# Periodic Research

# A Study of Punctuality among Under Graduate and Post Graduate Students of Sirsa District in Haryana State

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## Abstract

The present study aims to examine the punctuality among Under Graduate and Post Graduate students of Sirsa District in Haryana State. The investigator has adopted the survey method of research. For the present study a sample consisted of total 200 students was taken. 100 Graduate and 100 Postgraduate students studying in two Post graduate colleges situated in urban areas of Sirsa District of Haryana State were taken and descriptive survey method was used . In the present study results shows that the mean value of punctuality of Post Graduate students is more than Under Graduate students. The mean values of punctuality of female Under Graduate as well Post Graduate students are more than male Under Graduate students and Post Graduate students. Therefore, it is finally concluded that female Under Graduates as well as Post Graduate students has more punctuality than male Under Graduate and Postgraduate students. The mean values of urban Under Graduate as well as Postgraduate students are more than rural Under Graduate and Postgraduate students regarding punctuality. It is finally concluded that the urban Under Graduate and Post Graduate students has more punctuality than rural Under Graduate and Post Graduate students.

**Keywords:** Punctuality, Under *Graduate, Post Graduate, Sirsa District, Haryana State.*

## Introduction

Punctuality is the characteristic of being able to complete a required task or fulfill an obligation before or at a previously designated time. "Punctual" is often used synonymously with "on time". It is a common misconception that punctual can also, when talking about grammar, mean "to be accurate".

According to each culture, there is often an understanding about what is considered an acceptable degree of punctuality. Usually, a small amount of lateness is acceptable; this is commonly about ten or fifteen minutes in Western cultures, but this is not the case in such instances as doctor's appointments or school lessons. In some cultures, such as Japanese society, and settings, such as military ones, expectations may be much stricter.

Some cultures have an unspoken understanding that actual deadlines are different from stated deadlines; for example, it may be understood in a particular culture that people will turn up an hour later than advertised. In this case, since everyone understands that a 9 am meeting will actually start at around 10 am, no-one is inconvenienced when everyone arrives at 10 am.

In cultures which value punctuality, being late is seen as disrespectful of others' time and may be considered insulting. In such cases, punctuality may be enforced by social penalties, for example by excluding low-status latecomers from meetings entirely. Such considerations can lead on to considering the value of punctuality in econometrics and to considering the effects of non-punctuality on others in queuing theory.

## Review of Literature

Abernathy (1999) This work tardiness and absenteeism data is used by business for many reasons such as determining if training had an effect on work habits and examining the dimensions of alienation from work. Businesses track and analyze the tardiness and absentee rates of their employees to learn about their workforce, similar to taking the pulse to help assess the health of an organism.

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Bouyer (2002) In an influential paper titled "The Benefits of Relaxing Punctuality" Alur, Feder, and Henzinger introduced Metric Interval Temporal Logic (MITL) as a fragment of the real-time logic Metric Temporal Logic (MTL) in which exact or punctual timing constraints are banned. Their main result showed that model checking and satisfiability for MITL are both EXPSPACE -Complete. Until recently, it was widely believed that admitting even the simplest punctual specifications in any linear-time temporal logic would automatically lead to undecidability. Although this was recently disproved, until now no punctual fragment of MTL was known to have even primitive recursive complexity (with certain decidable fragments having provably non-primitive recursive complexity).

Ahren (2002) found that punctuality is acknowledged as a key performance indicator which to some extent indicates to what extent the transportation system as a whole e.g., infrastructure, rolling stock, and traffic control) manages to deliver transports on time according to the timetable. Expressed as a function, the infrastructural manager provides prerequisites for punctuality to the transportation system by providing at specific time, a functional infrastructure that allows specified transports to operate at certain speed and intensity based on the time table.

Fahlen & Jonsson (2005) Punctual is an execution of an agreement at a specific time between different parties, where the timetable is the agreement that describes where and at what time a specific transport is to be located.

