Chapter. VII
Summaries, Suggestions and Conclusion

7.1. Introduction:

Ethical values among teenagers, especially the students studying focus on the ethical values expressed towards parents, college, teachers, friends, society and nation. As such, they don’t include the professional ethics, which is applicable to professionals like lawyers, doctors, etc. The students studying in the pre-university are of 17-18 years and during this period, whatever the students learn, it will become foundations to their lives. As such, developing ethical values among the students in their teenage, especially between 17-18 years is essential for the parents, teachers and society.

As discussed already, the present study was made to assess the changing ethical values among the pre-university students studying in Gulbarga city. As there are many colleges, Government, Government Aided and Private, due to the time and geographical area limitations, sample survey of the selected students studying in Government and Government Aided Pre-university colleges was made. It is observed that, many of the students are with more modern technological knowledge and with lesser philosophical knowledge. As such, many of them don’t believe in philosophical values and morality associated with socio-religious culture. There is increased impact of television, internet and mobile applications among the pre-university students. Still, it is observed that few of the students studying in Commerce and Arts still believe in age old social culture and practices.

As discussed already, 10% of the total students studying in Government and Government Aided pre-university colleges were surveyed and the total number of students surveyed is 478. The collected primary data
is already analyzed, interpreted and discussed and the major findings are as under.

7.2. Major Findings:

The major findings from the present study are summarized as under.

1. Among the total 478 pre-university students surveyed, 28.66% of the students are studying in Government colleges, whereas 71.34% are studying in Government Aided Colleges.

2. Gender-wise distribution of the students covered under the study revealed that, 52.51% are male students and 47.49% are female students.

3. As the pre-university education is of two years, of all the students, 49.80% of the students are studying in first year pre-university, whereas 50.20% are studying in second year of pre-university education.

4. Of all the students surveyed, 56.69% are studying in Kannada medium whereas 43.31% are studying in English medium.

5. Religion of all the students revealed that, 59.00% of the students are Hindus followed by, 33.47% are Muslims, 5.02% are from other religions such as Buddhism and Jainism and the remaining 2.51% are Christians respectively.

6. The castes of all the students disclosed that, 31.38% of the students belong to scheduled castes, 6.07% belongs to scheduled tribes, 48.74% belongs to other backward classes and the remaining 13.81% belongs to others. It is noted that Gulbarga city is dominated by scheduled castes and Muslims and as such, majority of the students belongs to scheduled castes and other backward classes including minorities.

7. 53.77% of all the students are living in joint families, whereas 46.23% are living in nuclear or single families. It is highlighted that, ethical
values are more among the students living in joint families, as there is always guidance from grandparents for them.

8. Size of the families (in terms of numbers of family members) of the students shows that, 3.97% of the total students have 1 to 2 family members, 21.76% have 3 to 4 family members, 26.36% of the students have 5 to 6 family members and 47.91% have more than 6 family members. It is concluded that the family size of majority of the respondents is bigger.

9. 38.28% of all the students are from rural areas, whereas 61.72% are from city or urban areas. It is noted that considerable number of respondents are from rural areas or villages as their family members were migrated to urban areas few years back.

10. Of the total respondents, 57.74% are staying in houses that are owned by their families, 33.47% are living in rented houses and 8.79% are living in hostels and rented rooms.

11. On the status of females in their families, 51.26% of the students have agreed that the status of females in their families is equal followed by, 38.70% have stated that the status of females in their families is subjugated, 6.07% have mentioned that the status of females is higher and the remaining 3.97% have remarked that the status of females in their families is neglected.

12. Of the total respondents surveyed, 12.13% of the students have stated that the role of females is dominant or higher in making decisions in their families, 48.74% of the students have agreed that the role of females is equal with males in making family decisions, 32.64% of the students have felt that role of females is advisory in making family decisions and 6.49% of the students have agreed that females are neglected in making decisions in their families.

13. On the purpose of education, of all the respondents, 59.41% have expressed that the purpose of their education is to get good
employment followed by, 17.15% have mentioned that the purpose of their education is to go for challenging career and profession, 14.23% of the students have agreed that the purpose of their education is to get better marriage prospects and the remaining 9.21% of the students have mentioned that the purpose of their education is to gain knowledge, name and fame. To a greater extent, good job, challenging career and profession are major purposes of education as stated by majority of the students studying in pre-university education.

14. As stated by the total respondents surveyed, family occupations of 31.80% of the students is business, industry or self-employment followed by, family occupations of 25.74% of the students is employment in unorganized sector, that of 22.38% of the students is agriculture and the family occupations of 20.08% of the students is employment in organized sector respectively.

15. On their family incomes, 42.47% of the students have stated that their annual family income is up to Rs. 60000 followed by, 22.38% have expressed that their family income is between Rs. 60001 to Rs. 120000, 18.62% have felt that their annual family income is between Rs. 12000 to Rs. 240000 and the remaining 16.53% of the students have mentioned that their annual family income is more than Rs. 240000 respectively.

16. Level of social life satisfaction as expressed by all the students surveyed disclosed that, 38.70% of the students are fully satisfied in their family and social life, 33.89% of the students are moderately satisfied, 25.11% are somewhat satisfied and 2.30% of the students are not satisfied in their family and social life.

17. On the important ethical values in the life, 9.83% of the students have agreed that respect to elders and teachers is significant ethical value in the life, 7.11% have stated that honesty, open mind and transparency is essential ethical value in life, 5.66% have expressed that self-discipline
is important ethical value in life, 6.69% of the students have felt that keeping away from bad habits is important ethical value in life, 1.67% have given other ethical values which are essentially needed in life and 69.04% have felt that all the above mentioned ethical values are important in life.

