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To Study The Effect Of High Economic Status And Low Economic Status On Personal Value And Family Pathology

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ABSTRACT

**Background:** Personal Value is characterized by way of ability to end up fascinated in things and persons; to do things for their very own sake, to supply love to other persons. Family Pathology is the potential to respond to the environment in a suitable manner. This response is normally realized as an alternative than instinctive, and is no longer decided with the aid of one's age. By keeping these things in mind the researcher has planned to study of personal value and family pathology among the high economic status and low economic status person. **Aims:** The aim and objective of the study is to analyze the personal value and family pathology among the high economic status and low economic status person. **Method:** The sample was selected to match the study and help in achieving the purpose of the study. The researcher has selected 60 subjects by quota sampling method from Haridwar district of Uttarakhand. The researcher has used Family Pathology Scale (FPS) constructed by Vimla Veeraraghavan and Archana Dogra and Personal Value Questionnaire (PVQ) constructed by Dr. G.P. Sherry and Prof. R.P. Verma for data collection. **Statistical Analysis Used:** Data emerging from the mentioned studies have been statistically analyzed for comparing mean scores by using Graph-Pad Quick-Calcs: t test calculator and computing the magnitude on personal value and family pathology among the high economic status and low economic status person respectively. **Findings:** The finding of the study reported that there was significant difference in various areas of personal value and family pathology among the high economic status and low economic status person.

**Keywords:** Family Pathology, Personal Value & Person's Economic Status.

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INTRODUCTION:

A value is a belief, a mission, or a philosophy that is meaningful. Whether we are consciously aware of them or not, every individual has a core set of personal values. Values can range from the commonplace, such as the belief in hard work and punctuality, to the more psychological, such as self-reliance, concern for others, and harmony of purpose. Value is a concept that describes the beliefs of an individual or culture. A set of values may be placed into the notion of a value system. Values are considered subjective and vary across people and cultures. Types of values include ethical/moral values, doctrinal/ideological (political, religious) values, social values, and aesthetic values. It is debated whether some values.

Personal values are principles that define you as an individual. Personal values, such as honesty, reliability, and trust, determine how you will face the world and relate with people. Personal values evolve from circumstances with the external world and can change over time. Integrity in the application of values refers to its continuity; persons have integrity if they apply their values appropriately regardless of arguments or negative reinforcement from others. Values are applied appropriately when they are applied in the right area. For example, it would be appropriate to apply religious values in times of happiness as well as in times of despair. Personal values are implicitly related to choice; they guide decisions by allowing for an individual's choices to be compared to each choice's associated values. Mashlah [1] found that there are robust links between people's personal values and the ways they think, feel, and act. The findings reflected how people's personal values drive, inspire, and lead them in making their decisions, building their perceptions, and shaping their attitudes and behaviour. On this basis of the study, researcher emphasized on the existing knowledge on the empirical impact of people's personal values on the way they think, feel, and act. This study contributes to the people's values literature, which should be encouraged as one of the theoretical and empirical considerations that needs to be addressed by researchers in the development of an emerging agenda within the study of values. Personal values evolve from circumstances with the external world and can change over time. Integrity in the application of values refers to its continuity; persons have integrity if they apply their values appropriately regardless of arguments or negative reinforcement from others. Arambewela & Hall [2] focused on four groups of Asian postgraduate students studying in Australian universities and investigates the influence of personal values in enhancing university experience and student satisfaction. Using multivariate data analysis and Structural Equation Modelling, this paper argues that personal values are predictors of individual behaviour and decision making which could impact on how they assess their university experience and satisfaction with the learning environment.

