

## **SCHEDULED CASTES AND NON-CHEDEDLED CASTES:**

### **IMPACT ON EDUCATION**

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#### ***ABSTRACT***

*After independent there have been Indian State took a variety of Constitutional and administrative measure for socio-economic development of schedule population in the county. Nevertheless there are wide variations in socioeconomic well being of Schedule and non-schedule Caste population in the country. Since independence there have been several reservations among the societal classes of India in different government and non-government sector. The aim of these reservations is to pull out the backward section of society and parallel them with mainstream of the society. Schedule Caste population, which make about one-sixth in country's population, have quite low level of literacy for Schedule Caste (SC) population. In addition, there are quite inter-state, inter- district and inter-block variations. The present study has been based on mainly secondary sources of data. Literacy level for Schedule Castes female population was much lower than the general population. For this study various GIS and cartographic techniques including maps and diagrams will be used to depict the spatial pattern of literacy attributes and their correlation.*

#### ***INTRODUCTION***

Hinduism is a universal religion. Its primary emphasis is on universal brotherhood. It views the world as one family. It believes that man is divine in nature and realization of that supreme truth as the primary aim of all human activity. It is therefore unfortunate that for a very long time this religion of great antiquity has been in the clutches a few privileged castes.

It would be a great service to the cause of Hinduism if the present day Vedic teachers identify bright children from the lower castes and start teaching them the Vedas and the Upanishads and allow them to serve God in the temples of India. The strength of Christianity

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stems from dedicated missionaries who come from all sections of society. The weakness of Hinduism and of Hindu society is caste system, which divides people into divergent and bickering groups and keeps them apart. Perhaps there is no other nation in the world that is as openly and shamelessly as racial as India. To be born in an upper caste is a matter of pride whether the family to which a person belongs deserves it or not. A number of Indians who visit foreign countries often complain about being treated differently on account of their skin color or accent. They overlook the fact that a vast number of people in their own country exhibit a far greater obsession with accent, skin color and caste. Indian film stars put on white makeup, on the screen and off the screen, even if they are black, to look acceptable and desirable. The country's democracy is not a true democracy, but castocracy, where people vote and leaders are elected on caste lines. The Indian political parties thrive and succeed by appealing to this base emotion of people. There are countless scholars who justify Hindu caste system quoting chapter and verse from the scriptures, ignoring the fact that they were convenient interpolations or authored by bigoted scholars in an otherwise sacred lore to justify a cruel and unjust system using the very authority of God.

### ***REVIEW OF LITERATURE***

*Hartnagel et al, (2007)* explored the effects of fatherlessness and race on the self-conceptions of low-class adolescent males, using the orientation of symbolic interactionism and the semantic differential for measurement. A distinction was made between actual and normative self and the categories of white and black father absent and father present boys were examined. All categories exhibited significant differences between actual and normative self, and the magnitude of differences varied among categories. Black father absent boys had smaller differences than white fatherless boys. There were no difference between white and a black father present boy, the smaller differences of black father absent boys was the result of their more potent self-conceptions.

*Singh, Sehgal and Kapoor et al, (2007)* measured self-concept of co educated and non-co educated female students. Fifty science and fifty arts college female students from non-co educated institutions, and equal number of science and arts female students from coeducational institutions participated as Ss. Two hypotheses were tested by the authors. The first one was, co educated female students have significantly better self-concept than non-co educated female Ss. Second assumption was female Ss from science stream have significantly better self-concept than the female Ss studying in arts faculty. Supporting evidences were found. Both the

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assumptions were satiated. Further significant differences between Ss from the two systems were found for behavior, intelligence, physical appearance, popularity and happiness.

*Edwins and associates et al, (2009)* investigated the relationship between sex role identity, self concept and over anxiety in 136 undergraduates. Bem's Sex Role Inventory, Tennessee Self Concept Scale, and Taylor's Manifest Anxiety Scale were administered on the Ss. Those Ss who rated themselves low in both masculine and feminine attributes had significantly poor self-concepts than both androgynous and masculine Ss. It suggested that this group should be distinguished from high scores labeled as androgynous. There was no significant difference in self-concept between masculine and androgynous Ss. The masculine group reported significantly lower levels of anxiety. These findings support a contention that is the presence of masculine attributes rather than a balance of masculinity and femininity that is crucial to personal adjustment.

### ***METHODOLOGY***

In the present study the first independent variable was non SC and SC. The non SC group was privileged groups but SC was under privileged. The SC'S world was limited, mostly related to the education, so they are deprived of wide and variety of experiences. Knowing well these facts, in present study, the factor of SC and non SC was taken as a major factor Because, it may influence the self concept of the individual and also the degree of adjustment in different fields.

Importance of socio-economic status in the development of personality has been recognized long before. The environment and the culture in which an individual is brought up generally set up the line of his development. Hence, the factor of socio-economic status (SES) has been treated as an independent variable. Thus, in present study there were three independent variables, namely Non Schedule Caste Vs Schedule; HSES Vs LSES and Male Vs Female. From this it is clear that each of the independent variables was varied at two levels. Obviously a 2x2x2 factorial design was used, and there were eight classified groups.

The dependent variables were six different types of self concepts and adjustment.