Cheng-Lung-Wu (2006) The insufficiency of infrastructure capacity in an air transport system is usually blamed for poor punctuality performance when implementing flight schedules. However, investigations have revealed that ground operations of airlines have become the second major cause of flight delay at airports. A stochastic approach is used in this paper to model the operation of aircraft turnaround and the departure punctuality of a turnaround aircraft at an airport. The aircraft turnaround model is then used to investigate the punctuality problem of turnaround aircraft. Model results reveal that the departure punctuality of a turnaround aircraft is influenced by the length of scheduled turnaround time, the arrival punctuality of inbound aircraft as well as the operational efficiency of aircraft ground services.

Cabral (2006) We address the issue of punctuality from an economics and from a strategy point of view, dealing both with theoretical and empirical approaches. Our empirical work is based on a dataset of construction projects from the petrochemical industry. We propose a series of games that characterize basic elements of strategic behavior in the context of punctuality. The preliminary and theoretical analyzes serve as a springboard for a research agenda on the economics and strategy of punctuality.

CAESC (2007) & Zeiger (2010) The most essential learning time of the day for the students lies in the morning, specifically between 8:00 to 9:30 AM.

It is because the students are most mindful and observant at this time of the day. It is also the reason why the most important lessons and subject matters are discussed during this time. So when students are late or are not present during this time of the day, they, in effect, miss out most of the important lessons to be noted and learned.

Kingston (2012) Punctuality, literacy, numeracy and enthusiasm are the four key requirements of any young person seeking their first job. This by no means startling verdict has been confirmed once again in new research into the skills that employers really want.

While many employers may be prepared to help young people develop more work-specific skills during their first five years of employment, very few say they are happy to give a young candidate an entry-level job unless they have these basics.

William Di Pietro (2014) This paper employs cross country regression analysis on an index of time punctuality to see whether or not an important cultural trait, time punctuality, influences economic development and other economic performance variables. The results are consistent with the idea that punctuality matters for economic development, and for country innovation, country competitiveness, and the of a country's government.

Charis Loong, Deavan Lierop & AhmedEl-Geneidy (2017) study show that weather conditions and mode of transportation have significant impacts on an individual's energy at work and punctuality. The models indicate that drivers have the lowest odds of feeling energized and the highest odds of arriving late for work. Cyclists, meanwhile, have the highest odds of feeling energized and being punctual.

**Need of the Study**

A student success in college and ultimately in life depends on having a solid educational background, one that can only be gained through punctuality and regular college attendance. When the students grows up he/she will quickly learn that employers seek reliable, dependable and responsible people to fill employment positions. Punctuality is considered to be the noblest of virtues. It is the mark of civilized and cultured people. It is the habit of doing things in correct time. 'A stitch in time saves nine', so says an English proverb. Doing things in time, thus, saves us from unnecessary troubles. That is exactly what punctuality is all about.

In this researcher selected the topic to compare the punctuality of Undergraduate and Postgraduate students in Sirsa District in Haryana State because the students who are studying in the college have to face various problems in the colleges. They are creating indiscipline in the college. The study of punctuality among Undergraduate and Postgraduate have never been touched earlier by any researcher. Therefore, researcher decided to select the topic entitled a study of punctuality among Undergraduate and Postgraduate students of Sirsa District in Haryana State.

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## Statement of the Problem

A Study of Punctuality among Undergraduate and Postgraduate Students of Sirsa District in Haryana State.

## Operational Definitions

### Punctuality

Punctuality means arriving or doing things at the appointed time, neither early nor late. Punctuality is the secret of success in life. The renowned and successful men in the world are known to be punctual. They knew the value of time and utilized it in the proper way in their life.

### Undergraduate Students

These are those students who study in college in different streams like B.A., B.Com., B.Sc (Medical), B.Sc (Non Medical ), BCA etc. after passing 10+2 class.