Life-long instances of family pathology which continue in the patient's adult life present us with unique opportunities in which to attempt to understand the developmental origins of such an individual's adult personality disturbance. In those situations which we wish to bring forth in this paper, we refer specifically to those conditions where a pathological family milieu has continued virtually unabated and unchanged into the patient's adult life. Tripathy & Sahu [3] found that all the family environment factors, viz. cohesion, expressiveness conflict, acceptance and caring, independence, active-recreational orientation, organization and control together showed significant role in socio-emotional adjustment of adolescent girls. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that families should reduce conflict and increase cohesion as this may have positive effect on the psychological adjustment of the adolescents. It is with such cases that the so-called infantile neurosis—at least in its general structural, genetic, and dynamic outlines—appears to have had a considerable restructuring influence in the formation of the adult neurosis. Ghosh & Chakraborty [4] conducted a study to find out the impact of family pathology on behavioural and emotional problems of children. They found that there is a significant difference between father of boys and girls ( $p < 0.05$ , 2.53) as well as mother of boys and girls ( $p < 0.05$ , 20.2) in respective of FPS and PBCL. Finally the study reveals that there is a slightly significant relationship with family pathology (with father and children-0.06 and with mother and children-0.09) on the behavioural and emotional problems of children

Since the pathological family milieu in such instances has succeeded in providing a certain 'critical state' for the maintaining of the childhood in adulthood, it has been in effect a major inhibiting force in the failure for resolving much of the pathology.

There are many large scaled researches which are in favor of the result of the present study in the view of personal value and family pathology. But researcher couldn't find any single research, regarding the conducted research. Therefore, this study was designed to solve this difference, it prompted the investigator to conduct current research and this study is a humble attempt to fill this research gap.

#### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The proposed research was carried out through following two formal research questions:

- Is there any impact of person's economic status on family pathology?
- Is there any impact of person's economic status on personal value?

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Following are the objectives of the present research work:-

- To find out the difference between high economic status and low economic status person on family pathology.
- To find out the difference between high economic status and low economic status person on personal value.

#### SAMPLE & SAMPLING:

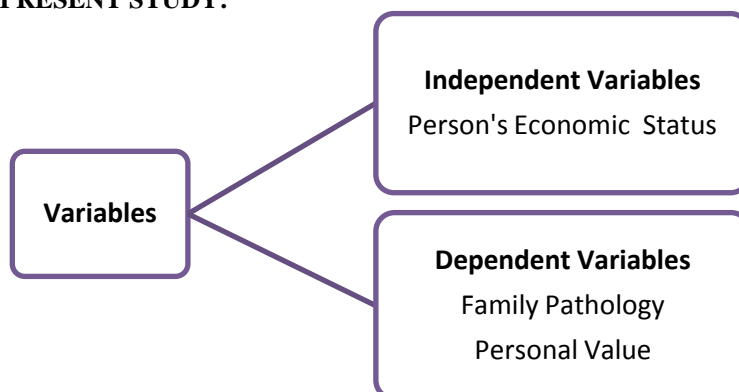
It is quite difficult to conduct the investigation on a large population due to paucity of time. So researcher preferred a limited sample and a sample, if selected properly, is considered to be a representative of a large population. Keeping in view the time and financial constraints, the researcher has selected 60 subjects by quota sampling method from Haridwar district of Uttarakhand.

#### TOOLS DESCRIPTION:

Researcher used following tools for this research work:

- Family Pathology Scale (FPS) constructed by Vimla Veeraraghavan and Archana Dogra [5].
- Personal Value Questionnaire (PVQ) constructed by Dr. G.P. Sherry and Prof. R.P. Verma [6].

#### VARIABLES OF THE PRESENT STUDY:



**HYPOTHESIS:**

- H<sub>0-1</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on family pathology.
- H<sub>0-2</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on religious value.
- H<sub>0-3</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on social value.
- H<sub>0-4</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on democratic value.
- H<sub>0-5</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on aesthetic value.
- H<sub>0-6</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on economic value.
- H<sub>0-7</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on knowledge value.
- H<sub>0-8</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on hedonistic value.
- H<sub>0-9</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on power value.
- H<sub>0-10</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person family on prestige value.
- H<sub>0-11</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on health value.

**STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES:**

Data were analyzed using Graph-Pad Quick-Calcs: t test calculator. The data were statistically analyzed by independent t-test to test the hypothesis of the study.

