



A Comparative Study of about Democracy in Relation to certain variables

DR. PARULBEN J. SHASTRI
Principal,
Divya Chetna College of Education, Bhetali
Dist. Sabarkantha

Abstract:

India is the seventh largest (by area) and the second most populous country in the world, with roughly one-sixth of its population, of about a billion and a quarter. It is the world's largest democracy. It is one of the world's oldest civilizations yet, a very young nation. Elections to its Parliament are held once every 5 years. Currently, Prime minister Dr. Manmohan Singh is the head of the government, enjoying a majority in the Parliament, while President Pranab Mukherjee, is the head of state. India is a constitutional republic governed under the world's longest written constitution, federally consisting of 28 states and seven centrally administered union territories, with New Delhi as the nation's capital. The country has three main national parties: The Congress, Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP), and the Communist Party. In this study the researcher wants to know the awareness of democracy from the students of B.Ed. and M.ED. College. Therefore, the researcher prepared a Questionnaire to collect the data. The sample was selected randomly for data assortment. t-test were applied in favor of analyzed the data. Null Hypothesis created to find out the significant different at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significant.

Keywords: Democracy, Election, Awareness of Democracy

1. Introduction

Democracy demands from the common man a certain level of ability and character, like rational conducts, an intelligent understanding of public affair, in depended justice and unselfish devotion to public interest. People should not allow communalism, separatism, casteism, terrorism, etc. to raise their heads. They are a threat to democracy. The government, the NGOs and the people together should work collectively for the economic development of the nation. Changes should come through peaceful, democratic and constitutional means. The talented youth of today should be politically educated so that they can become effective leaders of tomorrow.

2. Objectives

1. To study the level of awareness of B.Ed. and M.ED. college students about Democracy.
2. To compare the level of awareness of B.Ed. and M.ED. college students about Democracy.
3. To compare the level of awareness of male and female students of B.Ed. and M.ED. college about Democracy.

3. Hypothesis

- H₀₁:** There is no significant mean difference in the level of awareness about Democracy between all students of B.Ed. and M.ED.
- H₀₂:** There is no significant mean difference in the level of awareness about Democracy between male and female students of B.Ed.
- H₀₃:** There is no significant mean difference in the level of awareness about Democracy between male and female students of M.ED.

4. Method

For this present study Descriptive survey method was used to collect the data.

5. Population

The population of this study is Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University affiliated all B.Ed. and M.Ed. Colleges' Students studying during in the year of 2018 to 2020.

6. Sample

Out of total students of B.Ed. and M.ED., 40-40 students of each faculty were selected randomly. (i.e., 40 from Divya Chetna College of Education, Bhetali and 40 from Shri M N Patel M Ed College, Vijaynagar) In this way, total 100 students were selected. Among 40 students of each Faculty, 20 female students were selected from each faculty.

7. Tool of this study

A Questionnaire was prepared by the researcher to know the awareness of Democracy. In this Questionnaire, there are total 20 items included and out of 20 items; 8 items were negative and other were positive.

8. Statistical calculation

A Statistical software window SPSS was used to analyze the standard parameters like mean, median, standard deviation (S.D.) and t-test were applied for testing the Hypothesis.

9. Data collection

In the present study, to collect the data of student's awareness about Thalassemia, first to make them understand the objectives of study, then told them to give responses without prejudice by using the given tools. After finishing the accomplishment of measurement, the forms were conforming and back to reward.

10. Data analysis

The researcher gave the Questionnaire to the students to know awareness about Democracy After collecting the data; the researcher has made frequency distribution by using proper scheme to convert response into score. With the help of frequency distribution. The researcher found out that mean and standard deviation. 't'-value were calculated for testing the hypotheses.

Table: 1 Summary of Data Analysis

Faculty	Variable	N	Mean	SD	C.R.	Sig./N.S.
All	B.Ed.	40	25.62	22.18	5.67	S
	M.ED.	40	16.98	19.45		
B.Ed.	Male	20	29.85	27.34	0.97	NS
	Female	20	28.43	21.78		
M.ED.	Male	20	19.16	23.24	4.87	S
	Female	20	23.88	25.50		

*NS=Not Significant

11. Hypothesis testing and findings

1. There is a significant difference shown between all the students of B.Ed. and M.ED. College about awareness of Democracy. It is indicating that, the B.Ed. students is more aware then the M.ED. students.
2. There is a significant difference shown between male and female students of B.Ed. Students about awareness of Democracy. Moreover, the difference
3. There is no significant difference shown between male and female students of M.ED. Students about awareness of Democracy.

References

1. Brog, W. R. (1983) M.D.Gall, Educational Research & Introduction, (4th addition).
2. Buch, M.B. (1991). Fourth Survey of Research in Education. New Delhi: NCERT.
3. Kaul, L. (1998) Methodology of Educational Research, Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
4. Moully, G.J, (1964). The Science of Educational Research, (New Delhi: Ureshia Publishing House.