### Postgraduate Students

These are those students who take admissions in various Postgraduate courses like M.A. (Hindi, English), Psychology, M.Sc. Physics ,Chemistry , Mathematics , M.A. History, M.A. Political Science etc. after qualifying the graduation in different stream.
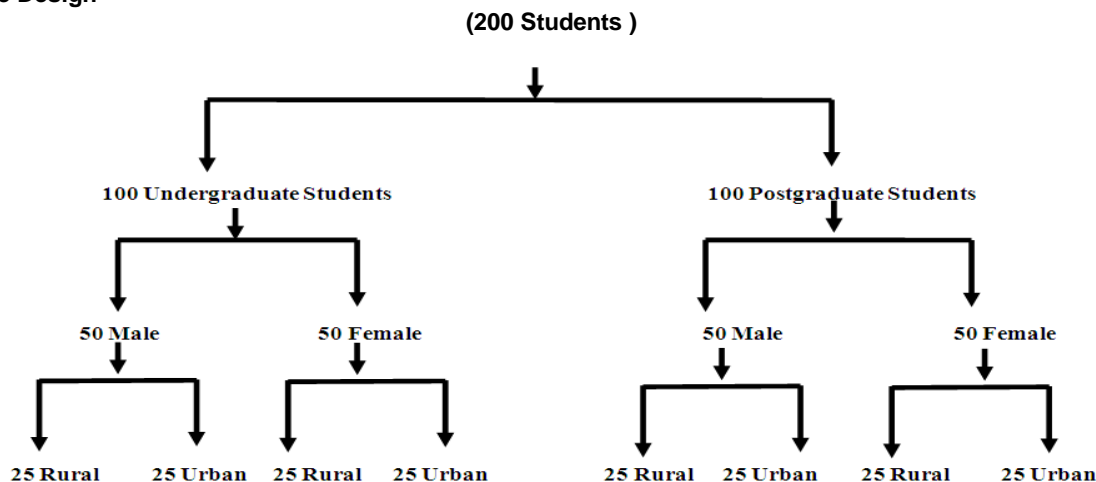
## Objectives of the Study

1. To study and compare the punctuality of Undergraduate and Postgraduate students.
2. To study and compare the punctuality of male and female Undergraduate students.
3. To study and compare the punctuality of male and female Postgraduate students.
4. To study and compare the punctuality of rural and urban Undergraduate students.
5. To study and compare the punctuality of rural and urban Postgraduate students.

## Hypotheses of the Study

1. There is no significant difference of punctuality between Undergraduate and Postgraduate students.
2. There is no significant difference of punctuality between male and female Undergraduate students.

## Sample Design

3. There is no significant difference of punctuality between male and female Postgraduate students.
4. There is no significant difference of punctuality between rural and urban Undergraduate students.
5. There is no significant difference of punctuality between rural and urban Postgraduate students.

## Delimitations of the Study

1. Only two college i.e. National Government P.G. College, Sirsa and JCD PG Memorial College were selected for the present study.
2. Only 100 Undergraduate and 100 Postgraduate students were selected for the present study.
3. The present study was delimited to only one District i.e. Sirsa in Haryana.
4. In this study, only one variable i.e. Punctuality Scale is used.

## Selection of Survey Method

The present study is the comparative study of punctuality among graduate and postgraduate Government and Private college students of Sirsa District . Survey Method is the appropriate method for the present study. That why this method is selected. This gives various data about many people at a time. So this method is appropriate.

## Tool Used

For the present study, punctuality scale (2012) scale, developed by Dr. Q.G. Alam (Retd.), and Dr. Ramji Srivastava, S.N. College, Azamgarh was used.

## Collection of Data

The investigator visited the selected colleges as mentioned in the sample for data collection of the present study.

## Sample

The investigator selected only two colleges i.e. National Government P.G. College, Sirsa and JCD Memorial PG College Sirsa in which the 100 Undergraduate and 100 Postgraduate students were selected randomly.

**(200 Students )**



## Statistical Techniques

The data was reorganized in different groups required to cope up with the needs of the study. To fulfill the objectives of study Mean, S.D. and 't' test were used.

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**Analysis and Interpretation of Data**

Analysis of data is most important and crucial step in educational research from which the results can be out streamed. To solve any problem the interpretation of data is very important. The collection of data is not an end in itself. It has to be analyzed with a view to test various hypothesis formulated according to different objectives set in the study.

**Hypothesis No. 1**

There is no significant difference of punctuality between undergraduate and Post graduate college students.

