
Inclination of Politics Among Dental Students

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Abstract: Politics is so much required as it offers students a platform to develop their leadership skills. The absence of politics in college campuses threatens to make them authoritarian and undemocratic, which is not good. It was an agreed statement that political parties have already destroyed our country and now are bent upon misguiding our youths with financial and judiciary powers. Student politics is generally viewed by those in authority as a negative factor, something to be eliminated from Academic life. Student politics sometimes affects higher education and on occasions sweeps beyond the campus to have disruptive implications for the political system. The Cross sectional study was done on dental students in tamilnadu. A well structured. Questionnaires on basis of inclination of politics among dental students were taken into consideration. This is an online based survey study and taken in english language. The sampling method used was a simple random sampling method. 10 Questionnaires were prepared and were administered through Google forms. In this study, 100 dental students were given the questionnaire and then the data was analysed. Mostly(85%) first year students responded to our survey. 64% of students responded that they like politics and the remaining 39% responded that they don't like politics. According to the above survey we conclude that the attitude of the students shows a positive response of interest towards politics among the Dental students.

Keywords: politics, dental, students

INTRODUCTION

Politics is so much required as it offers students a platform to develop their leadership skills. The absence of politics on college campuses threatens to make them authoritarian and undemocratic, which is not good. It was an agreed statement that the political parties have already destroyed our country and now are bent upon misguiding our youths with financial and judiciary powers. In most of the education institutions in the world, violence is discouraged and those indulging in it are immediately expelled from the institutions (*Student Politics in America: A Historical Analysis*, 1997). That is not the case in India. If an individual indulges in violence regarding your political masters, they're going to rescue while they are in danger. This, in effect, gives a free licence to indulge in violence in Indian colleges and universities. Student politics is generally viewed by those in authority as a negative factor, something to be eliminated from Academic life. Student politics sometimes affects higher education and on occasions sweeps beyond the campus to have disruptive implications for the political system (Long, 2002). However, it is not enough to condemn student politics as a negative force. It is necessary to understand the forces that impel student activism and to examine the results of this activism. Student political involvement can contribute to the process of nation building and political socialisation. There are quite considerable differences in student political activism among countries, regions and by historical periods student activism is motivated by political and social forces in society and its attention is generally focused away from the campus (Weinberg and Walker, 1969). Political systems that enable the generally free operating of social groups and campaigns seem to see more student involvement, yet this activity is of a less revolutionary type. Social and economic conditions also affect student political movements and organisations over campus conditions as in India have stimulated activism and protest (Altbach, 1984). Variations between learning area and specialization can also be observed for social sciences and humanities students in most countries who are more interested in political practices than in natural sciences and technical fields. (Altbach, 1984).

Previously our department has published extensive research on various aspects of prosthetic dentistry ('Evaluation of Corrosive Behavior of Four Nickel–chromium Alloys in Artificial Saliva by Cyclic Polarization Test: An in vitro Study', 2017; Ganapathy, Kannan and Venugopalan, 2017; Jain, 2017a, 2017b; Ranganathan, Ganapathy and Jain, 2017; Ariga *et al.*, 2018; Gupta, Ariga and Deogade, 2018; Anbu *et al.*, 2019; Ashok and Ganapathy, 2019; Duraisamy *et al.*, 2019; Varghese, Ramesh and Veeraiyan, 2019), this vast research experience has inspired us to research about the inclination of politics among dental students. Our team has rich experience in research and we have collaborated with numerous authors over various topics in the past decade (Ezhilarasan, 2018; Ezhilarasan, Sokal and Najimi, 2018; Gupta, Ariga and Deogade, 2018; Jeevanandan and Govindaraju, 2018; J *et al.*, 2018; Menon *et al.*, 2018; Prabakar *et al.*, 2018; Rajeshkumar *et al.*, 2018, 2019; Vishnu Prasad *et al.*, 2018; Wahab *et al.*, 2018; Dua *et al.*, 2019; Duraisamy *et al.*, 2019; Ezhilarasan, Apoorva and Ashok Vardhan, 2019; Gheena and Ezhilarasan, 2019; Malli Sureshbabu *et al.*, 2019; Mehta *et al.*, 2019; Panchal, Jeevanandan and Subramanian, 2019; Rajendran *et al.*, 2019; Ramakrishnan, Dhanalakshmi and Subramanian, 2019; Sharma *et al.*, 2019; Varghese, Ramesh and Veeraiyan, 2019; Gomathi *et al.*, 2020; Samuel, Acharya and Rao, 2020)

