



## ROLE OF SOCIAL FACTORS IN IRREGULAR PRESENCE OF GRADUATE LEVEL STUDENTS AT COLLEGES IN WEST BENGAL

Sourav Kumar Roy

M.Ed Student, Dept.of Education, University of Kalyani,  
Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal.

### ABSTRACT

*The present paper is an attempt to examine the role of social factor in irregularity of graduates students of colleges. In this study sample consisted of 200 graduate students of six colleges under two universities. The investigator collected the sample on basis of urban and rural area. Both positive and negative item are included in this study. The scale were used in this study is the five point rating scale. The data were analyzed with the help of F-test and t-test. The result shows that there exist no significant difference between urban boys and rural girls, urban boys and rural boys, urban girls and rural boys, urban girls and rural girls in case of irregular presence in colleges. But there exist significant difference between obtained mean of both urban boys-girls and rural boys-girls. There are many reasons behind the difference of presence both urban boys-girls and rural boys-girls. Such as, availability of academic, administrative, socio-economic, mass-communication, entertainment opportunities etc. So, it can be said that through statistically there is no significant difference between both urban boys-girls and rural boys-girls but some social factor affect the difference between both urban boys-girls and rural boys-girls.*



**KEY WORD:** Academic, Administrative, Socio-economic, Mass-Communication, Entertainment.

### 1. INTRODUCTION :

In today's innovative world one can earn knowledge about socio-economic, political, economic structure of the primitive days through research. Also one can analysis the truth of the past incidents and can derived the relation between any cause and effect of the present incidents. One can assume the wheel of events in near future and make a bridge between present and the past. A research on any topic as subject can eagar you to know the unknown facts and one can get a clear indication about the future possibilities. A pure and true knowledge of a research can built a strong mentality as well as a good ethics in a person, develop the society in both socio-economic aspects. To change the infrastructure and development of a society a true and justified research can play a pivotal role in todays world.

A research helps a man to make a good ethics, to discover a new thing and overall development of the society in every aspects ... it also a man to come out from all kind of superstition, black magic, witch craft and dark believe. So, it can be clearly stated that research is a integral part of education. One can earn ultimate truth from research and can use this truth in smaller sector of research and finally make a vast sector.

After the independence the importance of the higher education is increased. So, the responsibility and liabilities of the universities and colleges are getting increase day by day. Political personalities, judicial figures, top class business man, industrialists also the productivity of these colleges. The method of giving education to the students have to be more innovative and modernized so that the number of students and their interest on their subject is increased day by day.

Govt. have also taken various steps to enrich the quality of the higher education and also set up many colleges all round the country. In spite of that there are also many types of problems regarding college level education and many more problems will also be increased with time.

### 1.1. Academic

Academic is used to describe things that relate to the work done in schools, colleges and universities, especially work which involves studying and reasoning rather than practical or technical skills. Academic is used to describe things that relate to schools, colleges and universities.

### 1.2 Administration:

Etymologically, the term 'administration' comes from the Nation root word "minister" which means in English 'Service' – Work dedicated to the good of others. It implies that administration secure such environment for individual as well as society that leads to fullest growth and development. That is, originally administration deals with public services and of course, performed by a selective group of individuals who work according to some framework what is believe to make people happy and prosperous.

### 1.3 Mass Communication :

Mass Communication is the study of how people exchange their information through 'mass media to large segments of the population at the same time with an amazing speed. In other words, mass communication refers to the imparting and exchanging information on a large scale to a wide range of people. The study of mass communication is chiefly concerned with how the content of mass communication persuades or otherwise affects the behavior, the attitude, opinion or emotion of the person or people receiving the information. Mass communication is being done through many mediums, such as radio, television, social networking and newspapers.

### 1.4 Socio-economic

Field of study that examines social and economic factors to better understand how the combination of both influences something. Examples –

Some peoples have less money than others and this is a shame because poverty is an evil in this world, we can analyze their socio-economic status to determine this.

### 1.5 Entertainment

Entertainment is a form of activity that holds the attention and interest of an audience, or gives, pleasure and delight. The experience of being entertained has come to be strongly associated with amusement, so that one common understanding of the idea is fun and laughter, although many entertainments have a serious purpose. This may be the case in the various forms of ceremony, celebration, religious festivals, or satire for example.

