

CHAPTER III

PLAN AND PROCEDURE

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The preceding chapter presented review of related literature. This chapter outlines the plan and procedure of the study. It gives plan of the study, sample covered, the tools used, procedure for data collection followed, and statistical analysis carried out. This is an intensive study covering 300 scheduled caste families. The heads of the family and their wards have been covered. The data were collected through administering the questionnaires to the heads of the family and the attending children and dropouts children. The investigator filled in the questionnaires through interviews from illiterate heads of family as well as from the heads of family who were literate upto primary stage. The respondents having qualifications above filled in the questionnaire themselves. The questionnaires of students upto primary stage were filled in by the investigator himself through interview while questionnaires of the students above primary stage were filled in by the students themselves.

The Union Territory of Delhi in which the study is located has one district only, is a narrow strip of

Indo-Ganga plain lying between $28^{\circ}.25'$ and $28^{\circ}.53'$ North latitude and $76^{\circ}.50'$ and $77^{\circ}.22'$ East latitude. It is bounded on the North West and South by Haryana State and on the East by Uttar Pradesh, Yamuna river flows by the side of its Eastern border in North South direction.

The total geographical area of the Union Territory as supplied by the Surveyor General, India is 1485 square Kilometers. New Delhi Municipal Committee covers 42.74 square kilometers and Delhi Cantoment Board covers 42.97 square kilometers. The urban area of Delhi Municipal Corporation is 360.55 square kilometer. The total rural area covers 1038.7 square kilometer (Census, 1971) and the total urban area is 446.3 square kilometers by adding the area of the three towns.

The population of scheduled caste as per the 1971 census was 6.36 lakh which forms 15.6 percent of the total population of Delhi. This is the revised population for 1971 based on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment Act, 1976).

After the attainment of Independence and adoption of the Constitution of India, the province of Delhi acquired the status of Part C States. The status of Delhi was changed to that of Union Territory in 1956. Delhi Administration was directly administered by the Central Government at the time of independence. The political

aspiration of Delhi population were, however, fulfilled by the Indian Parliament when it granted an elected Legislative Assembly in March, 1952. But this set up did not continue very long. On November 1, 1956, it was again brought under the direct Central Administration. The Central Government provided for a Metropolitan Council in 1966 to give Delhi a representative character. During the decade 1961-71, there was minor jurisdictional change within the territory of Delhi. There are two tehsils, namely Delhi and Mehrauli Tehsils. They in all have rural areas comprising 156 and 102 census villages each. The urban areas of Delhi is comprised of New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment Board and Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban). During the decade 1961-71, the urban portion of Delhi Municipal Corporation further expanded enveloping another 40 villages within its fold. In turn, the rural area shrank by the same number. The areas in the Union territory can be divided into three basic categories, namely, rural, urbanised village and urban areas.

In census, prior to 1961, ~~exists~~ no uniform criterion was adopted for declaring an area as urban. It was for the first time that during 1961 census a uniform criterion was adopted. The definition of urban is as adopted in 1971 census includes (a) all places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or Notified Town Area, (b) all

other places having a minimum population of 5000, at least 75 percent of male working population as non-agriculturists, and a density of population of atleast 400 per square kilometer.

The urban areas of Delhi district, though contiguous, are administered by three local bodies, namely, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment Board, and Delhi Municipal Corporation. According to the 1971 Census New Delhi covering the area under the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantt covering the area under the Jurisdiction of Delhi Cantt Board, and Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) covering the urban area under the jurisdiction of Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Rural Area : The village is recognised as the basic unit of the habitation. In India the smallest area of rural habitation is the village. It generally follows the limit of a revenue village that is recognised by the district administration. The revenue village need not necessarily be a single agglomeration of habitation. It may have one or more hamlets. But the revenue has a definite surveyed boundary and each village is a separate administrative unit with separate village accounts. There may be unsurveyed villages within forests where the locally recognised boundaries of each habitation area followed within the larger unit of of say, the forest range officer's jurisdiction.

The definition of a village, unlike the definition of a town which has been changing slightly from census to census, has been uniform. Prior to 1961 Census, the definition of the village as given in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 was being adopted at the different Censuses of Delhi. In the 1961 census, however, Delhi no longer adopted this definition and had its own definition as given in Section 3 (23) of the Delhi Land Reforms Act 1954. 'Village means any local area whether compact otherwise recorded as a village in the revenue records of Delhi State and includes any area which the Chief Commissioner may, by a general or special order published in the official gazette declare to be a village'. (Census, 1971).

