PERCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TOWARDS THE INCLUSION OF POLITICS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

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Abstract:

In the present study an attempt has been made by the investigators to study the Perception of University Students towards the Inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution. The investigators have been used descriptive survey method for the present study. The sample consists of 100 students who were reading in different Post-graduate courses in the University of Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal. The purposive sampling technique has been used for the selection of sample. The investigators have developed a Questionnaire by themselves to measure the Perception of University Students towards the Inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution. For the analysis of data mean, S.D, have been used in the present study. The overall results indicate that the level of Perception of Students of the University of Kalyani towards the Inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution at Moderate. Therefore, it can be said that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education reaches the institutions to the top. It is reflected through the present study that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education solves many problems of educational institutions.

Keywords: Perception, university, Students, Politics.

INTRODUCTION:

Politics is the process of making decisions that apply to members of a group. It refers to achieving and exercising positions of governance—organized control over a human community, particularly a state. As an academic discipline the study of politics in education has two main roots. The first root is based on theories from political science while the second root is footed in organizational theory.

Indian politics has different political issues. However these issues remain to be issues without any solutions for decades. Some issues are national level and some regional level. Some communities demand more economical and social rights for their communities, while others demand more autonomy for their cultures within the Indian states. Some demanded autonomous states within the Indian Union, while the others demanded to be independent from India. However, with all its problems India survives as a single state with democratic character. But a number of political problems still exist and remain unsolved in India. Education system is undoubtedly the foundation of a nation. Education makes man civilized and therefore the country. It makes the mankind literate in ethics and moral values. If we have a well nurtured and balanced education system, then half the task of the country's development is done. But when we look into the Indian context in India education system, it is suffering with many issues that needs to be addressed at the earliest, we have some very big problems and thus the challenges are tougher.**(Rashmi Rekha Borah, 2012)**

We recall the days when it all was started by Mahatma Gandhi in pre independence period to exhort students to leave schools, colleges and other educational campuses and join the freedom movement, thus "recognizing" the power and the strength of the youth in contributing to national political developments. Well, the argument both for and against the involvement of the students in political matters is more relevant now as compared to the years of hard core struggle period for achieving independence in that, all means were thought imperative to be employed to achieve independence. Our ancient Indian Gurukul educational system of imparting education was only and only to impart education, skills , knowledge and strongly building of ethical and moral values in the students strictly up to a particular age and neither the parents nor the rulers and the government machinery was interfering in the educational matters, students and the teachers. That was an ideal

system which because of the fast dilution, if not awesome deterioration in the value system, now has become out of context and irrelevant. **(Shiban Khaibri, 2016)**

According to **UNESCO,** Political inclusion is the right to political participation and to political representation of migrants on the same legal basis as host populations thus developing a notion of membership to a city's population. This can be done by extending voting rights for local elections or creating advisory councils of diverse migrant communities.

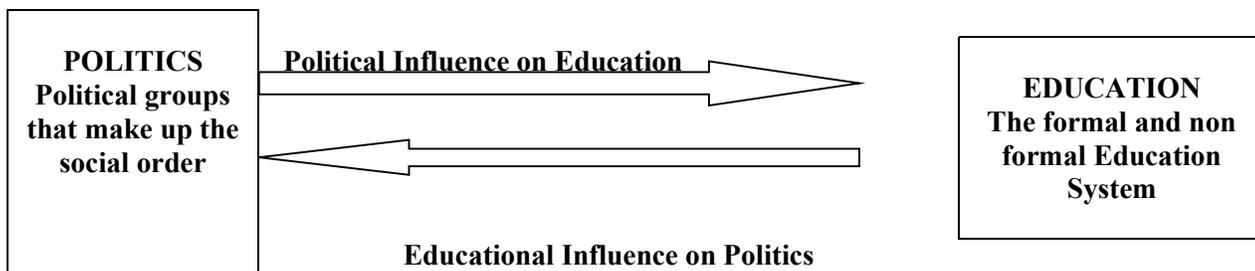*A. P. Das (2019, p.2*) through their study of have discussed Politics and Education seen as separate Entities and below.