**RESULTS:**

**H<sub>0-1</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on family pathology.

**Table: 1. Level of family pathology value of high & low economic status person**

Groups	N	Family Pathology Scores		SE <sub>D</sub>	t-Value	Significance Level
		Mean	SD			
High Economic Status	30	79.30	7.32	2.08	7.50	Significant at 0.01 level
Low Economic Status	30	63.70	8.73			

df = n-2 (For single group)=58

So, there is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on family pathology. Thus the null hypothesis 1 is rejected.

**H<sub>0-2</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on religious value.

**Table: 2. Level of religious value of high & low economic status person**

Groups	N	Religious Value Scores		SE <sub>D</sub>	t-Value	Significance Level
		Mean	SD			

High Economic Status	30	5.50	1.57	0.45	0.67	<b>Not Significant</b>
Low Economic Status	30	5.20	1.87			

df = n-2 (For single group)=58

So, there is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on religious value. Thus the null hypothesis 2 is accepted.

**H<sub>0.3</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on social value.

**Table: 3. Level of social value of high & low economic status person**

Groups	N	Social Value Scores		SE <sub>D</sub>	t-Value	Significance Level
		Mean	SD			
High Economic Status	30	2.30	1.09	0.27	5.56	<b>Significant at 0.01 level</b>
Low Economic Status	30	3.80	1.03			

df = n-2 (For single group)=58

So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status on person social value. Thus the null hypothesis 3 is rejected.

**H<sub>0.4</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on democratic value.

**Table: 4. Level of democratic value of high & low economic status person**

Groups	N	Democratic Value Scores		SE <sub>D</sub>	t-Value	Significance Level
		Mean	SD			
High Economic Status	30	3.63	1.30	0.32	4.59	<b>Significant at 0.01 level</b>
Low Economic Status	30	5.10	1.16			

df = n-2 (For single group)=58

So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on democratic value. Thus the null hypothesis 4 is rejected.

**H<sub>0.5</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on aesthetic value.

**Table: 5. Level of aesthetic value of high & low economic status person**

Groups	N	Aesthetic Value Scores		SE <sub>D</sub>	t-Value	Significance Level
		Mean	SD			
High Economic Status	30	7.13	1.14			<b>Significant at</b>

Low Economic Status	30	4.90	1.24	0.31	7.19	<b>0.01 level</b>
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df = n-2 (For single group)=58

So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on aesthetic value. Thus the null hypothesis 5 is rejected.

**H<sub>0.6</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on economic value.

**Table: 6. Level of economic value of high & low economic status person**

Groups	N	Economic Value Scores		SE <sub>D</sub>	t-Value	Significance Level
		Mean	SD			
High Economic Status	30	7.20	1.45	0.37	3.43	<b>Significant at 0.01 level</b>
Low Economic Status	30	5.93	1.44			

df = n-2 (For single group)=58

So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on economic value. Thus the null hypothesis 6 is rejected.

**H<sub>0.7</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on knowledge value.

**Table: 7. Level of knowledge value of high & low economic status person**

Groups	N	Knowledge Value Scores		SE <sub>D</sub>	t-Value	Significance Level
		Mean	SD			
High Economic Status	30	5.23	1.19	0.36	6.94	<b>Significant at 0.01 level</b>
Low Economic Status	30	2.73	1.60			

df = n-2 (For single group)=58

So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on knowledge value. Thus the null hypothesis 7 is rejected.

**H<sub>0.8</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on hedonistic value.

**Table: 8. Level of hedonistic value of high & low economic status person**

Groups	N	Hedonistic Value Scores		SE <sub>D</sub>	t-Value	Significance Level
		Mean	SD			
High Economic Status	30	8.53	1.01			<b>Significant at</b>

Low Economic Status	30	6.07	1.64	0.35	7.03	<b>0.01 level</b>
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df = n-2 (For single group)=58

So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on hedonistic value. Thus the null hypothesis 8 is rejected.

**H<sub>0.9</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on power value.

**Table: 9. Level of power value of high & low economic status person**

Groups	N	Power Value Scores		SE <sub>D</sub>	t-Value	Significance Level
		Mean	SD			
High Economic Status	30	7.87	1.05	0.30	1.20	<b>Not Significant</b>
Low Economic Status	30	8.23	1.25			

df = n-2 (For single group)=58

So, there is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on power value. Thus the null hypothesis 9 is accepted.

