

A STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS AMONG MUSLIM COMMUNITY PEOPLE OF MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT IN WEST BENGAL

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to assess the educational awareness among muslim community people in relation to gender and locale of study. Survey method of research has been used in the present study. The researcher has done of his research work with using Random Sampling technique. The present research paper highlighted the educational awareness among muslim community people of murshidabad District in West Bengal. The present research study has aimed to study gender wise and area wise the educational awareness among muslim community people. For this research study a sample of 100 muslim community people were randomly selected in and around Murshidabad district of West Bengal by the investigator out of which 50 male and 50 female. In this study attempts to highlights the ethics of educational awareness among muslim community people of murshidabad District in West Bengal. The study focused various intervention of educational awareness i.e. literacy, health, small family norms etc. The data was analyzed using mean, standard deviation and 't'- test. The research paper bring to light that the Male and Female people of muslim community do differ significantly in their educational awareness and male people of muslim community have significantly more educational awareness as compared to their female counterparts. The study uncover that the Urban people of muslim community have significantly more educational awareness as compared to their rural counterparts. The research paper also bring to light that the Urban male people of muslim community significantly more educational awareness as compared to their Urban female people of muslim community. The study also uncover that the Rural male and Rural female people of muslim community do not differ significantly in their educational awareness. Urban male and Rural male people of muslim community do differ significantly in their educational awareness. Urban female and Rural female people of muslim community do differ significantly in their educational awareness.

KEY WORDS: Educational Awareness, People, Gender, Demographic Profile.

INTRODUCTION

**“To educate one man, you educate one person, but to educate a woman, you educate a whole civilization.”
- Mahatma Gandhi**

Education is the basic and fundamental requirement of citizens of a country in the universal declaration of human rights. It means education not only empower the women but empower the whole society. Education is considered as the most powerful instrument of social change and development and means of reducing inequality in the society. It helps the individual to raise its social status in various ways .It acts as a catalyst in improvement in many other aspects of life. The role of education as an investment in human resources has been increasingly recognized in all countries. In India we come across a special type of social stratification in the form of caste region, religion, language, habitation etc. When the society is divided in social sub-groups based on habitual, 'Muslims' emerge as a typical group which is unique in character in many ways. It is revealed from census reports 2011 that in India more than 14.20% of people belong to officially named 'Muslims'. Thus the constitution of India and various programmes in pursuance of the constitutional provision have sought to abolish caste system and improve socio-economic conditions of the Muslims, However, it has to be noted that despite all these programmes for Muslims, even after 72 years of independence the situation has not improved significantly. There are many reasons for the poor rate of development of Muslim people. One of the most important issues is that there are not aware about the different facilities for them and systems of life. It is a common experience that Muslim people do not show adequate interest about education of their children due to poor economic conditions, but this problem could be solved with the financial assistance. It is also found that most of the people of Muslim groups are not properly aware about the financial assistance, which they can get for education of their children. Keeping this in view the present study will be conducted on Muslim people of Murshidabad District to estimate their awareness about education. Education, obviously a powerful vehicle bringing about change, a panacea of all evils and a potent weapon for prevention plays a central role in the society. The role of the education in traditional societies was largely confined to cultural accomplishment. In the context of development of modern science and technology, which are being used as tools of qualitative change in human lives, education has come to be acknowledged as a tool of human development and empowerment. Educational awareness is the crying need for the betterment of the society. Literacy and its awareness is the only solution to resolve these problems and save the human society. In this context the researcher state the mind to accesses the educational awareness among muslim community people of Murshidabad district of West Bengal, India as a research work.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study is carried out to analyze educational awareness among muslim community people in relation to Gender and Locale of Study in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

- To study the educational awareness among muslim community people in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.
- To study the educational awareness among the male and female people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.
- To study the educational awareness among the urban and rural people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDUY

In view of the above objectives, following hypotheses have been formulated:

Ho1: There is no significant difference in educational awareness between male and female people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Ho2: There is no significant difference in educational awareness between urban and rural people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Ho3: There is no significant difference in educational awareness between urban male and urban female people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Ho4: There is no significant difference in educational awareness between rural male and rural female people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Ho5: There is no significant difference in educational awareness between urban male and rural male people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Ho6: There is no significant difference in educational awareness between urban female and rural female people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

METHODOLOGY

Method and Procedure of the study:

In the nature of the study, the descriptive survey method of educational research is adopted for the completion of the present study. It has undoubtedly true that the descriptive survey method has been the most popular and most widely used research method in education.