The aim of this study is to evaluate the inclination of politics among the dental students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Cross sectional study was done on dental students in tamilnadu. A well structured Questionnaires on basis of inclination of politics among dental students were taken into consideration. This is an online based survey study and taken in english language. The sampling method used was a simple random sampling method. 10 Questionnaires were prepared and were administered through Google forms. The result output variables were collected and were represented in charts. The questionnaire required approximately ten minutes to complete.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, 100 dental students were given the questionnaire and then the data was analysed. Mostly(85%) first year students responded to our survey. 64% of students responded that they like politics and the remaining 39% responded that they don't like politics, a similar study conducted by Oswald et al states that the people at the younger age group have less interest in politics than older people(Oswald and Schmid, 1998). When we asked whether they like to involve in politics after their studies, only 44% responded that they like to involve after their studies and 56% responded no, but in the study of Oswald et al states that the students have less interest in being involved in politics(Oswald and Schmid, 1998), 51% responded that they feel the involvement of politics in their college and the remaining 49% responded that they don't feel any involvement of politics in their college and in the study of Kobrak et al, it was concluded that there was much more involvement of faculty politics in their colleges(Kobrak, 1992). When we asked if involvement of politics in their college was observed, 52% responded that the politics is observed between the students and the remaining 48% responded that the politics is observed between the institution and students. In another study, they also reported that politics with the students and the institution was observed(Soliday, no date). 58% responded that the involvement of politics will affect the growth of their college and 42% responded that the involvement of politics may not affect the growth. 62% of students responded that students protesting against the government for a good reason is good and 38% of students responded that it is wrong. 62% of students responded that if students protest against the government for a good reason Is correct and it will not spoil the career of the student and in the study of Donald et al also said that students' political activism against the government for a reliable reason is always good(J Donald Monan Sj Professor of Higher Education and Director Philip G Altbach, 1989). 42% of students responded that protest against their institution has been done in their college. Only 38% of students responded that protest against the government has been done in their college.

The limitations of this study are less sample sizes, homogenous population and different region/general population needed. In future an extensive study with large sample size can be used to evaluate the politics among dental students. Our institution is passionate about high quality evidence based research and has excelled in various fields (Pc, Marimuthu and Devadoss, 2018; Ramesh *et al.*, 2018; Vijayashree Priyadharsini, Smiline Girija and Paramasivam, 2018; Ezhilarasan, Apoorva and Ashok Vardhan, 2019; Ramadurai *et al.*, 2019; Sridharan *et al.*, 2019; Vijayashree Priyadharsini, 2019; Chandrasekar *et al.*, 2020; Mathew *et al.*, 2020; R *et al.*, 2020; Samuel, 2021)

CONCLUSION

Student political activism is a highly complex, mutli-faceted phenomenon, which cannot be theoretically explained and it was implied as a greater risk within students. According to the above survey we conclude that the attitude of the students shows a positive response of interest towards politics among the Dental students.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No conflict of interest indeed.

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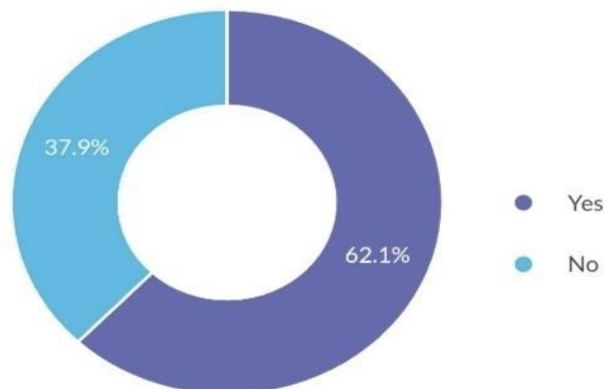


Fig.1: The chart represents the participants who like and dislike politics. 62.1% (dark blue color) of participants have responded that they like politics. 37.9% (light blue color) of the participants have responded that they do not like politics. Majority of the participants like politics.