**H<sub>0.10</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person family on prestige value.

**Table: 10. Level of family prestige value of high & low economic status person**

Groups	N	Family Prestige Value Scores		SE <sub>D</sub>	t-Value	Significance Level
		Mean	SD			
High Economic Status	30	5.90	1.33	0.32	6.88	<b>Significant at 0.01 level</b>
Low Economic Status	30	3.70	1.15			

df = n-2 (For single group)=58

So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person family on prestige value. Thus the null hypothesis 10 is rejected.

**H<sub>0.11</sub>:** There is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on health value.

**Table: 11. Level of health value of high & low economic status person**

Groups	N	Health Prestige Value Scores		SE <sub>D</sub>	t-Value	Significance Level
		Mean	SD			
High Economic Status	30	4.70	1.44			<b>Significant at</b>

Low Economic Status	30	2.80	1.19	0.34	5.59	<b>0.01 level</b>
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df = n-2 (For single group)=58

So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on health value. Thus the null hypothesis 11 is rejected.

### INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA:

In this research researcher emphasis on economic status of both lower and higher level on personal value and family pathology. The aim of researcher by this research to show what impact of economic status on family pathology and personal value. For this purpose researcher made 11 null hypotheses for family pathology and personal value. To assess the family pathology researcher made 1 null hypothesis. Whereas to measure the personal value researcher made 10 hypotheses to measure the 10 dimension of human value i.e. Religion value, Social value, Democratic value, Aesthetic value, Economic value, Knowledge value, Hedonistic value, Power value, Family prestige and Power value respectively.

As shown in Table: 1, graph indicated that mean score of high economic status person on family pathology 79.30 whereas the mean score of low economic status person on family pathology 63.70. The SD of high economic status person on family pathology is 7.32 and low economic status person on family pathology 8.73 respectively. The obtain t-value 7.50 and the calculated  $t$ -value exceeds the critical value ( $7.50 > 2.00$ ) which is significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level of confidence at  $df = 58$ . So, there is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on family pathology. Thus the null hypothesis 1 is rejected.

As shown in Table: 2, graph indicated that mean score of high economic status person on religious value 5.50 whereas the mean score of low economic status person on religious value 5.20. The SD of high economic status person on religious value is 1.57 and low economic status person on religious value 1.87 respectively. The obtain t-value 0.67 and the calculated  $t$ -value deceed the critical value ( $0.67 < 2.00$ ) which is not significant at 0.05 level of confidence at  $df = 58$ . So, there is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on religious value. Thus the null hypothesis 2 is accepted.

As shown in Table: 3, graph indicated that mean score of high economic status person on social value 2.30 whereas the mean score of low economic status person on social value 3.80. The SD of high economic status person on social value is 1.09 and low economic status person on social value 1.03 respectively. The obtain t-value 5.56 and the calculated  $t$ -value exceeds the critical value ( $5.56 > 2.00$ ) which is significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level of confidence at  $df = 58$ . So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status on person social value. Thus the null hypothesis 3 is rejected.

As shown in Table: 4, graph indicated that mean score of high economic status person on democratic value 3.63 whereas the mean score of low economic status person on democratic value 5.10. The SD of high economic status person on democratic value is 1.30 and low economic status person on democratic value 1.16 respectively. The obtain t-value 5.56 and the calculated  $t$ -value exceeds the critical value ( $4.59 > 2.00$ ) which is significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level of confidence at  $df = 58$ . So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on democratic value. Thus the null hypothesis 4 is rejected.

As shown in Table: 5, graph indicated that mean score of high economic status person on aesthetic value 7.13 whereas the mean score of low economic status person on aesthetic value 4.90. The SD of high economic status person on aesthetic value is 1.14 and low economic status person on aesthetic value 1.24 respectively. The obtain t-value 7.19 and the calculated  $t$ -value exceeds the critical value ( $7.19 > 2.00$ ) which is significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level of confidence at  $df = 58$ . So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on aesthetic value. Thus the null hypothesis 5 is rejected.