Population:

Population of the study covers people of muslim community at Berhampore Sadar, Jangipur and Kandi sub-division in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Sample:

For the present study a sample of 100 people of muslim community was selected. Out of which 50 were male people of muslim community, 50 were female people of muslim community, 50 were rural people of muslim community, 50 were urban people of muslim community, 25 were urban male people of muslim community, 25 were urban female people of muslim community, 25 were rural male people of muslim community and 25 were rural female people of muslim community.

The representation of the sample as given below

Table No. 1: Demographic Sample Profile

Sample	Gender Wise		Total No. of Sample
	male	Female	
Urban People	25	25	50
Rural People	25	25	50
Total	50	50	100

Tools for data collection:

By keeping the Objectives and Hypothesis in the mind with the suitable sampling techniques investigator visited different villages to collect the data. To collect the data investigator is adopted the survey method. Educational awareness questionnaire is prepared by the investigator with the help of expert research scholars and my

colleagues after completion of the polite study it was tested to identify the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. Educational awareness questionnaire was self constructed tool.

Statistical Techniques Used:

For analyzing and interpretations the data Mean, Standard Deviation (SD), t-test have been computed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

In order to measure the educational awareness among the people of muslim community in relation to gender and locale of study. “Self constructed tool” was used on selected sample people and t-value was computed. The detail analysis is given as per hypothesis.

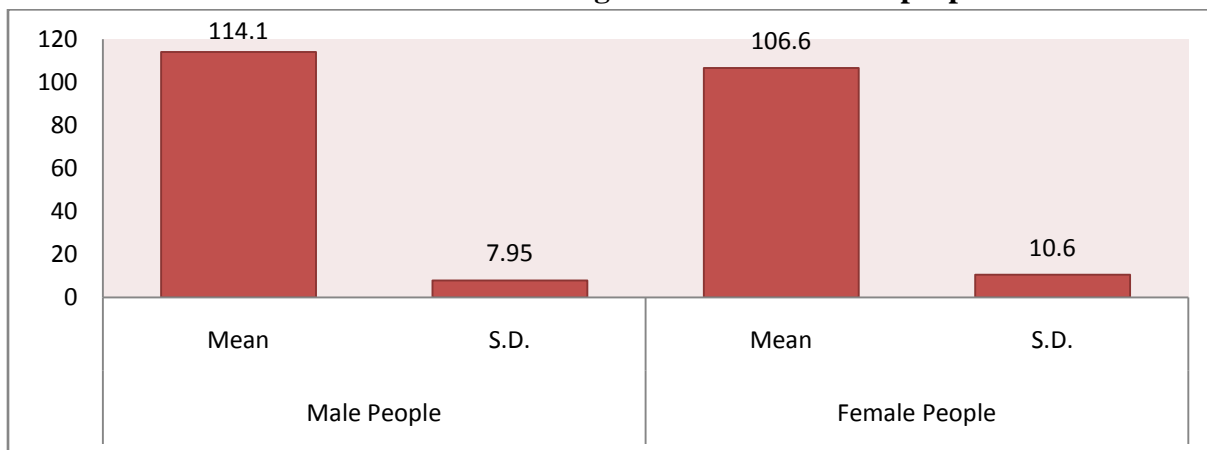
Hypothesis 1:

There is no significant difference in educational awareness between male and female people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Table No.2: Levels of educational awareness among the male and female people of muslim community

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Level of significance	Result
Male People	50	114.1	7.95	4.01	1000	2.58 at 0.01 &	At 0.01 & 0.05 level	Significant at both (0.05&0.01) levels of confidence
Female People	50	106.6	10.6			1.96 at 0.05 level		

Figure -1: Levels of educational awareness among the male and female people of muslim community



The result in table no. 2 and figure 1, the calculated ‘t’-value 4.01 is greater than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level and the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. It is found that there exists a significant difference in the level of educational awareness between male and female people of muslim community at both (0.05 & 0.01) levels of significance.