**Table 4.1**

**Mean, S.D. and 't' value of Punctuality of Undergraduate and Post graduate students**

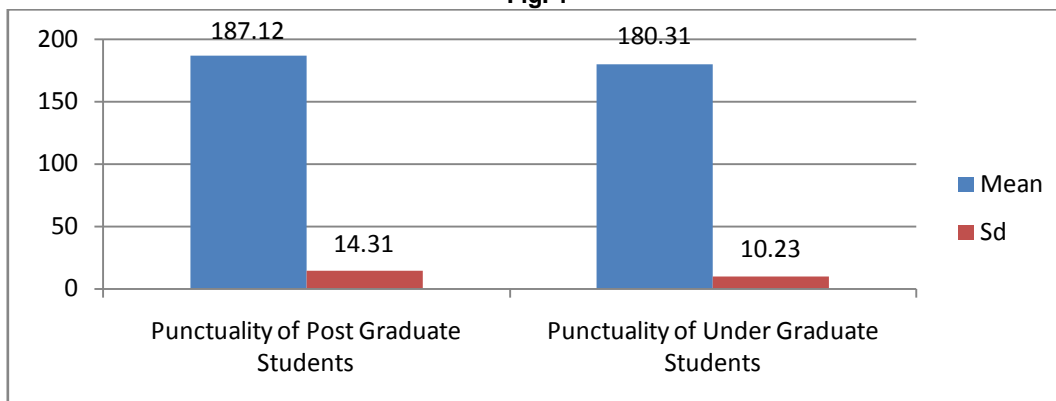| S. N. | Variable | N | M | S.D. | df | 't' value | level of Significance |
|-------|----------|---|---|------|----|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 | Punctuality of Post Graduate Students | 100 | 187.12 | 14.31 | 198 | 3.89 | Significant difference at both level of significance i.e. .05 & .01 |
| 2 | Punctuality of Under Graduate Students | 100 | 180.31 | 10.23 | | | |

df = 198, .05 = 1.97, .01 = 2.60

**Interpretation**

In this table the calculated value of Mean, S.D. of Post Graduate and Undergraduate students is 187.12, 180.31, 14.31 and 10.23 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 3.89, which is more than standard table value at both levels of significance. It is therefore concluded that there exists significant different of punctuality between Post Graduate and Undergraduate Students and hypothesis No. 1 is rejected. Further, it is analyzed that the mean value of Post Graduate students towards punctuality is more than undergraduate students, therefore it is concluded that Punctuality of Post Graduate students is more than punctuality of undergraduate students. It is finally concluded that the punctuality of Postgraduate students is more than punctuality of undergraduate students.

**Fig. 1**



**Hypothesis No. 2**

**There is no significant difference of punctuality between male and female Undergraduate students.**

**Table 1.2**

**Mean, S.D, and 't' Value of Punctuality of Male and Female undergraduate students**

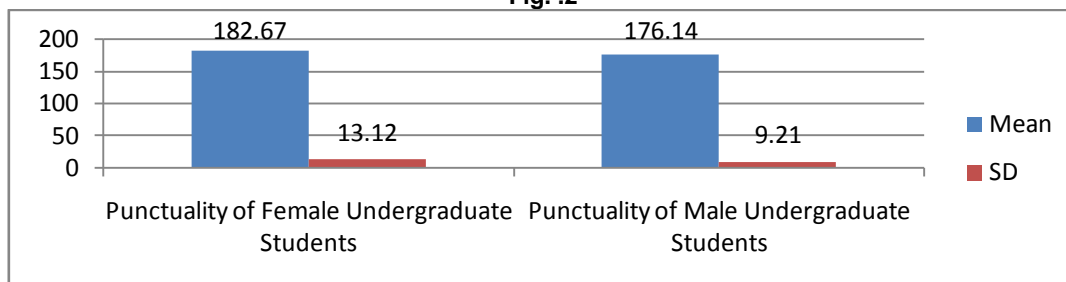| S. N. | Variable | N | M | S.D. | df | 't' value | level of Significance |
|-------|----------|---|---|------|----|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 | Punctuality of Female Undergraduate Students | 50 | 182.67 | 13.12 | 98 | 2.88 | Significant difference at both level of significance i.e. .05 and .01 |
| 2 | Punctuality of Male Undergraduate Students | 50 | 176.14 | 9.21 | | | |

df = 98, .05 = 1.98, .01 = 2.63

**Interpretation**

In this table the calculated value of Mean, S.D. of female and male undergraduate students is 182.67, 176.14, 13.12, 9.21 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 2.88, which is more than standard table value at both levels of significance. It is therefore, concluded that there exists significant difference of punctuality between female undergraduate and male undergraduate students and hypothesis No. 2 is rejected. Further it is analyzed that the mean value of female undergraduate students is more than male undergraduate students. Therefore, it is concluded that the punctuality of female undergraduate students is more than male undergraduate students. It is finally concluded of that the punctuality of female undergraduate students is more than male undergraduate students.

