CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF
THE DATA

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This chapter presents the results of the statistical
analysis and interpretation of the quantitative and
qualitative data pertaining to the study. The chapter has
been divided into two section. The first section deals
with the antecedents of awareness of the respondents
belonging to scheduled castes about educational schemes
for their progress. The second and the last one covers the
findings relating to the consequences of awareness. The
analysis of the data have been summarised hypothesiswise.
The findings have also been viewed in the light of the
related studies. The sectionwise data, its analysis and
interpretation alongwith results follow.

Antecedents Variables and Awareness

This section presents data and analysis in respect
of the sources of awareness and the antecedents of awareness
The variables of sex, location, educational and occupational
status have been treated as antecedent variables of the
the awareness.

## Sources of Awareness

The respondents were required to check the sources from which they became aware of the educational schemes. The question was partly structured and partly open in as much as the seven sources were listed with a provision to specify any other sources, if the respondents like to do so. The table 4.1 summarises the responses.

Table : 4.1: Sources of Parents' Awareness about Educational Schemes (Heads of the Family)

| S.No. | Sources of Awareness | Total Respondents | Response by source of awareness | Percentage of response by source of awareness to total respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Newspaper advertisement | 300 | 68 | 22.66 % |
| 2. | Friends | 300 | 31 | 10.33 % |
| 3. | Relatives | 300 | 28 | 9.3 % |
| 4. | Notice board in school/college | 300 | 53 | 17.66 % |
| 5. | School/College going children | 300 | 167 | 55.66 % |
| 6. | Teachers | 300 | 41 | 13.66 % |
| 7. | Neighbour's children | 300 | 54 | 18.00 % |

It will be seen from the table that 55.66 percent of the heads of family came to know about the schemes from their own school going children, because most of the parents

are illiterate. As many as 22.6 percent heads of the family belonging to scheduled caste came to know about educational schemes from newspaper advertisements. This percentage is low because mostly respondents from urban area listed this source. The respondents who came to know from the children of their neighbourers were 18.0 percent while 17.6 percent respondents came to know from the notice board in educational institutions. 13.6 percent heads of family report that they came to know about the schemes for the education of their wards from the school teachers. 10.3 percent scheduled caste heads of family came to know about schemes from their friends, while 9.3 percent respondents reported that they came to know from their relatives.

Some other studies have also reported similar findings. Parmar (1978) found that educated and enlightened people in Surat started a monthly caste magazine under the title 'Samaj Jagruti' which created awareness for education. Singh (1974) reports that some of the parents came to know about educational schemes from their friends. Desai (1974) and Singh (1974) report that scheduled caste parents came to know about educational schemes for education largely through their relatives.

Awareness and Location (Heads of Family )

The awareness of the scheduled castes heads of family regarding the educational schemes for the progress of their

wards was studied locationwise i.e. the areas in which

they reside. Three types of areas, namely, rural, urban

and semi-urban areas have been covered for this analysis.

Null hypothesis $Ho_1$ which states that there is no

significant difference in the awareness of educational

schemes among rural, semi-urban and urban heads of

family belonging to scheduled castes was formulated for

testing. 't-test' between the three pairs of locations

as applied for testing the significance difference between

the mean awareness scores of the group. Table 4.2 gives

the total respondents, means, standard deviation, t values

and significance level.

Table : 4.2: Significance of Difference in Means of
Awareness Scores (Heads of Family)

(N = 100)

| Sr. No. | Category | M | S.D | $D_{Mean}$ | $SE_D$ | t |
|---------|----------|-----|-----|------|--------|---|
| 1. | a) Rural | 6.88 | 5.52 | 6.02 | 1.2127 | 4.964 * |
| | b) Urban | 12.90 | 10.80 | | | |
| 2. | a) Rural | 6.88 | 5.52 | 4.38 | 1.0202 | 4.293 * |
| | b) Semi-Urban | 11.26 | 8.49 | | | |
| 3. | a) Semi-Urban | 11.26 | 8.49 | 1.64 | 1.3735 | 1.197 NS |
| | b) Urban | 12.9 | 10.80 | | | |

* Significant at .01 level
NS Not Significant

The above table reveals that there is statistically

significant difference between rural and urban scheduled

caste heads of family regarding the awareness of educational schemes for their progress. So the null hypothesis is rejected. The scheduled caste heads of family residing in urban areas are more aware about the schemes for the education of their wards than the heads of family residing in rural areas. This may be due to the better communication system and education available in urban areas. Rastogi (1976) also concluded that all respondents from urban area are more aware than the persons residing in rural areas, but Pimpley (1974) in his study found that both the rural and urban respondents were equally aware of the schemes. The place of residence, however, does not seem to make any significant difference to awareness.

The difference between rural and semi-urban scheduled caste heads of family on mean awareness scores is also statistically significant. Heads of family who belong to semi-urban areas are more aware about educational schemes for their progress than the heads of family belonging to rural areas. Here also the subhypothesis is rejected. The table also reveals that there is no significant difference between the urban and semiurban parents belonging to scheduled castes in mean awareness score. Therefore, the subhypothesis is not rejected.

Student's Awareness and Location

Null hypothesis Ho$_2$ refers to the testing of significance of difference between the mean awareness scores of scheduled caste students in respect of educational schemes. In order to test the hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the awareness of educational schemes among rural, semi-urban and urban students belonging to scheduled caste, 't-test was employed. For computing t-test, the raw data were analysed and then average awareness score of every family was calculated by dividing the total score obtained on awareness by attending children in each family to the total number of attending children in that family. The results have been summarised in the following Table 4.3.

Table : 4.3: Significance of Difference in Means on Awareness Score (Students)

| Sr. No. | Category | N | M | S.D. | D$_{Mean}$ | S.E.$_D$ | t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | a) Rural | 64 | 7.187 | 4.4048 | 4.013 | 1.1296 | 3.5525 * |
| | b) Urban | 67 | 11.20 | 7.946 | | | |
| 2. | a) Rural | 64 | 7.187 | 4.4048 | 1.553 | 0.7928 | 1.9586 NS |
| | b) Semi-Urban | 71 | 8.74 | 4.8 | | | |
| 3. | a) Urban | 67 | 11.20 | 7.946 | 2.46 | 1.1103 | 2.2156 ** |
| | b) Semi-urban | 71 | 8.74 | 4.8 | | | |

* Significant at .01 level
** Significant at .05 level       NS = Not Significant

The Table 4.3 reveals that there is statistically significant difference between the scheduled caste students belonging to rural and urban areas on awareness scores. It implies that the scheduled caste students belonging to urban areas are more aware about educational schemes than the scheduled caste students belonging to rural areas. This may be due to better exposure to educational facilities in cities, due to higher economic status, parents better educational status, better employment position and having more positive motivating factors in the environment of cities. Some earlier studies have also reported similar findings. Pimpley (1974), Singhi (1975), Dubey (1974), Nayer (1975) and Valunjkar (1975) found that most of the students in the cities were aware of the scholarship facilities and reservation in educational institutions.