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┌─────────────────┐                                          ┌─────────────────┐
│   POLITICS      │   Political Influence on Education ───▶   │   EDUCATION     │
│ Political groups│                                          │ The formal and non│
│ that make up the│   ◀───────────────────────────────────   │ formal Education │
│  social order   │                                          │     System      │
└─────────────────┘        Educational Influence on Politics └─────────────────┘
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Figure-1: Source: A. P. Das (2019, p.2)

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Momani. (2008), in his study *"Political Attitude among University Students in Jordan: A Statistical Field Study"* and revealed that the statistical research that the research tried to assess the role of the sample's overall economic, social and educational description in shaping its political attitudes and orientation. Political attitude was explored through three main dimensions: political knowledge, efficacy and confidence. The study intended to investigate the statistical correlation effect between economic, social, educational and gender variables with the political efficacy, trust and knowledge of the students. The statistical results indicate that the sample had low degree in all three dimensions using the tests of mean and standard deviation.

Koiv. (2011), in his study *"Attitudes towards future political participation among students with and without behavioral problems"* and revealed that the Expected Participation in Political Activities differences in attitudes towards future political participation between adolescents with and without behavioral problems was revealed. Results indicated that students with problems, irrespective of the type of problem, evaluated more highly protest as a component of their future political participation and students without problems emphasized more political rights and voluntary activities.

Iqbal. (2012), in his study *"Exploring Political Attitude among Educated Youth: A Study of University Sargodha"* and revealed that youth do have interest in politics; however, they are dissatisfied with the current political set up and disagree with the policies of the government. They are not optimistic about politicians and political parties. The research suggests that an environment of trust should be created by the politicians where youth can express their concerns and could engage themselves in decision making.

Sylvester. (2014), in his study *"A Political Education: A Survey of Quebec Students' Perceptions of Their Citizenship Education"* and revealed that the paper focuses on tertiary education as the case study but with some reference to primary and secondary education. Through theoretical understanding of relevant literatures, it is observed in this paper that the inconsistency in the education policies and programmed in Nigeria is as a result of the interplay between politics and education. This paper is therefore of the opinion that relevance and pro-activeness should be the hallmark of education in

Nigeria for national transformation. The paper concludes that education in Nigeria can help in the ongoing transformative agenda if the government demonstrates some political will in the implementation of the national education policy.

Adedayo. (2015), in his study *"Education and Politics: Its Implications for National Transformation in Nigeria"* and revealed that Politics and education are very important aspect of educational management practices in Nigeria in the sense that education is an off-shoot of the political system. Politics fashions education and education modifies politics. This paper examines the concepts of politics, education and the relationship between politics and education in Nigeria.

Mark & Sar. (2015), in their study *"The Concepts of Politics, Education and the Relationship between Politics and Education in Nigeria"* and revealed that seeks to establish the attitudes of University of Johannesburg (UJ) students towards voting for, and supporting, the Students Representative Council (SRC), and, for involving themselves in student politics at UJ. In making sense of students' perceptions, the paper probes differences and similarities in terms of four key factors: gender, race, year of study, and residential background.

Naidoo & Chagonda. (2015), in their study *"'Getting Involved on Campus': Student Identities, Student Politics, and Perceptions of the Student Representative Council (SRC)"* and revealed that the democracy and democratic attitude is an essential aspect of modern society and developing these attitudes among the future citizens rest on the teachers. So, it is the great responsibility of schools and moreover the teachers and prospective teachers to educate students about political process, political responsibilities and democratic traditions for giving them fully comprehended training about citizenship. In this paper the researchers made an attempt to know that what the prospective teachers themselves think about politics and democracy, and do they follow the democratic principles in their classroom and teaching learning process.

Chandrakar & Kumar. (2016), in their study *"A Study of Political Interest and Democratic Attitude of Prospective Teachers of Chhattisgarh"* and revealed that results of the study, there are differences between the views of students and intra class applications. While teachers emphasize the necessity of teaching political subjects in social studies classes and giving information about the political process, the observation results show that a number of social studies teachers do not involve political subjects and information about the political process.

Kus & Tarhan. (2016), in their study *"Political Education in social studies classrooms: A perspective from Turky"* and revealed that the results of the study, there are differences between the views of students and intra class applications. While teachers emphasize the necessity of teaching political subjects in social studies classes and giving information about the political process, the observation results show that a number of social studies teachers do not involve political subjects and information about the political process.