18. On the persons imparting ethical values in their life, 19.67% have mentioned that their grandparents are playing significant role in imparting ethical values, 40.79% have expressed that their parents are playing significant role imparting ethical values, 32.43% have remarked that their teachers are playing significant role in imparting ethical values and 7.11% have opined that the other persons are influencing the imparting of ethical values. It is highlighted that, grandparents, parents and teachers are playing significant role in emphasizing the impressions about ethical values among the students.

19. Helping in household work is an important ethical value for the students. Among the students surveyed, 30.13% have stated that they fully help their parents in their household work, 38.70% have expressed that they somewhat help their parents in household work, 21.55% have mentioned that they don’t help their parents in household work and 9.62% have felt that they don’t know about their household work. Household work is responsibility of all the family members equally. In this regard, the students have crossed matured age, hence, it is essentially needed on the part of these students to help and support in their household work. Still considerable numbers of the students are not helping or even don’t know about the same. Hence, it is essential ethics among these students to help, cooperate and support their family members in household work.

20. On the relationship with their parents, of all the respondents surveyed, 45.61% have agreed that there is sentimental or respect oriented relationship with their parents, 42.26% have stated that there is cordial
or friendly relations with their parents, 8.16% have mentioned that the relationship with their parents is just family formality and 3.97% have opined that there is distant relations between them with their parents. Though majority of the students have good relations with their parents, still a few of the students have just formal and distant relations with their parents. It shows that there is lower level of ethical values among these students.

21. On the extent of cooperation of the students with their teachers, 41.42% of all the students have mentioned that they fully cooperate with their teachers, 24.06% have remarked that they highly cooperate with their teachers, 3.97% of the students have stated that they don’t cooperate with their teachers and 30.55% have expressed that they are neutral or have no near relations with their teachers. It is essentially needed on the part to maintain cooperative relations with their teachers, so as to learn the lessons and gain knowledge in their colleges.

22. On the aims of their education and career, of all the students, 30.13% have agreed that the aim of their education is to get good job or profession, 16.11% have remarked that the aim of their education is to earn money and wealth, 6.07% have mentioned that the aim of their education is to gain knowledge and social culture, 6.69% have felt that aim of their education is to get certificate and fame and 41.00% have accepted for all the aims of their education mentioned above. Comparatively, many of the students are interested in good employment, earning wealth, passing time and getting certificates rather than gaining knowledge and social culture. It shows their views to earn money and wealth through education rather than morality and ethics.

23. On the effective time management and of the total respondents surveyed, 40.79% have mentioned that time is not sufficient for them for their studies and other activities, 29.08% have remarked that they
are managing time available for all the activities, 8.79% have stated that they are forming strategy for effective time management and 21.34% have expressed that they don’t know how to pass time. Surprisingly, it is summarized that a great majority of the students don’t have time management skills and only a few of the students have time management skills as they are forming a strategy to use available time effectively.

24. As stated by all the respondents, 48.12% are always regular in attending classes, 16.74% are sometimes regular to their classes, 9.83% are rarely attending their classes and 25.31% are occasionally irregular to their classes. It is summarized that nearly half of the respondents are irregular to their classes. It shows their negligence towards their studies and decrease in ethical values among the students.

25. Of all the students covered under the study on the reasons for not attending to their classes regularly, 4.81% have stated that they are getting bored in their classes, 8.37% have mentioned that they have lack of interests in their subjects, 7.32% have expressed that they are busy in their household work, 12.34% have opined that they are working outside work to earn income and it is not applicable to 67.16% of the total students as they are attending to their classes regularly. It is essential on the part of the students to take interests in their studies and regularly attend the classes so as to gain knowledge.

26. On their study habits, Of the total respondents surveyed, 21.13% have expressed that they are following their teachers’ suggestions, 8.58% have stated that they are following up daily classes, 23.64% have mentioned that they are reading only during their exams, 14.43% of all the students have remarked that they are studying only to pass in exams and 32.22% of all the students have agreed for all the study habits mentioned above. Interestingly, it is emphasized that appearing examinations and passing is the only aim of many of the students
rather than understanding the concepts and gaining knowledge. Hence, such misconceptions should be given up by the students so as to learn and gain knowledge.

27. On the purpose of their study as stated by all the respondents covered under the study, 35.15% are studying so as to gain knowledge through understand the concepts in textbooks, 21.34% are getting suggestions from parents and teachers for their studies, 23.64% are studying due to coercion and pressure from their parents and 19.87% are studying so as to pass in exams rather than to gain knowledge. Surprisingly, it is highlighted that nearly half of the students are not aimed to get knowledge from their studies, but are studying due to pressure and coercion of their parents and even few of them are studying just to pass in exams. Such attitudes should essentially need to be changed and the students have to take the interests in reading and learning on their own to get knowledge.

28. On the extent of cooperation extended by the science students to their friends and class mates revealed that, 31.80% of the students have expressed that they have cordial, cooperative and helpful relations with their friends, 28.66% have stated that they have friendship with only chosen few, 19.04% of the students have remarked that they don’t have near friends and 20.50% of the students have agreed that they are making friendship for gaining benefits. Of course, many of the students have ethical value that they have cordial, cooperative and helpful friendship with their friends and class mates, still many of the students have no friends or even few of them are making friendship only for getting benefits from them.