The mean score of male people (114.1) is greater than the mean score of female people (106.6). It is inferred that the male people have higher educational awareness than female people. Hence the null hypothesis Ho1 is rejected.

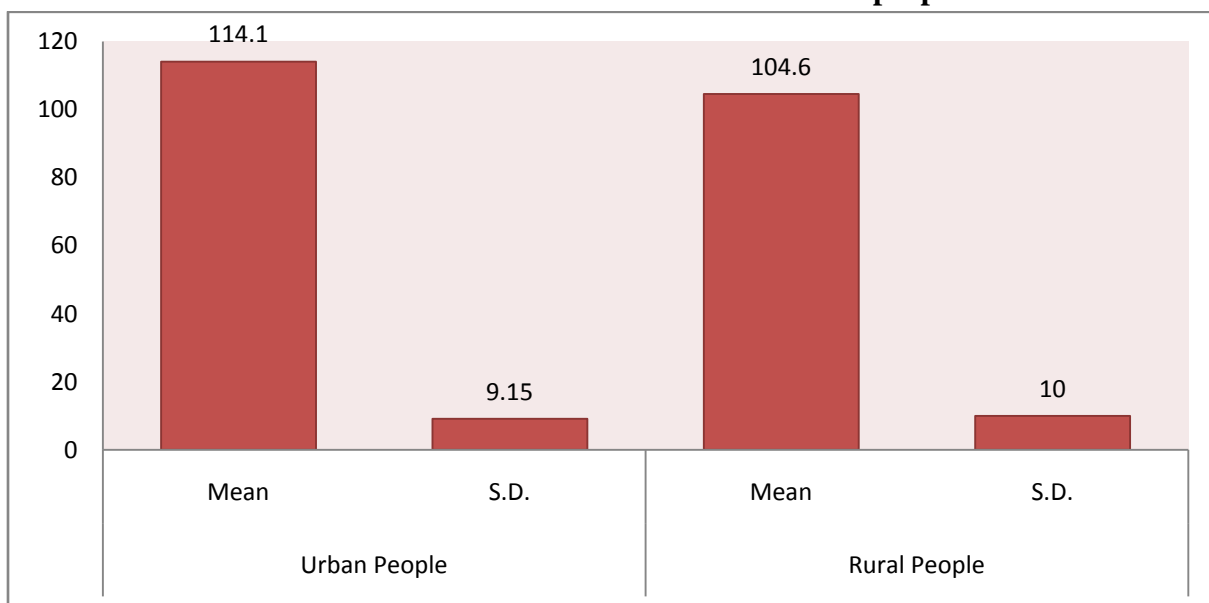
Hypothesis 2:

There is no significant difference in educational awareness between urban and rural people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Table No.3: Levels of educational awareness between urban and rural people of muslim community

Locale of Study	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Level of significance	Result
Urban People	50	114.1	9.15	4.95	1000	2.58 at 0.01 & 1.96 at 0.05 level	At 0.01 & 0.05 level	Significant at both (0.05&0.01) levels of confidence
Rural People	50	104.6	10.0					

Figure -2: Levels of educational awareness between urban and rural people of muslim community



The result in table no. 3 and figure 2, the calculated ‘t’-value 4.95 is greater than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level and the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. It is found that there exists a significant difference in the level of educational awareness between urban and rural people of muslim community at both (0.05 & 0.01) levels of significance.

The mean score of urban people (114.1) is greater than the mean score of rural people (104.6). It is inferred that the urban people have higher educational awareness than rural people. Hence the null hypothesis Ho2 is rejected.