At the time of 1961 census, there were 300 villages grouped in one Delhi Tehsil, out of these 289 were the revenue estates and 11 abadies, known by separate names and located in the land of some of these revenue estates. These abadies were not recognised as villages by the revenue authorities but for census purposes these were treated as such. Thus, at the time of 1971 Census, there were only 258 villages out of which 251 are revenue estates and 7 abadies.

Semi-Urban Area : Another category of villages in the census, refers to the urbanised villages. At the time of 1951 census, a new area known as West Delhi was added as a new town due to the urbanisation of a few villages towards the west of Delhi and the formation of the West Delhi

Municipal Committee to administer these areas. According to 1961 census, an invisible green belt approximately one mile in depth around the 1981 urbanisable limit and proposes the setting up of 'Urban villages' to strengthen the rural economy.

Urban village scheme implies re-location of certain trades and industries which have a general rural character, clusters of villages on the fringes of Urban Delhi. These industries would include pottery, tannery, milch cattle keeping and similar other trades. These industries have an obnoxious character and presently function in congested quarters. In addition, they are in the heart of the residential area, usually densely populated. This scheme, when effected, would mean release of valuable land, and also weeding out of those unity, not required to be in the urban core. It is anticipated that upto 20,000 persons presently engaged in such occupations be shifted to urban villages and other rural areas in the Delhi Metropolitan Area. The major extensive industrial areas outlined above contain a total of 7,566 acres and will accommodate as proposed employment densities of about 1,92,350 workers (Delhi Master Plan, 1957).

It is, however, proposed to accommodate these people in the 'ring towns' around Delhi. These 'ring town' are proposed for intensive urban development with a distinct industrial bias in the plan for the Delhi Metropolitan area.

This proposed re-location of manufacturing working force deserve some further discussion. The emerging category of villages in the census, refer to urbanised villages. These villages, during the course of time, have been surrounded by urban areas. The occupations and living of the people in these areas have undergone changes. So, these villages have been identified as the urbanised villages in Census 1971. These urbanised villages, have been considered as 'semi-urban' areas for the present study.

Identification of the Location

By way of summarization, the union territory of Delhi has one district having rural areas, urban areas and semi-urban areas. The rural areas have been divided into two tehsils of Delhi and Mehrauli having 150 and 102 villages each (census, 1971). The areawise locations in the union territory of Delhi can be diagrammatically conceptualised as presented on the next page.

Two villages from Mehrauli and three villages from Delhi tehsil having concentrated scheduled caste population were selected for the study. These villages had a total of 620 scheduled caste families, out of which, 100 families were selected randomly. Five urbanised villages, which are considered here as semi-urban areas were selected for the study on the basis of concentration of scheduled caste population. These five urbanised villages have 637