29. On the ideas discussed and shared by the respondents with their friends, 31.59% have mentioned that they are discussing and sharing issues pertaining to movies, sports, entertainment, etc with their friends, 7.12% have stated that they discuss and share family matters
with their friends, 12.13% have remarked that they discuss and share academic matters such as education, classes, studies, etc with their friends, 1.88% are discussing other matters with their friends and 47.28% have felt that they are discussing and sharing all the issues mentioned above with their friends. If the students are sharing different issues with their friends, then there will be cordial relations and good friendship gained by the students.

30. 75.52% of all the students are concerned about the development of India and Indians, whereas 24.48% are not concerned about the country and its development. Thinking future of the nation and ideas to solve the national problems is essential on the part of the students so as to strengthen patriotism among students and strengthen healthy nation.

31. As suggested by all the respondents for the improvement and development of India and Indians, 7.11% have agreed that there is need for education for all the people, 9.83% have suggested for employment for all the people, 2.93% have felt that there is need of eradication of social evils, 12.14% have emphasized to control corruption, red tapism, etc, 43.51% have approved all the suggestions mentioned above and it is not applicable to 24.48% of the respondents as they were not thought of development and improvement of India and Indians. It is worth to note that every human being should develop analytical and rational thinking towards his or her own country, people and society. Of course, many of the students suggested for the improvement and development of India and Indians and it shows that they have good awareness about the same and there is ambition among these students to improve and develop India and Indians.

32. Among the total respondents covered under the study, 71.97% of the students always love and would like to live with all of their family members, 24.68% of the students like to live with only few of their
family members and 3.35% of the students would like to live isolated or don’t want to live their family members. It shows that, majority of the students’ surveyed respect their grandparents, parents and family and they prefer to live in joint families, where there are more ethical values and morality.

33. On the reasons to not to live with joint families with all the family members, as stated by all the students, 20.29% have agreed that there are restrictions to individual freedom, if there is large family with all family members, 6.69% have remarked that they like the affection of only few of the family members, 1.05% have felt that, if there is large family with more family members, they expects respect and it is not applicable to 71.97% of the respondents as they wish to live with all family members. It is noted that joint family or living with all family members develops the ethics based social and family culture, but it is surprisingly noted that, few of the respondents don’t want to live with their joint families. It shows that there is decrease in values associated with parents’ and elders’ love and affection and consequently, there may also be lower status and respect towards elders and parents in family by younger.

34. On the family members preferred and liked by them, 18.83% of the students have expressed that they like and favour only grandparents, 48.12% have stated that they like and favour only their parents, 3.55% of the students have mentioned that they favour their brother or sister, 26.78% of the students have agreed that they favour and love all the family members and 2.72% of the students have stated that they favour and like other family member.

35. On the reasons for favouring and liking particular family members, of the total respondents, 37.45% have agreed that they like advice and suggestions of few of the family members as these advices and suggestions are based on their experiences, 17.36% have stated that
they like few of the family members as they give money, 14.85% have felt that few of their family members help in their studies and personal work, 3.56% have given other reasons for favouring and liking only few family members and it is not applicable to 26.78% of all the respondents as they like and favour all the family members. A few of the students mentioned that there is money based preferred relations with their family members and such benefit oriented relations is not suggested. Good relations and preferences in relations are always based on sentimental, cooperation and affection oriented.

36. On the respect given by the students to their teachers, 25.94% of all the students have agreed that their teachers are like gods or Gurudevobhava, 31.59% of the students have stated that their teachers are doing their duty of teaching, 25.52% have felt that they like the elderly advice and guidance of their teachers and 16.95% have opined that they don’t care and neutral with their teachers. Surprisingly, it is highlighted that though teachers’ have higher status in the life of students and in society, still many of the students have stated that teachers are doing their job of teaching or even don’t care their teachers. It shows that, there is decreasing ethical values on the respect towards teachers.

37. Opinions about the teachers as stated by all the students disclosed, 23.85% of the students have expressed that their teachers are with higher knowledge, 31.59% of the students have felt that their teachers are just experts in their subjects, 27.61% have stated that their teachers are humanitarians, cooperative and kind hearted and 16.95% have felt that their teachers are selfish, partial, biased, etc. It is highlighted that though majority of the students have positive or good opinions, still few of the students have expressed their negative views about their teachers.
38. Whenever anybody are facing difficulties or in trouble, 37.45% of the students have expressed that they fully help to such people so as to get rid of such difficulties, 19.87% have mentioned that they just console such people, 31.59% of the students have remarked that they help such people, if such people are known to them and 11.09% have opined that they keep away from such people. It shows that majority of the respondents wish to help to the needy people in case of difficulties and troubles.

39. Whenever there are mistakes committed by the students, 41.63% of the students have mentioned that they admit and correct their mistakes, 26.36% have stated that they repent on the mistakes committed by them, 14.85% have argued that whenever they committed mistakes, they approve the same and surprisingly, 17.16% of all the respondents have opined that they never committed any mistakes. Of course, mistakes are committed by all human beings, but attitudes of many of the students’ shows that they are defending their mistakes and even argue that they never committed mistakes in their life. Such attitudes should be needed to be controlled on the part of the students and students should develop the attitudes to admit and correct their mistakes.

40. Of the total respondents, 2.30% are leading the role of class representatives, 7.11% are participating in sports and cultural activities, 2.09% are participating in NSS/ NCC, 2.72% are participating in other types of extra-curricular activities, 29.50% are participating in almost all the activities mentioned above and 56.28% are not participating in any of such activities. Extra-curricular activities are essential for all the students so as to build up moral values along with other students.

