



AWARENESS OF THE PERSIAN STUDENTS ABOUT THEIR JOB SCOPES IN WEST BENGAL AND ASSAM

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Abstract: *The Persian is generally used as the language of communication in Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Iraq, Azerbaijan and many other countries. It has a glorious position in the Indian history just not as a language. It has also well-known arts, literature and culture. The subject matter of the subject Persian deals with the all of these aspects. But there are only few institutions exists in West Bengal and Assam where it is offered as a course of study at higher education level. It was found that most of the seats are filled by the enrolment of the students at higher education level in this subject. Although, students desire to enrol in such subjects which has good job scopes. The researcher aims to compare the awareness of these students about job scopes in respect to sex and locality. The researcher has developed a scale to find out and compare the awareness of the students about job scopes. The researcher also computed validity and reliability of the tool. Total 260 students are selected as sample by cluster sampling technique. Collected data was analysed by adopting t-test. It was found that there is no significant difference between rural and urban as well as male and female students of the subject Persian in West Bengal and Assam in respect to job scope awareness.*

Key Words: *Awareness, Persian Subject, Job Scopes, Higher Education Level.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The Persian language is generally spoken in Middle East and Central Asia. It is generally spoken in Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan and many other countries. It was the court language of Indian subcontinent during Afghan and Mughal periods. Mughal period was the golden period of Persian language, arts, literature and culture. Various famous literary works such as 'Akbar-Namah', 'Alamgirnamah', 'Ain-i-Akbari', 'Tuzuk-i- Jahangiri' were written at that time. Raja Rammohan Roy, Raygunakar Bharatchandra Roy, Munshi Tarani Charan Mitra, Grish Chandra Sen, Jai Narayan Ghosal, Hari Har Dutta, Munshi Sada Sukh Dev and many others has contributed in Persian language and literature. Like other languages, Persian is also offered as a subject of study at Under Graduate, Post Graduate and Doctorate level in various institutions of West Bengal and Assam. Although, very few numbers of institutions are offering these courses of this subject in West Bengal and Assam. It was observed that students are taking admission in this subject and most of the seats are filled by them. It was also found that students desire to enrol in those subjects which has good job scopes. Because unemployment is becoming a burning issue at present time. Although, shortage of skilled manpower is found in various sectors. Awareness about job scopes is an important factor to prevent the unemployment. Students must be aware about what kind of job opportunities should they get after completing the course which will lead towards bright future. Awareness about job scopes may be differ in respect to locality or sex. The present study will compare the awareness of the students about job scopes in these aspects.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Alquadri, S.M. (2015) conducted a study on Persian subject in West Bengal during 1947-2000 A D. He revealed the description of beginning Persian language and Socio-Cultural Condition of West Bengal in the Second half of the 20th century. Various Persian Literatures were produced in West Bengal in the second half of the 20th Century. Significant role of academic institutions was found in the development of Persian Studies in West Bengal. Causes and remedies of deterioration of Persian studies in West Bengal.



Choudhury, M.A. (2011) also carried out a study on Persian subject in Assam with special reference to the curriculum of Persian from secondary to university level. The researcher mentioned about the education system in India during Muslim rule in this study. He also discussed about impact of education policies to Persian language and contacts of Muslim in Assam. The study discloses about Persian studies in Assam special reference to courses or syllabi of Persian from secondary level to university level.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

O1: - To compare the awareness between rural and urban students of the subject Persian about job scopes in West Bengal and Assam.

O2: - To compare the awareness between male and female students of the subject Persian about job scopes in West Bengal and Assam.

HYPOTHESES

H01: - There is no significant difference between rural and urban students of the subject Persian in West Bengal and Assam in respect to job scope awareness.

H02: - There is no significant difference between male and female students of the subject Persian in West Bengal and Assam in respect to job scope awareness.