The difference between mean, awareness scores of the urban and semi-urban scheduled caste students is significant at .05 level. The scheduled caste students belonging to urban areas are more aware about educational schemes than the students belonging to semi-urban areas.

The mean awareness score of the students belonging to semi-urban area is higher than the mean score of the students of rural areas, but the difference on awareness scores about educational schemes has been found to be

statistically not significant. It implies that rural

students and semi-urban students do not differ significantly

in the awareness of educational schemes for their progress.

Pimpley (1978) who reports that both the rural and urban

attenders were equally aware about educational schemes.

The place of residence, however, does not seem to make any

difference to awareness. Out of the three sub hypotheses,

the results are significantly different in the case of

two while they are not significantly different in one.

This presents a mixed bag of results.

## Student's Awareness, Location and Sex ( Male )

The awareness of the scheduled caste students regarding

the educational schemes for their progress was studied

locationwise as well as sexwise. Null hypothesis $Ho_3$ which

states that there is no significant difference in the

awareness of educational schemes among rural, semi-urban

and urban male students belonging to scheduled castes

was formulated for testing. The procedure was to find out

the average awareness score of scheduled caste male students

in each family by dividing total awareness score obtained

by male students in each family to the total number of male

students in family. Thus, the average awareness score of

male students in each family belonging to rural, semi-urban

and urban areas was calculated separately. Then 't-test'

was applied to test the significance of differences between

mean awareness scores of male students belonging to rural, urban and semi-urban areas. The results are given in Table 4.4.

Table : 4.4: Significance of Differences Between Means on Awareness Scores ( Male )

| Sr. No. | Location area | N | Mean | S.D. | $D_{Mean}$ | $S.E._D$ | t | |
|---------|---------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|-----|
| 1. | a) Rural | 60 | 9.1 | 5.91945 | 3.745 | 0.1322 | 28.328 | * |
| | b) Urban | 61 | 12.845 | 9.6136 | | | | |
| 2. | a) Rural | 60 | 9.1 | 5.91945 | 1.099 | 1.14 | 0.96403 | NS |
| | b) Semi-Urban | 63 | 10.199 | 6.74392 | | | | |
| 3. | a) Urban | 61 | 12.845 | 9.6136 | 2.646 | 1.48 | 1.7878 | NS |
| | b) Semi-Urban | 63 | 10.199 | 6.74392 | | | | |

* Significant at .01 level     NS Not Significant

The Table 4.4 reveals that there is statistically significant difference between the rural and urban male scheduled caste students on awareness scores. This implies that the male students residing in urban areas have more awareness about educational schemes than the male students residing in rural areas. This may be due to better educational status of parents and of the family, better economic status of the parents, better educational facilities, and conducive environment for studies in cities. In rural areas parents are mostly illiterate, economically poor, socially depressed, busy day and night in bread earning. Educational facilities

like schools are not available in a number of
habitations. So, parents have practically no time for
thinking about education. In this way the students of
rural areas do not take interest in education.

The difference on awareness score about schemes
between rural and semi-rural, and semi-urban and urban
male students has been found to be statistically not
significant which implies that awareness in male students
belonging to these areas do not differ. So out of three
sub hypotheses, the result is significant in the case
of first and not significantly different in the case of
last two. So, the results have provided only partial
support to the hypothesis tested.

Student's Awareness, Location and Sex ( Female )

The awareness of scheduled caste female students
about educational schemes for their progress was assessed
in relation to their location. The location covers rural,
urban and semi-urban areas for the analysis. Null
hypothesis $Ho_4$ states that there is no significant difference
in the awareness of educational schemes among rural, semi-
urban and urban female students. The t test between the
three pairs of locations in relation to sex was applied
for testing the significance of difference between the mean awareness
scores of the group. The same procedure was adopted to

compute awareness scores in this case as it was done in the case of male students. The Table 4.5 provides total respondents, means, standard deviation, t values and significance levels.

Table 4.5 : Significance of Difference in Means on Awareness Score ( Female )

| Sr. No. | Location Areas | N | Mean | S.D. | $D_{Mean}$ | $S.E._D$ | t | |
|---------|----------------|---|------|------|------------|----------|---|---|
| 1. | a) Rural | 40 | 3.125 | 6.6211 | 5.175 | 1.2876 | 4.0625 | * |
| | b) Urban | 33 | 9.1 | 3.1045 | | | | |
| 2. | a) Rural | 33 | 3.925 | 3.10454 | 3.494 | 0.87 | 4.0229 | * |
| | b) Semi-Urban | 48 | 7.42 | 4.3968 | | | | |
| 3. | a) Urban | 40 | 9.1 | 6.6211 | 1.68 | 1.17 | 1.4358 | NS |
| | b) Semi-Urban | 48 | 7.42 | 4.31968 | | | | |

\* Significant at .01 level
NS Not Significant

The Table 4.5 reveals that there is statistically significant differences on awareness scores between the rural and urban female students. Female students belonging to urban areas are more aware about educational schemes than their counter parts belonging to rural areas. This may be due to the fact that the scheduled caste parents do not send their female children to school, and thus, they remain quite out of touch with this type of information.

But in urban areas, education has found favour with scheduled castes also. So they are now educated and are economically better. Some research studies conducted in this area also indicate that girls students were aware about the reservation for scheduled castes in government and public undertakings (Lal, 1974), whereas Mukherjee (1975) found that amongst women ignorance of rights was more in rural areas than in urban areas.

The difference between the rural and semiurban female students has been found to be statistically significant at .01 level. It means that the female students belonging to semi-urban areas are more aware about educational schemes than the female students belonging to rural areas. However, in the case of female students from urban and semi-urban areas, difference on awareness score about educational schemes is not a significant which implies that awareness of female students from urban and semi-urban areas do not differ

Student's Awareness, Location and Sex
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The data regarding students awareness, location and sex was treated exclusively for males, exclusively for females and the total between three combination of the location areas in Table 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5. The data were treated in another way. The awareness of female versus male students have also been studied in relation to the location areas. The null

hypothesis $Ho_5$ which states that there is no significant difference in the awareness of educational schemes between male and female students belonging to scheduled castes was formulated for testing. The three locationwise sub hypotheses are given below :

(a)  There is no significant difference in the aware-
     ness of educational schemes between rural male
     and rural female students belonging to scheduled
     castes;

(b)  There is no significant difference in the
     awareness of educational schemes between urban
     male and urban female students belonging to
     scheduled castes; and

(c)  There is no significant difference in the
     awareness of educational schemes between semi-urban
     male and semi-urban female students belonging to
     scheduled castes.