41. On the reasons for their non-participation in extra-curricular activities, among all the students surveyed, 15.07% have expressed that the extracurricular responsibilities are not assigned by others to them,
14.64% have mentioned that they don’t take the responsibilities, 12.34% have agreed that they are not interested in the same, 9.41% have felt that they are failed to commit expectations, 4.81% have given other reasons and it is not applicable to 43.73% of the students as they are actively participating in extra-curricular activities.

42. As stated by all the students surveyed, it is found that, 45.82% are family oriented followed by, 29.08% are family, relatives and friends oriented, 12.76% are self-centred and the remaining 12.34% are society oriented respectively. It is highlighted that though majority of the students are family and relatives oriented, still few of them are self-centred.

43. On the ethical values possessed by all the students, 8.16% are kind, merciful, caring, etc, 9.20% are helpful, cooperative, etc, 4.39% are truthful, transparent, etc, 12.76% are hardworking, concentrative, ambitious, etc, 2.51% are having other ethical values and 62.98% of the total respondents have all the ethical values mentioned above.

44. On the negative characteristics possessed by all the respondents surveyed, 12.76% have mentioned that they are selfish, benefit oriented, etc, 12.76% have stated that they are violent, fraud, dishonest, cheating, etc, 23.22% have expressed that they are lazy, negligent, etc, 5.44% have remarked that they have other negative characteristics and 45.82% have no such negative characteristics.

45. The attitudes of all the respondents towards their parents and grandparents disclosed that, 37.03% of the students have stated that they respect their grandparents and parents as they are like gods and as per the prevailed superstitions, 27.82% of the students have mentioned that they support their grandparents and parents as they are caretakers, 9.00% have expressed that their grandparents and parents have done their duty to care them, 13.18% have remarked that they love their parents and grandparents as they are life of entire family and 12.97%
have opined that they don’t care their grandparents and parents as they restrict them. Though almost students are respecting their parents, still a few are neglecting their parents and grandparents and such attitudes of students are not good and immoral.

46. 78.03% of all the students believe in god, whereas 21.97% don’t believe in god. Fear for god increase in ethical values and morality among students.

47. Among all the students surveyed, 37.87% have expressed that god is base to their culture, 4.18% have remarked that god help them at the time of their needs, 20.92% have felt that controls their life, 15.06% have agreed that god bless them to do good deeds and it is not applicable to 21.97% of the respondents as they don’t believe in god. Overall, belief in god is good as it increase ethical values and morality among the students.

48. As mentioned by all the respondents surveyed, 10.47% have agreed that belief in god is blind faith, 4.60% have stated that due to impact of modernization they don’t believe in god, 1.67% have felt that there is no reward if they believe in god, 5.23% have opined that they believe in scientific attitudes and it is not applicable to 78.03% of the respondents as they believe in god. Belief is god is not compulsory, but belief and fear in god results in increase in ethical values by making good work and developing good attitudes.

49. The attitudes of students towards religion and castes revealed that, 24.48% of the respondents believe in religion and caste based hierarchy, 20.50% believe in Hinduism and their own castes, 34.31% of the respondents practice religion and caste based rituals and 20.71% of all the respondents don’t believe in religion and castes and they are secular. Of course, though there are few disadvantages of religion and castes in society such as social division in the name of caste and
religion, still there are also advantages as all the religions and castes teaches moral values.

50. The religious activities of all the students revealed that, 14.85% of the students are frequently praying and worshipping in their houses, 17.99% are frequently visiting to holy places, 17.57% of the students are worshipping deities as per the availability of their time, 27.62% are praying god only during examination times or during their difficulties and it is not applicable to 21.97% of the respondents as they don’t believe in god. Of course, majority of the students respect the religious and philosophical values, which increase morality among these students. Apart from moral courage, these activities bring peace of mind, social culture and improve concentration of mind.

51. On the attitudes towards status of females, 6.07% have agreed that status of females is superior to males and there is honourable status for females in society, 51.25% have opined that there is equal status for females with males and 42.68% have felt that status of females is lower to males and females are weaker gender in society. Though educated, surprisingly, many of the respondents have agreed that there is lower status for females. It is shows that social culture is dominating against the laws and education in society.

52. On the aim of life, 26.78% of the students have stated that the aim of their life is to earn money and wealth, 37.87% have felt that the aim of their life is to get good job and settle in life, 16.32% of the students have mentioned that the aim of their life is to gain social status and respect, 10.04% have expressed that the aim of their life is to become helpful to others in society and 8.99% have felt that the aim of their life is to contribute towards the national development. It is observed that a great majority of the students are self-oriented rather than society oriented as their education is aimed towards getting good job,
settlement in life rather than social welfare, national development and helpful to others.

53. On the effective decision making in their lives, as stated by all the students surveyed, 40.17% are depending on parents and family for making the decisions pertaining to their life, 25.52% are consulting their friends while making the decisions pertaining to their life, 14.02% are analyzing the alternatives and choosing best to make the decisions and 20.29% are hesitating to make the decisions and keeping the decisions confidential. It is essential on the part of the students to keep the facts before their parents and family and make the decisions and also analyze the alternatives while making the decisions in their life.

54. Surprisingly, 60.67% of all the students have agreed that there is decrease in ethical values in society, whereas 39.33% have disagreed to the same.

