

Awareness, Knowledge, Participation of Politics among Students, Mamata Dental College, Khammam

Modumpuram Shruthi¹, K. V. N. R. Pratap², T. Madhavi Padma³, V. Shiva Kalyan⁴, P. Srikanth⁵

¹Student (BDS), Department of Public Health Dentistry, Mamata Dental College, Khammam, India

²Professor & HoD, Department of Public Health Dentistry, Mamata Dental College, Khammam, India

³Professor, Department of Public Health Dentistry, Mamata Dental College, Khammam, India

⁴Reader, Department of Public Health Dentistry, Mamata Dental College, Khammam, India

⁵Lecturer, Department of Public Health Dentistry, Mamata Dental College, Khammam, India

Abstract: Political participation levels have recently declined, especially among young people. In this article, we analyzed the political awareness knowledge, participation of politics among students.

Keywords: Awareness, Knowledge, Politics

1. Introduction

The term political participation refers to the process through which individuals develop a relationship with the political world and obtain the knowledge, the opinions, the values and the behavior that lead to the shaping of their political identity.

Through the process of participation, individuals obtain the sense of belonging in a society and are driven their political culture.

The process of political participation, awareness is therefore responsible for the transmitting of a particular political culture-which is defined as system of attitudes values and knowledge, from generation to generation.

The educational system is the major means of transmitting the knowledge and the values of every society.

As such, it will be interesting to analyze the percussions of student's political participation, knowledge and awareness in colleges.

Education has consistently been found to increase political participation, electoral turnout, civic engagement, political knowledge, and democratic attitudes and opinions.

2. Methodology

A cross sectional questionnaire based study involving 200 students from Mamata dental college, in Khammam for a period of 20 days.

Permission was taken from the head of department of public health dentistry.

Self-structured questionnaire was prepared informed consent is taken prior to the study from study objects.

Information included in the questionnaire was demographic

data like age, sex, course, year of the study.

All these questions are provided with multiple choice answers.

Questions are related to the students who experiences regarding awareness, knowledge, participation of politics.

Pilot survey was conducted among 20 student's self-prepared questionnaire to know the feasibility of the study. All the final year, second year students, undergraduate students, internship, postgraduate students who are willing to participate on the day of the study are included in the study. Students who are not interested to participate on the study are excluded.

Survey was conducted among 200 students; questionnaires were distributed in the classes to the students in the working hours from 9 AM TO 4 PM. Students are asked to select their options for the respective options.

All the data collected was entered into excel sheet by giving quotes respectively for each aspect and sent for analysis.

Statistical analysis was done by using descriptive statistics were performed. chi square test was used to find the association among categorical variables.

3. Results

Total number of participants were 200 which includes males and females 45 and 154 respectively.

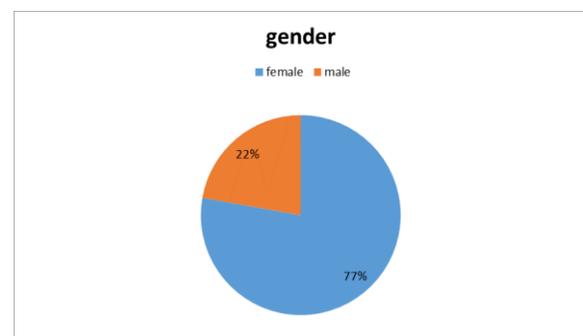


Fig. 1. Gender

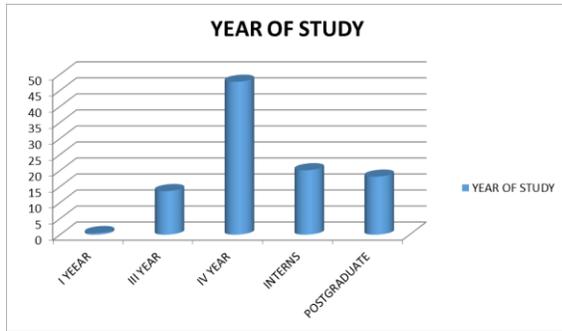


Fig. 2. Distribution of students according to year of study

The students included in the study are 200

Mean age of study group is 22.5

Standard deviation is 2.208.

In this study most of them were females 154 members (78%)

Majority were final year 95 members (48%)

Table 1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Female	45	22.6	22.6	22.6
Male	154	77.4	77.4	100.0
Total	199	100.0	100.0	

1. For the statement where do people obtain information regarding politics majority of the students 63% answered that they obtain information from mass media.

Few people considered 8.5% they obtain information from library.

Very few people considered 4.5% answered that they obtain information through others.

Out of 200 students 27 males 99 females answered that they obtain information regarding politics through mass media and very few people considered that they obtain information regarding politics through library (males 9 females 8).

Total number of students answered through libraries 17 and few people answered they obtain information through others etc. (males 2 females 7). Total numbers of students through others are 9.

Statistically significant difference was observed ($p < 0.031$).

Table 2 ($p < 0.031$)

Gender	library	friends	Mass media	elders	Etc.	Total
male	9	2	27	5	2	45
Female	8	13	99	27	7	154
Total	17	15	126	32	9	199

2. For the statement which movies people preferred to watch most of the students 32.7% answered emotional stories and very few people students 10.6% politically significant.