## 2. THE PROBLEM

Here the investigator decides to do a short study about the "Role of Social factor in irregular, presence of Graduate level Students at colleges in West Bengal."

## 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The objectives of investigator is –

- i. To find out reasons of irregular presence in college level.
- ii. To find out the actual and main reason behind their absence in college level education.
- iii. The people, who are directly or in any way related with the college, must be aware of the problems regarding absence of the students.
- iv. To find out the difference of irregularity between the boys and the girls.

- v. To find out the difference of irregularity between the boys of the urban area and boys of the rural area.
- vi. To find out the difference of irregularity between the boys and girls of the rural area.
- vii. To find out the difference of irregularity between the boys and girls of the urban area.
- viii. To find out the difference of irregularity between the boys of the urban and girls of the rural area.
- ix. To find out the difference of irregularity between the girls of the urban and rural area.
- x. To find out the educational significance of this project.
- xi. To increase the interest of research regarding this subject in future.

**4. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY**

- a.  $H_{01}$  – There is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between the boys of the urban area and the rural area.
- b.  $H_{02}$  – There is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between boys of the urban area and girls of the rural area.
- c.  $H_{03}$  – There is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between boys and girls of the urban area.
- d.  $H_{04}$  – There is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between boys and girls of the rural area.
- e.  $H_{05}$  – There is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between boys of the rural area and girls of the urban area.
- f.  $H_{06}$  – There is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between the girls of the urban and rural area.

**5. METHODOLOGY**

**5.1 Population**

The target population for the present study is the graduate level students of colleges under the different university in West Bengal.

**5.2 Sample**

Purposive sampling technique was adopted select the sample. From the target population a sample of 200 graduate level students taken from six colleges under the two universities in West Bengal.

**Table – 1 : Number of sample taken from colleges**

University Name	College Name	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Total
University of Kalyani	Kalyani Mahavidyalaya	20	29	49
	Kanchrapara College	06	21	27
	Chakdaha College	12	08	20
Burdwan University	Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya	32	24	56
	Michael Madhusudan Memorial College	06	10	16
	Katwa College	24	08	32
<b>Grand Total =</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>

**5.3 Tools**

The tool used to serve the purpose in his study is questionnaire at normative survey type. The investigator selected his tool to get the require information within a short time limit. Each item provided with five possible alternatives responses. This tool has four dimensions:

- a. Academic causes
- b. Administrative causes

- c. Socio-economic causes
- d. Mass Communication and Entertainment causes.

**Table : 2 Showing Dimension and No. of items in this tool**

Dimension	No. of items	Total
Academic	01-20	20
Administrative	21-34	14
Socio-economic	35-44	10
Mass Communication and Entertainment	45-50	06
		50

**5.4 Administration of the test**

The test was administered in six colleges under two university. The investigator took 50 minute for the purpose of test administration, the sitting arrangement of the students was such that everyone could answer comfortably.

**6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

For the analysis of data investigator used descriptive and inferential statistics. Investigator used central tendency (Mean, Median, Mode). Standard deviation, F-test and t-test.

**6.1 Representation of obtain data:**

**Table – 3: Score distribution chart**

Score	UB	UG	RB	RG	Total
121-130	02	01	02	02	07
131-140	04	00	01	04	09
141-150	05	03	03	03	14
151-160	03	08	08	01	20
161-170	11	07	10	08	36
171-180	17	10	06	12	45
181-190	05	05	09	10	29
191-200	02	04	06	02	14
201-210	00	10	03	06	19
211-220	01	02	02	02	07
Total	50	50	50	50	200

UB = Urban Boys  
UG = Urban Girls

RB = Rural Boys  
RG = Rural Girls

**Table – 4 : Results of Different Statistical Measurement**

Measurement	UB	UG	RB	RG	B	G	U	R	Total
Mean	184.50	172.70	177.70	175.50	181.00	174.60	178.50	177.20	177.90
Median	180.50	175.50	178.33	174.67	180.06	174.78	178.27	176.38	177.50
Mode	172.50	172.70	179.60	173.00	178.19	175.15	177.81	174.74	176.70
S.D.	10.72	21.45	20.00	22.64	20.12	22.32	21.04	21.95	21.42
Q	11.17	19.02	15.10	12.43	12.07	14.90	12.45	13.68	13.27

