

## A Study of Role Played By Socio-Economic Status of Scheduled Caste Students in Wastage and Stagnation at Primary School

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### INTRODUCTION

Education bestows upon the child immense benefits. It brings up the child as the parents do. A well-educated person is known all over the region. He is able to meet the conflicting challenges and tide over all the difficulties which confronts him in day to day living. Not only this education culturists the individual and help him in his needs all over the world.

**Key Words:** Socio-Economic Status, Scheduled Caste, Wastage, Stagnation

Thus education develops the individuals like a flower which distributes its fragrances all over the environment. In this sense education is that conducive process which drags a person from darkness, poverty & misery by developing his individuality in all its aspects physical, Mental emotional and social. With this type of all round development, he becomes a responsible, dynamic resourceful and enterprising citizen of strong good moral character who uses all his capacity to develop his own self, his society and his nation to the highest extent by contributing his best to national honour, national glory national culture and civilization of the nation of which he is a part, an integral part.

Further education meets immediate needs of a child and also prepares him for future life; it cultivates the child promoting social and refined patterns of behaviour. Not only this, it develops all his intellectual and emotional powers, so that he is able to meet the problems of life squarely and solve them successfully, it also develops the social qualities of services, tolerance, co-operation, fellow-feeling, inspiring the child to lay down all, even his life for the glory and prosperity of his country. Last but not the least, education infuses in the child a spirit of dynamic citizenship which effs him on & on in the service of his nation keeping into consideration the international understanding and well being of humanity as a whole.

In above respective ways education influences an life that's why education is needed for each and every individual. Formal education of any individual is started with knowledge of "3R" which is introduced by Gandhi ji as basic

Education. 3R stands for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. In general terms it is better known as Primary education which is much more extended form of Basic education. But India is a developing country there are still various groups who are even not getting their pre-school education.

The reason behind this may vary from individual to individual some are- social barriers like caste, creed, religion, geographical barriers, child labour, child abuse, child marriages, female exploitation and brain-brain. Social, physiological and economical problem of the individual may also hinder his path of progress in some and other ways. Some how if he gets enrolled in school there are still number of consequences which foster him to drop out, to fail for one on more years.

### ORIGIN OF PROBLEM

The position regarding enrolment varies from state to state. There are some educationally advanced states where the gross enrolment ratio at the primary stage for boys as well as girls is 100 percent, while others lag far behind. Incentives such as attendance, rewards, midday meals, free Uniform, free text books etc. are given to children to remain in school. Even so the wastage and stagnation at the primary stage is very high particularly among- Scheduled Caste Students.

A Significant change that can hardly miss the attention of a causal but impartial observer is a significant social change in the social fabric of the country. The scheduled castes which for long have suffered a lot socially and economically are today enjoying a better socio-

economic status. The scheduled caste students right after the dawn of independence have been given statutory social facilities in terms of generous grants of scholarships, free ship in tuition fees and book grants. Severe punishments have statutorily been proposed for discrimination on the basis of castes, colour and creed. The net results of these socio-politico-economic measures is that there is a significant change in the status of the members belonging to scheduled castes. Notwithstanding all these efforts there is a common observation and belief lurking in the minds of a good number of social scientists in the country that the scheduled caste students, performance in the examinations are still poor and thus resulting in the huge wastage and stagnation.

The primary education is the most important stage in the general set up of education. It is the foundation on which all the other stages of education are based. If the significant factors leading to the wastage and stagnation are detected early in life, it becomes easier to correct and control these factors. Thus, the present study is carried out to know the influence of socio-economic status on wastage & stagnation among scheduled caste student in primary classes.

#### **Need of the study:-**

Problem of wastage and stagnation among scheduled caste student has not attracted the desired attention of educational research in India. The need for research in this area adjudged from educational standpoint is vital and urgent. There is considerably paucity of research attempting to understand the effect of socio-economic status, on wastage and stagnation among scheduled caste student in Primary classes. The present study is an attempt to throw light on this neglected area of Primary education.

Therefore, this study will benefit the students as well as teachers who are concerned with the welfare of the scheduled castes students in India.