**Aim of the study :**

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The present study aimed at finding out the self concept and adjustment of scheduled cast and non scheduled caste college students having different socio- economic background. The study also planned to measure the impact of sex on Self Concept and Adjustment.

### **Objectives of the study :**

To examine the difference in physical self concept, intellectual self concept, social self concept, moral self concept, emotional self concept, aesthetic self concept and adjustment of scheduled cast and non scheduled subjects. To find out the effect of socio economic status on the development of physical self concept, intellectual self concept, social self concept, moral self concept, emotional self concept, aesthetic self concept and adjustment.

To examine the differences in physical self concept, intellectual self concept, social self concept, moral self concept, emotional self concept, and aesthetic self concept and adjustment of male female subjects.

### **Hypotheses :**

Non scheduled caste subjects develop significantly better physical self concept than scheduled caste subjects.

The male subjects having high socio economic status developed significantly better physical self concept than female subjects having low socio economic status. Social self concept of the non schedule caste subjects is significantly better than scheduled caste subjects. The female subjects having high socio economic status significantly develop better social self concept than male subjects having low socio economic status. Intellectual self concept of non scheduled caste subjects is significantly better than that of scheduled caste subjects.

### **Self analysis scale -**

This scale was constructed and standardized by Bina Awasthi. The scale consists of 57 pairs of adjectives. Each pair of adjectives is associated with a five point scale. The task of the S has to take judgment about himself or herself on a particular pair of adjectives and put a tick mark on one of the five alternatives given. The reliability coefficient was 0.84.

### **Socio-economic status scale -**

This scale was constructed by Janbandhu. This is a short scale consisted of 14 questions

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only. The questions demand only factual information about the social, economic and educational background of the individual. Reliability coefficient was 0.86.

### **Operational definitions:**

#### **Scheduled Castes :**

Scheduled castes means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 to be Scheduled castes for the purposes of this constitution.

#### **Non Scheduled Castes :**

The Castes which were not included in the Schedule are called non Scheduled Castes.

#### **SES :**

Socio-Economic Status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position relative to others based on income, education, and occupation.

#### **SEX :**

Means male or female which refers to anatomical and physiological differences between males and females which are based on genetic differences present at conception.

#### **Self Concept:**

Self concept refers to the belief of individual he/she about various behavioral and social characteristics, physical and cognitive abilities, and his/her aspirations and achievements. In present study different self concepts are represented by the scores obtained on the self concept for measuring different self concepts (High score denotes superior self concept, and low score represents poor self concept).

### ***STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF DATA***

The Indian caste system is undergoing many changes. The relatively 'closed' status

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groups are increasingly becoming 'open'. The determinants of caste, class and power no longer coincide in a single coordinated structure. The constitution also gives equal rights to every person. To enhance the status of deprived class the government gives them economic support. It is largely due to Ambedkar's in many fields, including reservation of seats in elected political bodies, educational institutions, and government services.

In the present study the first independent variable was non SC and SC. The non SC group was privileged groups but SC was under privileged. The SC'S world was limited, mostly related to the education, so they are deprived of wide and variety of experiences. Knowing well these facts, in present study, the factor of SC and non SC was taken as a major factor Because, it may influence the self concept of the individual and also the degree of adjustment in different fields.

### ***DISCUSSION***

The caste system is said to be founded on the concept of purity and pollution. These qualities may be attached to persons, material objects, or activities, and regulate relations between two or more persons. The concepts of purity and pollution provide one of the main criteria for determining the position of a caste or sub-caste in the hierarchical order. The Brahman is said to be the purest group and is placed at the top. Harijans (more commonly known outside India as 'Untouchables' and not included in the varna scheme) are considered as the most polluting and rank the lowest.

Castes are exclusive groups, distinguished from one another by name, rules of endogamy, association with an occupation, and commensal exclusiveness. Collectively they form a system, characterized by a high degree of interdependence between the castes. This interdependence is particularly evident in ritual, economic and political activities. The various jatis of a village community, for instance, cooperate with one another; but cooperation does not exclude the possibility of competition and even of conflict, especially in politics.

### ***SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS***

The data were treated by mean and standard deviation and then analyzed by 3 ways analysis of variance. On the basis of the results, conclusions are given below :

Non schedule caste subjects developed significantly better physical self concept than schedule

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caste subjects.

The male subjects having high socio economic status developed significantly better physical self concept than female subjects having low socio economic status.

Social self concept of the non schedule caste subjects were significantly better than schedule caste subjects.

The female subjects having high socio economic status significantly developed better social self concept than male subjects having low socio economic status.

Intellectual self concept of non schedule subjects were significantly better than that of schedule subjects.

The male subjects having high socio economic status developed significantly better intellectual self concept than female subjects who had low socio economic status.

Non schedule caste subjects developed significantly better moral self concept than schedule caste subjects.

The female subjects having high socio economic status developed significantly better moral self concept than male subjects having low socio economic status.

Non schedule caste subjects developed significantly better emotional self concept than of schedule caste subjects.

Emotional self concept of male subjects having high socio economic status were significantly better than that of the female subjects having low socio economic status.

Non schedule caste subjects significantly developed better aesthetic self concept than schedule caste subjects.

Female subjects having high socio economic status developed significantly better aesthetic self concept than male subjects with low socio economic status.

Male subjects having high socio economic status significantly developed high degree of adjustment than the female subjects with low socio economic status.

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