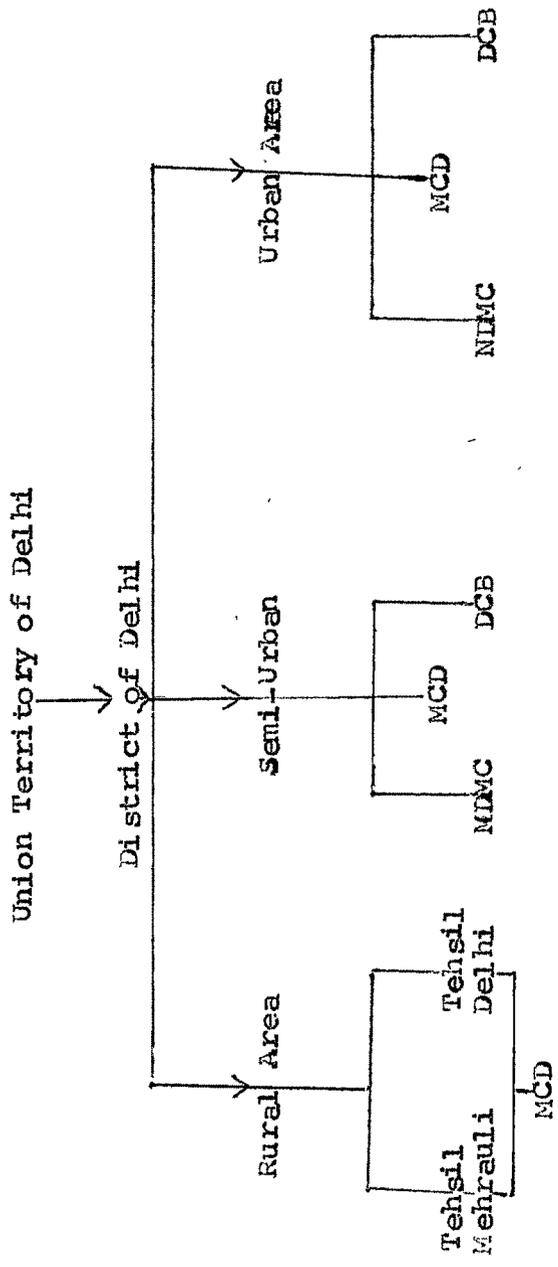


Diagram : 3.1: Areas of the Union Territory of Delhi

scheduled caste families, out of which 100 families were selected randomly, From the urban areas areas, one each from New Delhi Municipal Committee and Municipal Corporation Delhi having concentrated of scheduled caste population were selected. The localities had 1454 families out of which 100 were selected randomly. So, firstly the sample having concentration of scheduled caste population was selected. While random sample was drawn in the case of families at the second stage. Locationwise details about the families included in the sample is given in the Table 3.1.

Table :3.1: Locationwise Families included in the Sample

Area	Location	No.of Families Selected	Total
Rural	1. Bawana	19	100
	2. Bijwasan	18	
	3. Khera Khurd	16	
	4. Mandavli	25	
	5. Rajokri	22	
Semi-Urban	1. Hauz Rani	12	100
	2. Kotla Mubarkpur	18	
	3. Old Nangal	20	
	4. Wazirpur	24	
	5. Shakurpur	26	
Urban	1. Regarpura	59	100
	2. Kidawai Nagar	41	
Total		300	300

Tools Used

Two questionnaires and an Awareness Level Scoring Key (ALSK) were used in the present study. The first questionnaire purporated to collect information from the scheduled caste heads of family and the second one from the students. ALSK was meant for assessing awareness of both, heads of family as well as students. The detailed description of the tools has been presented in this section.

1. Questionnaire for Heads of Family :

The purpose of the questionnaire is to study the awareness, source of awareness, antecedent of awareness level of the heads of family about educational schemes; to find out the educational, economic and occupational levels of their families; to study their attending children, non-attending children, dropout children and utilisation of educational schemes by their children; and to study the problems faced by them in availing these educational schemes and their solutions given by them for removing the difficulties and modifications of these schemes.

The sample items of the questionnaire for heads of family were prepared keeping in view the objectives of the study. The draft questionnaire for Heads of the Family was prepared and given to ten experts for judging its

functionality. The draft outline of the questionnaires was modified on the basis of expert opinions and suggestions. The questionnaire was then tried out in field.

The questionnaire has been divided into three broad sections. The first section includes demographic data and information regarding income, occupation and education of family members including the heads of family. An awareness about the educational schemes meant for the educational progress of scheduled caste form the subject of the second section. This section also covers the problems faced by the scheduled caste heads of family in the utilisation of educational schemes and suggested solutions for the same. The problems and suggestions cover the conditions of eligibility, renewal of scholarships, adequacy of scholarships, mode of payment, mode of publicity, procedure for submitting application, award of facilities under educational schemes and administration implementation of the schemes. The last section is meant for the dropout children in the family.

2. questionnaire for Students :

The purpose of the questionnaire is to study the awareness, source of awareness and antecedents of awareness level of the student about educational schemes for their progress, and also to study the problems faced by them in availing of these educational schemes and their solutions

suggested by them for the modifications of the existing educational schemes; and to study the dropout students also.

The sample items of the questionnaire for students were prepared keeping in view the objectives of the study. The draft questionnaire for students was prepared and given to ten experts for judging its functionability. The draft questionnaire was modified on the basis of experts opinions and suggestions. The questionnaire was then tried out in the field. After trying out in the field, the questionnaire was finalised. This questionnaire of students also comprised of two parts. The first part is meant for his personal data. The second section deals with awareness of schemes, difficulties faced by the students in availing the schemes and suggestions for the modification of existing procedure.

3. Awareness Level Scoring Key (ALSK) :

The purpose of the ALSK is to assess the level awareness of the students and heads of family belonging to scheduled caste about schemes for their educational progress. On the basis of the content analysis of the responses collected through the questionnaires, the responses were graded in hierarchical order. The graded ALSK was developed through the opinion of the experts.