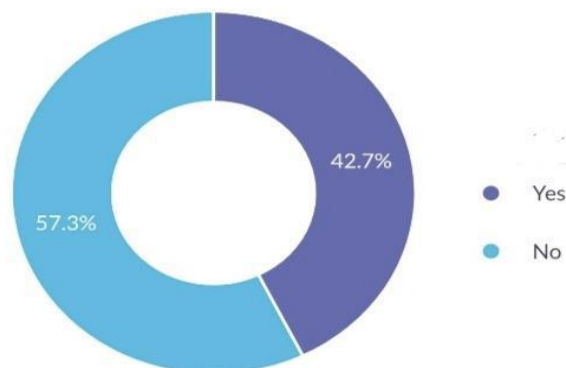


Fig.2: The chart represents the participants who like and dislike to be involved in politics after studies. 42.7% (dark blue color) of the participants like to get involved in politics after studies. 57.3% (light blue color) of the participants do not like to get involved in politics after studies. Majority of the participants do not like to get involved in politics.

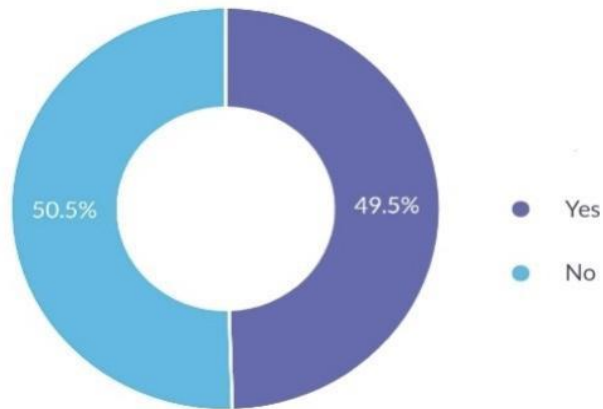


Fig.3: The chart represents the involvement of politics in the college. 49.5% (dark blue color) of the participants responded that there is involvement in politics in their college and 50.5% (light blue color) of the participants responded that there is no involvement of politics in their college. Majority of the participants responded that there is no involvement of politics in their college.

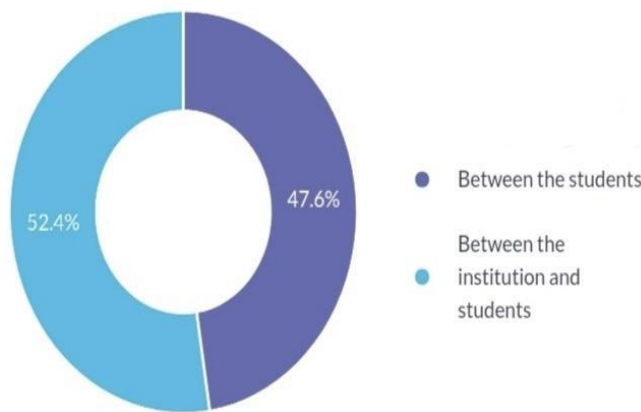


Fig.4: The chart represents the involvement of politics. 47.6% (dark blue color) of the participants responded that the involvement of politics is between students and 52.4% (light blue color) of the participants responded that the involvement of politics is between the institution and students. Majority of the participants responded that involvement is between the institution and students.

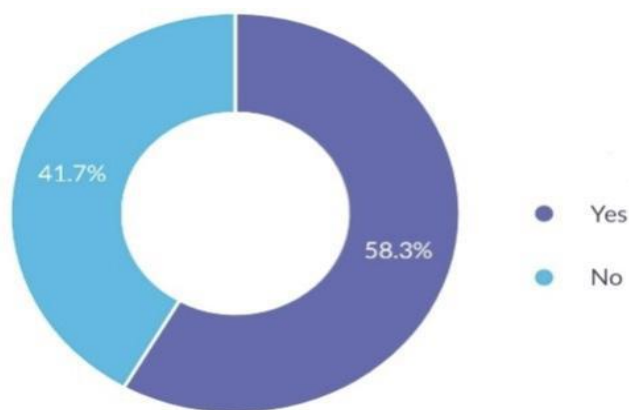


Fig.5: The chart represents the awareness of politics. 58.3% (dark blue color) of the participants responded that involvement of politics affects the growth of the college and 41.7% (light blue color) of the participants responded that politics does not affect the growth of the college. Majority of the participants responded that involvement in politics affects the growth of the college.