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**Fig. .2**



**Hypothesis No. 3**

**There is no significant difference of punctuality between male and female Postgraduate students.**

**Table 4.3**

**Mean, S.D, and 't' Value of Punctuality of Male and Female Postgraduate students**

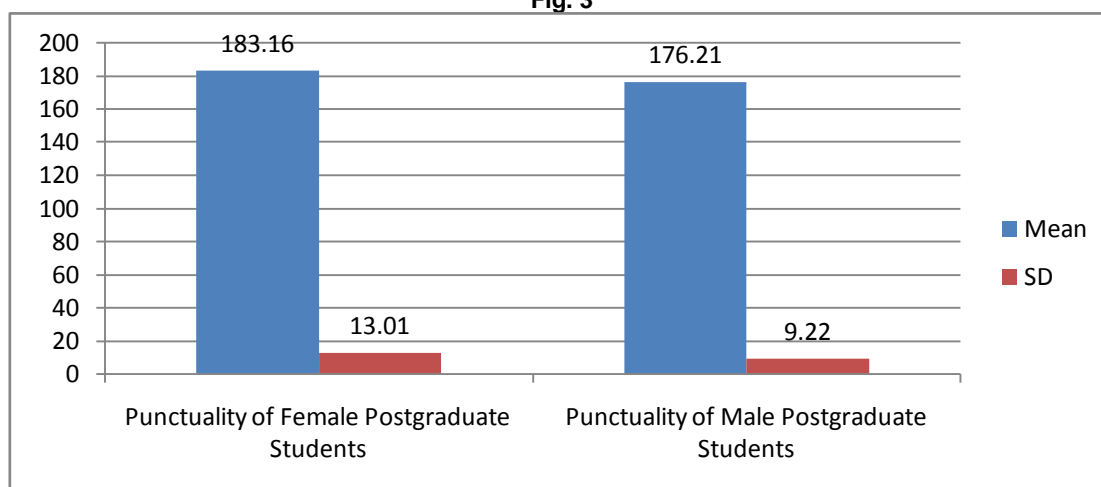| S. N. | Variable | N | M | S.D. | df | 't' value | level of Significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Punctuality of Female Postgraduate Students | 50 | 183.16 | 13.01 | 98 | 3.08 | Significant difference at both level of significance i.e. .05 and .01 |
| 2 | Punctuality of Male Postgraduate Students | 50 | 176.21 | 9.22 | | | |

**df = 98, .05 = 1.98, .01 = 2.63**

**Interpretation**

In this table the calculated value of Mean, S.D. of female and male Postgraduate students is 183.16, 176.21, 13.01, 9.22 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 3.08, which is more than standard table value at both levels of significance. It is therefore concluded that there exists significant difference of punctuality between female Postgraduate and male Postgraduate students and hypothesis No. 3 is rejected. Further it is analyzed that the mean value of female Postgraduate students is more than male Postgraduate students.

**Fig. 3**



**Hypothesis No. 4**

**There is no significant difference of punctuality between rural and urban Undergraduate students.**

**Table 1.4**

**Mean, S.D. and 't' value of Punctuality of Rural and Urban undergraduate students**

| S. N. | Variable | N | M | S.D. | df | 't' value | level of Significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Punctuality of rural undergraduate Students | 50 | 184.23 | 13.81 | 98 | 4.10 | Significant difference at both level of significance i.e. .05 and .01 |
| 2 | Punctuality of Urban undergraduate Students | 50 | 174.67 | 9.12 | | | |

