

Vol 6 Issue 3 Dec 2016

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

Chief Editors

Ashok Yakkaldevi
A R Burla College, India

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Kamani Perera
Regional Centre For Strategic Studies,
Sri Lanka

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double-blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Mabel Miao Center for China and Globalization, China
Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Xiaohua Yang University of San Francisco, San Francisco	Ruth Wolf University Walla, Israel
Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Karina Xavier Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA	Jie Hao University of Sydney, Australia
Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania	May Hongmei Gao Kennesaw State University, USA	Pei-Shan Kao Andrea University of Essex, United Kingdom
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Marc Fetscherin Rollins College, USA	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania
	Liu Chen Beijing Foreign Studies University, China	Ilie Pinte Spiru Haret University, Romania
Mahdi Moharrampour Islamic Azad University buinzahra Branch, Qazvin, Iran	Nimita Khanna Director, Isara Institute of Management, New Delhi	Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai
Titus Pop PhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania	Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain
J. K. VIJAYAKUMAR King Abdullah University of Science & Technology, Saudi Arabia.	P. Malyadri Government Degree College, Tandur, A.P.	Jayashree Patil-Dake MBA Department of Badruka College Commerce and Arts Post Graduate Centre (BCCAPGC), Kachiguda, Hyderabad
George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	S. D. Sindkhedkar PSGVP Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shahada [M.S.]	Maj. Dr. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.
REZA KAFIPOUR Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz, Iran	Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	AR. SARAVANAKUMARALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI, TN
	C. D. Balaji Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai	V.MAHALAKSHMI Dean, Panimalar Engineering College
Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur	Bhavana vivek patole PhD, Elphinstone college mumbai-32	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University
	Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust), Meerut (U.P.)	Kanwar Dinesh Singh Dept.English, Government Postgraduate College , solan

More.....

A SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC AWARENESS AMONG MUSLIM COMMUNITY IN MALDA DISTRICT.

Tausif Biswas

Research Scholar, Department of Education, University of Gour Banga, Malda.

ABSTRACT :

Like many countries of the world, India adopted Western model of democracy without having socio-economic and cultural conditions conducive to its growth and working India declared her goals of polity in the preamble of her Constitution: Justice, Equality, Liberty, and Fraternity. The preamble of the Constitution of India begins with the words: "We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic and to Secular to all its citizens"⁴. The words, 'Socialist and Secular' were inserted by the Constitution Act, 1976;⁵. According to Jawaharlal Nehru "Democracy has been spoken of chiefly in the past, as political democracy, roughly represented by every person having a vote. But a vote by itself dose not represent very much to a person who is down and out, to a person, let us say, who is starving or hungry. Political democracy, by itself, is not enough except that it may be used to obtain a gradually



increasing measure of economic democracy, equality and the spread of good things of life to others and removal of gross inequalities"⁶. He was aware that political democracy could succeed only along with economic and social democracy.

KEY WORDS: Socio-economic , Muslim Community, goals of polity , Socialist, Secular, Democratic.

INTRODUCTION:

Since independence the Indian Government has been devoting their special attention to uplift of the especially weaker sections of the Indian society and therefore, through planned action a number of welfare schemes and programmes have been adopted for their betterment. In this

connection reservation policy for the weaker sections has been taken into account through Constitutional measures by the Government, such as reservation of seats for admission to educational institutions, jobs, election to assembly, parliament, local bodies etc. After independence Government as well as voluntary organizations are right in paying special attention to education as a key factor for bringing about social, economic, political and environmental change in the backward class of people.

There are so many developmental programmes for Minority, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), National Scheme of Training for Rural Youth for

Self-Employment (TRYSEM), 20-point Programme etc.²⁸ Besides this, there are so many schemes under Central Governments supplementing the welfare of the weaker section of the society i.e. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (LREGP), Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY),²⁹ Indra Awaas Yojana (IAY), Jawahar Gram Smridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)³⁰ providing assured employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and seeking it etc. But help in many cases does not reach the needy persons.

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.³⁴ In the context of transformation of a traditional society into a modern one, the center of authority shifts from the known-information systems to formal systems which are supposedly based on the principles of equity and justice. The weaker sections belonging to Muslim Minority who have been at the lowest rung of the ladder of development have a genuine difficulty in understanding and assimilating the rationale and modus operandi of this transformation, functioning of the formal modern institutions and class character of the people who may be occupying a commanding position in the new system. They get seriously handicapped on account of this ignorance. Literacy and education provide a key to such understanding; they also help in demystifying and demythologising the aura of false consciousness, which clouds our mind and tends to perpetuate the unjust and inequitable system. In this sense, they become important tools of liberation of the weaker sections of the society while simultaneously working for their identification with the State and National mainstream.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Hence the Investigator has decided the topic of the present study as "A study on Socio-economic Awareness among Muslim Community in the district of Malda."

Objectives of the study:

The following objectives were laid down for the study:

1. To estimate the Socio-economic Awareness of Male and Female People of Muslim community in Malda District.
2. To know the degree of Socio-economic Awareness of Urban and Rural people under Muslim community in Malda District.

Hypotheses:

H_{01} :- There will be no significant mean difference of Socio-economic Awareness between Male and Female People of Muslim community in Malda District.

