

Effect of Television Viewing on Values of School Students in relation to Parental Education and Family Income

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Abstract: In western developed nations like India, practically everyone has access to television. Despite television's broad appeal, there are valid concerns regarding how it affects young people. It may be used for both good and bad. According to some experts, watching television leads to a reduction in mental effort and a superficial processing of information since it provides a full sensory experience. Children need to be protected for the sake of their future since they are vulnerable and defenseless against this influence. Thus, this study sheds information on how adolescents in grades 8 through 12 who watch television perceive their values. Value-related data was gathered using a standardized questionnaire created by Dr. R.K. Ojha. There were 250 students in the study's sample, 125 of whom were male and 125 of whom were female.

Keywords: Television Viewing, Parental Education, Values

Introduction

Watching television has been a big part in motivating people to write, especially for adults who, for whatever reason, were unable to complete their education. People who see TV become self-motivated to pursue adult education (Hunt, 1981). Those who watch a lot of television are typically the ones that suffer violence. The reason for this is that people are more likely to become victims of violence since our senses register the greatest percentage of what we learn via behavioral changes (Wober, 1978).

People who watch television develop a sense of prejudice toward people of other races and, as a result, begin to appreciate individuals of different castes and religions. (1978, Pierce and Carew).

Regarding the impact of T.V. viewing, Newton Minow, FCC Chairman (1961) called television as a vast wasteland consisting of violence, murders, formula comedies about unbelievable families, blood and thunder, Mayhems, Sadism, Cartoons and less commercials. Thirty years later, Minow (1991) observed, "In 1961, I worried that my children would not benefit much from television but in 1991, I worry that my grand children will actually be harmed by it."

Pierce (1983) found that amount of television viewing by children and creativity was negatively related. Content analyses of television programming over the past 20-30 years have consistently indicated that the portrayal of the roles of men and women and various social or ethnic groups bear little relationship to the life circumstances of these individuals beyond the small screen (Berry, 1988; Gerbner and Signorielli, 1990; Greenberg, 1980; M. Williams and Condry 1989; Withey and Abeles, 1980).

OPERATION MEANING OF THE TERMS USED

Television Viewing

In the present study, T.V. viewers are considered those students who watch T.V. more than 8 hours in a week. Non T.V. viewers are those students who watch T.V. less than 8 hours in a week.

Family Income

There are two categories in parental income those whose father income is upto 2000 and other whose father income is more than 2000 monthly.

Objectives of the study

1. To study and to compare value differences in-between the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' are illiterate and the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' are having education upto 10+2.
2. To study and to compare the value differences in-between the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' income is upto Rs. 2000/- monthly and the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' income is above Rs. 2000/-monthly.

Hypotheses of the study

1. There exists no significant differences in-between the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' are illiterate and the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' are having education upto 10+2.
2. There exists no significant differences in-between the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' income is upto Rs. 2000/- monthly and the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' income is above Rs. 2000/-monthly.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Due to shortage of time and limited facilities at the disposal of the investigator, the present problem was delimited in the following areas:

- i) The scope of study is delimited to 240 students -120 male and 120 female students studying in Rohtak district of Haryana.
- ii) The study was restricted to four schools selected randomly from the Rohtak District.

Tool Used:

Keeping in view of the problem in mind following tools were selected for investigation:

- i) Study of values by Dr. R.K. Ojha
- ii) Personal Data sheet prepared by the investigator himself.

TABLE -1.1 : Means S.D's, SEM's and 't' ratios of the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers are illiterate and the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers are educated upto +2 level on values and academic achievement.

Variable	Whose fathers are illiterate (107)			Whose fathers are Educated upto +2 (10)			't'
	Mean	S.D.	SE _M	Mean	SD	SE _M	
Theoretical	43.60	5.73	.554	43.60	4.22	1.335	.00
Economic	36.95	6.21	.600	36.80	4.68	1.482	.08
Aesthetic	32.45	8.26	.799	33.80	7.96	2.51	-.49
Social	45.24	5.58	.54	44.40	7.23	2.28	.44
Political	43.77	5.18	.501	40.40	5.81	1.839	1.95*
Religious	40.80	28.90	2.79	41.00	5.142	1.626	-.02

The above table shows that on political value, the mean of the children (43.77.501) whose fathers are illiterate is higher than the mean of the children (40.40+1.839) whose fathers are educated upto+2 level. The 't' ratio is 1.95 which is notable at .10 level. The result indicates that the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers are illiterate have more political value than the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers are educated upto +2 level. On theoretical value, economic value, artistic value, social value,

religious value and academic achievement, no notable difference was observed in-between the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers are illiterate and the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers are educated upto +2 level. Thus, it can be concluded that "children whose fathers are illiterate' and 'the children whose fathers are educated upto +2 level' are similar on theoretical value, economic value, artistic value social value, religious value and academic achievement."

Thus, the hypothesis, "No significance difference exists in-between the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers are illiterate and the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers are educated upto +2 level on values." has been partly accepted. The another hypothesis, No significance difference exists in-between the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers are educated upto +2 level on academic achievement." has been accepted.

TABLE -1.2 : Means S.D's, SEMS and 't' ratios of the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' occupation is agriculture and the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' occupation is business on values .

Variable	Whose fathers' occupation is agriculture (79)			Whose fathers' occupation is business (15)			't'
	Mean	S.D.	SE _M	Mean	SD	SE _M	
Theoretical	43.30	5.46	.615	42.53	7.29	1.882	.47
Economic	36.88	6.12	.689	36.06	5.36	1.385	.48
Aesthetic	32.10	8.38	.94	32.00	8.59	2.21	.04
Social	45.34	5.750	.647	44.40	6.18	1.597	.57
Political	43.49	5.38	.605	44.46	5.75	1.486	-.64
Religious	39.10	7.391	.832	58.86	74.18	19.154	-2.36*

The above table depicts that on religious value, the mean score of the children (58.864.19.15) whose fathers' occupation is business is higher than the score of the children (39.104.832) whose fathers occupation is agriculture. The 't' ratio comes out to be -2.36 which is notable at .02 level. The result indicates that the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' occupation is business have more religious value than that of the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' occupation is agriculture. On theoretical value, economic value, artistic value, social value, political value and academic achievement. No notable difference was observed in-between the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers occupation is agriculture and the children (T.V. viewers) whose father's occupation is business. Thus, it can be concluded that the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' occupation is agriculture and the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' occupation is business' are similar on theoretical value, economic value, artistic value, social value, political values and academic achievement.

Thus, the hypothesis, "No notable difference exists in-between the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' occupation is agriculture and the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' occupation is business on values." has been partly acceptably. The another hypothesis, "No notable difference exists in-between the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' occupation is agriculture and the children (T.V. viewers) whose fathers' occupation is business on academic achievement." has been accepted.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

Some suggestions for the further studies are:

1. This study was only confined to evaluate the impact of T.V. viewing on students but an investigation in the attitude of parents and teachers towards T.V. viewers habit of their

children/students can also be studied.

2. Further study can be conducted on higher Academic achievement and low academic achievement with their T.V. viewing pattern.
3. Further investigation can also be made on retention power and reading habit in relation to T.V. viewers behaviour.
4. A close study can also be conducted on eyesight of children and their T.V. viewing habit.

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