Antonis. (2017), in his study *"The impact of political socialization on students' behaviour: Empirical research in schools of Central Macedonia in Greece"* and revealed that final conclusion shows that even though the majority of students do not express intense negative feelings about different origin, sex and religion, a tendency is at sight, mainly by male students. This conclusion is also compared with the findings of the survey "EUROPE ON THE EDGE", regarding issues of difference and democratic values.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The proposals said in Inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution are very important & the needs of the study are—

1. With a questionnaire I had tried to test the Perception of university students towards the inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution.
2. Every questionnaire contains 20 questions with different issues related to the inclusion of politics in Educational Institution.
3. After the test it is essential to make them known about the inclusion of politics in Educational Institution in details.
4. The present study helps to know the Perception of university students towards the inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution.
5. To conduct this study the present researcher has constructed a Perception Questionnaire which will be very helpful for other researchers to conduct future research in the inclusion of politics in Educational Institution.

6. The findings related to Perception of Students will be helpful for the Government and Policy Makers to take some important steps to modify the politics in Educational Institutional for its successful implementation in university education.

7. The findings of the present study will also make awareness of the students about the inclusion of politics in Educational Institution.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

To study the Perception of University Students towards the Inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

H_1: There is high level of University Students towards the Inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF THE TERMS:

Before proceeding forward, it is important to state and understand all the words and terms that are used in the title. The terms which are given emphasis on, are: *Perception, university, Students, Politics.*

Perception:

Here in this study the researchers have used the term 'Perception' in the sense that the opinions or views which are reflected by the Post-Graduate Students of University of Kalyani about the Perception of University Students towards the Inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution.

University:

Here in this study the researchers have used the term 'University' to mean that the University of Kalyani which is situated in the district of Nodia, West Bengal.

Students:

Here in this study the researchers have considered the term 'Students' in the sense that, those Learners who were studying in the various departments at Post-Graduate level in the University of Kalyani in the academic year of 2019.

Politics:

Politics is a multifaceted word. It has a set of fairly specific meanings that are descriptive and nonjudgmental (such as "the art or science of government" and "political principles"), but often does carry a connotation of dishonest malpractice.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The present study is descriptive type in nature. The researchers have used the descriptive type survey method in the present study. Therefore, naturally the investigators have used different tools, techniques, strategies and method of descriptive survey research to collect, analyze and interpret the data.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY:

All the Students of University level have been treated as population for the present study.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING PROCEDURE:

The researchers have selected only 100 students (including Sem-II & Sem-IV) among the all students who were studying at P.G level (Academic Year-2019) in the University of Kalyani as a sample for this present study. The Purposive sampling technique has been used in the selection of the sample.

TOOL OF THE STUDY:

The investigators have used a Questionnaire as a tool for collecting the data in the present study. The Questionnaire consists of 20 items with the combination of positive (12) and negative (08) items. The Questionnaire has been constructed on the basis of Likert's five point scale i.e. Strongly Agree (S.A), Agree (A), Indifferent (IN), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (S.D).

TECHNIQUES OF DATA ANALYSIS:

The present investigators have used Mean and S.D. for analyzing the data.

RESULTS:

H0₁: There is high level of University Students towards the Inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution.

Analysis of Level of Students' Perception on the basis of Cut off Point

Table No-1

Shows the Number, Mean and S.D of the Total Students

Group	Number	Mean	S.D
Students	100	156.82	32.01

Formula: $M \pm \sigma$

$M + \sigma = 156.82 + 32.01 = 188.83$

$M - \sigma = 156.82 - 32.01 = 124.81$

Table No-2

Shows the Level of Students' perception on the basis of Cut off Point

Scores	Frequency	Percentage	Level of Perception
Above-188.83	18	18%	High Favorable
Between-124.81 to188.83	62	62%	Moderate
Below-124.81	20	20%	Low Favorable
Total	100	100%	

On the basis of Cut off Point, from the above table, we can see that out of the total 100 Students, 18% Students have scored above 188.83, 62% Students have scored between 124.81 to 188.83 and 20% Students have scored below 124.81 on the Perception measuring Questionnaire constructed by the researcher for the Students. Therefore, we can see that maximum percentage (%) of the Students have scored between 124.81 to 188.83, which indicates that the level of Perception of Students of the University of Kalyani towards the Inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution at Moderate.

