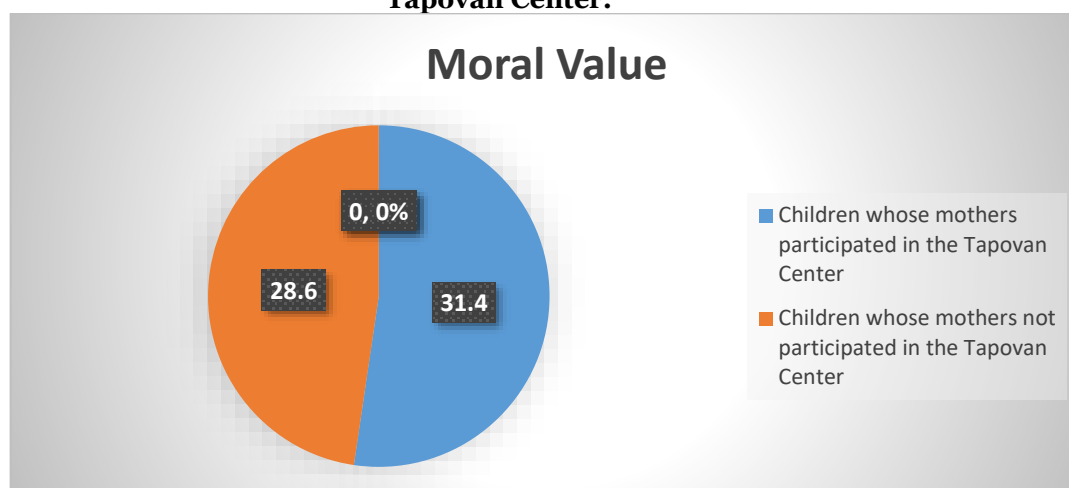
Result and discussion :

Table: 03Result of mean scores of regarding children's with respect to mother participated and non-participated in tapovan center of children's university on moral value.

Sr No.	Particular	N	M	SD	t	Sig.
1	Children whose mothers participated in the Tapovan Center	30	31.40	2.28	3.37	0.01
2	Children whose mothers not participated in the Tapovan Center	30	28.60	4.42		

0.05 level = 2.00 significant
0.01 level = 2.66 significant

Graph no. 01 Pie Chart of Mean Scores on moral value in relation to Mother's participation In Tapovan Center.



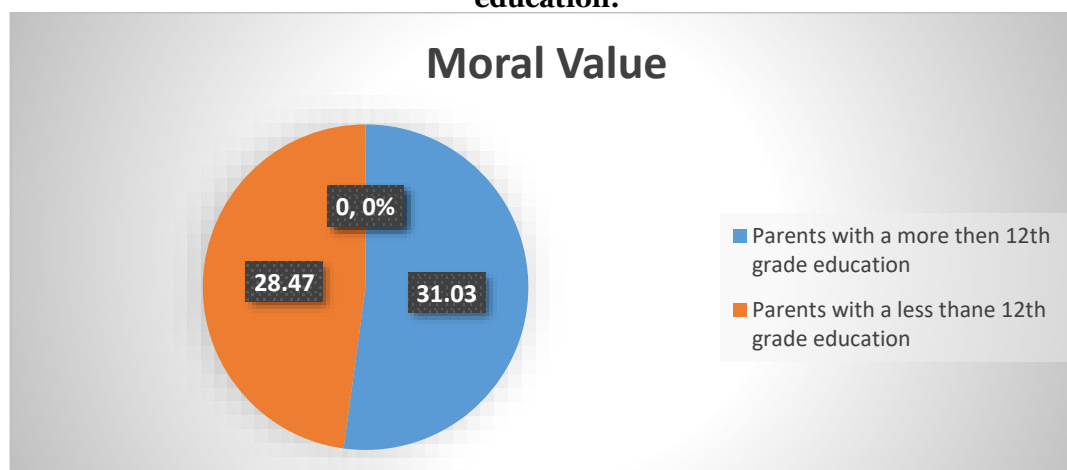
It is observed that the mean scores in Table No. 03 and Graph No. 1 show that children whose mothers participated in the Tapovan Centre acquired a higher score ($M = 31.40$) on moral value than children whose mothers did not participate in the Tapovan Centre ($M = 28.60$). To test the hypothesis, a t test has been calculated. The value of the t ratio between the mean score of moral value of children whose mothers participated in Tapovan Centre and the children whose mothers did not participate in Tapovan Centre is 3.37, which is significant at the 0.01 level of significance. It means that the hypothesis has not been accepted. From the mean score, it has been seen that the moral value of the children whose mothers participated in Tapovan centers is significantly higher than that of the children whose mothers did not participate in Tapovan centers.

Table: 04Result of mean scores of regarding children's with respect to parental education on moral value.