#### **Statement of Problem:**

**A study of the Role played by Socio-Economic status of scheduled caste students in wastage and stagnation at Primary level in Govt. Schools of U.P.**

#### **Justification of Problem:**

It is amply clear that primary education will remain ineffective as long as each child did not remain in school for a minimum period of five years and achieve literacy. Though Literacy is not education yet its root. The findings revealed that class I was a Permanent Stagnant Pool where wastage was found to be the maximum.

#### **Definition of the Terms used:**

**1. Wastage:-** Student wastage can be defined as the withdrawal of student from the institution before completing the full duration of primary classes.

**2. Stagnation:-** Stagnation can be defined as the retention in a class of a student for period of more than one year.

**3. Socio-Economic Status:-** Refers to the position that an individual family occupies on a composite scale of economic occupational, educational status and social status.

#### **Objectives:**

- (a) To ascertain whether the low or high achievement of primary classes children of scheduled caste are determined by educational level of their parents.
- (b) To ascertain whether the low or high academic achievements of primary class children are determined by Economic status of their parents.
- (c) To ascertain whether the low or high academic achievement of primary class children of scheduled caste are determined by Occupational status of their parents.
- (d) To ascertain whether the low or high academic achievement or primary class children of scheduled caste are determined by Social status of their parents.

#### **Hypotheses:-**

Under this study the following hypotheses have been formulated and tested-

1. The educational status of the parents of the successful students is higher than that of failure and dropouts.
2. Economic status of the parents of the successful students is higher than that of failure and drop outs.
3. Occupation pattern of the parents of the successful students is higher than that of failure and drop outs.
4. Social status of the parents of the successful students is higher than that of failure and drop outs.

**Variables:-**

Variables which are taken into consideration are dependent variable and

Independent variables:-

- Academic achievement of primary class student is taken as dependent variable.
- Socio-Economic Status as Independent Variable.

**Procedure and Design of Study:-**

This heading comprises of the objectives of present study, research design, tool adopted, administered, data collection procedure, scoring and statistical technique which are to be used.

To achieve the objectives & to test the hypothesis of study the descriptive Survey method has been used. This method aimed at the discovery of possible causes for the phenomenon being studied by comparing subjects in whom a characteristic is present with similar subjects in whom a characteristic is absent.

**Tools & Its justification:-**

House hold surveys of the families of scheduled caste students already available in primary schools have been used to fill up the self formulated 'proforma for gathering information about academic achievement of scheduled caste student, dropouts and socio economic status of their parents.

This elicits the information area with regard to education occupation & income socio status of the parents of respondent.

**Sample:-**

For taking sample we have selected five primary school of district Bulandshahr.

**Statistical techniques:-**

The statistical techniques that are to be used are percentage rate and  $X^2$  (chi-square). The statistic  $X^2$  is used in situation when a comparison of observed and theoretical frequencies is required to be made.

Having interpreted the data in proceeding chapter, Chapter in the hand attempt to present conclusions drawn in the study. It is well to keep in mind that the problem under study proposes to discover Socio-Economic status of wastage & stagnation among scheduled caste students in Primary Classes. Therefore now an effort will be made to present the conclusions drawn with reference to the objectives and hypotheses of the study.

**Conclusion:-**

After completing analysis and interpretation of data in previous chapter the following conclusions are made on the basis of the hypotheses, were to be tested.

**The first hypothesis was-**

1. the educational status of the parents of the successful students is higher than that of failure and dropouts.
  - (a) The more highly the father are educated, the more likely are the student to get high achievement scores and less are their dropping out. From above findings it can be easily concluded that the education of the parents has a significant bearing on wastage and stagnation among scheduled caste students in Primary Institutions.
  - (b) The children of highly educated mothers get higher scores in the examination than those of illiterate or less educated mothers.

This can be explained by the fact that the educated parents who understand, the significance of education, take keen interest in the work of their children and entuse them to work harder to outshine other student while with illiterate or less educated parents all this is reverse, they do not place high value on education. They have neither the ability nor the disposition to give proper guidance and motivation to their children. Hence, the conclusion comes out that educated parent has a significance bearing on wastage and stagnation among scheduled castes students in primary classes seems quite natural and hypothesis is confirmed.