55. The reasons for decrease in ethical values in society, as given by the students revealed that, 22.38% of the students have expressed that there is impact of modernization, media and internet which made decrease in ethical values, 12.13% have stated that there is selfishness, greediness on money and wealth, 6.91% of the students have mentioned that due to impact of people’s immorality there is decrease in ethical values, 19.25% of the students have felt that there is negligence of parents and lose of educational values due to which there is decrease of ethical values in society and it is not applicable to 39.33% of the students as they have agreed that there is no change in ethical values in society. The different factors such as media, internet, selfishness of people, greediness towards earning money and wealth are major factors resulted to decrease in ethical values as stated by almost students. A few of the students have also opined that due to outside work of both the parents, there is negligence towards their
children, which resulted in decrease in ethical values among the students.

56. Regarding the reasons for no change in ethical values in society, 10.88% of all the students have stated that due to people’s respect towards gods and parents, there is no decrease of ethical values in society, 15.90% have mentioned that due to legislations, ethical values are maintained in society, 12.55% of the students have felt that the Indian religious values and beliefs maintained ethical values in society and it is not applicable to 60.67% of the students as they have already agreed that there is decrease of ethical values in society.

57. Of all the respondents surveyed, 16.74% believe and support worshipping deities and deceased elders, 6.90% believe and support religious values and rituals, 11.71% of the respondents follow and support ideas of philosophers, 8.16% of the respondents support and follow the advice and guidance of their elders and 56.49% are following and practicing all social and philosophical values. It is highlighted that religious values, rituals and ideas of philosophers show ethical values among the students as they are guiding towards best life.

58. It is highlighted that, only 42.26% of the students shown positive response towards the discipline imposed in their colleges, whereas 57.74% have shown their dissatisfaction over the discipline imposed in their college. Though the students are in younger age, they are opposing against the restrictions in colleges in the name of discipline.

59. Among the students who have approved for discipline in college, 10.25% have felt that it is essential for discipline to build learning environment, 8.37% of the students have agreed that discipline is needed to restrict bad habits of students, 2.93% of the students have opined that discipline is needed to bring unity among students, 20.71% have felt that discipline is needed to bring good name for college with
best results and it is not applicable to 57.74% of the students as they not approved for college discipline.

60. The reasons for opposing college discipline revealed that, 21.55% of the students have agreed that there is exploitation from the teachers and management in the name of discipline in college, 21.13% of the students have stated that there is interference in students’ personal life in the name of discipline, 10.46% of the students have felt that discipline is way of punishment and restriction to freedom, 4.60% of the students have expressed that discipline is means to blame students for poor results and it is not applicable to 42.26% of the students as they have approved for discipline in their colleges.

61. On the frequency of watching media and browsing internet, 15.27% of the students have stated that they are more regularly watching media and browsing internet, that is for more than 06 hours daily, 37.66% of the students have expressed that they are regularly watching media and browsing internet, that is for 02 to 06 hours daily, 31.80% have mentioned that they are somewhat regularly watching media and browsing internet, that is for less than 02 hours daily, 10.88% have agreed that they are not regularly watching media and browsing internet, that is weekly or occasionally and 4.39% of the students have felt that they are rarely watching media and browsing internet. The habit of watching media and browsing internet among students is more regular and it may impact on the ethical values among the students.

62. Of all the respondents surveyed, 11.71% have mentioned that media and internet have changed and modernized lifestyle, 9.63% have stated that media and internet have made to give up orthodox and blind faith, 15.27% have remarked that media and internet have given more knowledge, 14.43% have emphasized that media and internet affected their academic studies negatively, 0.84% have also given other impact
of media and internet and 48.12% have approved for all the impacts of media and internet.

63. On the impact of internet on present youth, among all the respondents surveyed, 9.41% have agreed that the present youth has become lazy, unproductive, etc due to impact of internet, 16.74% have mentioned that there is vast network of friends through communication via internet, 8.17% have felt that there is purchase of unnecessary goods through internet, 14.43% have remarked that internet is unethical as there is much objectionable content, 15.27% have emphasized that there is improved knowledge due to the impact of internet among youth and 35.98% have approved for all types of impacts of internet for the present youth.

64. On the status of present education system, 17.78% of the students have stated that there is more knowledge in modern education, 16.74% of the students have agreed that learning is made easy in modern education, 26.57% have felt that there is no learning, but more commercialization in present education, 26.57% of the students have opined that present education is only to get certificates, but there is no knowledge and 31.80% have emphasized that present education system is morally degraded.

65. The reasons furnished by students surveyed, for frequent health problems among the present students, among all the students, 28.03% have agreed that there are health problems among students due to bad habits, 20.50% of the students have felt that there are health problems among students due to poor food and drink habits, 29.29% of the students have opined that there are health problems among students due to more stress, anxiety and tension, 3.35% have expressed that there are health problems due to poor environment, 7.74% of the students have felt that there are health problems among students due to lack of beliefs in traditions and gods and 11.09% have remarked that
there are health problems among students due to negative and immoral values.

66. On the attitudes towards their life, 12.34% of the students have mentioned that life is an opportunity to achieve extraordinary things, 19.25% have felt that life is to get recognition, 46.86% have opined that life is to earn money and wealth and the remaining 21.55% of the students have expressed that life is an enjoyment.