4. METHODOLOGY:

This study was conducted through descriptive survey method. The population of the present study includes all the students of B.A (Hons.) and M.A course of the subject Persian in West Bengal and Assam. Total 260 students of B.A (Hons.) and M.A course of the subject Persian were selected as sample from West Bengal and Assam by cluster sampling technique. The researcher has developed an awareness scale for the collection of data. This scale has three alternative options as ‘YES, NO, DON’T KNOW’ where the students were asked to response. Content validity of the tool was checked by three experts. Reliability was found 0.827 by applying test-retest method. The scale consisted with 24 items. One mark was awarded for each correct answer and zero mark was awarded for wrong answer. Therefore, range of the score falls between 0-24. Collected data was analysed by adopting t-test. The result was interpreted on the basis of table value of t at 0.05 level of significance.

5. RESULT & FINDINGS:

After analysing the raw data through t-test, following result has been found -

Table No. 1

Variable	N	Mean	S. D	df	t value	Level of Significance
Rural	151	11.91	3.59	258	0.09	Not Significant at 0.05 level
Urban	109	11.96	4.08			

After analysing the raw data of rural and urban students, the above-mentioned statistics in Table No. 1 has been found. The table reveals the value of t between mean scores of rural and urban Persian students regarding their awareness about job scopes in West Bengal and Assam. The mean score of the rural students is found 11.91 with S. D 3.59 and mean score of urban students is found 11.96 with S. D 4.08 among the raw scores. Data has been collected from 151 rural and 109 urban students. Also, df has been found 258. We have found table value of t 1.97 at 0.05 level and 2.59 at 0.01 level. We can see from the Table No. 1 that obtained t value is 0.09 which is less than 1.97 and 2.59. That means, obtain t value is less than table value of t. Result indicates that the value of t is not significant at 0.05 level. That means, both the groups do not differ significantly in their awareness about job scopes. Therefore, it is said that there is no significant difference exists as well as Null Hypothesis is not rejected. Therefore, we can say that there is no significant difference between rural and urban students of the subject Persian in West Bengal and Assam in respect to job scope awareness.

Table No. 2

Variable	N	Mean	S. D	df	t value	Level of Significance
Male	114	12.21	4.27	258	0.93	Not Significant at 0.05 level
Female	146	11.71	3.37			



The above-mentioned statistics in Table No. 2 has been found after analysing the raw data of male and female students. The table reveals the value of t between mean scores of male and female Persian students regarding their awareness about job scopes in West Bengal and Assam. The mean score of the male students is found 12.21 with S. D 4.27 and mean score of female students is found 11.71 with S. D 3.37 among the raw scores. Data has been collected from 114 male and 146 female students. Also, df has been found 258. We have found table value of t 1.97 at 0.05 level and 2.59 at 0.01 level. We can see from the Table No. 2 that obtained t value is 0.93 which is less than table value of t. Above table indicates that value of t is not at all significant at 0.05 level. Therefore, it is said that there is no significant difference exists between them as well as Null Hypothesis is not rejected. That means, both the groups do not differ significantly in their awareness about job scopes. Therefore, we can say that there is no significant difference between male and female students of the subject Persian in West Bengal and Assam in respect to job scope awareness.

6. DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION:

The findings suggests that there is no significant difference exists between rural and urban students as well as male and female students regarding awareness about scopes of jobs. That means, they are almost equally aware about it. The modern education system or environment provides the opportunity to bring equality among the students. The result clarifies that the education system creates such kind of opportunities to aware the students. Although, further investigation is needed to know how much they are aware about it. It can be said that students must be aware about the scopes of jobs to enter in professional life. We can see the burning problem of unemployment in recent time. Awareness about scopes of jobs can be a step to eliminate such kind of problems. It is fact that in the educational field and other social sector, Persian language is not very common to maintain day to day socio-cultural activities. On the other hand, in West Bengal and Assam, there are only few educational institutions in which Persian language is introduced as a subject of study. Also, it was found that job scopes of Persian students are very restricted. Although, both rural and urban as well as male and female students of the Persian subject are almost aware about job scopes.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

I am grateful for his consistent guidance, needful suggestions to complete my research work. The research work financially supported by NET JRF scheme under UGC which helps the researcher a lot. I am highly obliged to the subject experts for helping in tool construction and expert validation. I am also thankful to the respondents to give their opinion.

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