As shown in Table: 6, graph indicated that mean score of high economic status person on economic value 7.20 whereas the mean score of low economic status person on economic value 5.93. The SD of high economic status person on economic value is 1.45 and low economic status person on economic value 1.44 respectively. The obtain t-value 3.43 and the calculated  $t$ -value exceeds the critical value ( $3.43 > 2.00$ ) which is significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level of confidence at  $df = 58$ . So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on economic value. Thus the null hypothesis 6 is rejected.

As shown in Table: 7, graph indicated that mean score of high economic status person on knowledge value 5.23 whereas the mean score of low economic status person on knowledge value 2.73. The SD of high economic status person on knowledge value is 1.19 and low economic status person on knowledge value 1.60 respectively. The obtain t-

value 6.94 and the calculated  $t$ -value exceeds the critical value ( $6.94 > 2.00$ ) which is significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level of confidence at  $df = 58$ . So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on knowledge value. Thus the null hypothesis 7 is rejected.

As shown in Table: 7, graph indicated that mean score of high economic status person on hedonistic value 8.53 whereas the mean score of low economic status person on hedonistic value 6.07. The SD of high economic status person on hedonistic value is 1.01 and low economic status person on hedonistic value 1.64 respectively. The obtain  $t$ -value 7.03 and the calculated  $t$ -value exceeds the critical value ( $7.03 > 2.00$ ) which is significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level of confidence at  $df = 58$ . So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on hedonistic value. Thus the null hypothesis 8 is rejected.

As shown in Table: 9, graph indicated that mean score of high economic status person on power value 7.87 whereas the mean score of low economic status person on power value 8.23. The SD of high economic status person on power value is 1.05 and low economic status person on power value 1.25 respectively. The obtain  $t$ -value 1.20 and the calculated  $t$ -value deceed the critical value ( $1.20 < 2.00$ ) which is not significant at 0.05 level of confidence at  $df = 58$ . So, there is no significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on power value. Thus the null hypothesis 9 is accepted.

As shown in Table: 10, graph indicated that mean score of high economic status person on family prestige value 5.90 whereas the mean score of low economic status person on family prestige value 3.70. The SD of high economic status person on family prestige value is 1.33 and low economic status person on family prestige value 1.15 respectively. The obtain  $t$ -value 6.88 and the calculated  $t$ -value exceeds the critical value ( $6.88 > 2.00$ ) which is significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level of confidence at  $df = 58$ . So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person family on prestige value. Thus the null hypothesis 10 is rejected.

As shown in Table: 11, graph indicated that mean score of high economic status person on health value 4.70 whereas the mean score of low economic status person on health value 2.80. The SD of high economic status person on health value is 1.44 and low economic status person on health value 1.19 respectively. The obtain  $t$ -value 5.59 and the calculated  $t$ -value exceeds the critical value ( $5.59 > 2.00$ ) which is significant at 0.05 level and 0.01 level of confidence at  $df = 58$ . So, there is significance difference between the high economic status and low economic status person on health value. Thus the null hypothesis 11 is rejected.

## CONCLUSION:

These studies clear those persons economic status affect the individual personal value and family pathology. But there is no more effect religious value and power value. Values are applied appropriately when they are applied in the right area. For example, it would be appropriate to apply religious values in times of happiness as well as in times of despair. Bhutia [7] found out that gender plays a significant role in having democratic value and health value whereas there is significant difference between students from urban and rural areas in religious, social, hedonistic, power and family prestige value. These students of adolescence stage are growing and inculcating various values and it a prime time to provide them with counseling so that they may value those values which helps them to shape in to a better person.

Personal values are implicitly related to choice; they guide decisions by allowing for an individual's choices to be compared to each choice's associated values. Personal values developed early in life may be resistant to change. They may be derived from those of particular groups or systems, such as culture, religion, and political party. However, personal values are not universal; one's genes, family, nation and historical environment help determine one's personal values. This is not to say that the value concepts themselves are not universal, merely that each individual possess a unique conception of them i.e. a personal knowledge of the appropriate values for their own genes, feelings and experience.

But if you see mean difference than you find that high economic status person have more religious value as to compare low economic status person and power value is more in low economic status person as compare to high economic status person.

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