



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORAL JUDGEMENT AND COMPETENCY IN TAMIL OF HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS

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Abstract

In this study, an attempt has been made to study the relationship between moral judgement and competency in Tamil of higher secondary students. The Moral Judgement Scale (MJS) and Competency in Tamil Questionnaire (CTQ) are constructed and validated by the investigator, were used to collect the data from a sample of 480 higher secondary students studying in Cuddalore District of Tamilnadu State in India. The survey method had been followed and simple random sampling technique was used in administration of the research tools. The result of the analysis reveals that the moral judgement and competency in Tamil average of higher secondary students, there is significant difference in the moral judgement of higher secondary students with respect to their gender and students' residence; there is no significant difference in the competency in Tamil of higher secondary students with respect to their gender and students' residence and there is significant and positive relationship between moral judgement and competency in Tamil of higher secondary students.

Key Words: Moral Judgement, Competency in Tamil, Gender, Students' Residence and Higher Secondary Students

1. Introduction

Morality is the supreme essence of civilized society which distinguishes men from animals. The entire super structure of our society and of the state is built on it. Any social organization devoid of morals is bound to totter down, no civilization can survive for long which is not based on the eternal principles of morality. Therefore, it is the crying need of the hour to infuse into the hearts of men from the childhood the highest moral principles which have stirred up men a tall times to a life of selfless service to humanity.

Language has been defined in various ways. Gleason (1956) observes in the preface to his book on 'Descriptive Linguistics.

"Language is one of the most important and characteristic forms of human behavior".

In the words of Edward (1962) “language is a purely human and non – instinctive method of communicating ideas”. Emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. These symbols are in the first instance auditory and thus are produced by the so called “Organs speech”.

2. Need and Importance of the Study

Tamil is one of the few living classical languages and has an unbroken literary tradition of over two Millennia. The high level of diglossia exhibited by Tamil and the prestige accorded to classical Tamil have resulted in much of the vocabulary and forms of classical Tamil being preserved in modern literary Tamil, such that the higher registers of literary Tamil tend towards the classical language.

Values are to be taught formally and informally. The students should be given opportunity to learn the basic and essential values to prepare themselves for the future as ideal citizen of the county. Adolescence is the stage of storms and stresses. During this stage, they have confused minds in judging the moral values and selecting right or wrong in their life in chaotic situations.

3. Review of Literature

Krushna Chandra Patra (2017) conducted a study on mother tongue as the medium of instruction at secondary level teacher education programme and its impact on students’ achievement and career. Though there are provisions for opting English as a medium of instruction, most of the student teachers opt for mother tongue which has both positive negative impact on student teachers achievement and career. The present paper tries to find out the pros and cons of using mother tongue as a medium of instruction at secondary level teacher education.

Sharmila Venkatachalapathy (2015) study was intended to find out the Moral Judgement of Higher Secondary School Students in Madurai District, Tamil Nadu, India. Random Sampling Technique was used to compose a sample of 600 Higher Secondary School students Mean, Standard Deviation and t values were calculated for the analysis of data. The result revealed that the Locality and Types of family had no significant difference but, Gender, Subject group and Types of School exhibited significant difference in respect of their Moral Judgement of Higher Secondary School students.

4. Operational Definitions of the Study

Moral Judgment

Moral judgment define is the ability to learn the difference between right or wrong and understand how to make the right choices.

Competency in Tamil

Competency in Tamil refers to the possession of sufficient knowledge or Tamil subject skill.

5. Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the level of the moral judgement of higher secondary students.
2. To find out the level of the competency in Tamil of higher secondary students.
3. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the moral judgement of higher secondary students with respect to their gender.
4. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the moral judgement of higher secondary students with respect to their students’ residence.

5. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the competency in Tamil of higher secondary students with respect to their gender.
6. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the competency in Tamil of higher secondary students with respect to their students' residence.
7. To find out whether there is any significant relationship between competency in Tamil and moral judgement of higher secondary students.

6. Hypotheses of the Study

1. The level of the moral judgement of higher secondary students is low.
2. The level of the competency in Tamil of higher secondary students is low.
3. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the moral judgement of higher secondary students with respect to their gender.
4. There is no significant difference in the moral judgement of higher secondary students with respect to their students' residence.
5. There is no significant difference in the competency in Tamil of higher secondary students with respect to their gender.
6. There is no significant difference in the competency in Tamil of higher secondary students with respect to their students' residence.
7. There is no significant relationship between competency in Tamil and moral judgement of higher secondary students.

7 Method of the Study and Sample Used

The normative survey method was adopted in the present study. In order to collect the required data, Simple random sampling technique has been employed to collect the data from 480 higher secondary students studying in government, aided and private schools of Cuddalore district, Tamilnadu State in India.