Item wise analysis of the levels of Agreement observed by the Students

SL. No.	Items/Statements	Levels of Agreement	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Politics in Education reaches the institutions to the top.	S.A	58	58
		A	29	29
		IN	1	1
		D	9	9
		S.D	3	3
2.	Only politics in Education pulls back the institutions improvement.	S.A	38	38
		A	26	26
		IN	7	7
		D	22	22
		S.D	7	7
3.	Politics in Education develops a student's personality.	S.A	34	34
		A	31	31
		IN	3	3
		D	11	11
		S.D	21	21
4.	Politics in Education makes a distance from students and teachers.	S.A	37	37
		A	29	29
		IN	6	6
		D	19	19
		S.D	9	9
5.	Politics in Education gives a student concept of democracy.	S.A	41	41
		A	24	24
		IN	13	13
		D	14	14
		S.D	8	8
6.	Politics in Education corrupts the educational institutions.	S.A	34	34
		A	24	24
		IN	13	13
		D	20	20
		S.D	9	9
7.	Politics in Education teaches a student the fact of reality.	S.A	48	48
		A	30	30
		IN	3	3
		D	9	9
		S.D	10	10
8.	Politics in Education destructs the environment of educational institutions	S.A	35	35
		A	24	24
		IN	11	11
		D	16	16
		S.D	14	14
9.	Politics in Education motivates many students to be politician later.	S.A	22	22
		A	28	28

		IN	18	18
		D	14	14
		S.D	18	18
10.	Politics in Education differentiate the mental balance to the students.	S.A	25	25
		A	26	26
		IN	10	10
		D	21	21
		S.D	18	18
11.	Politics in Education solves many problems of educational institutions.	S.A	30	30
		A	16	16
		IN	25	25
		D	22	22
		S.D	7	7
12.	Politics should be banned in the educational institutions.	S.A	37	37
		A	33	33
		IN	4	4
		D	20	20
		S.D	6	6
13.	Politics in Education builds a student to live full of freewill.	S.A	39	39
		A	29	29
		IN	9	9
		D	14	14
		S.D	9	9
14.	Due to politics in Education students often neglect Education.	S.A	36	36
		A	22	22
		IN	7	7
		D	24	24
		S.D	11	11
15.	Politics is an important part of an educational institution.	S.A	39	39
		A	24	24
		IN	7	7
		D	18	18
		S.D	12	12
16.	Most of the students go to the institutions to do Politics.	S.A	34	34
		A	13	13
		IN	9	9
		D	17	17
		S.D	27	27
17.	I like politics in Education very much.	S.A	59	59
		A	29	29
		IN	0	0
		D	9	9
		S.D	3	3
18.		S.A	43	43

	Politics in Education helps the student to build friendly attitude to each other.	A	34	34
		IN	4	4
		D	10	10
		S.D	9	9
19.	Politics in Education accommodates a student for society.	S.A	35	35
		A	33	33
		IN	4	4
		D	21	21
		S.D	7	7
20.	Politics in Education teaches a student leadership.	S.A	38	38
		A	25	25
		IN	2	2
		D	11	11
		S.D	24	24

Note: *Strongly Agree (S.A), Agree (A), Indifferent (IN), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (S.D).*

Discussions:
Item No-1: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 58%, 29%, 1%, 9% and 3%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 1. It means that total 87% Students are agree, 1% indifferent and 12% Students are disagree with the Item No- 1. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education reaches the institutions to the top.

Item No-2: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 38%, 26%, 7%, 22% and 7%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 2. It means that total 64% Students are agree, 7% indifferent and 29% Students are disagree with the Item No- 2. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Only politics in Education pulls back the institutions improvement.

Item No-3: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 34%, 31%, 3%, 11% and 21%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 3. It means that total 65% Students are agree, 3% indifferent and 32% Students are disagree with the Item No- 3. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education develops a student's personality.

Item No-4: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 37%, 29%, 6%, 19% and 9%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 4. It means that total 66% Students are agree, 6% indifferent and 18% Students are disagree with the Item No- 4. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education makes a distance from students and teachers.

Item No-5: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Teachers, 41%, 24%, 13%, 14% and 8%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 5. It means that total 65% Students are agree, 13% indifferent and 22% Students are disagree with the Item No-5. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education gives a student concept of democracy.

Item No-6: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 34%, 24%, 13%, 20% and 9%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 6.It means

that total 58% Students are agree, 13% indifferent and 29% Students are disagree with the Item No- 6. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education corrupts the educational institutions.

Item No-7: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 48%, 30%, 3%, 9% and10 %. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 7. It means that total 78% Students are agree, 3% indifferent and 19% Students are disagree with the Item No- 7. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education teaches a student the fact of reality.