7.3. Observations and Conclusion:

The study revealed that though the present study is made in urban area, still many of the students are from rural background and when observed, the students from rural areas have more ethical values compared to students of urban background. There are only 06 Government Colleges and 13 Government Colleges and as such, proportionately the students were selected as per their enrollment to these colleges. It is observed that in some of the classes of these colleges the girls are equally participating in pre-university education and even a few classes have more girl students’ strength compared to boys. It shows that, females are also achieving gender equality in education. Same numbers of total respondents were selected from 1\textsuperscript{st} year and 2\textsuperscript{nd} year pre-university courses. It is highlighted that a great majority of the Arts and Commerce students are studying in Kannada medium.

The religions of the students revealed that Hindus and Muslims are dominated in pre-university education and only meager students belong to Christianity and other religions. Similarly, students belong to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Scheduled Castes are dominated in pre-university education imparted by Government and Government Aided Colleges. It is surprisingly noted that, though living in urban areas, majority of the students are living in joint families, it shows still people believe and support the ideals of joint families. As such, size of the families of majority
of the respondents is more than five family members and even more than six family members. Though, studying in colleges located in urban areas, more than one-third of the students are from rural areas and many of them were migrated to urban areas due to their parents’ occupations and also only a few are migrated for education purpose. Still, majority of the students are living in their own houses.

Status given to females shows the respect to women in their families and it is also an ethical value to honour and respect the women. In this regard, though majority of the students have stated that status of females in their families is equal or higher to males, still many of the students have felt that the status of females in their families is lower or even neglected. It is also true that the status of females is expressed in terms of their participation in family decision making. It is noted that majority of the students’ families have given much freedom and authority to make family decisions equal with males and still few of the students’ families have neglected females in family decision making.

It is highlighted from the information collected on the purpose of education of the students that almost of these students are studying to get good job, employment and better marriage prospects rather than gaining knowledge, name and fame. Hence, it can be concluded that education has become a means to get employment or job rather than developing personality of the students. When the family occupations of all the students are analyzed, it is found that, the students belong to all family occupations. The annual incomes of families of the students show that all of these students belong to lower income or middle class income groups. All the students are satisfied in their family and social life.

The study emphasized that as agreed by all the students, respect and honour given to parents and teachers is greatest ethical value. Still there are
other ethical values, such as honesty, open mind, transparency, self-discipline, away from bad habits, etc, which are approved by students as important ethical values in the life. In cultivating ethical values and good habits among students, grandparents, parents and teachers are equally playing significant role.

At their households, it is essential that the students have to help their parents to maintain the house clean and look after the family works. In this respect, it is interesting to note that a few of the students have mentioned that they don’t have any knowledge about household work and majority of the students are helping their family members in household work. It shows that though majority felt that helping their parents is their ethical value, still few of the students are negligent towards their family duties. Of course, majority of the students are showing more respect to their parents and their relationship with their parents is cordial and friendly. Still as stated by few of the students, their relations with their parents have become formality and they are distant from their parents. It shows that there is decrease in ethical value as these students have neglected their parents. On the other hand, many of the students are also maintaining distance with their teachers and even not extending their cooperation to their teachers. It shows that there is decrease ethics related to their teachers and as such, there is no respect for their teachers. There are proverbs in Sanskrit that ‘Matrudevobhava’ (Mother is God), ‘Pitrudevobhava’ (Father is God) and ‘Gurudevobhava’ (Teacher is God), which emphasize the importance of mother, father and teachers in everyone’s life. Still, few of these students have not understood the importance of their parents and teachers. Hence, there is lower level of ethical values among few students regarding their parents and teachers.

Truly speaking, knowledge, social culture, fame, etc are basic aims of education, through which personality of human beings is identified. But now,
education has become means to get work, job and employment and way to earn money and wealth. Hence, the present students are more employment oriented or wealth oriented rather than knowledge oriented. It is emphasized here that there is decrease in ethics related to aim of education.

Of course, all the students have sufficient to make their studies, attend lectures, leisure time, etc. Still, surprisingly many of the students covered under the study are not able to manage their time by designing suitable strategy. On the part of students, it is essential to design suitable strategy or plan to manage their activities systematically. Even many of the students have agreed that they are rarely attending the classes, it shows the negligence of the students towards their academic studies. A good student must attend his or her classes regularly so as to gain knowledge, but few of the students covered under the study don’t have such interest towards their studies. But, it is appreciated that due to poverty, some of them are working outside to get income along with their studies. As discussed already, aim of education is to get knowledge and to gain knowledge; there is need for continuous studies along with regular attendance to classes. Still many of the students are not serious about their continuous studies and reading only during examinations and as stated by few, passing in examinations is the only aim of their studies. It is also surprising to note that few of these students are studying as their parents are pressurizing them to do so.

In their classes, the students have also friends. But it is emphasized that few of these students made friendship with others so as to get only benefits from them. Such attitudes of students are not good. Mutual cooperation, support, sentimental relations, etc are basic features of good friendship. The students are needed to gain knowledge and for this purpose, they have to share ideas and knowledge on education with their friends. The studies revealed that majority of the students are sharing the ideas pertaining
to entertainment, sports, movies, etc rather than educational knowledge. Still, majority of the students are discussing academic studies with their friends.

Today’s students’ tomorrow’s citizens of India. For this purpose, as an ideal citizen, it is essential on the part of students to think towards national development. Though majority of the students are thinking towards the national development, still considerable number of students are not concerned with national development. It is to be appreciated as many of the students have focused their attention towards the national problems such as corruption, red tapism, eradication of social evils, unemployment, illiteracy, etc and even they are finding solutions to such problems.