To test the significance of difference in the mean awareness score of male and female students belonging to scheduled castes, 't' test was employed. The results are given in Table 4.6 on the next page.

It will be seen from the Table 4.6 that the differences between the mean awareness score of male and female students in total sample as well as three location areas are significant. The mean value indicate that male students are aware of educational schemes than female students

Table : 4.6: Significance of Difference in Means on
Awareness Scores Between Males and
Females

| Sr. No. | Location Areas | N | Mean | S.D. | D Mean | S.E. D | t |
|---------|---------------|-----|--------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| **Total Sample** | | | | | | | |
| 1. | a) Male | 184 | 10.72 | 7.7513 | | | |
| | b) Female | 121 | 7.021 | 5.3506 | 3.699 | 0.80773 | 4.5795 * |
| **Rural** | | | | | | | |
| 2. | a) Male | 60 | 9.1 | 5.91945 | | | |
| | b) Female | 33 | 3.925 | 3.10454 | 5.175 | 1.10736 | 4.6732 * |
| **Urban** | | | | | | | |
| 3. | a) Male | 61 | 12.845 | 9.6136 | | | |
| | b) Female | 40 | 9.1 | 6.6211 | 3.745 | 1.7416 | 2.15106 ** |
| **Semi-Urban** | | | | | | | |
| 4. | a) Male | 63 | 10.199 | 6.7439 | | | |
| | b) Female | 48 | 7.45? | 4.319 | 2.779 | 1.1157 | 2.49 29 ** |

*Significant at .01 level    ** Significant at .05 level

irrespective of the location areas. Pimpley (1974), George
(1975) and Chitnis (1977) corroborates these findings. They
report that the awareness about reserved posts and facilities
available for the welfare of scheduled castes, was more in
boys than in the girls. This may be due to the prevalent
distinctive backwardness in the female in general and scheduled
caste female in particular. So the null hypothesis included
three sub-hypotheses found to be significant, therefore, the

hypothesis is rejected.

## Within Caste Awareness (Heads of the Family )

Inequalities in society in general is also likely to be reflected in the inequalities amongst scheduled castes. It was, therefore, attempted to study the differential awareness within castes in the scheduled castes. These differences have been studied in respect of the awareness of both heads of the family and students. The null hypothesis $Ho_6$ which states that the awareness of the heads of family and the caste within scheduled castes to which they belong are independent of each other was formulated for testing. The following sub hypotheses relating to three location areas were also formulated :

(a) The awareness of the rural heads of the family and the caste within scheduled castes to which they belong are independent of each other,

(b) The awareness of the semi-urban heads of the family and the caste within scheduled castes to which they belong are independent of each other, and

(c) The awareness of the urban heads of the family and the caste within scheduled castes to which they belong are independent of each other.

In order to test the hypothesis, chi-square was computed. For computing chi-square 4 X 7 contingency table was prepared. The rows represent the four levels of awareness of the heads of the family and the columns represent the seven castes within scheduled castes to which they belong.

Independence values for each of the cell was worked out.

The difference between the independence value and the

observed ones for each cell provided the basis for computing

for chi-square. The Table 4.7 provides the obtained values

of chi-square in respect of the heads of the family of urban,

rural, semi-urban as well as all combined irrespective of

their residence. The table also gives tabulated values of

chi-square, N, degree of freedom; and significance level.

Table : 4.7: Relationship Between Awareness Scores of
Heads of Family and Caste within Scheduled
Castes

| Area | N | dt | Obtained value of chi-square | Tabulated Values | | Significance level |
|------|---|-----|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | .05 | .01 | |
| Total Sample | 300 | 18 | 134.81384 | 28.869 | 34.805 | Significant |
| Rural | 100 | 6* | 63.07255 | 12.592 | 16.812 | Significant |
| Semi-Urban | 100 | 18 | 76.731321 | 28.869 | 34.805 | Significant |
| Urban | 100 | 18 | 41.63094 | 28.869 | 34.805 | Significant |

The obtained chi-square values were found to be 134.81384,

63.07255, 76.731321 and 41.63094 against the tabulated values

of chi-square at .05 level and .01 level with 6 and 18 degrees

of freedoms are 12.592 and 16.812; and 28.869 and 34.805

respectively.

*The degree of freedom is less in rurala areas because
the heads of family were from three sub castes within
Scheduled Castes.

The obtained values of chi-square are significant at .01 level. The significant chi-square values lead to the rejection of the null hypotheses that awareness of the heads of family and the castes within scheduled to which they belong are independent of each other. This implies that the two variables have association. The result holds good even in the three location areas, namely, rural, semi-urban, and urban as revealed by the significance of chi-square values. This finding is in tune with the findings of some earlier studies. In Mahayavanshi caste, a scheduled caste in the city of Surat shows an increasing awareness of the need for education which is further reflected in their increasing utilisation of educational facilities such as scholarships, freeships, and examination fees provided by the government (Parmar, 1978). Abbasayulu (1977) regarding scheduled caste elite found that 8.1 percent of the respondents were contented about awareness from within and social service while the same number of members had expressed that it was not only awareness within but also the constitutional provisions which has been responsible for the emergence of the present position.

## Within Caste Awareness ( Students )

Caste within differences in awareness of heads of the family were presented in the preceding section. Here the

students belonging to different castes within scheduled
castes have been studied on awareness about educational
schemes. The null hypothesis $Ho_7$ which states that the
awareness of students about schemes and the caste within
scheduled castes to which they belong are independent of
each other was formulated for testing. The following are
three subhypotheses were also formulated in relation to the
location areas :

(a) The awareness of rural student about educational
schemes and the caste within scheduled castes to
which they belong are independent of each other.

(b) The awareness of semi-urban students about
educational schemes and the caste within scheduled
castes to which they belong are independent of each
other; and

(c) The awareness of urban students about educational
schemes and the caste within scheduled castes to
which they belong are independent of each other.

In order to test the above hypothesis, chi-square test
was employed. For computing chi-square, the average awareness
score for the family was calculated. The castes in the
sample under study included Julaha, Balmiki, Chamar, Ragar,
Adidharmi, Koli and Khatik Castes. Quartiles scores in
respect of awareness were found. The frequency of respondents
in each quartiles were tabulated. Thus, 7 X 4 table was
prepared for computing chi-square. The Table 4.8 gives the N,
df, the tabulated value of chi-square, the obtained value of

chi-square and the significance levels.