Most of 38% of males answered they watch emotional love stories and very few males (20%) watch politically significant.

Most of 32% of females answered watch emotional love stories and very few females (7.9%) watch politically significant.

Statistically significant difference was observed ($p < 0.057$).

Table 3 ($p < 0.057$)

Gender	0	Politically significant	Emotional/love stories	Comedy movies	Adventurous movies
Male	0	9	17	6	13
Female	1	12	48	45	48
Total	1	21	65	51	61

Table 4 ($p < 0.01$)

	0	Political Parties	Labour Union	Religious Institutions	Others
gender					
Male	2	27	1	2	12
female	4	43	10	11	86
Total	6	70	11	13	98

3. For the statement are any of the members of your family in any organization of the following 49.2% of the students answered others and few answered rest not belonging to any other group.

Very few of 4.5% of males answered they did not belong to any of the group. most 26% of males belong to other group.

Most of 56% of females belong to other group and very few 2.6% they did not belong to any other group.

Statistically significant difference was observed ($p < 0.01$).

Table 5 ($p < 0.00$)

study year				Total
		yes	No	
study year	final year	89	6	95
	internship	40	0	40
	post graduates	30	6	36
	I st year	0	1	1
	third year	19	8	27
Total		178	21	199

4. For the statement did you vote till date most of the students 89.4% answered yes and 10.6% answered no.

Of the first year bds student's majority of students answered yes and the remaining 100% students answered no.

Of them 27 third year bds students most of the students 70% answered yes and the rest of the students 29% answered no

Of the 95 final year students most of the students 93% answered yes and the rest of the students 6.3% answered no

Of the 40 intern students of them most of the students 100% answered yes and the rest remaining answered no

Of the 30 postgraduate most of the students 83% answered yes and the rest of the students 16% answered no.

Statistically significant difference was observed ($p < 0.00$)

Table 6 (p<0.055)

		Yes	No	Total
study year	final year	89	6	95
	internship	40	0	40
	post graduates	30	6	36
	Ist year	0	1	1
	third year	19	8	27
Total		178	21	199

5. For the statement voting is the major weapon to government most of the students 76.9% answered yes and rest 14.9% answered no.

Of the first year bds students majority of students answered yes and the remaining 100% students answered no.

Of them 27 third year bds students most of the students 77.7% answered yes and the rest of the students 22% answered no.

Of the 95 final year students most of the students 86% answered yes and the rest of the students 12.6% answered no

Of the 40 intern students of them most of the students 95% answered yes and the rest remaining 5% answered no

Of the 30 postgraduate most of the students 80.5% answered yes and the rest of the students 5% answered no.

Table 7

		0	Yes	No	3	4	Total
Study year	final year	1	71	12	0	11	95
	internship	0	33	2	0	5	40
	post graduates	0	29	7	0	0	36
	Ist year	0	0	1	0	0	1
	third year	0	20	6	1	0	27
Total		1	153	28	1	16	199

4. Discussion

These research deals with the presentation of points of view of students regarding awareness, knowledge, participation of politics among students

Education, is the more important determinant of political sophistication and political sophistication interns engages political participation.

The purpose of the study is that regarding awareness, knowledge, participation of politics among students they are well known about the politics they said their opinion towards regarding this survey many of students 93% answered they believe in right to vote and 6% answered they did not believe in right to vote.

Many of the students 50% answered that political participation affects on student's education and 30% answered

that sometimes it may affects on students education.

When asked about the current president of India few people were confused between previous one and present president which indicates that they lacking knowledge regarding current affairs or the things going around in their nation.

The results reveal that majority of students use social media for political awareness and information. The results of the survey related to the political efficacy showed that 63.3% responded strongly agreed that they are well qualified to participate in politics through online media.

These research revealed that most of the 71% of students answered that they prefer candidate of the political party while voting. This research revealed that most of the 60% of students answered that they discuss political topics with their friends and parents.

5. Conclusion

Politics is an essential part of our life. Whether we watch the evening news or involved in political activism, and its social media, we engage with politics more regularly than ever.

From the reveals that difference in levels of political participation related to type of education is not likely to be caused by type of education.

From a young age students form political opinions based on things they have overheard from their parents, family, friends, or social influence online. It is important for students to understand how critical, democratic political debates work. In survey reveals most of the students get information regarding mass media conclusively, the study has determined that online media has significant influence on students. Now a days online media has an important role in political efficacy and real participation.

References

- [1] Manika Das, and Ratan Biswas (2015). The Influence of Politics on Education: The Policies of Human Resistance.
- [2] Peter Thisted Dinesen, and Christopher T. Dawes (2016) Estimating the Impact of Education on Political Participation: Evidence from Monozygotic Twins in the United States, Denmark and Sweden.
- [3] Abonu D.N, and Ogunlade, F.O (2013) assessment of political awareness among students of social studies in nigerian secondary schools for citizenship.
- [4] Mikael Persson (2012) Does Type of Education Affect Political Participation? Results from a Panel Survey of Swedish Adolescents.
- [5] Gary Bigham, and Jan Ray (2012) The Influence of Local Politics on Educational Decisions.