Sr No.	Particular	N	M	SD	t	Sig.
1	Parents with a more then 12th grade education	30	31.03	3.62	2.99	0.01
2	Parents with a less thane 12th grade education	30	28.47	2.97		

0.05 level = 2.00 significant
0.01 level = 2.66 significant

Graph no. 02 Pie Chart of Mean Scores on moral value in relation to Type of parents' education.



It is observed that the mean scores in Table No. 4 and Graph No. 2 show that children of parents with a more than 12th grade education have a higher score ($M = 31.03$) on moral value than children of parents with a less than 12th grade education ($M = 28.47$). To test the hypothesis, a t test has been calculated. The value of the t ratio between the mean score of moral value of children of parents with a more than 12th grade education and the children of parents with a less than 12th grade education is 2.99, which is significant at the 0.01 level of significance. It means that the hypothesis has not been accepted. From the mean score, it has been seen that the moral value of the children of parents with a more than 12th grade education is significantly higher than that of the children of parents with a less than 12th grade education.

Table: 05 Result of mean scores of regarding children's with respect to type of family on moral value.

Sr No.	Particular	N	M	SD	t	Sig.
1	Joint family children	30	29.40	3.40	0.61	NS
2	Nuclear family children	30	28.87	3.78		
0.05 level = 2.00 significant						
0.01 level = 2.66 significant						

Graph no. 03 Pie Chart of Mean Scores on moral value in relation to Type of family.

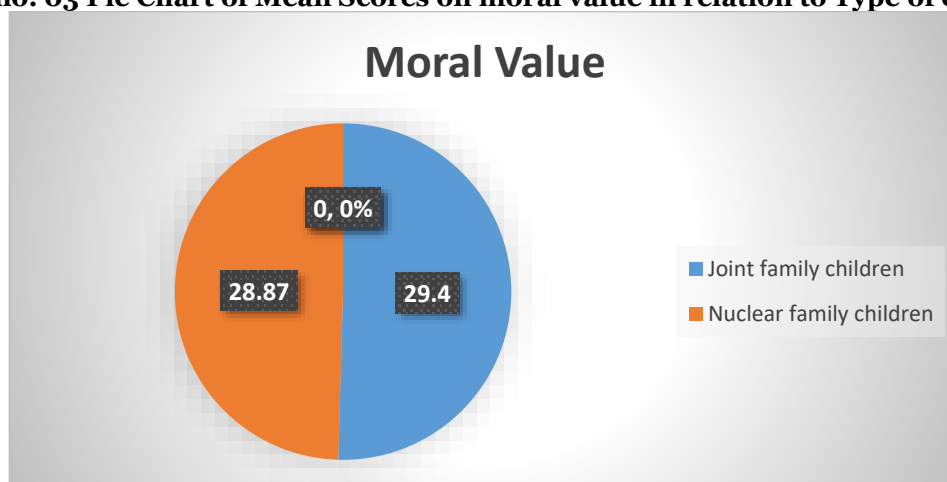


Table No. 5 and Graph No. 3 show that children of parents with a joint family have a slightly higher score ($M = 29.40$) on moral value than children of nuclear families ($M = 28.87$). To test the hypothesis, a t test has been calculated. The value of the t ratio between the mean score of moral value of children in joint families and nuclear families is 0.60, which is not significant. It means that the hypothesis has not been rejected.

Conclusion:

1. The difference between children whose mothers participated in the Tapovan Centre and children whose mothers did not participate in the Tapovan Centre was found to be significant ($F = 3.37$). Therefore, the pre-formed hypothesis (there will be no significant difference between children of mothers who were involved and those who were not involved in the Tapovan Centre of Children's University on moral value) is not accepted. The result shows that the children whose mothers participated in the Tapovan Centre had a higher level of moral value ($M = 31.40$) than the children whose mothers did not participate in the Tapovan Centre ($M = 28.60$). This result proves that the participation of pregnant women in the Tapovan center has a positive effect on the moral value of their children, which plays a prominent role in the formation of the moral value of the Tapovan center. That is, the effectiveness of Tapovan center is proven.
2. The difference between children of parents with a more than 12th grade education and parents with a less than 12th grade education moral value is found to be significant ($F = 2.99$). Therefore, the pre-formed hypothesis (There will be no significant difference in the moral value of children between parents with a more than 12th grade education and parents with a less than 12th grade education.) is not accepted. The result shows that the children's of parents with a more than 12th grade education have a higher level of moral value ($M = 31.03$) than the children's of parents with a less than 12th grade education ($M = 28.47$).
3. No significant difference was found between children of joint family and nuclear family moral values. In this research, it was concluded that children of joint families and nuclear families have no impact on moral values. Therefore, pre-formed (There will be no significant difference in the moral value of children of joint and nuclear family) is not rejected.

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