Table : 4.8: Relationship Between Awareness Scores of
Students and Castes Within Scheduled
Castes

| Area | N | df | Obtained value of chi-square | Tabulated Values of chi-square | | Signifi-cance |
|------|---|----|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | | .05 | .01 | |
| Total Sample | 202 | 18 | 44.53124 | 28.869 | 34.805 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Rural | 64 | 6* | 27.175173 | 12.595 | 16.812 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Semi-Urban | 71 | 18 | 15.073349 | 28.869 | 34.805 | Not Sig. |
| Urban | 67 | 18 | 10.83895 | 28.869 | 34.805 | Not Sig. |

It can be seen from the above table that chi-square values of the total sample irrespective of the location area of the families is 44.53124 which is more than the tabulated value of 34.805 at .01 level. The significance of chi-square leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis that awareness of students about educational schemes and their caste within scheduled castes to which belong are independent which implies association between the two variables.

When the data are analysed locationwise, the results are differential only in the case of rural area as the chi-square value of 27.15173 is significant at .01 level while the chi-square values in the case of urban and semi-urban

* The degree of freedom is less in rural areas because heads of family were only from three sub-castes within Scheduled Castes.

areas are not significant even at .05 level. Thus, the subhypotheses concerning these two areas can't be rejected. This implies that within caste differences are not associated with awareness in the two areas.

## Relationship Between the Awarenss of Students and Heads of Family

The relationship between scheduled caste students and heads of the family awareness about educational schemes for their progress was also studied. For this purpose null hypothesis $Ho_8$ was formulated. The hypothesis states that awareness of heads of family and students about schemes for their educational progress belonging to scheduled castes are not significantly related. The following three sub-hypotheses is were formulated in relation to location areas.

(a) Awareness of the heads of family and students belonging to scheduled caste residing in rural area are not significantly related.

(b) Awareness of the heads of family and students belonging to scheduled caste residing in semi-urban areas are not significantly related; and

(c) Awareness of the heads of family and students belonging to scheduled caste residing in urban areas are not significantly related.

The product moment coefficient of correlation was used for testing the above hypotheses. For this purpose, the student awareness scores comprised of average awareness

scores comprised of average awareness score of the family

if the family had more than one school going children,

was worked out. Out of 300 families 202 families had

school going children. So the scores of the 202 heads of

family who had school going children were taken for

computing the correlation. The Table 4.9 gives the total

respondents having school going children, degree of

freedom, tabulated value of r , the obtained value of r

and significance level.

Table : 4.9: Relationship Between Students and Heads
of Family's Awareness about Schemes

| Area | N | df | Obtained value of r | Tabulated value of r | | Signifi- cance level |
|------|---|----|--------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | | | .05 | .01 | |
| Total Sample | 202 | 200 | 0.228311 | 0.138 | 0.181 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Rural | 64 | 62 | 0.5071385 | 0.250 | 0.325 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Semi-Urban | 71 | 69 | 0.1702267 | 0.232 | 0.302 | Not. Significant |
| Urban | 67 | 65 | 0.5082784 | 0.232 | 0.302 | Sig. at .01 level |

The 'r' for the awareness scores of the total group

of student and heads of the family irrespective of the

location area is 0.228311 which is significant at .01 level.

This positive value of 'r' indicates that there is

significant relationship between heads of family and students'

awareness about educational schemes for their progress.
It may be recalled that more than fifty percent of the
heads of family had indicated children·as the source of
awareness. The relationship obtained under this analysis is
in agreement with the sources data.

The relationship was further studied locationwise.
The 'r' for the awareness scores of rural and urban areas
was 0.5071385 and 0.5082784. The tabulated values of 'r'
at .01 level with 62 and 65 degrees of freedom are 0.325
and 0.302 respectively. So, the obtained values of 'r'
for awareness scores of rural and urban areas are
significant at .01 level. This positive value of 'r'
indicates there is significant relationship between
students and heads of the family awareness about schemes.
However, the value of 'r' for awareness scores of heads
of family and students residing in the semi-urban areas
is 0.1702267. The tabulated value of r at .05 level is
0.232. So, the obtained value of 'r' is not significant
even at.05 level which implies that relationship between
the semi-urban students and semi-urban heads of the
family' awareness about the educational schemes, though
positively related, is not significant.

Economic Status of the Heads of Family

The economic status of the heads of the family has
been studied locationwise i.e. rural, semi-urban and urban

areas. Null hypothesis Ho$_9$ which states that there is no significant difference in the yearly income of the heads of family in rural, semi-urban, and urban areas was formulated for testing. The 't' test was applied for testing the significance of difference between the means. Table 4.10 gives the means, standard deviation, t-values, and significance level.

Table : 4.10: Yearly Income of Heads of Family and Location
(N = 100)

| Sr. No. | Location areas | Mean | S.D. | D Mean | S.E.$_D$ | t |
|---------|---------------|------|------|--------|---------|---|
| 1. | a) Rural | 3145 | 1301.72 | 2575 | 80.6548 | 29.7155 * |
| | b) Urban | 5720 | 2411.34 | | | |
| 2. | a) Rural | 3145 | 1301.72 | 1650 | 73.4254 | 22.4717 * |
| | b) Semi-Urban | 4795 | 1923.14 | | | |
| 3. | a) Urban | 5720 | 2411.34 | 925 | 97.5202 | 9.4852 * |
| | b) Semi-Urban | 4795 | 1923.14 | | | |

* Significant at .01 level

It can be seen from the above table that means of the yearly income of the heads of the family in rural, and urban; urban and semi-urban; and rural and semi-urban areas are significantly different from each other. The average yearly income of the heads of the family in the urban area is the highest and is followed by the heads of family in

semi-urban and rural areas. Gore (1977) and Rastogi (1976) also found that most of the families of scheduled caste had an annual income below Rs.1000.00, that is, they belong to low income group.

## Per Capita Income of the Family

The per capita income of scheduled caste families belonging to rural, semi-urban and urban areas was also studied. The null hypothesis $Ho_{10}$ which states that there is no significant difference in the per capita income of the families belonging to scheduled castes in rural, semi-urban and urban areas was foundeated for testing. The t-test was applied to test the significance of difference between the per capita means. For computing the per capita income of the family, total family income was divided by the total number of the family members. This gave average yearly per capita income of the families. The results have been summarised in the Table 4.11.