Awareness Level Scoring Key was common for the students and heads of the family. It was prepared according to the

objectives of study. The ALSK comprises of the items on the basis of knowledge of schemes, nature of schemes, utilisation of facility and the thinking toward the problem regarding the implementation of the scheme and suggestion to overcome the same. The tool comprises of 17 items and the rating points vary from 2 to 7. The total score of 17 items comes to 56. It contains such items as :

सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा सहायता की योजनाओं के बारे में जानकारी

- 0 कोई जानकारी नहीं
- 1 आंशिक स्पष्ट जानकारी
- 2 एक या दो की स्पष्ट जानकारी
- 3 तीन या चार की स्पष्ट जानकारी
- 4 पांच या छः की स्पष्ट जानकारी
- 5 सात या आठ की स्पष्ट जानकारी
- 6 नौ या दस की स्पष्ट जानकारी

The inter scorer reliability of the awareness level scoring key was worked out using Scott's Coefficient of agreement. Twenty questionnaires were given to five scorers. Their reliability was computed against the reliability of the investigator. Scott's Coefficient of Agreement vary from .79 to .86 which are considered to be reasonable, since Scott's considers an inter scorer of agreement of .80 as fairly reasonable. Simultaneously intra scorer reliability with the same five scorers were

worked out with a gap of fifteen days. The reliability ranged from .75 to .84. This points to the stability of the scoring key by the same scorers over a period of time.

The face validity of the scoring key was established through expert judgement. Internal validity of the scoring key has been established, since all correlations between item and total score were found to be significant at .05 and .01 levels.

Data Collection

The investigator contacted the village Sarpanch in rural areas and the local councillors and responsible social worker in the semi-urban and urban locations. Informally the study and its purpose were discussed with them for soliciting their cooperation. They helped in listing the Harijan families in the respective areas with the help of Harijan Panchayat member in rural area and responsible Harijan social worker in urban and semi-urban locations.

The data were collected during field work through administering the questionnaire personally to 300 heads of family selected in the sample. The investigator filled in the questionnaire through interview from illiterate and literate upto primary level respondents. The questionnaires were filled in by the educated heads of family themselves.

The questionnaire for students were administered to attending and dropout children of the family covered under the sample of the study. The questionnaires were filled in by the investigator through interview in case of students studying upto primary stage, but above the primary stage questionnaires were filled in by the students themselves.

The questionnaire for heads of family and students were administered to each family in the same way; and the data were collected from 300 families, 100 each from rural, semiurban, and urban areas.

Analysis and Interpretations

Awareness Level Scoring Key was prepared on the basis of the both the questionnaire for students and heads of family. The data were scored and tabulated. The data were also tabulated on analysis sheet designed on the basis of the objective of the study and responses envisaged in the questionnaires. After scoring and tabulating the data, the statistical technique were essential to test the hypotheses of the study. For testing hypotheses of the study, different statistical techniques according to the nature of the data were employed. The techniques used are specified below :

In order to test the significance of difference between the means, on awareness scores of heads of family belonging

to urban, rural and semi-urban areas; awareness scores of students belonging to urban, rural and semi-urban areas; awareness scores of scheduled caste male students belonging to rural, semi-urban, and urban areas; awareness scores of scheduled caste female students; yearly income scores of heads of family belonging to rural, semi-urban, and urban areas; and per capita income scores of these families belonging to rural, semi-urban and urban areas, t - test was employed.

The Product Moment Co-efficient of Correlation (r) was employed for finding out the significant of relationship between awareness of students and awareness of heads of family about educational schemes for their progress; between awareness of heads of family and per capita income of the families; and between awareness of heads of family about schemes for their educational progress and yearly income of the heads of family.

Chi-square test of independence was employed to find out the association between the awareness in the students and castes within scheduled castes to which they belong, awareness among the heads of family and caste within scheduled castes to which they belong; the educational level of the scheduled caste heads of family and the location areas; occupational level of the scheduled caste heads of family and the location areas; between awareness of heads of family about schemes and their educational level; between awareness

of heads of family about schemes and their occupational level between the awareness of heads of family and utilisation of educational schemes by their wards; between awareness of heads of family and attending children; between awareness of heads of family and dropout children ; between awareness of heads of family and out of school children; and between awareness of heads of family and non-attending children belonging to scheduled castes in rural, semi-urban and urban areas.

Problems and Suggestions

The scheduled castes heads of family faced many difficulties at the time of availing schemes with particular reference to conditions of eligibility, value of scholarships, selection of candidates, duration and renewal of awards, mode of payment, mode of publicity and submitting application. The difficulties faced by scheduled caste heads of family in utilising these schemes were expressed in terms of percentages only.

For removing these difficulties, the scheduled caste heads of family suggested some solutions with particular reference to conditions of eligibility, value of scholarships, selection of candidates, duration and renewal of awards, mode of payment, mode of publicity and submission of applications. These responses / suggestions were analysed and expressed in terms of percentages.

By way of conclusion, an overview of the plan and procedures has included specific sample selected, tools used, data collection, and the analysis carried out for testing the hypotheses of the study. The next chapter presents data - its analysis and interpretation.
