A critical study into the value crisis among school students and remedies to overcome value crisis

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Abstract---Education is a lifelong process. It plays very crucial role in overall development of an individual. Education is a pervasive and strong agent which led to social change. Education also imparts values among students. This study was conducted with objective to find out the value crisis among the school students and to overcome on this value crisis and suggest the remedies. This study was conducted at private schools of North Goa District in the state of Goa. Significance of the findings in relation to the value crisis is discussed and recommendations are made on the basis of the findings of the investigation.

Keywords---value crisis, personality, character.

Introduction

There are various factors which lead person either to prosper or to ruin his /her personality and most important is value. Without values in education human life will be unstable. In other word education stands fruitful only if values are added to it which improve character and make soul purify. There are different types of values

- Ethical and moral values:- honesty, empathy responsibility trustworthy kind, justice
- Personal values :- cleanliness
- Social values : -fairness reliability, loyalty, commitment, efficiency dependability being patient
- Cultural values:- respect and appreciate your ancestor ,god ,religion, literature, architect, tolerance
- Aesthetic values : pleasant, positive, or artful
- National values : patriotism , equality, right to life
Institutional values: integrity, responsibility, excellence, community
Ideological values: republican, democrat, libertarian, racism, sexism, heterosexism

During ancient time values are taught to the students but now ‘Value Education’ subject is made available in the school, so that students will become a better citizen of India. Present day you can see values are lacking among students or values are ruined because education is becoming materialistic. Now education is taken to seek good job, earn money, power, comfort without caring values which automatically leads to value crisis.

**Meaning of value crisis**

Everyone is aware about value. Now lets focus on value crisis. Value crisis mean value confusion. Value crisis occur when student find himself/herself in confusion or dilemma whether to do it or not. When values which are caught and values which are forced comes together and had a conflict which automatically leads to value crisis. There are many things which are taught to a child but practically sometime it is not possible to apply in real life. If you try to apply it then either you fall in problem or you make condition more worse. When taught values he can’t apply practically and lies only in theoretical aspect that time student is confused and falls in a situation called in value crisis. Forced values are those where you know that it is wrong/or you are not supposed to do it. But you are forced by to do it either because of peer pressure or live situation. There are different types of crises are Choice related crisis, Faith related crisis, Etiquette related crisis, Relationship crisis and Common sense.

**Literature Review**

- **Jaspreet Kaur and Dinesh Kumar (2010)** in that they have mentioned about the concept of value crisis. In the words of Kluckohn, A value is a conception of the desirable and a something “merely desired”.

  In present age serious issue is rising with greater velocity is nothing but Value crisis. The rate of murder, bribe, corruption, crime is increasing day by day due to value crisis. Teacher education is an integral part of educational system. Teacher education creates necessary awareness among teachers about their new roles and responsibility. A nation concerned with value crisis needs teacher who are professionally committed and prepared to present a value based model of interaction with their learner.

- A article was published on Economic times dated on March 22, 2018 ‘A student commits suicide in India every hour; how can our educational system prevent this?’ which says that: ‘Psychological concerns in children are on the rise, especially behavioural issues and suicides. 12 per cent of Indian students between the age of 4 and 16 suffer from psychiatric disorders. 20 per cent show signs of mental disorders, out of which 2-5 per cent have serious concerns like autism or bi-polar disorder. Shockingly, every one hour a student commits suicide in India.

- Children and young adults have complicated emotional eco-systems that are easily afflicted by behavioural, emotional, learning or mental disorders, including – depression, anxiety, bi-polar disorder, disruptive behaviour
disorders, Intellectual Disability, Autism Spectrum Disorder and ADHD. Pressure from parents to perform well in exams can affect a child’s mental health. Being bullied by other kids can act as a trigger. And the real reason behind a student’s difficulties with concentration and learning may be ADHD.’

Objectives of the study

- To identify different kind of value crisis among school students.
- To find out reasons behind value crisis among school students.
- To find out remedies to overcome value crisis.