The value of 't' for difference in per capita income of rural and urban families belonging to scheduled castes is 3.4564 which is significant at .01 level. It implies that urban families have more per capita income than that of the rural scheduled caste families. The value of 't' (6.8521) is significant at .01 level of confidence. It implies that the families belonging to urban areas have more per capita income than the families belonging to rural

Table :4.11: Per Capita Income of the Family and
Location

(N = 100)

| Sr. No. | Location Areas | Mean | S. D. | $\bar{D}_{Mean}$ | S. E. $_D$ | t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | a) Rural | 912 | 348.36 | 328 | 94.8941 | 3.4564 * |
| | b) Urban | 1240 | 882.84 | | | |
| 2. | a) Rural | 912 | 348.36 | 106 | 62.594 | 1.6934 NS |
| | b) Semi-Urban | 1018 | 520.16 | | | |
| 3. | a) Urban | 1240 | 882.84 | 222 | 32.398 | 6.8521 * |
| | b) Semi-Urban | 1018 | 520.16 | | | |

* Significant at .01 level
NS Not significant

areas. However, the Table 4.11 also reveals that there is
no significance of difference between rural and semi-urban
families on per capita income. So out of three sub hypotheses,
two are significant at .01 level and one is not significant
even at .05 level. Some research studies are already conducted
in this area. Chandidas (1969) found that the district with
high scheduled caste concentration showed Rs. 230.00 as
per capita income as against Rs. 327.00 for districts with
low proportion of scheduled caste population. Vagiswari (1973)
also found that the average per capita income of Harijans is
only Rs. 227.00 as against Rs.906.00 for non-Harijans.

Awareness and Economic Status (Heads of the Family)

An attempt has been made in this sub-section to study the economic status and awareness of the heads of family. The correlations between the mean awareness scores and mean annual income of the scheduled caste heads of family were computed in order to test the null hypothesis $Ho_{11}$ which states that awareness of heads of family about schemes and yearly income of the heads of family belonging to scheduled castes are not significantly related.

Three sub-hypotheses were formulated locationwise which are given below :

(a)  Awareness of rural heads of family about educational schemes and yearly income of the rural heads of family belong to scheduled castes are not significantly related.

(b)  Awareness of a semi-urban heads of the family about educational schemes and yearly income level of the semi-urban heads of family belonging to scheduled castes are not significantly related.

(c)  Awareness of urban heads of family about educational schemes and yearly income level of the urban heads of family belonging to scheduled castes are not significantly related.

In order to test the above hypotheses the product moment coefficient of correlation between the awareness

scores and yearly income of the heads of family was computed. The results are given in the Table 4.12.

Table :4.12:  Relationship Between Awareness and
Yearly Income of Heads of the Family

| Area | N | df | Obtained value of r | Tabulated value of r | | Signifi- cance level |
|------|---|----|--------------------|------|------|---------------|
| | | | | .05 | .01 | |
| Total Sample | 300 | 298 | 0.480216 | 0.113 | 0.148 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Rural | 100 | 98 | 0.1598194 | 0.195 | 0.254 | Ns |
| Semi- Urban | 100 | 98 | 0.4008988 | 0.195 | 0.254 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Urban | 100 | 98 | 0.5180244 | 0.195 | 0.254 | Sig. at .01 level |

In respect of the total sample including heads of family residing in rural, urban and semi-urban areas the value of 'r' has been found to be 0.480216 which is significant at .01 level with 298 degrees of freedom. The positive significant value of product moment coefficient of correlation (r) indicates the relationship between the awareness of heads of family about educational schemes and their yearly income. So the null hypothesis is rejected.

In the case of urban and semi-urban areas the values of product moment coefficient of correlation are 0.5181244 and 0.4008988, which are significant at .01 level with 98 degrees of freedom. The positive values of 'r' show the relationship between the awareness of Heads of family about

educational schemes and their yearly income both in urban and semi-urban areas. The null hypotheses are, therefore, rejected. The present study has supported the findings of a few earlier studies. Rastogi (1976) found that the respondents in the large income brackets are comparatively more aware of various legislative measures as compared to their counterparts who are placed in lower income brackets. Shanthakumari (1976) also found that the awareness of educational facilities is an incentive for the scheduled caste as a whole to hope for a better job and, a rise income.

In the case of heads of family residing in the rural areas, the value of 'r' is 0.1598194, which is not significant at even .05 level. It means that the income of scheduled caste rural heads of family is not significantly related to their awareness about educational schemes. The sub hypothesis, therefore, is retained.

## Awareness and Economic Status (Per Capita Income)

The relationship between awareness of heads of the family about educational schemes and per capita income of the family was also studied. Product moment coefficient of correlations between the two variables were computed separately for rural, semi-urban and urban families. The null hypothesis $Ho_{12}$ which states that awareness of heads of family about schemes and per capita income of the families belonging to scheduled castes are not significantly related.

Three sub hypotheses were formulated locationwise which are given below :

(a)  Awareness of rural heads of family about schemes and per capita income of the rural families belonging to scheduled castes are not significantly related.

(b)  Awareness of semi-urban heads of family about schemes and per capita income of the semi-urban families belonging to scheduled castes are not significantly related.

(c)  Awareness of urban heads of family about schemes and per capita income of the urban families belonging to scheduled castes are not significantly related.

To test the above hypotheses, the product moment coefficient of correlation between awareness scores and per capita income of the family was used. The results are given in the Table 4.13.

Table :4.13: Relationship Between Awareness of Heads of Family and Per Capita Income of the Family

| Area | N | df | Obtained value of r | Tabulated value of r | | Significance level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | .05 | .01 | |
| Total Sample | 300 | 298 | 0.3853632 | 0.113 | 0.148 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Rural | 100 | 98 | 0.1694025 | 0.195 | 0.254 | NS |
| Semi-Urban | 100 | 98 | 0.2786811 | 0.195 | 0.254 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Urban | 100 | 98 | 0.4412341 | 0.195 | 0.254 | Sig. at .01 level |

The value of 'r' between awareness of the heads of family and per capita income is 0.3853632 against the tabulated value of 'r' is significant which implies that the awareness of the heads of the family and per capita income are significantly related. When the 'r' values for awareness and capita income are viewed differentially for rural, semi-urban and urban areas, they were found to be significant in the case of urban and semi-urban areas of at .01 level, but 'r' value for awareness of heads of family and per capita income for rural not significant even at .05 level. It implies that the awareness of the heads of the family and per capita income are significantly related in urban and semi-urban areas, but in case of rural area; the awareness of the heads of the family is not related with the per capita income of the family.

## Educational Level of Heads of Family

In order to test the null hypothesis $Ho_{13}$ which states the educational level of the heads of the family and locations they belong to are independent of each others, chi-square test of independence was applied. The educational level included illiterate, literate ( can read and write only ), primary, middle, matriculation and above. Thus 5 X 3 contingency table was prepared and chi-square was computed. The Table 4.14 presents the analysis.

Table : 4.14: Educational Level of the Heads of Family
and Location Area

| Educational Level of | N | df | Value of chi-square | Tabulated value of chi-square | | Significance level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | .05 | .01 | |
| Heads of family | 300 | 8 | 46.215625 | 15.507 | 20.090 | Sig. at .01 level |

The chi-square obtained value is 46.215626 and the tabulated value with 8 degrees of freedom is 20.090 at .01 level which implies that the obtained chi-square value is significant at .01 level. The significant $X$ chi-square value leads to rejection of the null hypothesis. It means that the two variables under reference have association between them which implies that educational levels of the heads of the family have association with location areas, in which they reside. Lal (1974), Singh (1974), Nayer (1975) and Rath (1974) found that scheduled caste people mostly lived in villages in isolated areas, cut off from the main stream of village social life. These sociological factors affect their education adversely.