**The second hypotheses were:-**

The Economic status of the parents of the successful students is higher than that of the failure and dropouts:-

There is more wastage & stagnation among those students who come from poor families than among those coming from the rich families.

The affluence of the family is also reflected by the articles of necessity Luxury. It may, therefore, be concluded that poverty is an important factor for the failure & stagnation among scheduled caste students in primary institutions closely paralled finding were obtained by many researchers closely paralled finding were obtained by many researchers on

wastage & stagnation. These findings are quite reasonable because smooth sailing of study becomes difficult under economic deprivations. So, we can conclude that our conclusion that there is more wastage and stagnation among scheduled caste students in primary classes who come from poor families than among those of rich families.

**The third hypothesis was:-**“The occupational pattern of parents of successful students is higher than that of failure & dropouts.

The no. of the failure and dropouts is highest among these students whose parents were mostly labourers. This percentage is lowest among those students whose parents are in service. Their percentage for those most successful scheduled caste student and the failure and dropouts of the same caste, who are either engaged in business or in agriculture are nearly equal.

There is nothing for stating about the conclusion because the people in service generally educated and as such they give value education, proper motivation & guidance to their children. They also provide an atmosphere at home which is conducive to learning. This also leads to the conformation of our hypothesis.

**The Fourth hypothesis was:-**

Social status of parents of the successful students is higher than that and drops out. Number of failure and drop outs is comparatively highest among those students whose parents are confined with their own work and living a selfish life. In contrast, students always outshine, who are coming from those families who have a social background. Human is a social being, as he is living in society he leans lot of things from society. Most of the parents of lower social status themselves lack education, they do not seem to group the role of education for personal, Social and economic well being. Social awakening counters caste & sex factors as well offset dogmatic practice & such as child marriage & purdha system that hinders the path of growth and prosperity of society as well as the individual who is the integral part of society.

So, we can make a conclusion that the children whose parents are actively participating in various social works must have social nature

and living the life of happy and gay and performs well in their academics.

**Findings:-**

On the basis of proceeding chapter it is concluded that

- (a) The low or high academic achievement of primary class children of scheduled caste are determined by Educational status of their parents.
- (b) The low or high academic achievements of primary class children of scheduled caste are determined by Economic Status of their parents.
- (c) The low or high academic achievements of primary class student of scheduled caste are determined by occupational pattern of their parents.
- (d) The low or high academic achievements of primary class student of scheduled caste are determined by social status of their parents.

**Implication and Suggestion**

Utilization of Research findings of this investigation study can be undertaken as below-

- 1- Students will make self-assessment for the causes of their low level of achievements. A knowledge of the extent to which Socio-Economic factor influence achievements will enable the scheduled caste students to have an insight into their own strength and weaknesses in order to reduce the rate of wastage & stagnation.
- 2- The primary school teacher will become aware of the failure and drop-outs consist of socially and emotionally maladjusted scheduled caste students. A teacher exercising remedial measures can have an important role in demolishing the maladjusted and in taking measures so, that wastage and stagnation may be minimized.
- 3- Sometimes it is more effective to deal with parents of students at their homes than in schools. Parents can take steps needed to keep a maladaptive behaviour from arising at the first stage as well as make efforts to limit its impact on the life of the students.
- 4- This study may help educational planner & administrators to make changes in the organizational set up, scheduled of courses and other related activities.
- 5- Finally the findings of this study will give an impacts and direction research in this

area and will motivate the researchers to disentangle the complex problem of wastage and stagnation at various stages of education more effectively and more successfully.

In the light of the experiences gained during the courses of the research work, the following suggestions are being made to guide further researchers in these areas:-

a) Similar studies can be conducted to determine the wastage & stagnation among scheduled caste girl/boy student separately in primary classes.

b) Such type of study can be made upper caste and backward caste students at various levels of education.

c) Such studies can be undertaken to determine the extent and causes of wastage and stagnation in professional institutions.

d) The studies can also cover variety of other factors which may be important in causing wastage and stagnation among scheduled caste students in primary classes.

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