

THE IMPACT OF MATERIAL CULTURE ON STUDENT OF ADULT AGE (16-25years) MAKING THEM RESTLESS.

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ABSTRACT :

Culture is the cumulative deposit of values, attitudes, beliefs, experience, knowledge, meaning, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, spatial relations, concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations to generations through individual and group striving. These culture systems may on the one hand, be considered as products of action, on the other hand, as conditioning influences upon further action. Different culture groups think, feel, and act differently. Sociologists describe two interrelated aspects of human culture : the physical objects of the culture (Material culture) and the ideas associated with these objects (Non Material culture). Material culture refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, neighborhoods, cities, schools, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, offices, factories and plants, tools, means of production, goods and products, stores, and so forth. All of these physical aspects of a culture help to define its members' behaviors and perceptions. It is agreed that Material culture has influenced on peoples even students. Today student unrest is one of the most problematic issues of institution in 21st century. This culture leading student unrest in different ways. As a result the impact of student unrest affects the whole society by giving the negative outlook to the people. In this study focused on the cause & effect of material culture leading student unrest on adult age group (16-25 year). The subject of the present study were selected purposefully two coed high secondary schools from Ranaghat in Nadia (W.B.) and four colleges under Kalyani University. The total 500 students were randomly selected for this purpose. The criteria measured in this study were determiners or parameters of Material culture and the cause of student unrest. The investigators try to construct a name of total Questioner and applying the selected total number of students. All this check list data were analyzed by Mean, SD t-test, graphical representation and percentile ranking to find out significant. The result of findings, following suitable discussion to draw conclusive remarks.

Keywords :

Material culture, Students unrest, Modern Society.

Introduction :-

Every people have to belong in a modern society. This society have cultivate of different culture. Culture refers to the cumulative deposit knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, artifacts, attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, spatial relations, concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations to generations through individual and group striving. In global perspective culture means the functioning of social, family networks and support systems that may diversity contributes to innovation and creativity, the overall advancement of the human race relies on its innovative capacity.

This human culture have interrelated two aspects. One of the physical objects of the culture : it's called Material culture and other of the ideas associated with these objects : it's also called Non Material culture. Material culture refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, neighborhoods, cities, schools, churches, synagogues, temples, T.V.,

cinema, news paper, mosques, union, votes, offices, money, poverty, enrollment, dropout, suffering, finance, policy, examination, factories and plants, tools, means of production, goods and products, stores, and so forth. All of these physical aspects of a culture help to define its members' behaviors and perceptions. It is agreed that Material culture has influenced on peoples even students. Today student unrest is one of the most problematic issues of institution in 21st century. This culture leading student unrest in different ways. As a result the impact of student unrest effects the whole society by giving the negative out look to the people.

Basically, to finds this context the present investigator did highlighted various judgmental queries rise in ours mind. What are the different types of determiners of material culture? What are the levels of different determiners influenced on student's unrest? This paper makes an attempt to the cause & effect of material culture leading student unrest on adult age group (16-25 year). The result of findings, following suitable discussion to draw conclusive remarks.

Statement of the problem :-

The investigator had taken up the present oriented study entitled "A study on cause & effect of Material Culture leading Student Unrest on Adult age group (16-25 year)". **Objectives of the study :-**

The main objectives of the study are as follows :

- To know the causes and effects of students unrest in higher education.
- To find out the main cause of student unrest in adult age group.
- To compare the level of student unrest between male and female students at adult level.
- To ascertain the extent of relationship between student unrest and their intelligence at graduate level.
- To analysis the different type of determiners of material culture.
- To describe the how much effect of material culture on student unrest in adult student.
- To investigate the extent of association between student unrest and student adjustment at graduate level.
- To study the significance of difference in student unrest among the students of professional and Non-Professional course.
- To investigate the educational implication of this analysis of the students in a better and progressive way in future.

Questions & Hypotheses of the study :-

Based on the above objectives of the study the following the major two questions and four hypotheses have been formulated.

Q₁ What are the different types of determiners of material culture ?

Q₂ What are the levels of different determiners of material culture ?

OH₁ There is no significant difference in the occurrence of student unrest between Male & Female.

OH₂ There is no significant difference in the occurrence of student unrest between Urban & Rural student.

OH₃ There is no significant difference in the occurrence of student unrest between Government & Private Institution.

OH₄ There is no significant difference in the level of student unrest among students of professional & non-professional courses.