8. Analysis of Data and Interpretation

The data collected were descriptively analyzed by employing the following statistical techniques:

1. Descriptive Analyses
 - i. Measures of central tendency (Mean)
 - ii. Measures of variability (Standard Deviation)
2. Differential Analyses ('t' test and 'F' test) and
3. Co-relational Analyses (Karl Pearson Product Moment Correlation)

Descriptive Analysis

Result of Hypothesis 1

The level of the moral judgement of higher secondary students is low.

Table 1

Mean and Standard deviation for the Moral Judgement Scores of Higher Secondary Students

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Moral Judgement	480	133.52	15.72

From table-1, the calculated mean and standard deviation for moral judgement scores of the entire sample is found to be 133.52 and 15.72 respectively, The average score lay in between 117-147. Hence, the framed hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that the moral judgement of higher secondary students is average.

Result of Hypothesis 2

The level of the competency in Tamil of higher secondary students is low.

Table 2

Mean and Standard deviation for the Competency in Tamil Scores of Higher Secondary Students

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Competency in Tamil	480	81.38	8.30

From table-2, the calculated mean and standard deviation for competency in Tamil scores of the entire sample is found to be 81.38 and 8.30 respectively, the average score lay in between 74-89. Hence, the framed hypothesis (5) is rejected and it is concluded that the competency in Tamil of higher secondary students is average.

Differential Analysis

Result of Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference in the moral judgement of higher secondary students with respect to their gender.

Table-3

Comparison of Mean Moral Judgement Scores of Higher Secondary Students in respect of their Gender

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Moral Judgement	Male	321	135.61	18.40	4.24	Significant
	Female	159	130.19	12.01		

It is seen from the above table that the 't' value calculated is 4.24, which is greater than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant difference between the male and female higher secondary school students in respect of their moral judgement. It is also inferred that male students are having high moral judgement than the female students.

Result of Hypothesis 4

There is no significant difference in the moral judgement of higher secondary students with respect to their student residence.

Table-4**Comparison of Mean Moral Judgement Scores of Higher Secondary Students in respect of their Student Residence**

Variable	Student Residence	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Moral Judgement	Rural	179	130.19	12.01	3.73	Significant
	Urban	301	135.52	19.31		

It is seen from the above table that the 't' value calculated is 3.73, which is greater than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant difference between the rural and urban resident higher secondary school students in respect of their moral judgement. It is also inferred that urban resident students are having more moral judgement than the rural resident students.

Result of Hypothesis 5

There is no significant difference in the competency in Tamil of higher secondary students with respect to their gender.

Table-5**Comparison of Mean Competency in Tamil Scores of Higher Secondary Students in respect of their Gender**

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Competency in Tamil	Male	321	81.22	8.52	0.33	Not Significant
	Female	159	81.53	8.16		

It is seen from the above table that the 't' value calculated is 0.33, which is lesser than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference between the male and female higher secondary school students in respect of their competency in Tamil.

Result of Hypothesis 6

There is no significant difference in the competency in Tamil of higher secondary students with respect to their student residence.

Table-6**Comparison of Mean Competency in Tamil Scores of Higher Secondary Students in respect of their Student Residence**

Variable	Student Residence	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Competency in Tamil	Rural	179	80.90	8.71	1.58	Not Significant
	Urban	301	82.03	8.79		

It is seen from the above table that the 't' value calculated is 1.58, which is lesser than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference between the rural and urban resident higher secondary school students in respect of their competency in Tamil.

Correlation Analysis

Result of Hypothesis 7

There is no significant relationship between competency in Tamil and moral judgement of higher secondary students.

Table-7

Co-Efficient of Correlation between Competency in Tamil and Moral Judgement

Variables	N	'r' Value	Level of Significance
Competency in Tamil and Moral Judgement	480	.588**	Significant

** . Correlation at 0.01 level (2-tailed)

* . Correlation at 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table-7 shows, the co-efficient of correlation between competency in Tamil and moral judgement of higher secondary school students is found to be N=480, $r=.588$ at 0.01 level which indicates that there is a positive correlation between competency in Tamil and moral judgement of higher secondary school students scores. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant and positive relationship between competency in Tamil and moral judgement of higher secondary school students.

9. Findings of the Study

- The moral judgement of higher secondary school students is average.
- The competency in Tamil of higher secondary school students is average.
- There is significant difference between the male and female higher secondary students in respect of their moral judgement.
- There is significant difference between the rural and urban resident higher secondary students in respect of their moral judgement.
- There is no significant difference between the male and female higher secondary students in respect of their competency in Tamil.
- There is no significant difference between the rural and urban resident higher secondary students in respect of their competency in Tamil.
- There is significant and positive relationship between competency in Tamil and moral judgement of higher secondary students.

10. Conclusion

In the present study of the relationship between moral judgement and competency in Tamil of higher secondary students, findings revealed that the moral judgement and competency in Tamil are average of higher secondary students, there is significant difference in the moral judgement of higher

secondary students with respect to their gender and students' residence; there is no significant difference in the competency in Tamil of higher secondary students with respect to their gender and students' residence and there is significant and positive relationship between moral judgement and competency in Tamil of higher secondary students.

11. References

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