Though almost students wish to live in joint families along with all family members, still many of them don’t want to live with few of the family members and even meager numbers of students don’t want to live with their families and wish to live isolated. Those who are not wishing to live with family members have given the reason that there are family restrictions for the same. Parents and grandparents are most favoured family members for majority of the students. It is noted that due to the advice and suggestions of their elders based on their knowledge and experience is liked by majority of the students and even many of them have agreed that their elder family members are helping and supporting them in their studies and for this purpose, the students like their family members. Still, many of the students like few of their family members as they give money to these students and such attitudes on money based relations of the students is not good.

Surprisingly, it is highlighted that though majority of the students are respecting their teachers as gods, for the devotion, delivery of knowledge, elderly guidance and advice, still nearly half of the students don’t care their teachers. The reasons for the same are teachers are doing their duty to teach them and neutral about the teachers. Though majority of these students have
appreciated the good characteristics such as humanitarianism, kindness, subject expertise, cooperation, high knowledge, etc of their teachers, still few of the students have given bad name to their teachers such as they are selfish, biased, etc. Such trend among the students to blame teachers shows immorality among students.

It is essentially needed on the part of students to help to the persons, who are in need of support and help. If it is not possible to help, at least console such people to get rid of their difficulties. But it is noted that, a few of the students have mentioned that they act like strangers, whenever other needed help and support. It shows that the selfishness is developing among these students. Committing mistakes is common for human being and after committing mistakes, it is essential to correct the loss committed due to mistakes or at least repent on the mistakes committed. In this respect, it is interesting to note that many of the students have stated that they have never committed any mistakes and argue that, they are always correct and it show immorality and egoistic attitudes among the students.

It is good that many of the students are actively participating and taking lead in extra-curricular and cultural activities and it shows the dynamism and leadership qualities of these students. The study disclosed that comparatively more numbers of the students are not society oriented, but self-centred or family oriented. All the students have agreed that they are with many ethical values, honesty, truthful, transparency, ambitious, hardworking, kind, merciful, caring, humanitarian, cooperative, etc and few of the students have agreed that they are selfish, lazy, benefit oriented, dishonest, etc.

A great majority of the students have liked their grandparents and parents as the students like their experience based advice, social culture, love, affection, etc. Majority of the students believe in god and few of them don’t believe in god. The reasons for their belief in god show that, god is base to
social culture, help during difficulties, bless to do good deeds and control the life. Still, many of the students don’t believe in gods due to impact of modernization, have scientific attitudes or they think it is blind faith. The students also believe in religion and castes and a few of them proud about Hinduism and its social culture. A few of the students also don’t believe in religion and are secular. Though majority of the students are following up or supporting religious activities such as worship to deities and prayers, still a few of the students only pray and worship the deities only during examinations.

The biggest ethical value in life is to make good to others and think and act for the welfare of the society. It is observed that majority of the students are getting education only to get good employment and earn wealth rather than welfare of the society. Only few of the students have agreed that their education should be towards national and social development and to help others and to gain social status and respect. It is generalized from the present study that, a great majority of the students unable to make the decisions pertaining to their life on their own and as such, they are depending on parents, family and friends and only few of them are analyzing the alternatives so as to make effective decisions in their life.

It is emphasized that majority of the students have agreed that there is decrease in ethical values in society. Modernization, impact of media, impact of internet, lose of parental control, decrease in educational values, selfishness, greediness for wealth, etc are the reasons given by the students for decrease in ethical values in society. As expressed by few of the students, fear of god, respect to parents, strict legislations to curb immorality, Indian religious values and social culture prevented society to decrease its ethical values.
It is found that though the students are educated, still many of them believe in worshipping deities and deceased elders, religious values and rituals, ideas of philosophers, respect advice and guidance of elders, etc. Surprisingly, it is highlighted that, majority of the students have stated that the discipline imposed in their colleges is not correct. The reasons for approval for discipline is to build learning environment, restrict bad habits among students, to bring unity among students and get good name for college with best results. On the negative side of college discipline, majority of the students have opined that, in the name of discipline, there is exploitation from teachers and management, interference in students’ personal life, way of punishment and restriction to freedom and discipline is means to blame students for poor results.

It has been already discussed that due to impact of media and internet, there is decrease in ethical values among teenagers. It is observed that, the watching media, especially television and browsing internet has become most common trend among teenagers that is pre-university students. As such, majority of the students are watching television (media) and browsing internet for more than 02 hours daily. Consequently, their lifestyle is changed and modernized by getting more knowledge and given up orthodox and blind faith. On the other hand, few of the students have also agreed that their studies are also negatively affected due to impact of media and internet. Regarding the bad impact of media and internet on students, they made present teenagers lazy, unproductive, developed network of friends through communication, improved knowledge, unethical due to objectionable content, etc.

Due to globalization, there is privatization of education and there is increase in private colleges. Due to privatization, there is commercialization of education and quality of education has not improved. As such, as
expressed by all the students, there is no learning, but education has become commercial. Many of the students have also agreed that education has morally degraded. Even few of the students have stated that education has become way to get certificates. Other few students have positive opinion on present education as they have stated that there is more knowledge and ease of learning.

There are also increases in health problems of present teenagers, especially pre-university students. The reasons furnished by the students for the same include stress, tension, anxiety, food habits, drink habits, bad habits, immoral values, lack of beliefs in gods and beliefs, etc.

An ideal student must has his or her own aim to achieve extraordinary things, to fulfill this aim a best teacher is essentially needed and hard work is needed on the part of the students to achieve that aim. In this regard, as stated by students, life is to earn money and wealth or enjoyment. Only few of the students have agreed that life is opportunity to achieve extraordinary things and get recognition. Hence, it is concluded that, life is not serious and ideal for majority of the students. Due to decrease in moral values, there is decrease in quality of life among the students.