Determiners of the study :-

Determiners of the study means the items of material culture which are responsible of Student unrest. The determiners which are found depending on the subject are as follows:

1.Communication Chanel/Media aspect: T.V., Cinema, News paper, Magazine, Pornography, Poster, Computer, Internet, Mobile, Email, Video game, F.M., Electronic media.

2.Student Styles aspect: Parental style, Artificiality, Glummer world, Western wears, Dress, Weapons, Drugs, Alcohol.

3.Political aspect: Union, Cast, Votes, Religious place/Institution, Class, Mobility.

4. Institutional aspect: Admission, Infrastructure, Curriculum, Transport, Classroom, Exam result, Teacher, Book, Library, Play equipment.

Significance of the study :-

- The investigation like this will be relevant to the field of higher education.
- This investigation will find out more causes among the student unrest.
- This investigation will have a remedial path for the student unrest.

Review of Related Literature :-

Dr. Md. Khaleduzzaman (IOSR Journal of Research & Method in Education, Apr. 2014).

This study represents on investigation of culture leading students unrest in Higher education level in Bangladesh on Dhaka and Rajshahi university.

Babita Singh (International journal of Education and Psychological Research, January 2013).

A study on cultural effect of student unrest among graduate students in relation to their gender, intelligence, adjustment and educational stream.

Dr. Asikhia, O.A (journal of Education and Practice, 2012)

A study on perceived cause and control students crises in higher institutions in Lagos state, Nigeria.

Methodology :-

Nature of the study : Descriptive study (Present oriented study). One kind of Social institutional survey studies.

Variables : The different type of determiners of material culture. Depended The cause of student unrest in adult age group variables.

Students (Male and Female)

Geographical area of students (Urban and Rural)

Institution (Govt. and Private)

Classificatory students of courses (professional & non-professional).

Population : The students of Schools & Colleges on adult age group in West Bengal. Schools from rural area & urban area Colleges from Government aided & private, professional & non-professional courses.

Sample : 500 adult students from Schools & Colleges at Nadia were selected randomly. (Random sampling method).

Sampling techniques : Purposive sample technique has used in this study

Tools used : Formulate one Bengali version questioner. (Quantitative & Qualitative both).

Questions/Item number-50.

Measure option – The five point scale. (“strongly agree” (SA) “Agree” (A) Undecided (UD), Disagree (DA) and “Strongly Disagree” (SD).

Time – 50 Minutes

Collection of Data : The investigator visited the randomly selected schools and the scale was administered to selected students for data collection.

Scoring procedure : A score of ‘4’, ‘3’, ‘2’, ‘1’, and ‘0’ are given to the responses of the sample in the given order for the favorable statements and they are reversed for the unfavorable statements. The grant score was used to interpret the overall attitude of the students.

Statistical techniques : Collection of Data (Score) was analysis by using statistical techniques like Mean, SD, t-test, Percentage Ranking, Graphical representation – Histogram, percentage Histogram.

Validity & Reliability : Te check list score has a high content and constructed validity as expressed by three experts of psychology and then the scale has been applied to students. The ‘t’ value for the scale was found to be significant at 0.01 level. Test retest reliability method apply Result = +0.94 (Very highly positive correlation).

Presentation of the study :-

Analysis of Data :-

In this study the investigator has been selected 500 students (Male and Female) from two coed high secondary schools from Ranaghat in Nadia (W.B) and four colleges under Kalyani University. The above total has also been used for collecting information and then collected data have been organized and some common Graphical Statistics have been calculated, the results have been presented in the following :

Table - 1

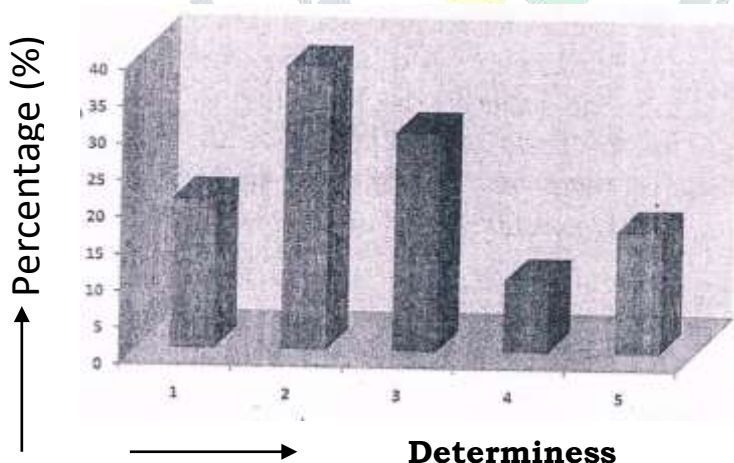
Nature	Institutions	Male	Female	Total	Areas
Non-professional	Two coed Higher Secondary	53	47	100	Urban (N-297) + Rural (N-203)
Non-professional	One General college	54	46	100	
Non-professional + Govt.	One Govt. General college	58	42	100	
Professional + Govt.	One B.Ed college	41	59	100	
Non-professional + Private	One Private General college	51	48	100	
		258	242	N-500	

• **Testing of question hypothesis :-**

Q1 + Q2 After observing the total number of checklist (500 samples), a descriptive table was made and a Bar graph was prepared to make the conception clear in respect of percentile.