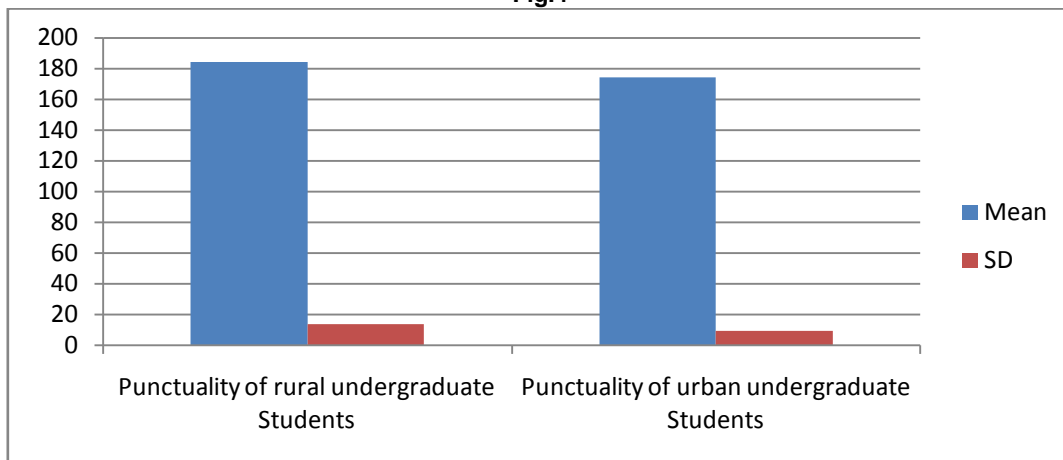**df = 98, .05 =1.98, .01 = 2.63**

**Interpretation**

In this table, Mean, S.D., of urban and rural Undergraduate students are 184.23, 174.67 and13.81 and 9.12 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 4.10 which is more than standard table value at both levels of significance. Therefore, it is concluded that there exists significant difference between urban and rural Undergraduate and hypothesis No. 4 is rejected. The mean value of punctuality of Urban Undergraduate is more than punctuality of rural Undergraduate. Therefore it is finally analyzed that the punctuality of

Urban Undergraduate is more than the punctuality of rural Undergraduate.

**Fig.4**



**Hypothesis No. 5**

**There is no significant difference of punctuality between rural and urban Postgraduate students.**
**Table 1.5**
**Mean, S.D. and 't' value of Punctuality of Rural and Urban Postgraduate students**

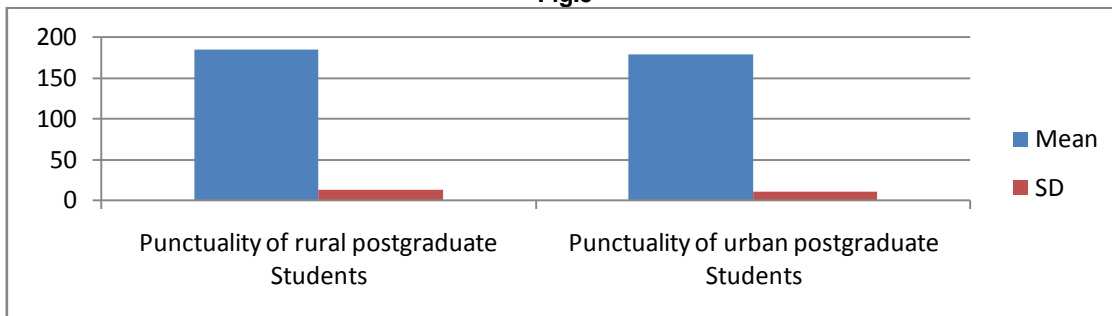| S. N. | Variable | N | M | S.D. | df | 't' value | level of Significance |
|-------|----------|---|---|------|-----|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 | Punctuality of rural postgraduate Students | 50 | 185.12 | 13.22 | 98 | 2.86 | Significant difference at both level of significance i.e. .05 and .01 |
| 2 | Punctuality of urban postgraduate Students | 50 | 178.39 | 10.10 | | | |

df = 98, .05 =1.98, .01 = 2.63

**Interpretation**

In this table, Mean, S.D., of urban and rural Postgraduate students are 185.12, 178.39 and 13.22 and 10.10 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 2.86 which is more than standard table value at both levels of significance. Therefore, it is concluded that there exists significant difference between urban and rural Postgraduate students and hypothesis No. 5 is rejected. The mean value of punctuality of Urban Postgraduate is more than punctuality of rural Postgraduate. Therefore it is finally analyzed that the punctuality of Urban Postgraduate is more than the punctuality of rural Postgraduate.