Operational definitions of the terms

- **Value:** Principles or standards of behaviour / importance.
- **Crisis:** A time of intense difficulty or danger.
- **Value crisis:** Conflict between values caught and values forced
- **Critical study:** Devoting time and attention to learn adverse or disapproving comments or judgement
- **Remedies:** Solution to the problem.

Delimitation of the study

- The study will be delimited to two Schools of Bardez Taluka of North Goa.
- The study will be delimited to the teachers of L.D. Samant Memorial School Parvari and Smt. Sunandabai Bandodkar School Salvador de Mundo Bardez Goa.

Research design

The research design adopted for this study was descriptive research design which help to provide answers to the questions related to value crisis faced by students. A total of two questionnaire was prepared to collect data i.e one for students and one for teachers.

Sample of the study

For the study we targeted 200 sample of students but only 185 students responses were received. 100 students from L.D. Samant Memorial School Parvari and 85 students from Smt. Sunandabai Bandodkar School Salvador de Mundo Bardez Goa. Furthermore, a sample of 25 teachers were collected from both the institution Random sampling of both the samples for the study.

Tool and technique used for data collection

- A questionnaire was prepared to collect teacher’s feedback on values crisis it comprises 12 questions.
A questionnaire was prepared to know student’s behaviour about values crisis. It comprises of 20 questions.

Questions was open ended and close ended for both the questionnaire.

**Procedure of data analysis**

The data was obtained from the Teachers and Students was analysed with the help of both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The analysis of data was done through percentage analysis method and content analysis was used to analyze the data obtained from open ended questions.

**Students questionnaire**

What kind of crisis you face?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinions</th>
<th>Relationship Crisis</th>
<th>Faith Crisis</th>
<th>Choice related Crisis</th>
<th>Etiquette related Crisis</th>
<th>Common sense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>(37)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(18.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. 1 Kind of value crisis**

Interpretation: Above bar diagram and table shows that 37% students strongly believe that they face choice related crisis. 22% students says that they face relationship crisis. 19% student’s polls for faith related crisis. 4% students think they face etiquette related crisis and 18% students are of the opinion that they face common sense crisis. Students were told to explain their problem and 42
students replied stating that they either face problem in maintaining relationship or to trust someone blindly. There are few who says that they face problem in studies. Others mentioned that they think about future as what to do, which occupation to take-up, etc. Few are in need of proper guidance.

Conclusion: Majority of students face choice related crisis, quarter students face relationship crisis. Whereas minority students face etiquette crisis.

- Why do you feel to change yourself?
- From the above open ended question following data is drawn out.

**Control on anger**

There are few who says that they want to change because they are suddenly getting angry that anger they want to control.

- Confidence: Majority of students believe that they have lack of confidence, have stage fear etc. So this group says that they want to develop confidence level.
- Study: Some students feel that they want to focus on study.
- Caste: Still in 21st century few students do face caste problem which affect their mental health.
- Focus on future: They want to change because few students want to focus on future and do want become someone in their help to support their family.
- Friendship with other gender: There are few students who find problem in making friendship as they are told since childhood not to make friendship with other sex member

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control on anger</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confidence</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caste</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus on future</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship with other gender</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig 2. Reason to change

Interpretation: 15% students want to control their anger. Majority of students i.e. 27% students want to develop their confidence. 18% students want to focus on study. 13% students face caste system and they want to change it. 16 %want to seriously focus on future. 11%students were told by their family that not to make friendship with other gender.

Conclusion: majority of students want to develop their confidence level. And few want to control their anger.

**Teachers questionnaire**

What are the evidences you can find when student/s face value crisis?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of consistency</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instability</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudden emotional outbreak</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>(27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inability to adjust</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>(23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split behaviour</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>(17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interpretation: 21% of teachers agree that students show lack of consistency. 27% teachers says that students show sudden emotional outbreak. 23% teachers favour the option of inability to adjust. 17% teachers feels that students show Split behaviour and 12% of teacher found instability among students.

Conclusion: Most of the teachers says that students show sudden emotional outbreak.

Which way you find effective to control value crisis among student/s?