Table - 2

Determiners	Percentage (%)
1. Communication Chanel/Media aspect	21.3
2. Student Styles aspect	36.5
3. Political aspect	24.7
4. Situational aspect	5.9
5. Institutional aspect	11.6
Total - 100	



OH₁ After observing the checklists of the total number of sample (500 samples of them 258 Male and 242 Female) then a descriptive table was prepared to make the conception clear in respect of t-Value.

Table – 3

Variable	Sub Variables	Total Number	Mean	S.D	t- Value	Significance At the 0.05 Levels
	Male	258	52.76	30.67	2.62	Significance
	Female	242	54.11	27.11		

OH₂ After observing then total number of checklist (500 samples of them 203 Rural students and 297 Urban students) a descriptive table was prepared to make the conception clear in respect of t-Value.

Table – 4

Variable	Sub Variables	Total Number	Mean	S.D	t- Value	Significance At the 0.05 Levels
Locality or Areas Student	Rural	203	57.65	26.11	2.103	Significance
	Urban	297	55.03	29.27		

OH₃ After observing then total number of checklist (500 samples of them 400 students of Govt. institution and 100 students of Private institution) a descriptive table was prepared to make the conception clear in respect of t-Value.

Table – 5

Variable	Sub Variables	Total Number	Mean	S.D	t- Value	Significance at the 0.05 Levels
Institutions	Govt.	400	50.02	19.45	1.35	Non Significance
	Private	100	52.33	24.56		

OH₄ After observing then total number of checklist (500 samples of them 100 students of Professional course and 400 students of Non Professional course) a descriptive table was prepared to make the conception clear in respect of t-Value.

Interpretation of Result :-

Q₁+Q₂ (From Table-2) It was found that the Determiners were Communication Chanel/Media, Student Styles aspect, Political aspect, Situational aspect, Institutional.

Variable	Sub Variables	Total Number	Mean	S.D	t- Value	Significance at the 0.05 Levels
Students of courses	Professional	100	49.75	26.11	2.79	Significance
	Non-professional	400	57.22	22.73		

aspect. And the most influential factors were Communication Chanel/Media (19.3%), Student Styles aspect (36.5%), Political aspect (26.7%), Institutional aspect (11.6%) among the students unrest.

- OH₁** (From Table-3) It was observed that there is significant difference between Male and Female on cause of students unrest in different adult age group level. (Mean value Girls : 54.11, Boys : 52.76). The main cause of student unrest are Communication Chanel/Media, Student Styles aspect, Political aspect.
- OH₂** (From Table-4) It was found that there is significant difference between Rural and Urban students on cause of students unrest in different adult age group level, (Mean value Urban : 55.03, Rural : 57.65). The main cause of student unrest are Communication Chanel/Media, Students Styles aspect, Institutional aspect.
- OH₃** (From Table-5) It was observed that there is non significant difference between Govt. and private Institutional student on cause of student unrest in different adult age group level. (Mean value Govt. students : 50.02, Private students : 52.33). The main cause of student unrest are Communication Chanel/Media, Student Styles aspect, Political aspect, situational aspect, Institutional aspect.
- OH₄** (From Table-6) It was found that there is significant difference between Professional and Non Professional students on cause of students unrest in different adult age group level. (Mean value Professional : 49.75, Non Professional : 57.22). The main cause of student unrest are Communication Chanel/Media, Student Styles aspect, Political aspect.

Conclusion :-

Find out the study this investigation is considered as a an integral portion of Education. It has been conducted in two high secondary schools under Kalyani Subdivision at Nadia district and four college of under University of Kalyani. In future interference can be enhanced and study area can be elaborate rather than limited scope of the present study. According to the investigator as the different material culture make student unrest in different adult students. The issue now is in the direction of self reliance and national development which, incidentally are twins in womb of Education sector. Therefore this study will help to prevent unrest in adult age group level in future.

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