Awareness and Educational Status (Heads of Family)

The relationship between awareness and educational level of the heads of the family was also studied. The null hypothesis $Ho_{14}$ which states that the awareness of heads of family about educational schemes and educational level

of the heads of family belonging to scheduled castes are independent of each other was formulated for this purpose. The following sub hypotheses in respect of the three location areas were also formulated :

(a) Awareness of rural heads of family about educational schemes and educational level of the rural heads of family belonging to scheduled castes are independent of each other;

(b) Awareness of semi-urban heads of family about educational schemes and educational level of the semi-urban heads of family belonging to scheduled castes are independent of each other; and

(c) Awareness of urban heads of family about educational schemes and educational level of the urban heads of family belonging to scheduled castes are independent of each other.

In order to test the above hypotheses chi-square test of independence was employed. The quartiles scores ( $Q1$, $Q2$, $Q3$ and $Q4$) were computed for levels of awareness. 5 X 4 contingency table with five levels of education and four levels of awareness was prepared. The respondents were tallied in the contingency cells according to their awareness scores and educational level. The results are given in the Table 4.15 on the next page.

Table :4.15:  Educational Level and Awareness about
Educational Schemes of Heads of Family

| Areas | N | df | Obtained value of chi-square | Tabulated Value of chi-square .05 | Tabulated Value of chi-square .01 | Signifi- cance level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Sample | 300 | 12 | 97.204197 | 21.026 | 26.217 | Significant |
| Rural | 100 | 12 | 7.0571188 | 21.026 | 26.217 | Not sig. |
| Semi- Urban | 100 | 12 | 35.050781 | 21.026 | 26.217 | Significant |
| Urban | 100 | 12 | 57.310687 | 21.026 | 26.217 | Significant |

The chi-square value comes to 97.20417 against the tabulated value of 26.217 at .01 level. The obtained value of chi-square is significant. The significant value leads to rejection of the null hypothesis which implies that two variables have association between them. It means the heads of family who are more educated are more aware of the educational schemes and those who are less educated are less aware of the schemes.

When the chi-square values are viewed differentially for rural, semi-urban and urban areas, it can be seen that they are significant in the case of urban and semi-urban areas at .01 level, not significant even at .05 level for the rural area, awareness of the urban and semi-urban heads of family have association with their educational level, while evidence of association between these two variables was not

found in rural area. It implies that educated heads of the family in urban and semi-urban areas are more aware and less educated are less aware about schemes. Some research studies have been conducted earlier and the findings of the present study are in tune with the findings of such studies. Malik (1971, 1979) found that the greater percentage of educated respondents are aware of other more important facilities, such as educational facilities, Job reservation, provisions of grants and less educated persons are comparatively less aware of these facilities; and further added that the higher the level of education the greater the awareness or knowledge, while lower the level of education, the less is the knowledge. Sachchindananda (1974) found that the measures for education have made the lower caste aware of their rights and privileges. Shanthakumari (1976) found that the awareness transcends the educational level of the respondents. Rastogi (1976) found that quite a good number of respondents of all educational levels are aware of the various constitutional provisions. Parmar (1978) also found that the development of education in Mahayavanshi caste (a scheduled caste in the city of Surat ) shows that among these there is an increasing awareness of the need for education which is further reflected in their increasing utilisation of educational facilities such as scholarships, freeships and examination fees provided by the government.

Occupational Level of the Heads of Family and Location

Areas

Null hypothesis $Ho_{15}$ states that the occupational level of the scheduled caste heads of family and the location areas are independent of each other. For this purpose the occupations were divided into the four levels which were carved out in consultation with experts in the vocational field. The levels are specified in Table 4.16.

Table :4.16: Classification of Occupations into Levels

| Level | Area of Operation | | | |
| | Service | Agriculture | Industry | Business |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level one | Class I | Landloards | Managerial/ Executive | Business enterprise |
| Level Two | Class II | Land owning farmers | Supervisory | Wholesaler |
| Level Three | Class III | Sharecropper | Skilled Labour | Retailer |
| Level Four | Class IV | Landless Agriculture labour | Unskilled labour | Vendor |

In order to test the hypothesis, 4 X 3 contingency table was prepared. The table included four levels of occupation and three location areas. The analysis is presented in Table 4.17.

Table :4.17: Occupational Level of the Heads of
Family and Location Area

| Area | N | df | Obtained value of chi-square | Tabulated value of chi-square | | Significance level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | .05 | .01 | |
| Heads of family | 300 | 6 | 91.44763 | 12.592 | 16.812 | Significant |

It will be seen from the table that obtained value of
chi-square with 6 degrees of freedom is significant at .01
level. The significant value leads to the rejection of the
null hypothesis. It implies that the occupational level of
heads of family and their place of livings have association
between them. Singh (1972) and Joshi (1979) found that the
distribution of workers in various occupations differed from
caste to caste. The more percentage of workers engaged in
agriculture decreased with the increase of education.
Chaudhary (1970) found that in villages where scheduled caste
people are associated with agriculture labour, they are more
backward in school registration as compared with the people
of other occupations having regular incomes. Parents having
regular incomes are more inclined to send their children,
on the other hand, those engaged in business are the least
inclined. Shah (1976) found the fathers/guardians of only
about one-fifth of the scheduled caste postmatric scholars
worked in white collar job in low level occupation while
Pimpley (1976) found that scheduled caste mothers are generally

not employed and fathers are either in petty service or in
a farm labour.

## Occupational Level and Awareness (Heads of Family)

The relationship between occupational level and
awareness of the heads of the family was also studied. For
this purpose null hypothesis $Ho_{16}$ was formulated. The
hypothesis states that the awareness of heads of the family
about educational schemes and their occupational level
are independent of each other. The following sub hypotheses
relating to their three location areas were also formulated :

(a) The awareness of rural heads of family about
    schemes and their occupational level are independent
    of each other;

(b) The awareness of semi-urban heads of the family
    about schemes and their occupational levels are
    independent of each other; and

(c) The awareness of urban heads of the family about
    schemes and their occupational levels are independent
    of each other.

In order to test the above hypotheses, chi-square test
of independence was employed. The quartiles scores of awareness
(Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4) formed the four levels of awareness. 4 X 4
contingency table with four levels of awareness and four
levels of occupations was prepared. The respondents were
tallied in the contingency cells according to their awareness

scores and occupational level. The results are given in
Table 4.18.

