CONCLUSIONS

The phenomenon of diffusion of rumour has been studied in Chapter II, III and IV. In Chapter II, we have examined the phenomenon by taking into consideration the concept of realisation period which is more practicable approach.

An additional idea to prevent the spreading of rumour has been introduced in Chapter III by taking into consideration the presence of anti-rumour operators in the population as well as the removal of spreading individuals, viz., pro-rumour operators. The anti-rumour operators are sensible persons who work for the welfare and prosperity of the society and nation. In this chapter, it is observed that there takes place the conversion of knowers into ignorants after some time in some of the cases of the process as they come to know the facts about fictitious rumour. This happens in those cases in which there is presence of more effect of number of anti-rumour operators in comparison to the combined effect of pro-rumour operators and population size.

It is concluded that the spreading of rumour can be controlled and hence the socio-economic fabric of the nation can be saved if an attentive look is kept in removing pro-rumour operators and introducing a sufficient number of anti-rumour operators well in time.

Besides the other constituents of the phenomenon studied in preceding Chapter, we, in Chapter IV, have observed the effect of pro-rumour operators incorporating the idea of direct-source in Model 1 and the spreaders in Model 2. In Model 1, the effect of direct-source makes the anti-rumour operators less strengthened as a result of which a more number of such operators should be introduced. In Model 2, there is absence of anti-rumour operators and it is noticed that ignorants become familiar with the rumour in a very short time due to the presence of two rumour sources mentioned above. It is thus concluded that an introduction of a sufficient number of anti-rumour operators is essential.
Further the following investigations/generalisations can also be made:

(i) the idea of presence of anti-rumour operators can be taken into account in Model 2 of Chapter IV which will certainly prove very effective in reducing the effect of pro-rumour operators and spreaders as well.

(ii) the steady-state solutions of the various phenomena of Chapter III and IV can be obtained by using the technique as used in Chapter II.

(iii) the present study can be extended by taking in view the concept of heterogeneous population.

(iv) the concept of diffusion of multicomponent information, i.e., ignorants are subjected to \(k > 1\) items of information, can also be considered.

(v) the idea of transition probabilities can also be introduced.

The phenomenon of measuring the time dependent wastage in a course of education has been examined in Chapter V by considering the delay cases and the improvement cases. Though the additional time consumed in delay and improvement is responsible for wastage in education, yet these cannot be avoided on account of a fixed cut of marks percentage irrespective of the performance of the students in the qualifying examination.

For example the cut of marks percentage is 55% or more for the eligibility of doctorate/lecturership/ some other jobs. Suppose a student obtains more percentage of marks in M.Sc. than his percentage of marks in B.Sc. but less than 55%. In fact, he has improved but finds himself ineligible to get higher opportunities mentioned above. He then tries to improve his result by making more efforts and taking additional time. He may or may not improve his result. Thus on one and this consumption of additional time in delay and improvement increases the wastage in education and on the other hand it may create frustration to the student when he finds himself unable to get the desired cut
of marks percentage even after spending the valuable years of his life in the course. This may divert him from the right path and he may prove helpful in spreading the rumour due to influence of anti-social elements. So, all efforts, expenditure and time to educate him go in waist. Thus the framework of education and criteria to get higher opportunities should be such that the wastage in education can be minimized and students can be prevented from going stray.

It is a matter of great discussion.