To conclude, it has been already discussed on the different ethical values among the pre-university students studying in Kalaburagi city. It is found that though majority of the students are giving much respect to their elders such as parents and teachers, still such respect is decreasing with the time. College is education and learning centre, but based on the students’ opinions, it has become formality for the students to complete their education and even students don’t like rules, regulations and discipline of the colleges. Further, helping others and cooperation with their friends are also decreasing among the students. Though many of the students believe and support the religious and philosophical values, it is found that, many of them are not
following the ethical principles that are laid in religions and philosophy. Of course, few of the students believe in social culture and fear for god to do bad work. Overall, the students have good habits, but few of them have bad habits. The impact of media and internet is more on the students. As such, there is decrease in ethical values among the students in the name of modernized life style. Many of the students have also good knowledge about the present problems faced by nation and few of them have also ambition to solve the national problems.

The aim of education and attitudes of the students towards life shows that, good employment and earning wealth are the only ambitions of majority of the students. The attitudes of these students should be changed as the education is for learning knowledge with aim to develop society and national development. In this effort, getting recognition and earning job or wealth are just supporting aims. Due to such attitudes of the students, there is competition in education to get good employment and earning and consequently, the education has become commercialized with lesser learning facilities. To learn in college, there is need for discipline in college, but majority of the students have opposed to the same and such attitudes of the students should be changed. As viewed by few students, they don’t care their teachers and teachers are doing their job of teaching and nothing. Such attitudes should be changed as the teacher (Guru) is more than god, then only the students get knowledge and able to achieve their ambitions. Of course, almost all the students are giving respect and supporting their parents and other family members.

To conclude, the students should realize the values of morality and ethics and learn the significance of the same from the past history. They should realize the personal development and growth is possible only if such values are adopted in their lives. Wealth and secured employment are not
only the life, but they are just supporting their life. It is essential to learn to live for others, by helping others and by extending their cooperation with others. The ethical values are like street lamps, which paves the way to the road of success in every part of life. Hence, it is essentially suggested to these students to learn and practice ethical values.

7.4. Suggestions from the Study:

Following suggestions are made from the present study:

1. It is suggested to the students to get more knowledge on English language and increasingly study in English medium in pre-university education. Of course, it is essentially needed to become proud about Kannada language, but on the other hand, it is also essential to get more knowledge on English usage as in higher studies, there is need for more knowledge on English language.

2. It is suggested to the students and their family members to provide equal status, equal opportunities and equal respect to females in their families. Active and equal participation of females is essential in family decision making.

3. The students should realize that the aim and purpose of education is to learn and gain knowledge rather than just getting good employment, earn wealth and getting better marriage prospects. Hence, the students must set a goal to achieve overall personality development, find out the right teachers in achievement of goal and make hard work to fulfill his or her goal in life. Learning and gaining knowledge are main objectives of education and employment, wealth and marriage are just small parts of life and life is overall achievement in knowledge, social culture, ethical values, cooperation and coordination in society, ideal life, etc.
4. For the successful life, it is suggested to the students to learn and gain knowledge from elders, not only from their grandparents or parents, but also teachers and others, who are with well knowledge and moral.

5. It is suggested to the students to learn household work and help their family members in household work along with their academic studies.

6. It is essential on the part of students to develop sentimental and respect oriented relationship with their grandparents and parents in their families.

7. Like parents, teachers are also gods, who imparts knowledge and education without any present or future expectations. Hence, it is essentially suggested to the students to respect, support and follow their teachers.

8. It is suggested to the students to plan their activities in life. For this purpose, they have to list the activities and works to be done daily and on this basis, a suitable strategy should be planned and all the works should be done accordingly. Then only there will be systematic life with effective time management.

9. The students have to realize that, studying is not only to pass their examinations, but also to possess the knowledge for their future life. Accordingly, the academic studies should be planned. Academic studies should be made by the students by their own interests and not pressure from others.

10. Friendship is for mutual cooperation and help. As such, it is suggested to the students to extend their friendship for making help and supporting their friends.

11. It is suggested to the students to support and extend their help to the needy people and destitute.

12. Mistakes are common for everyone in life. It is essentially suggested to the students to realize this truth and whenever they commit
mistakes, they should make the loss occurred due to their mistakes and admit their mistakes and correct the same in future.

13. Hard work, Cooperation, Creativity, Mutual Help, Kindness, Honesty, Respect to Others, Ambition in life, etc are essentially needed for the students.

14. It is suggested to the students to assess and judge the ethical values derived from social culture derived from religion, caste, community, philosophy, gods, etc. and if they deliver good message and morality, then they should adopt the same in their lives.

15. Prayers and Worship are essentially needed for students, it is not religious, but it provides meditation, improves concentration and provide peace of mind to students.

16. While making the decisions in their life, the students have to get advice from parents and teachers, then they should analyze the alternatives and based on merits and demerits, finally, they can make the decisions pertaining to different activities in their life.

17. The students should realize the truth that discipline in college is to form a systematic life among the students and not to punish the students. Hence, it is suggested to students to support the discipline in their colleges.

18. It is suggested to the students to control the watching media and internet browsing habits. The students have to learn good things and get good knowledge from media and internet rather than watching all programmes and searching all the web sites in internet. In this regard, it is suggested to the Government to censor the programmes in media and web sites that is with the objectionable content such as adult, dating, porn, etc.