Table :4.18: Occupational Level and Awareness of Heads
of Family

| Area | N | df | Obtained value of chi-square | Tabulated Value of Chi-square | | Significance level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | .05 | .01 | |
| Total sample | 300 | 9 | 46.099588 | 16.919 | 21.666 | Significant |
| Rural | 100 | 9 | 0.1265206 | 16.919 | 21.666 | Not Sig. |
| Semi-Urban | 100 | 9 | 16.626749 | 16.919 | 21.666 | Not Sig. |
| Urban | 100 | 9 | 24.483298 | 16.919 | 21.666 | Significant |

The value of chi-square for the sample as a whole
irrespective of their location is 46.09958 against the
tabulated values of 21.666 at .01 level. Obviously, obtained
value of chi square is significant at .01 level. It leads
to the rejection of null hypothesis which implies that two
variables have association between them. It means that those
heads of family who are in better occupation are more aware
and those who are in lower occupations are less aware about
schemes. When the chi-square values are viewed differentially
for rural, semi-xurban and urban areas, the obtained value
of chi-square which is 24.483298 in urban area, was found to
be significant at .01 level. It means the heads of family who
are in better occupation are more aware of the schemes as

compared to those who are in lower occupations in urban areas. However, the obtained values of chi-square of rural and semi-urban areas are 0.1265206 and 16.626749 against the tabulated values of 16.919 at .05 level. The obtained values of chi-square are not significant even at .05 level. Therefore, sub-hypotheses (a) and (b) given above have been retained. It implies awareness of rural and semi-urban heads of families have no association with their occupational level. Thus, the present study has supported the findings of some earlier studies. Shantha-kumari (1976) found that the awareness transcends occupational level of the respondents. The awareness of educational facilities in an incentive for the scheduled caste as a whole because it provides them a hope for a better future for their children for jobs which bring them a better job, a rise in income and rise in social status. This will be a greater incentive in availing of the existing educational facilities. Sachchidanand (1975) and Iyer (1969) found that the measure for education and employment have made the lower castes aware of their rights and privileges.

## Awareness and Consequent Variables

The preceding section has presented the data and its analysis regarding the antecedents of awareness and the consequences of awareness. The consequences

however, have been studied in terms of relationship. The consequences variables covered in the study are utilisation of the scheme, attending children, dropout; and non-attending children, out-of-school (non-attending + dropout). Non-attending here means only non-enrolled students.

Awareness and Utilisation

Here, the relationship between awareness of the heads of family about the utilisation of the educational schemes by their wards has been studied in respect of the overall sample ( including rural, urban and semi-urban areas ), and separately for the three location areas. For this purpose null hypothesis $Ho_{17}$ which states that the awareness of the heads of the family about educational schemes and the utilisation of educational schemes by their wards are independent of each other was formulated. The following three sub-hypotheses concerning the location areas have also formulated :

(a) Awareness of the rural heads of the family about schemes and their utilisation of educational schemes by their wards are independent of each other ;

(b) Awareness of the semi-urban heads of family about schemes and the utilisation of educational schemes by their wards are independent of each other, and

(c) Awareness of the urban heads of the family about schemes and their utilisation of educational schemes by their wards are independent of each other.

In order to test the hypotheses quartiles scores in respect of awareness constituted the four levels. Three utilisation categories, namely, full utilisation, partial utilisation and no utilisation formed the second dimension of the contingency table. The chi-square test of independence was employed to find the association between awareness of scheduled caste heads of family about educational schemes and utilisation of educational schemes by their wards. Table 4.19 provides N, degree of freedom, tabulated value of chi-square, the obtained values of chi-square, the obtained values of chi-square and significance levels.

Table : 4.19: Awareness of Heads of Family and Utilisation of Educational Scheme by Their Wards

| Area | N | df | The obtained value of chi-square | Tabulated value of chi-square | | Signifi-cance level |
|------|---|----|----|------|------|------|
| | | | | .05 | .01 | |
| Total sample | 300 | 6 | 195.02595 | 12.592 | 16.812 | Significant |
| Rural | 100 | 6 | 48.935178 | 12.592 | 16.812 | Significant |
| Semi-urban | 100 | 6 | 77.728661 | 12.592 | 16.812 | Significant |
| Urban | 100 | 6 | 84.009148 | 12.592 | 16.812 | Significant |

The table reveals that the obtained values of chi-square are significant at .01 level. The significant chi-square values for the total sample leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis that awareness of heads of family and their utilisation of schemes are independent which implies that the two variables have association between them. The result

holds good even in the three location areas, namely, rural, semi-urban and urban as revealed by the significance of the chi-square values. It implies that the heads of family who are more aware of schemes are utilising them more as compared to those who are less aware of educational schemes. This finding is in tune with earlier findings (Rastogi, 1976; Malik 1979; Premi, 1974; and Pamar, 1978).

## Awareness of Heads of Family and Attending Children

The null hypothesis $Ho_{18}$ which states that awareness of heads of family about scheme and attending children are independent was formulated to study the association between awareness of the heads of family and attending children. The following three subhypotheses were also formulated locationwise :

(a) Awareness of rural heads of family about the schemes and attending children are independent of each other;

(b) Awareness of semi-urban heads of family about the schemes and attending children are independent of each other; and

(c) Awareness of urban heads of family about the schemes and attending children are independent of each other.

In order to test the above hypothesis, the percentage ratio of attending children of each family was calculated by dividing the total attending children in a family to the

total eligible children in the same family and multipling by 100. Thus, the percentage ratio of each family was calculated for rural, semi-urban and urban areas. For computing chi-square 4 X 2 contingency table with the four levels ( Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 ) of awareness and two levels ( below median and above median ) attending children was prepared. The Table 4.20 provides the obtained and tabulated values of chi-square in respect of the whole samples and the sample in respect of three location areas. The table also gives N, degrees of freedom, and significance level.

Table : 4.20: Awareness of Heads of Family and Attending children

| Area | N | df | Obtained value of chi-square | Tabulated value of chi-square | | Signifi-cance level |
| | | | | .05 | .01 | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total sample | 205 | 3 | 25.659925 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Rural | 67 | 3 | 10.318035 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .05 level |
| Semi-Urban | 72 | 3 | 8.2877676 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .05 level |
| Urban | 66 | 3 | 10.44275 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .05 level |

It will be seen from the above table that the obtained chi-square values are 25.659925, 10.318036, 8.2877676, 10.44275 in the total sample, in rural, semi-urban and urban areas against the tabulated chi-square values, of 7.815 and 11.345 at .05 and .01 level, respectively. It

implies that chi-square values are significant at .01
level. So the null hypothesis is rejected which means
that awareness of heads of family and attending children
have association between them. The result holds good
even in the three location areas, namely, rural, semi-
urban and urban areas as revealed by the significance of
chi square values. It implies that two variables have
association in different location areas - rural, semi-urban
and urban areas. In other words, the heads of family who
are more aware of the schemes have more number of attending
children and the heads of family who are less aware of
schemes have less number of attending children. Pimpley
(1978) also found that those who are aware of the educational
schemes, have less non-attending children and those who are
not aware, have more non-attending children.