Item No-8: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Studens, 35%, 24%, 11%, 16% and 14%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 8. It means that total 59% Students are agree, 11% indifferent and 30% Students are disagree with the Item No- 8. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education destructs the environment of educational institutions.

Item No-9: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 22%, 28%, 18%, 14% and 18%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 9. It means that total 50% Students are agree, 18% indifferent and 32% Students are disagree with the Item No- 9. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education motivates many students to be politician later.

Item No-10: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 25%, 26%, 10%, 21% and 18%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 10. It means that total 51% Students are agree, 10% indifferent and 39% Students are disagree with the Item No- 10. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education differentiate the mental balance to the students.

Item No-11: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 30%, 16%, 25%, 22% and 7%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 11. It means that total 46% Students are agree, 25% indifferent and 29% Students are disagree with the Item No- 11. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education solves many problems of educational institutions.

Item No-12: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 37%, 33% 4%, 20% and 6%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No-12. It means that total 70% Students are agree, 4% indifferent and 26% Students are disagree with the Item No- 12. P So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics should be banned in the educational institutions.

Item No-13: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 39%, 29%, 9%, 14% and 09 %. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 13. It means that total 68% Students are agree, 9% indifferent and 23% Students are disagree with the Item No- 13. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education builds a student to live full of freewill.

Item No-14: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 36%, 22% 7%, 24% and 11%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 14. It means that total 61% Students are agree, 7% indifferent and 35% Students are disagree with the Item No- 14. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Due to politics in Education students often neglect Education.

Item No-15: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 39%, 24% 7%,18% and 12%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 15. It means that total 63% Students are agree, 7% indifferent and 30% Students are disagree with the Item No- 15. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics is an important part of an educational institution.

Item No-16: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 34%, 13%, 9%, 17%, and 27%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 16. It means that total 47% Students are agree, 9% indifferent and 44% Students are disagree with the Item No- 16. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Most of the students go to the institutions to do Politics.

Item No-17: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 59%, 29%, 0%, 9% and 3%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 17. It means that total 88% Students are agree, 0% indifferent and 12% Students are disagree with the Item No- 17. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, we like politics in Education very much.

Item No-18: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 43%, 34%, 4%, 10% and 9%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 18. It means that total 77% Students are agree, 4% indifferent and 19% Students are disagree with the Item No- 18. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education helps the student to build friendly attitude to each other.

Item No-19: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 35%, 33%, 4%, 21% and 7%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 19. It means that total 68% Students are agree, 4% indifferent and 28% Students are disagree with the Item No- 19. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education accommodates a student for society.

Item No-20: The above table and figure shows that out of 100 Students, 38%, 25%, 2%, 11% and 24%. Students have given their opinion at the level of strongly agree, agree, indifferent, disagree and strongly disagree against the Item No- 20. It means that total 63% Students are agree, 2% indifferent and 35% Students are disagree with the Item No- 20. So, we can say that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education teaches a student leadership.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

The following findings came out through this present study:

1. It is found that the level of Perception of Students of the University of Kalyani towards the Inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution at Moderate.
2. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education reaches the institutions to the top.
3. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Only politics in Education pulls back the institutions improvement.
4. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education develops a student's personality.
5. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education makes a distance from students and teachers.
6. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education gives a student concept of democracy.

7. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education corrupts the educational institutions.

8. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education teaches a student the fact of reality.

9. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education destructs the environment of educational institutions.

10. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education motivates many students to be politician later.

11. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education differentiate the mental balance to the students.

12. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education solves many problems of educational institutions.

13. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics should be banned in the educational institutions.

14. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education builds a student to live full of freewill.

15. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Due to politics in Education students often neglect Education.

16. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics is an important part of an educational institution.

17. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Most of the students go to the institutions to do Politics.

18. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, we like politics in Education very much.

19. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education helps the student to build friendly attitude to each other.

20. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education accommodates a student for society.

21. It is found that according to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education teaches a student leadership.

CONCLUSION:

The Present day, Politics hangs up constantly in Educational Institution. In this present study, the level of Perception of Students of the University of Kalyani towards the Inclusion of Politics in Educational Institution at Moderate.

According to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education reaches the institutions to the top. According to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Only politics in Education pulls back the institutions improvement. According to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education teaches a student the fact of reality.

According to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics is an important part of an educational institution. According to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education helps the student to build friendly attitude to each other. According to the most of the Students of the University of Kalyani, Politics in Education teaches a student leadership.

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