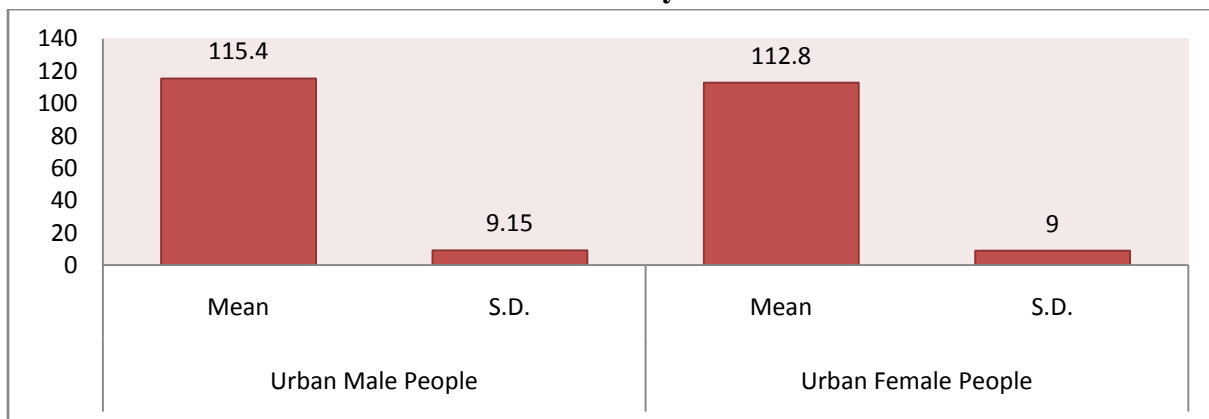
Hypothesis 3:

There is no significant difference in educational awareness between urban male and urban female people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Table No.4: Levels of educational awareness between urban male and urban female people of muslim community

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Level of significance	Result
Urban Male People	25	115.4	9.15	1.01	1000	2.58 at 0.01 & 1.96 at 0.05 level	At 0.01 & 0.05 level	Not Significant at both (0.05&0.01) levels of confidence
Urban Female People	25	112.8	9.0					

Figure -3: Levels of educational awareness between urban male and urban female people of muslim community



The result in table no. 4 and figure 3, the calculated ‘t’-value 1.01 is less than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level and the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. It is found that there is no significant difference in the level of educational awareness between urban male and urban female people of muslim community at both (0.05 & 0.01) levels of significance.

The mean score of urban male people (115.4) is greater than the mean score of urban female people (112.8). It is inferred that the urban male people have higher educational awareness than urban female people. Hence the null hypothesis Ho3 is accepted.

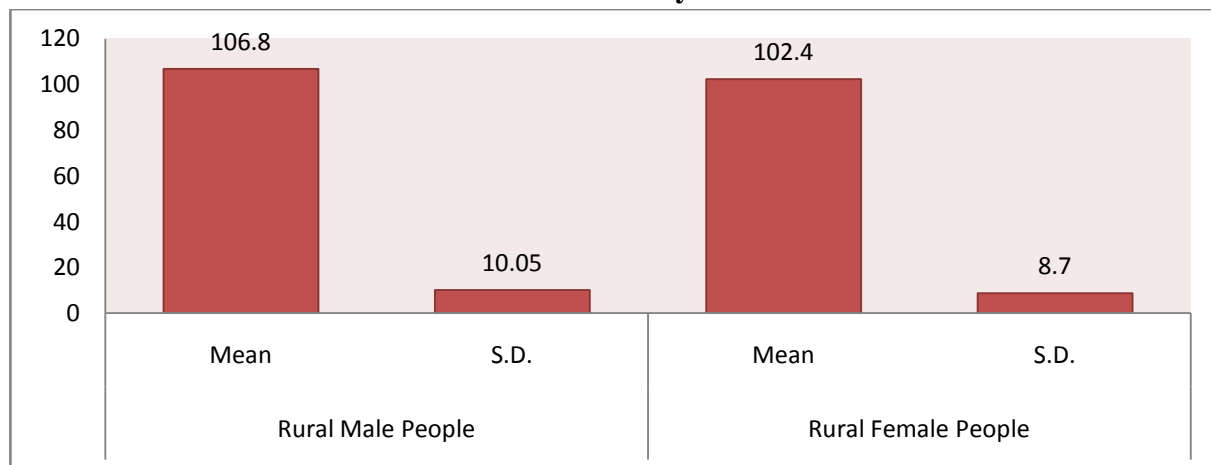
Hypothesis 4:

There is no significant difference in educational awareness between rural male and rural female people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Table No.5: Levels of educational awareness between rural male and rural female people of muslim community

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Level of significance	Result
Rural Male People	25	106.8	10.05	0.62	1000	2.58 at 0.01 & 1.96 at 0.05 level	At 0.01 & 0.05 level	Not Significant at both (0.05&0.01) levels of confidence
Rural Female People	25	102.4	8.7					

Figure -4: Levels of educational awareness between rural male and rural female people of muslim community



The result in table no. 5 and figure 4, the calculated ‘t’-value 0.62 is less than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level and the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. It is found that there is no significant difference in the level of educational awareness between rural male and rural female people of muslim community at both (0.05 & 0.01) levels of significance.

The mean score of rural male people (106.8) is greater than the mean score of rural female people (102.4). It is inferred that the rural male people have higher educational awareness than rural female people. Hence the null hypothesis Ho4 is accepted.

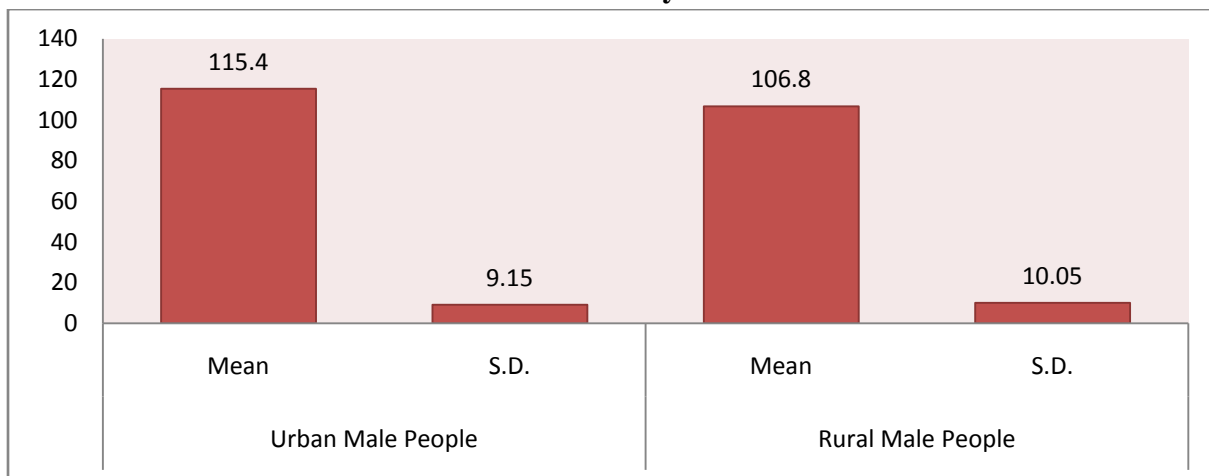
Hypothesis 5:

There is no significant difference in educational awareness between urban male and rural male people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Table No.6: Levels of educational awareness between urban male and rural male people of muslim community

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Level of significance	Result
Urban Male People	25	115.4	9.15	3.16	1000	2.58 at 0.01 & 1.96 at 0.05 level	At 0.01 & 0.05 level	Significant at both (0.05&0.01) levels of confidence
Rural Male People	25	106.8	10.05					

Figure -5: Levels of educational awareness between urban male and rural male people of muslim community



The result in table no. 6 and figure 5, the calculated ‘t’-value 3.16 is greater than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level and the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. It is found that there exists a significant difference in the level of educational awareness between urban male and rural male people of muslim community at both (0.05 & 0.01) levels of significance.