B : Total Boys  
G : Total Girls  
R : Total Rural  
U : Total Urban

**6.2 F-test:**

In this study, the investigator used F-test to determine the difference between obtains mean score of boys and girls of the urban and rural area. Showing the F-value in the following order –

**Table - 5: 2 x 2 ANOVA**

	Boys	Girls
Urban	166,178,182,172,177,139,174,143,130,132,180,150,160,173,181,170,147,171,139,169	152,150,157,175,185,167,213,207,216,203,193,188,152,177,202,203,207,170,192,185
Rural	165,187,132,151,162, 191, 192, 177, 180, 205, 199, 142, 155, 155, 152, 189, 182, 201, 212, 193	187, 190, 182, 182, 168, 209, 150, 184, 189, 216, 169, 173, 137, 139, 165, 169, 201, 137, 177, 173

**Table – 6 : ANOVA SUMMARY**

Groups	Count	Sun	Average
Urban Boys	20	3233	161.65
Rural Boys	20	3522	176.10
Urban Girls	20	3654	182.70
Rural Boys	20	3497	174.85
Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS
Between Groups	4664.45	3	1554.817
Within Groups	32735.1	76	430.725
Total	3.7399.55	79	

Significant at 0.05

\*F = 3.61

**6.3 t-Test : Paired two sample for means**

**1. Ho<sub>1</sub> :** There is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between the boys of the urban area and the rural area.

**Table – 7 : Showing the ‘t’ value between urban and rural boys in case of irregularity in college.**

	Urban Boys	Rural Boys
Observations	20	20
df	19	
t stat	1.93959732	
t critical two-tail	2.0930247	

It is seen from the table that the calculated ‘t’ value (1.93) is smaller than the critical ‘t’ value (2.09) at 0.05 level of significance. So, the result is insignificant. The null hypothesis is retained. But there exist a significant difference between obtained mean of urban and rural boys (184.50 \$ 177.70). There are many reasons behind the difference of presence of boys of urban area and the rural area. For examples availability academic, Administrative, socio-economic, mass communication and entertainment influenced the boys of urban area than the rural area. That’s why the irregular presence of the urban area boys in college are more than the rural.

So, it can be said that statistically there is no significant difference, but some basic difference is always there.

**2. Ho<sub>2</sub> :** There is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between boys of the urban area and girls of the rural area.

**Table – 8: Showing the ‘t’ value between boys of the urban area and girls of the rural area in case of irregularity in college.**

	Urban Boys	Rural Girls
Observations	20	20
df	19	
t stat	1.69304016	
t critical two-tail	2.930247	

It is seen from the table that the calculated ‘t’ value (1.69) is smaller than the critical ‘t’ value (2.09) at 0.05 level of significance. So, the result is insignificant. The null hypothesis is retained, i.e. there is no significant difference between boys of urban area and girls of rural area in case of irregularity in college.

But there exist significant difference between obtained mean of urban boys and rural girls (184.50 \$ 175.50). There are many reasons behind the differences of presence boys of urban and girls of rural area. For example – availability of academic, Administrative, Socio-economic, mass communication and entertainment influenced the boys of urban area than the girls of rural area. That’s why the irregular presence of urban boys in college are more than rural girls.

So, it can be said that statistically there is no significant difference, but some basic difference is always there.

**3. Ho<sub>3</sub> :** There is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between boys and girls of the urban area.

**Table – 9: Showing ‘t’ value between boys and girls of the urban area in case of irregularity in college.**

	Urban Boys	Urban Girls
Observations	20	20
df	19	
t stat	3.21769025	
t critical two-tail	2.0930247	

It is seen from the table that calculated ‘t’ value (3.21) is greater than the critical ‘t’ value (2.09) at 0.05 level of significance. So, the result is significant. The null hypothesis is rejected, i.e. There exist significant difference in case of irregularity in college between boys and girls of the urban area.