## Awareness and Dropouts

The relationship between awareness of heads of family
about schemes and the rate of their dropouts children
was studied. For this purpose the null hypothesis $Ho_{19}$ was
formulated. The hypothesis states that awareness of heads
of family about educational schemes and dropout rate of
children are independent of each other. The following three
subhypotheses relating to these location areas were also
formulated :

(a) Awareness of rural heads of family about educational schemes and dropout rate of children are independent of each other.

(b) Awareness of semi-urban heads of family about educational schemes and dropout rate of children are independent of each other; and

(c) Awareness of urban heads of family and dropout rate of children are independent of each other.

For this purpose, the children's dropout rate was worked out familywise. The ratio was obtained by the total number of dropout children in the family divided by the total number of eligible children in the family multiplied by hundred. The median score of the dropout ratio was computed. A 4 X 2 contingency table with four levels of awareness and below median and above median dropout ratio was prepared. The results are given in the Table 4.21 on the next page.

The Table 4.21 reveals that chi-square values for the total sample is 10.793810 which is significant at .05 level. So the null hypothesis is rejected which implies the association between the two variables i.e. awareness and dropout children. In rural, semi-urban and urban areas, the chi-square values are found to be 8.62252, 8.8049875 and 14.1027 which are also significant. It implies the association between the two variables in different location areas. Therefore, the dropout rate is less in the family whose heads of family are more aware of schemes and high in the case of those whose heads of family who are less aware of educational

Table : 4.21: Awareness of Heads of Family and Dropout Children

| Area | N | df | The obtained chi-square values | Tabulated Chi-square values | | Significance level |
|------|---|----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| | | | | .05 | .01 | |
| Total sample | 187 | 3 | 10.793810 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .05 level |
| Rural | 73 | 3 | 8.62252 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .05 level |
| Semi-Urban | 57 | 3 | 8.8049875 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .05 level |
| Urban | 57 | 3 | 14.1027 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .01 level |

schemes. This finding support the finding of earlier study of Maurya (1976). He found that withdrawal from the schools are due to unawareness of the merits of education.

Awareness and Non-attending Children

The awareness of heads of family about schemes for their educational progress and their non-attending children has been studied. Non-attending children means non-enrolled children despite their eligibility for school. For this purpose the null hypothesis $Ho_{20}$ which states that awareness of heads of family about schemes and their non-attending children are independent was formulated. The three sub-hypotheses were also formulated locationwise :

(a)  Awareness of rural heads of family about schemes
and non-attending children are independent of
each other;

(b)  Awareness of semi-urban heads of family about
schemes and non-attending children are independent
of each other; and

(c)  Awareness of urban heads of family about schemes
and non-attending children are independent of
each other.

In order to test the hypotheses chi-square test of
independence was employed. For computing chi-square, 4 X 2
contingency table was prepared. The rows represent the
four levels of awareness of heads of family and the columns
represent the percentage ratio of non-attending children
above and below median. The percentage ratio of non-attending
children of each family from rural, semi-urban and urban
was calculated by dividing total number of non-attending
children in the family over the total number of eligible
children in that family multiplied by hundred. The table
4.23 provides the total respondents, the degrees of freedom,
the tabulated value of chi-square, the obtained value of
chi-square and the significance level.

It will be seen from the Table 4.22 that chi-square
values are significant at .01 level. The significant chi-
square values for the total sample irrespective of location
areas leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis that
awareness of heads of family and their non-attending children

Table : 4.22: Awareness of Heads of Family and Non-
attending Children

| Area | N | df | Obtained values of Chi-square | Tabulated values of chi-square | | Significance level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | .05 | .01 | |
| Total Sample | 203 | 3 | 33.766865 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Rural | 68 | 3 | 10.279678 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .05 level |
| Semi-Urban | 71 | 3 | 12.443071 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Urban | 64 | 3 | 14.55371 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .01 level |

are independent which implies that the two variables have association between them. This result holds good even in the three location areas, namely, rural, semi-urban and urban as revealed by the significance of chi-square values. It implies that non-attending children are related to awareness of heads of family. Those heads of family who are more aware of educational schemes have less non-attending children.

Awareness and Out-of-School Children

The null hypothesis $Ho_{21}$ which states that awareness of heads of family about schemes and their out of school children are independent of each other was formulated for testing. The three sub-hypotheses were also formulated locationwise :

(a) Awareness of rural heads of family about schemes and out of school children are independent of each other

(b) Awareness of semi-urban heads of family about schemes and out-of-school children are independent of each other; and

(c) Awareness of urban heads of family about schemes and out of school children are independent of each other.

In order to test the hypotheses, the ratio of children who are out of school was worked out. The ratio was obtained by the total number of children who are out of school in the family divided by the total number of eligible children for school in the family multiplied by hundred. The median score of the out of school was computed. A 4 X 2 contingency table with four levels of awareness and below median and above median out of school ratio was prepared. Here out of school means those children who are dropout at various stages and non-enrolled children despite their eligibility for schools in each family. The results are given in the Table 4.23.

Table : 4.23: Awareness of Heads of Family and Out of School Children

| Area | N | df | The obtained values of chi-square | Tabulated values of chi-square | | Significance level |
|------|---|----|-----------------------------------|:-----:|:-----:|--------------------|
|      |   |    |                                   | .05 | .01 |                    |
| Total sample | 262 | 3 | 43.840771 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Rural | 94 | 3 | 11.379173 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Semi-Urban | 85 | 3 | 16.657759 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .01 level |
| Urban | 83 | 3 | 20.388121 | 7.815 | 11.345 | Sig. at .01 level |

The value of chi-square for the awareness of heads of family about educational schemes and their out of school children is 43.840771 against the tabulated values of 11.345 at .01 level. The obtained value of chi-square is

is significant which implies that null hypothesis is rejected. It means that there is association between two variables in the total sample irrespective of the location areas.

When the chi-square values are viewed differentially for rural, semi-urban and urban areas, it can be seen that they are also significant at .01 level which implies that awareness of heads of family have association with out of school children even in different location area. The heads of family with high level of awareness of schemes have more children in school and with less awareness have less number of children in school.

The chapter has given results about the antecedent, variables anda awareness about educational schemes as well as awareness and the consequent variables. The chapter to follow will provide analysis and interpretation of data regarding the problems faced by the heads of family and suggestions offered by them to tackle the same.

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