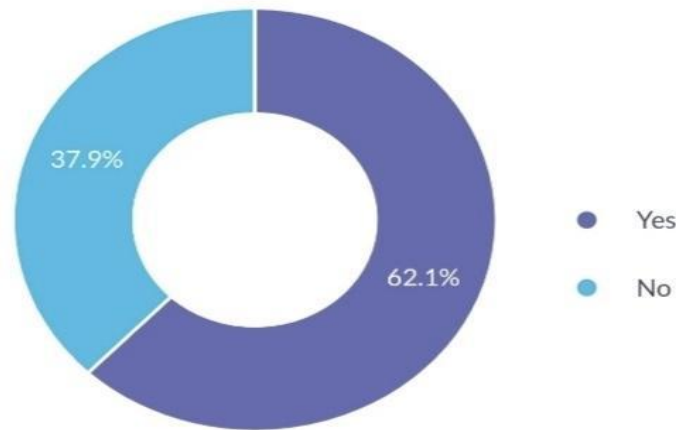


Fig.6: The chart represents the awareness of politics. 62.1% (dark blue color) of the participants responded that students protesting for good reason against the government are correct. 37.9% (light blue color) of the participants responded that students protesting for good reason against the government are not correct. Majority of the participants responded that protesting for good reason against the government is correct.

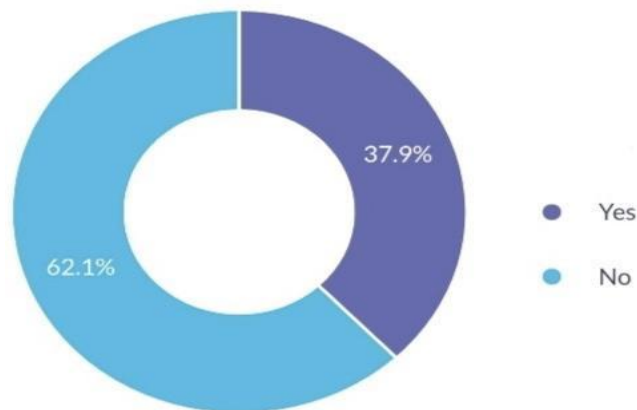


Fig.7: The chart represents the awareness of politics. 37.9% (dark blue color) of the participants responded that protesting against the government spoils the career of the student. 62.1% (light blue color) of the participants responded that protesting against the government does not spoil the career of the students. Majority of the participants responded that protesting against the government does not spoil the career of the students.

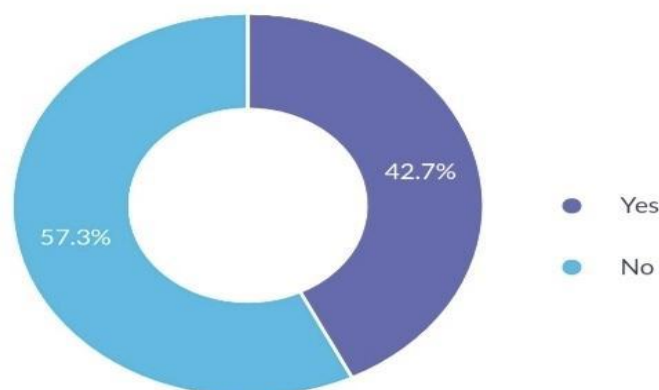


Fig.8: The chart represents that any protest against the institution has been done in the college. 42.7% (dark blue color) of the participants responded that protests were done and 57.3% (light blue color) of the participants responded that no protests had been done in their college. Majority of the participants responded that no protests had been done in their college.

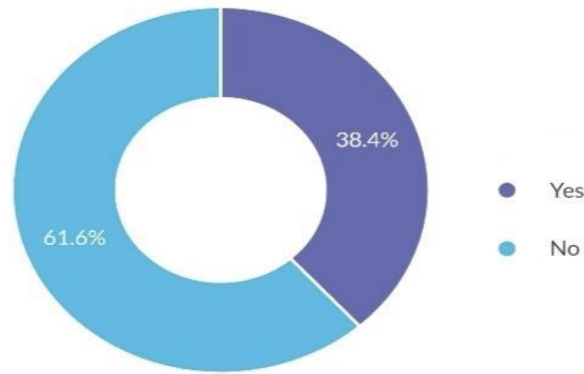


Fig.9: The chart represents that any protests had been done against the government in their college. 38.4% (dark blue color) of the participants responded that protests had been done against the government in their college and 61.6% (light blue color) of the participants responded that no protests had been done against the government in their college. Majority of the participants responded that no protests had been done against the government in their college.