H_{02} :- There will be no significant mean difference of Socio-economic Awareness between Rural & Urban People of Muslim Community in Malda District.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

All the Muslim People live in the district of Malda were considered the population of the study. But it was not possible to carry out research work with the total population. Hence it was necessary to select the representative samples for the study. To make the study effective 100 People (both 50 male and 50 female, urban and rural) of Muslim from the target population were selected as sample.

Tool used in this study :

The following tool was used in this study
Socio-economic Awareness scale

Validity and Reliability of tools:

No standardized, alternative or parallel form from the awareness scale was available for testing the reliability and validity of the constructed scales, hence to estimate the reliability of the scales, test and re-test method was adopted. In this context the scale was re-administered after 15 days on the same group of Muslim minority people of urban and rural parallel to the sample group. Scoring was done on the responses of both the situation and the co-efficient of correlation between two sets of score was calculated. The result indicates the high reliability (0.85) co-efficient for the awareness scale.

Validity:

To estimate the validity of the scale, experts' judgment was taken into account. The sets of statements were presented before the experts for finalization of the scale. According to the experts' judgment the scale was considered as the valid one for the purpose.

Collection of data:

The investigator collected response sheets from different situations. In case of village records door-to-door investigation was made. But in case of data related to Awareness, response sheets were collected and these were scrutinized and evaluated with the help of prefixed norms. Three point rating scale was used to transform qualitative data to

I quantitative scores. After receiving data, these were tabulated according to the objectives | of the study.

Following sets of data were collected by the investigator to satisfy the objectives of the study.

3. Socio-economic Awareness scores of 50 Muslim People (score 25 Male and 25 Female, Urban)
4. Socio-economic Awareness scores of 50 Muslim People (score 25 Male and 25 Female, Rural)

Analysis of the data with interpretation:

In this stage the Investigator tested the statistical hypothesis with the help of the parametric statistics such as 't'- test because it would be more applicable is comparing group whether it was of uniform size other wise there might statistical error. The Investigator also realized that the sampling design used for data collection does not follow Principle of randomization in scientific manner.

Analysis of Data Pertaining to H_{01}

Table 1 :- t-test for measuring either mean significant or in significant on Socio-economic Awareness of the Male and Female People of Muslim community of Malda District.

Variables	Categories	N	Mean	SED	df.	t	Level of Significant
Socio-economic Awareness	Male	25	84	22.98	48	0.17	NS
	Female	25	80				

From the above table we found that the calculated value of $t = 0.17$ and the critical table value of t with 48 df. at 0.05 level of significance = 2.01. Here the calculated value is less than the table value, so it is not significant and the null hypothesis can not be rejected and we said that there is significant mean difference in the measuring of Socio-economic Awareness between Male and Female People of Muslim community of Malda District.

Analysis of Data Pertaining to H_{02}

Table 2 - t-test for measuring either mean significant or in significant on the measuring of SEA of Urban and Rural People of Muslim community of Malda District.

Variables	Strata	N	Mean	SED	df.	t	Level of Significant
Socio-economic Awareness	Urban	50	92	15.32	98	2.08	Sig.
	Rural	50	60				

From the above table we found that the calculated value of $t = 2.08$ and the critical value of t with 98 df. at 0.05 level of significance = 1.99. Here the calculated value is greater than the table value so it is significant and the null hypothesis can not be accepted and we said that there is significant mean difference between urban and Rural People of Muslim community of Malda District in the measuring of Socio-economic Awareness.

Finding at a Glance :

Following findings were drawn on the basis of analysis of data to verify the objectives of the study.

- i. Result revealed that Muslim people on the study area are Aware of Socio-economic condition as their average Awareness scores exceeded the cutting point score of below and above Awareness
- II. Analysis of data indicates that the Muslim people not properly aware on the four dimension under study.
- III. In case of Muslim Male and Female groups it was found that the both groups are aware of, Socio-economics Condition but

male and female groups of Rural Area do not have proper Awareness of four dimensions under study.

IV . It was found that there is no significant mean difference in the measuring of Socio-economic Awareness between Male and Female People of Muslim community of Malda District.

V. It was found that there is significant mean difference between Urban and Rural People of Muslim community of Malda District on the measuring of Socio-economic Awareness.

REFERENCE

Best J.W: : Research in Education'. Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

Census of India 1981: : PCA reservation series.

Garret, H.E: : Statistics in psychology and Education, Pragon International Publishers.

Verma S.L: : Paradigm of class, caste and communalism in India

Runciman W.G : "Class, Status & Power, in social stratification", University Press Cambridge

Green F.J : Definition of Socio-economic Status, in Socio-economic Pressures on the choice of school subjects in few girls schools.

Koul Lokesh : Methodology of Educational Research Vikash Publishing House PVT. Ltd.

Mangal. S.K: : Statistics in Psychology and Education PH Learnign PVT. Ltd.

Pramaji: : Caste reservation and performance", Warangal ; Mamata Publication.

'The Constitution of India : Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice, Govt. of India Press, New Delhi.

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Books Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ Directory Of Research Journal Indexing
- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- DOAJ
- EBSCO
- Crossref DOI
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Review Of Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-
413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435

E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com