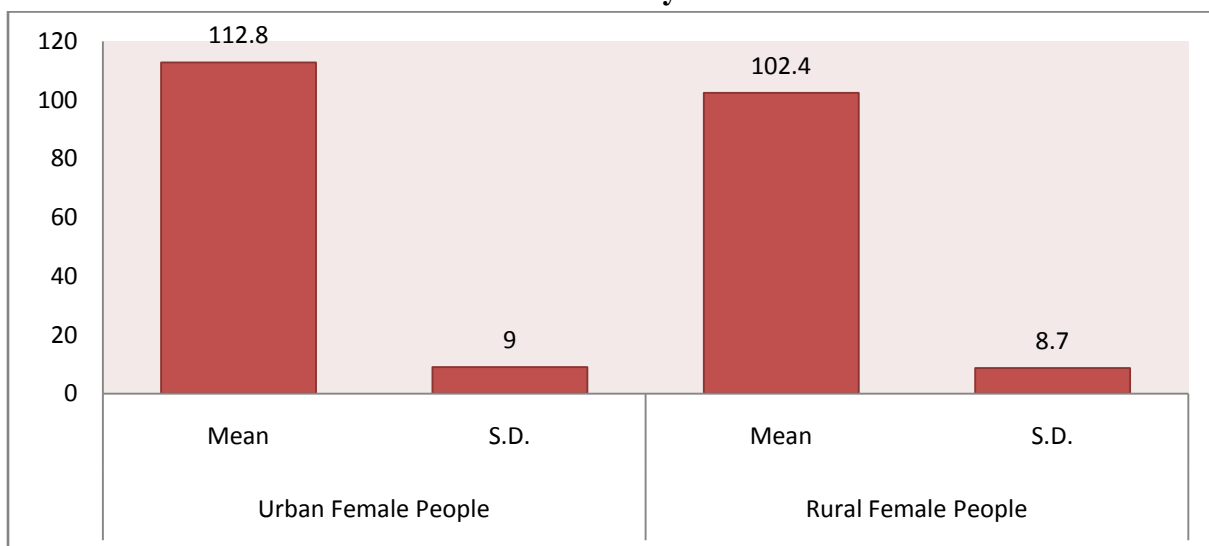
The mean score of urban male people (115.4) is greater than the mean score of rural male people (106.8). It is inferred that the urban male people have higher educational awareness than rural male people. Hence the null hypothesis Ho5 is rejected.

Hypothesis 6: There is no significant difference in educational awareness between urban female and rural female people of muslim community in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Table No.7: Levels of educational awareness between urban female and rural female people of muslim community

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Level of significance	Result
Urban Female People	25	112.8	9.0	4.16	1000	2.58 at 0.01 & 1.96 at 0.05 level	At 0.01 & 0.05 level	Significant at both (0.05&0.01) levels of confidence
Rural Female People	25	102.4	8.7					

Figure -6: Levels of educational awareness between urban female and rural female people of muslim community



The result in table no. 7 and figure 6, the calculated 't'-value 4.16 is greater than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level and the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. It is found that there exists a significant difference in the level of educational awareness between urban female and rural female people of muslim community at both (0.05 & 0.01) levels of significance.

The mean score of urban female people (112.8) is greater than the mean score of rural female people (102.4). It is inferred that the urban female people have higher educational awareness than rural female people. Hence the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected.

CONCLUSION:

Analysis of the results in this study reveals some genuine and significant facts that participation and progress of muslim community student's education in study area is below the satisfactory level. As per the objectives of this paper we can state that the educational awareness of muslim community people is below the satisfactory level in the studied area and the major factors behind the backwardness of these students in this stage remain as guardian unconsciousness, lack of motivation, low attendance of students in schools and above all financial problem and poverty along with inadequate government aids. The enrolment of muslim community students in higher Secondary and higher education is not satisfactory in the studied area. Although attempt has been made by the state government as well as central government for their better improvement in education but their result is not satisfactory. Therefore it may be concluded that to improve the educational awareness of muslim community people there is need to increase their enrolment in higher education.

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I am an enthusiastic, self-motivated, reliable, responsible, dedicated, flexible, punctual, hard working, honest and optimistic person by nature. I am joyful, polite, helpful, truthful and friendly person having a good sense of humour. I am able to work in every kind of situation both independently and in co-ordination with others. I am determined, decisive and I always want to be better than yesterday. I want to learn and adapt every new & newer things so that I can make the most of it. My strength is my passion for comprehensive learning and most importantly my adjustment capability with any kind of hostile environment. My Weakness is I am not comfortable until I finish my work in the given time.