**Fig.5**



.**Main Findings**

**In Hypothesis No. 1**

There exists significant difference between punctuality of undergraduate and postgraduate college students because the calculated 't' value is more than table value. Therefore hypothesis No. 1 is rejected. The mean value of punctuality of post graduate students is more than undergraduate students. It is finally concluded that post graduate students have more punctuality than undergraduate students.

**In Hypothesis No. 2**

There exists significant difference between punctuality of male and female undergraduate students because the calculated 't' value is more than standard table value. Therefore hypothesis No. 2 is rejected. The mean value of punctuality of female undergraduate students is more than male undergraduate students. Therefore, it is finally concluded that female undergraduate students have more punctuality than male Undergraduate students.

**In Hypothesis No. 3**

There exists significant difference between punctuality of male and female postgraduate students

because the calculated 't' value is more than standard table value. Therefore hypothesis No. 2 is rejected. The mean value of punctuality of female postgraduate students is more than male postgraduate students. Therefore, it is finally concluded that female postgraduate students have more punctuality than male Postgraduate students.

**In Hypothesis No. 4**

There exists significant difference between punctuality of rural and urban Undergraduate students because the calculated 't' value is more than standard table value. Therefore, hypothesis No. 4 is rejected. The mean value of urban Undergraduate students regarding punctuality. It is finally concluded that the urban Undergraduate students have more punctuality than rural Undergraduate students.

**In Hypothesis No. 5**

There exists significant difference between punctuality of urban and male Postgraduate students because the calculated 't' value is more than standard table value. Therefore, hypothesis No. 5 is rejected. The mean value of urban Postgraduate students is more than rural Postgraduate students regarding punctuality. It is finally concluded that the urban Govt. Postgraduate students have more punctuality than rural Govt. Postgraduate students.

**Conclusion**

The results shows that the mean value of punctuality of Post Graduate students is more than Under Graduate students. The mean values of punctuality of female Under Graduate as well Post Graduate students are more than male Under Graduate students and Post Graduate students . Therefore, it is finally concluded that female Under Graduates as well as Post Graduate students has more punctuality than male Under Graduate and Postgraduate students. The mean values of urban Under Graduate as well as Postgraduate students are more than rural Under Graduate and Postgraduate students regarding punctuality. It is finally concluded that the urban Under Graduate and Post Graduate students has more punctuality than rural Under Graduate and Post Graduate students. Overall, it can be concluded that female students are sincere and they are perfect in time management . Further parents, teachers and school administration would play an important role in reducing punctually problems in male as well as rural students in attending classes and assemblies among student that contribute to the process of their effective learning. Male and rural Under Graduate and Post Graduate students has less punctualit because of various reasons. They were mostly influenced by their own behaviors, peer's influence, parents' ignorance and teacher's unattractive class lectures. One of the main factors that cause punctuality problem among male and rural Under Graduate and Post Graduate student is their own personal attitude and behavior.

**Educational Implications**

In this research the findings were noted down that the punctuality of female and rural area postgraduate students were found more than male and urban area undergraduate students. The various reasons were studies regarding the more punctuality of female and rural area postgraduate students and similarly the weakness of male and urban area undergraduate students were recorded and it was advised and motivated to them to increase your punctuality in the same fashion as female and rural area postgraduate students by giving thesis training and practical exposure in the college environment. The weakness in punctuality can be improved by adopting sincerity and time management in life so that effective may be developed to achieve punctuality.

**Suggestion for further Research**

1. In this research the sample size was of 200 students in which 100 from undergraduate and 100 from postgraduate students. It is advised to increase the sample size for further research.
2. In this research, only one variable, i.e. punctuality scale was used. It is advised to use effectiveness, commitment, adjustment, scales for further studies.
3. In this research the sample selection was related to Sirsa district, it is advised to select the sample from other districts for further researches.
4. In this the statistical techniques used were Mean, S.D. and 't' test but it is advised to use ANOVA and Correlation techniques for further research.

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