Table 4
Effective way to control value crisis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counselling</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>(48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amicable approach towards students by teachers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>(21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informing parents</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advising</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>(20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complaining higher authority</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig 4. Effective way to control value crisis

Interpretation: 48% teachers feel that counselling is the best option. But 20% teachers feel that advising and amicable approach towards students is a effective way. 9% of teachers feel that informing parents is good option, so that parents will be aware about his/her child. 2% teacher feel that complaining higher authority.

Conclusion: Majority of teachers feel that counselling is the most effective way to control value crisis. And minority of teachers feel that complaining higher authority will be a good option.

How you can strengthen values among student/s?

Table 5
ways to Strength values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizing morning prayers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening motivational talk</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>(37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telling stories</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>(19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebrating memorial days of great leaders</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizing workshop</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(24)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interpretation: By looking at the table and bar graph we can see that 11% of teachers agree that institution should organise prayer to make students value strong. 37% teachers strongly believe that screening motivational talk will help students to develop values. 19% teachers feel that students should be told stories, 9% teachers feel that celebration of memorial day of great leaders should be organised and last 24% teachers believe that workshop should be organised by the institution to strengthen values.

Conclusion: Most of the teachers believe that screening motivational talk to students will benefit students to strengthen their values. In same way less than a quarter teachers believe that workshop should be organised and minority of teachers are of the views that morning prayers should be organised by the institution. And few teachers feel that celebrating memorial day of great leaders will help to develop and strengthen values among students.

**Major findings of the study**

Following findings are drawn from students questionnaire:

- Majority of Students selected stream as per their choice and few are forced to take a particular stream.
- Maximum students share friendly relationship with their teachers.
- Large number of students are not aware whether they face value crisis or no
- Plenty of students are of the views that they face choice related crisis.
- Students don’t find any problem in Sustaining their relationship and Following belief system.
- Maximum students are comfortable with their looks.
- Majority of students don’t face any problem in taking pride in their family.
- Large number of students are sincere and they do follow all the rules laid down by the institution.
- Maximum students always apply their common sense while studying their course.
Plenty of students are not aware whether they are influenced by the teacher or no.
Majority of Students like a person by looking at their behaviour.
Many students like their teachers.
Maximum students feel that they need to change themselves.
Maximum numbers of students want to be someone in their life.
Many students consider their father, mother, siblings to be their role model.

Following findings are drawn out from Questionnaire of Teachers:

Majority of teachers says that students do face value crisis.
Lack of consistency, sudden emotional outbreak, inability to adjust. Etc are Various evidences which can be seen among students. But most of the teachers say that maximum number of students show sudden emotional outbreak when they face value crisis.
When students face crisis teachers believe that its better to advise students and approach counselor.
We can also say that every time it is not possible for teachers to find out students problem so they sometimes try to find out reason behind value crisis.
Many students face either relationship crisis or faith related crisis.
Results also shows that teachers try to implements value among students and present themselves as a role model to their students.
Maximum teachers also say that boys shows more value crisis through their behaviors.
Many teachers strongly agreed that counseling is the effective way to control value crisis among students.
Most of the teachers agree that Teachers can be a perfect role model for students.

Discussion of results

The authority and various stake holders should create self-awareness programme in the institutions.
Teachers should try to diagnose a nature of value crisis.
Students should make aware that when they face crisis that time they should either approach teacher or councilor
Weekly motivational talk or inspiring personality should be called in the institution to have face to face talk with the students.
School administrator, parents, and teachers must show good example to students as they imitate and copy their behaviour.
Teacher’s behavior should be amicable towards students.

Implications and conclusions of the study

We can see through this dissertation that students do consider their mother, father and siblings as their role model.
Most of the students face choice related crisis.
It is important for the institution to organize self awareness program.
- Still in the 21st century students also face caste related problem in their surrounding and sometime they are affected by it.
- From the above analysis we can also say that whenever students face problem they should approach councilor or seek advise from a teacher.
- We can also see that students want to change themselves their aggressive behaviour.
- Teachers are aware that students face crisis.
- Teacher should always encourage students to build up confidence and such type of program should organized by the institution.
- Various effective methods are also suggested by teachers in the study to control students value crisis.

References

3. *Value crisis*. www.gktoday.in
5. V. C. Pandey, *Education Culture and Human Values*.