**4. Ho<sub>4</sub> :** There is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between boys and girls of the rural area.

**Table – 10 : Showing ‘t’ value between rural boys and girls in case of irregularity in college.**

	Rural Boys	Rural Girls
Observations	20	20
df	19	
t stat	1.9642015	
t critical two-tail	2.0930247	

It is seen from the table that calculated ‘t’ value (1.96) is smaller than critical ‘t’ value (2.09) at 0.05 level of significance. So, the result is insignificant. The null hypothesis is retained, i.e. there is no significance difference in case of irregularity in college between rural boys and girls.

But there exist significant difference between obtained mean of rural boys and girls (177.70 \$ 175.50). There are many reasons behind the difference of presence of rural boys and girls. For examples – availability of academic, administrative, socio-economic, mass communication and entertainment influenced the rural boys than the rural girls. That’s why the irregular presence of rural boys in college are more than the rural girls.

So, it can be said that there statistically is no significant difference, but some basic difference is always there.

5.  $H_{o5}$  : There is no significance differences in case of irregularity in college between boys of the rural area and girls of the urban area.

**Table – 11 : Showing ‘t’ value between boys of the rural area and girls of the urban area in case of irregularity in college.**

	Rural Boys	Urban Girls
Observations	20	20
df	19	
t stat	1.18818212	
t critical two-tail	2.0930247	

It is seen from the table that the calculated ‘t’ value (1.18) is smaller than the critical ‘t’ value (2.09) at 0.05 level of significance. So, the result is insignificant. The null hypothesis is retained, i.e. there is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between boys of the rural area and girls of the urban area.

But there exist significant difference between obtained mean of rural boys and urban girls (177.70 \$ 172.70). So, it can be said that there statistically is no significant difference, but some basic difference is always there.

6.  $H_{o6}$  : There is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between the girls of the urban area and rural area.

**Table – 12 : Showing ‘t’ value between the urban and rural girls in case of irregularity in college.**

	Urban Girls	Rural Girls
Observations	20	20
df	19	
t stat	1.22343223	
t critical two-tail	2.0930247	

It is seen from the table that the calculated ‘t’ value (1.22) is smaller than the critical ‘t’ calculated value (2.09) at 0.05 level of significance. So, the result is insignificant. The null hypothesis is retained, i.e. there is no significant difference in case of irregularity in college between urban and rural girls.

But there exist significant difference between obtained mean of urban and rural girls (172.70 \$ 175.50). So, it can be said that there statistically is no significant difference is always there.

**7. CONCLUSION :**

The following results have been obtained on the analysis of data –

1. There is no significant difference between urban and rural boys in case of irregular presence in college.
2. There is no significant difference between urban boys and rural girls in case of irregular presence in college.
3. There is no significant difference between urban boys and girls in case of irregular presence in college.
4. There is no significant difference between rural boys and girls in case of irregular presence in college.
5. There is no significant difference between rural boys and urban girls in case of irregular presence in college.
6. There is no significant difference between urban boys and girls in case of irregular presence in college.

## 8. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The limitation are :

1. In choosing the sample the investigator divide the area on the basis of urban and rural. Further more division were considered e.g. social, Economical, Geographical, Language aspect etc.
2. The investigator selected only 200 graduate students as the sample of his study. They were far from representative of population.
3. In this study, the tool has four dimensions, if the number of dimension increased then the validity of the test also increased.
4. To determine the reliability of the test the investigator was used only the split-half method, another method can also be used.
5. In this study the investigator was used only two districts. Much more district can also be used in this study.

## 9. RECOMMENDATION

These are :

1. Investigation may be done with a large sample.
2. I also recommend that studies may be conducted with different aspect of social stratification.
3. Number of Dimension can be increased.
4. To determine validity different method can be use.
5. Opinion of professors, Administrators, Teaching and non-teaching staff can be accepted for this study.
6. Opinion of parents can be considered.

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**Sourav Kumar Roy**  
M.Ed Student, Dept. of Education, University of Kalyani, Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal.