



Awareness level of SC students about different caste-based incentives schemes of Government

Abhijit Mondal

(Assistant professor, Department of Education, South Calcutta Girls' College)

Dr. Satyajit Kar

(Associate professor, Department of Education, Ramakrishana Mission Sikshanamandira)

Abstracts:

The study has been conducted on 628 Scheduled Caste students of South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas and Kolkata districts during February to July 2019 through checklist. It is descriptive survey in Nature. The data has been analyzed through MS Excel and percentage. It has been found that the awareness level of SC students regarding pre-matric, post-matric, Oasis scheme, free-coaching, free text books and free school dress scheme is very low. It is also revealed that there is no significant impact of parents' income, father education and gender on the awareness level of SC students towards various Government incentive schemes. Although mothers' education had an impact on the awareness level of SC students.

Key words: Awareness level, Caste-based Government scheme, SC students

Introduction

India is a democratic country, diversity and plurality are the essential features of India. People from multiple socioeconomic, sociocultural background, history, language etc live in India. Scheduled caste, also known as Dalit, exterior caste are Sudra constitute approximately 21% of Indian population as per census, 2011. As per state wise distribution of scheduled castes population, west Bengal is the second largest SC populous state next to Uttar Pradesh. Due to their multifarious disadvantages, lagging behind the developmental aspects of in general population, they are the focus of policy maker and researchers.

One of the important human development indexes is literacy. It is found that highest literate people are from these lower caste Indian population. As per census, 2011 the literacy rate of SC is 66.07% whereas the national average is 74.2%. Along with this literacy gap, the educational status of SC communities is lower than non-SC. Their enrolment in all the levels of education, starting from primary to university level is lower than people from other castes. High school dropout rate is prevalent among SC students. Good number of research literature support that the educational problems among SC students are associated with their poverty, unawareness and apathetic parental attitude towards education.

Before going to discuss the importance, relevance of caste-based reservation policy for SC school going students, we should be familiar with politico-legal perspective as per Indian constitution. Indian constitution

is based on the cardinal principle of democracy, equality and equity. To full fill the goal for equality it has been proposed for equity to the socio-culturally disadvantageous or minorities known as positive discrimination. The caste-based reservation policy is the outcomes of that constitutional directive which helps for bringing equality.

Specific reference to financial assistance for school going students, it has rationality for reducing dropout rates and increasing school enrolment among SC students. As a result, Govt. Of Indian and state government have initiated different caste-based reservation or assistive policies for the school going students in the form of pre-matric, post-matric scholarships, Free coaching, Free hostel facilities, Free text books etc.

Though the policy framers, more specifically federal and state govt. Are spending huge amount of money in this regard, so that SC students will not drop out from study due to family related financial problems but the reality gives a different picture about their reception rates. Maximum SC students' studies at higher secondary level opt for Arts due to science related expenditures and lack of awareness about stipend schemes for them (Raja Gopalan,1974). All the students could not avail these benefits. One of the reason for non-reception of these benefits by SC students is lack of awareness. It is known that there are certain official formalities exists to get these benefits like having caste certificate, having awareness about how to make application for this, opening of bank account etc. In rural India, along with students their parents and the school authorities have significant role to played in this regard.

But no such extensive research has been under taken to find out both SC students and their parent's awareness about existing schemes and the procedures to avail the benefits from these schemes.

Objectives of the Study:

To find out aware and unaware percentage among SC students about different caste-based incentives schemes in relation to their gender, father income, father education, mother income and mother education.

Methodology:

The present study has been conducted by descriptive approach because it is concerned with studying the present awareness of S.C, students in relation to their gender and parental socioeconomic status. To undertake the present work, the researcher has adopted survey design which is one of the important designs of Descriptive research.

Population:

The population of the present study includes Scheduled Caste students (Both boys and girls) studying in Govt. aided Secondary school in the Districts of South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas and Kolkata in West Bengal. All the scheduled caste students of class IX, X, XI and XII from Bengali medium Government aided secondary school of West Bengal, India constituted the population of the present study

Sample

Since it was survey type research and it was difficult to include all the SC students under the purview of this research, the sample for the present study were selected in the following ways. At the first phase, researcher has used Area sampling techniques to select 3 districts out of 23 districts of West Bengal. Then from selected districts, I.e., South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas and Kolkata 10 schools from each district are randomly selected out of total secondary schools of these districts. All the students in these secondary schools, were taken as sample which was 628.

Tools and Techniques:

One self-developed check lists were used to collect data separately from Students. The students check list focused on the following dimensions:

a. Procedure of tool development

An intensive literature review was made to conceptualize the student's awareness about caste-based incentives schemes meant for school students, their importance and relevance, causes for non-reception of benefits by SC students etc. From this review, it was found that awareness of SC students about caste-based incentives schemes has one dimensions. The dimension is D) Awareness about existing schemes,

b. Psycho-metric Properties of Tools

After identify these dimensions and writing the corresponding items to measure them, this check list was verified by two subject experts and one language expert to seeking opinion for necessary modification based on coverage of dimensions/items in the lists and quality of language used in the tool so that the meaning will be communicable to respondent. This aspect assures content validity of the tool. Regarding reliability, the test-retest method was followed by administering on 50 students and 20 parents. It was found that reliability co-efficient was 0.83.

Procedure of Data Collection:

The data collection process takes approximately six to seven months, from February 2019 July 2019. After identification of schools from the respective districts, researcher met with the concerned head masters and requested him/her for the cooperation to collect data from the SC students studying in their schools. In this context, Head masters gave the list of the SC students name. After that researcher requested the Head masters to arrange one room where he can administer the tool on SC students. On the day of the data collection, researcher first explained the reason for data collection and procedure for providing response. In this way data from students were collected.

Data Organization:

After collection of data from students, the data are scored in terms of their response as awareness and unawareness by 1 and 0 respectively. Student's response is tabulated as 1 and 0 (aware and unaware respectively) in terms demographic status like gender, father's income, father's education, mother's income and mother's education.

Data Analysis:

Collected data from students are analyzed in two sections. First section is descriptive analysis which is by percentage (aware and unaware in the dimensions) and graphical representation (bar graph). The second section is by inferential statistics, I.e., chi-square to find out the significant effect of demographic variable on their awareness or unawareness.

Data analysis and interpretation:**Descriptive analysis:****Table on student's awareness about Pre-metric scholarship scheme**

Student's Demography	Level	Aware (%)	Unaware (%)
Gender	Boys	14.7	85.3
	Girls	16.5	83.5
Father Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	16.4	83.6
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	13.7	86.3
	Up to 20,000/-p.m.	4.5	95.5
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	23.8	76.2
	No fixed income	33.3	66.7
Father Education	Lower primary	17.3	82.7
	Upper primary	13	87
	Secondary	17.9	82.1
	Higher secondary	18.6	81.4
	Higher education	15.6	84.4
	Illiterate	11.5	88.5
Mother Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	14.9	85.1
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	11.8	88.2
	Up to 20,000/-p.m.	0.0	100
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	Unavailable of sample	Unavailable of sample
	No fixed income	15.9	84.1
Mother Education	Lower primary	12.3	87.7
	Upper primary	20	80
	Secondary	20.8	79.2
	Higher secondary	21.6	78.4
	Higher education	20	80
	Illiterate	4.3	95.7
Total		15.6	84.4

Analysis: The above table is meant to indicate percentage of awareness and unaware of SC students about various caste-based government schemes in relation to their gender, father and mother's income and educational status.

Aware about Pre-Matric Scheme: It is found that 15.6% students are aware but 84.4% students are unaware about this pre-matric scheme as a beneficiary scheme meant for Sc students. With regard to gender wise distribution of awareness about this scheme, it is found that 14.7% boys and 16.5% girls are aware about this scheme.

With regard to father's income wise distribution of awareness level, it is found that 16.4% students whose father's income is up to 5000/- per month are aware about this scheme, 13.7% are aware whose father's income is up to 10000/- per month, 4.5% are aware whose father's income is up to 20000/- per month, 23.8% are aware whose father's income is up to 30000/- per month and 33.3% are aware whose fathers has either no fixed income or below 5000/- per month.

With respect to father's educational status wise distribution of awareness of SC students about Pre-Matric scholarship scheme, it is found that 17.3% students are aware about Pre-matric scholarship whose fathers have educational qualification up to lower primary, 13% are aware whose fathers are educated up to upper primary, 17.9% whose fathers have studied up to secondary, 18.6% whose fathers are educated up to higher secondary, 15.6% are aware whose fathers are highly educated and 11.5% are aware whose fathers are illiterate.

With regard to mother's income wise distribution of awareness level, it is found that 14.9% students whose mother's income is up to 5000/- per month are aware about this scheme, 11.8% are aware whose mother's income is up to 10,000/- per month, none are aware whose mother's income is up to 20000/- and 30,000/- per month as no sample was found in these categories and 15.9% are aware whose mothers has either no fixed income or below 5000/- per month.

With respect to mother's educational status wise distribution of awareness of SC students about Pre-Matric scholarship scheme, it is found that 12.3% students are aware about Pre-matric scholarship whose mothers have educational qualification up to lower primary, 20% are aware whose mothers are educated up to upper primary, 20.8% whose mothers have studied up to secondary, 21.6% whose mothers are educated up to higher secondary, 20% are aware whose mothers are highly educated and 4.3% are aware whose mothers are illiterate.

Table on student's awareness about Post-metric scholarship scheme

Student's Demography	Level	Aware (%)	Unaware (%)
Gender	Boys	11.3	88.7
	Girls	7.9	92.1
Father Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	12.4	87.6
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	5.8	94.2
	Up to 20,000/-p.m.	0.0	100
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	9.5	90.5
	No fixed income	16.7	83.3
Father Education	Lower primary	13.2	86.8
	Upper primary	8.1	91.9
	Secondary	6.8	93.2
	Higher secondary	9.3	90.7

	Higher education	12.5	87.5
	Illiterate	6.4	93.6
Mother Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	9.2	90.8
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	5.9	94.1
	Up to 20,000/-p.m.	0.0	100
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	No sample	No sample
	No fixed income	9.8	90.2
Mother Education	Lower primary	10.3	89.7
	Upper primary	9.3	90.7
	Secondary	12	88
	Higher secondary	7.8	92.2
	Higher education	20	80
	Illiterate	4.3	95.7
Total		9.6	90.4

Distribution of awareness about Post-Matric Scheme on the basis of Gender and parental Socio Economics

Status : It is found that 9.6% students are aware but 90.4% students are unaware about this post-matric scheme as a beneficiary scheme meant for SC students. With regard to gender wise distribution of awareness about this scheme, it is found that 11.3% boys and 7.9% girls are aware about this scheme.

With regard to father's income wise distribution of awareness level, it is found that 12.4% students whose father's income is up to 5000/- per month are aware about this scheme, 5.8% are aware whose father's income is up to 10000/- per month, 0.0% are aware whose father's income is up to 20000/- per month, 9.5% are aware whose father's income is up to 30000/- per month and 16.7% are aware whose fathers has either no fixed income or below 5000/- per month.

With respect to father's educational status wise distribution of awareness of SC students about Post-matric scholarship scheme, it is found that 13.2% students are aware about Post-matric scholarship whose fathers have educational qualification up to lower primary, 8.1% are aware whose fathers are educated up to upper primary, 6.8% whose fathers have studied up to secondary, 9.3% whose fathers are educated up to higher secondary, 12.5% are aware whose fathers are highly educated and 6.4% are aware whose fathers are illiterate.

With regard to mother's income wise distribution of awareness level, it is found that 9.2% students whose mother's income is up to 5000/- per month are aware about this scheme, 5.9% are aware whose mother's income is up to 10,000/- per month, no one are aware whose mother's income is up to 20000/- and 30,000/- per month as no sample was found in these categories and 9.8% are aware whose mothers has either no fixed income or below 5000/- per month.

With respect to mother's educational status wise distribution of awareness of SC students about Post-matric scholarship scheme, it is found that 10.3% students are aware about Post-matric scholarship whose mothers have educational qualification up to lower primary, 9.3% are aware whose mothers are educated up to upper primary, 12% whose mothers have studied up to secondary, 7.8% whose mothers are

educated up to higher secondary, 20% are aware whose mothers are highly educated and 4.3% are aware whose mothers are illiterate.

Table on student's awareness about Oasis scheme

Student's Demography	Level	Aware (%)	Unaware (%)
Gender	Boys	5	95
	Girls	5.5	94.5
Father Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	4.9	95.1
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	4.9	95.1
	Up to 20,000/-p.m.	13.6	86.4
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	4.8	95.2
	No fixed income	8.3	91.7
Father Education	Lower primary	3	97
	Upper primary	5	95
	Secondary	9.4	90.6
	Higher secondary	7.3	90.7
	Higher education	3.1	96.9
	Illiterate	3.8	96.2
Mother Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	3.4	96.6
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	5.9	94.1
	Up to 20,000/-p.m.	00	100
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	No sample	No sample
	No fixed income	5.6	94.4
Mother Education	Lower primary	2.1	97.9
	Upper primary	4.7	95.3
	Secondary	11.2	88.8
	Higher secondary	7.8	92.2
	Higher education	00	100
	Illiterate	4.3	95.7
Total		5.3	94.7

Aware about Oasis Scheme: It is found that 5.3% students are aware but 94.7% students are unaware about this Oasis scheme as a beneficiary scheme meant for SC students. With regard to gender wise distribution of awareness about this scheme, it is found that 5% boys and 5.5% girls are aware about this scheme.

With regard to father's income wise distribution of awareness level, it is found that 4.9% students whose father's income is up to 5000/- per month are aware about this scheme, 4.9% are aware whose father's income is up to 10000/- per month, 13.6% are aware whose father's income is up to 20000/- per month, 4.8% are aware whose father's income is up to 30000/- per month and 8.3% are aware whose fathers has either no fixed income or below 5000/- per month.

With respect to father's educational status wise distribution of awareness of SC students about Oasis scholarship scheme, it is found that 3% students are aware about Oasis scholarship whose fathers have educational qualification up to lower primary, 5% are aware whose fathers are educated up to upper primary, 9.4% whose fathers have studied up to secondary, 7.3% whose fathers are educated up to higher secondary, 3.1% are aware whose fathers are highly educated and 3.8% are aware whose fathers are illiterate.

With regard to mother's income wise distribution of awareness level, it is found that 3.4% students whose mother's income is up to 5000/- per month are aware about this scheme, 5.9% are aware whose mother's income is up to 10,000/- per month, no one are aware whose mother's income is up to 20000/- and 30,000/- per month as no sample was found in these categories and 5.6% are aware whose mothers has either no fixed income or below 5000/- per month.

With respect to mother's educational status wise distribution of awareness of SC students about Oasis scholarship scheme, it is found that 2.1% students are aware about Oasis scholarship whose mothers have educational qualification up to lower primary, 4.7% are aware whose mothers are educated up to upper primary, 11.2% whose mothers have studied up to secondary, 7.8% whose mothers are educated up to higher secondary, 0.0% are aware whose mothers are highly educated and 4.3% are aware whose mothers are illiterate.

Table on student's awareness about Free-coaching scheme

Student's Demography	Level	Aware (%)	Unaware (%)
Gender	Boys	4.7	95.3
	Girls	2.1	97.9
Father Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	2.9	97.1
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	3.5	96.5
	Up to 20,000/-p.m.	4.5	95.5
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	9.5	90.5
	No fixed income	00	100
Father Education	Lower primary	4.6	95.4
	Upper primary	1.9	98.1
	Secondary	4.3	95.7
	Higher secondary	7	93
	Higher education	00	100
	Illiterate	1.3	98.7

Mother Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	2.3	97.7
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	5.9	94.1
	Up to 20,000/-p.m.	00	100
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	No sample	No sample
	No fixed income	3.5	96.5
Mother Education	Lower primary	3.6	96.4
	Upper primary	3.3	96.7
	Secondary	2.4	97.6
	Higher secondary	9.8	90.2
	Higher education	00	100
	Illiterate	1.1	98.9
Total		3.3	96.7

Aware about Free Coaching: It is found that 3.3% students are aware but 96.3% students are unaware about this Free Coaching as a beneficiary scheme meant for SC students. With regard to gender wise distribution of awareness about this scheme, it is found that 4.7% boys and 2.1% girls are aware about this scheme.

With regard to father's income wise distribution of awareness level, it is found that 2.9% students whose father's income is up to 5000/- per month are aware about this scheme, 3.5% are aware whose father's income is up to 10000/- per month, 4.5% are aware whose father's income is up to 20000/- per month, 9.5% are aware whose father's income is up to 30000/- per month and 0.0% are aware whose fathers has either no fixed income or below 5000/- per month.

With respect to father's educational status wise distribution of awareness of SC students about Free Coaching scheme, it is found that 4.6% students are aware about Free Coaching whose fathers have educational qualification up to lower primary, 1.9% are aware whose fathers are educated up to upper primary, 4.3% whose fathers have studied up to secondary, 7% whose fathers are educated up to higher secondary, 0.0% are aware whose fathers are highly educated and 1.3% are aware whose fathers are illiterate.

With regard to mother's income wise distribution of awareness level, it is found that 2.3% students whose mother's income is up to 5000/- per month are aware about this scheme, 5.9% are aware whose mother's income is up to 10,000/- per month, no one are aware whose mother's income is up to 20000/- and 30,000/- per month as no sample was found in these categories and 3.5% are aware whose mothers has either no fixed income or below 5000/- per month.

With respect to mother's educational status wise distribution of awareness of SC students about Free Coaching scheme, it is found that 3.6% students are aware about Free Coaching whose mothers have educational qualification up to lower primary, 3.3% are aware whose mothers are educated up to upper primary, 2.4% whose mothers have studied up to secondary, 9.8% whose mothers are educated up to higher secondary, 0.0% are aware whose mothers are highly educated and 1.1% are aware whose mothers are illiterate.

Table on student's awareness about free text-book scheme

Student's Demography	Level	Aware (%)	Unaware (%)
Gender	Boys	25.3	74.7
	Girls	27.7	72.3
Father Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	28	72
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	24.8	75.2
	Up to 20,000/-p.m.	40.9	59.1
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	14.3	85.7
	No fixed income	16.7	83.3
Father Education	Lower primary	24.4	75.6
	Upper primary	23	77
	Secondary	31.6	68.4
	Higher secondary	46.5	53.5
	Higher education	25	75
	Illiterate	21.8	78.2
Mother Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	23	77
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	41.2	58.8
	Up to 20,000/-p.m.	33.3	66.7
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	No sample	No sample
	No fixed income	26.7	73.3
Mother Education	Lower primary	21	79
	Upper primary	24.7	75.3
	Secondary	34.4	65.6
	Higher secondary	43.1	56.9
	Higher education	40	60
	Illiterate	19.6	80.4
Total		25.3	74.7

Aware about Free Text Books: It is found that 26.6% students are aware but 73.4% students are unaware about this Free Coaching as a beneficiary scheme meant for SC students. With regard to gender wise distribution of awareness about this scheme, it is found that 25.3% boys and 27.7% girls are aware about this scheme.

With regard to father's income wise distribution of awareness level, it is found that 28% students whose father's income is up to 5000/- per month are aware about this scheme, 24.8% are aware whose father's income is up to 10000/- per month, 40.9% are aware whose father's income is up to 20000/- per month, 14.3% are aware whose father's income is up to 30000/- per month and 16.7% are aware whose fathers has either no fixed income or below 5000/- per month.

With respect to father's educational status wise distribution of awareness of SC students about Free Coaching scheme, it is found that 24.4% students are aware about Free Coaching whose fathers have educational qualification up to lower primary, 23% are aware whose fathers are educated up to upper primary, 31.6% whose fathers have studied up to secondary, 46.5% whose fathers are educated up to higher secondary, 25% are aware whose fathers are highly educated and 21.8% are aware whose fathers are illiterate.

With regard to mother's income wise distribution of awareness level, it is found that 23% students whose mother's income is up to 5000/- per month are aware about this scheme, 41.2% are aware whose mother's income is up to 10,000/- per month, 33.3% are aware whose mother's income is up to 20,000/- per month, no one are aware whose mother's income is up to 30,000/- per month as no sample was found in these categories and 26.7% are aware whose mother's has either no fixed income or below 5000/- per month.

With respect to mother's educational status wise distribution of awareness of SC students about Free Coaching scheme, it is found that 21% students are aware about Free Coaching whose mothers have educational qualification up to lower primary, 24.7% are aware whose mothers are educated up to upper primary, 34.4% whose mothers have studied up to secondary, 43.1% whose mothers are educated up to higher secondary, 40% are aware whose mothers are highly educated and 19.6% are aware whose mothers are illiterate.

Table on student's awareness about free school dress

Student's Demography	Level	Aware (%)	Unaware (%)
Gender	Boys	31.3	68.7
	Girls	29.9	70.1
Father Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	29.1	70.9
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	33.2	66.8
	Up to 20,000/-p.m.	22.7	77.3
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	38.1	61.9
	No fixed income	25	75
Father Education	Lower primary	26.9	73.1
	Upper primary	28.6	71.4
	Secondary	37.6	62.4
	Higher secondary	41.9	58.1
	Higher education	21.9	78.1

	Illiterate	30.8	69.2
Mother Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	27.6	72.4
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	29.4	70.6
	Up to 20,000/-p.m.	66.7	33.3
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	No sample	No sample
	No fixed income	30.9	69.1
Mother Education	Lower primary	26.7	73.3
	Upper primary	39.3	60.7
	Secondary	24	76
	Higher secondary	41.2	58.8
	Higher education	33.3	66.7
	Illiterate	27.2	72.8
Total		30.6	69.4

Aware about Free School Dress: It is found that 30.6% students are aware but 69.4% students are unaware about this Free School Dress as a beneficiary scheme meant for SC students. With regard to gender wise distribution of awareness about this scheme, it is found that 31.3% boys and 29.9% girls are aware about this scheme.

With regard to father's income wise distribution of awareness level, it is found that 29.1% students whose father's income is up to 5000/- per month are aware about this scheme, 33.2% are aware whose father's income is up to 10000/- per month, 22.7% are aware whose father's income is up to 20000/- per month, 38.1% are aware whose father's income is up to 30000/- per month and 25% are aware whose fathers has either no fixed income or below 5000/- per month.

With respect to father's educational status wise distribution of awareness of SC students about Free School Dress, it is found that 26.9% students are aware about Free School Dress whose fathers have educational qualification up to lower primary, 28.6% are aware whose fathers are educated up to upper primary, 37.6% whose fathers have studied up to secondary, 41.9% whose fathers are educated up to higher secondary, 21.9% are aware whose fathers are highly educated and 30.8% are aware whose fathers are illiterate.

With regard to mother's income wise distribution of awareness level, it is found that 27.6% students whose mother's income is up to 5000/- per month are aware about this scheme, 29.4% are aware whose mother's income is up to 10,000/- per month, 66.7% are aware whose mother's income is up to 20,000/- per month, no one are aware whose mother's income is up to 30,000/- per month as no sample was found in these categories and 30.9% are aware whose mother's has either no fixed income or below 5000/- per month.

With respect to mother's educational status wise distribution of awareness of SC students about Free School Dress, it is found that 26.7% students are aware about Free School Dress whose mothers have educational qualification up to lower primary, 39.3% are aware whose mothers are educated up to upper primary, 24% whose mothers have studied up to secondary, 41.2% whose mothers are educated up to higher

secondary, 33.3% are aware whose mothers are highly educated and 27.2% are aware whose mothers are illiterate.

Inferential Analysis :

This part of analysis to find out significant effect of student's demography on their awareness and parental demography on their awareness and enquiry from their children. As the data are in nominal scale, the non parametric (chi square) techniques has been used. The results are as follows.

H₀₁ - There is no significant effect of student's gender, father's income and educational status, mother's income and educational status on their awareness about different caste based incentive schemes

Awareness about Different caste based incentive schemes

Variable	Level	Aware		Unaware		Chi-Square	df	Significance	Remarks
		Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency				
Gender	Boys	220	216.9	80	83.1	0.310	1	.593	Not significant
	Girls	234	237.1	94	90.9				
Fathers Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	246	250.9	101	96.1	3.74	4	.441	Not significant
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	163	163.4	63	62.6				
	Up to 20,000/- p.m.	18	15.9	4	61.1				
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	16	15.2	5	5.8				
	No fixed income	11	8.7	1	3.3				
Fathers Education	Lower primary	145	142.4	52	54.6	3.86	5	.569	Not significant
	Upper primary	116	116.4	45	44.6				
	Secondary	80	84.6	37	32.4				
	Higher secondary	32	31.1	11	11.9				
	Higher education	27	23.1	5	8.9				
	Illiterate	54	56.4	24	21.6				
Mother's Income	Up to 5,000/- p.m.	67	62.9	20	24.1	2.57	3	0.463	Not significant
	Up to 10,000/- p.m.	13	12.3	4	4.7				

	Up to 20,000/- p.m.	3	2.2	0	.8				
	Up to 30,000/- p.m.	-	-	-	-				
	No fixed income	371	376.6	150	144.4				
Mother's Education	Lower primary	144	141.0	51	54.0	2.69	5	0.748	Not significant
	Upper primary	109	108.4	41	41.6				
	Secondary	94	90.4	31	34.6				
	Higher secondary	34	36.9	17	14.1				
	Higher education	11	10.8	4	4.2				
	Illiterate	62	66.5	30	25.5				

Analysis of inferential part: It is found from the above table that the calculated X^2 (chi square) value for gender difference is 0.310 which is less than the probability value at 0.05 level of significance. So that null hypothesis is not rejected. So, it is found that gender has no significant effect on awareness and unawareness percentages of SC students towards existing caste-based incentives schemes provided by the Government. With respect to effect of father's income on SC student's awareness about existence of different caste-based incentives schemes, it is found that as the calculated X^2 (chi square) value is 3.74 which less than the 0.05 probability level. So, the null hypothesis is not rejected. It can be interpreted that father's income has no significant effect on SC students' awareness about different caste-based incentives schemes.

With respect to effect of father's education on awareness and unawareness percentages about existence of different caste-based incentives schemes for SC students. It is found that as the calculated X^2 (chi square) value is 3.86 less than the 0.05 probability level. The null hypothesis is not rejected. It can be interpreted that father's income has no significant effect on SC students' awareness about different caste-based incentives schemes.

With respect to effect of mother's income on awareness and unawareness percentages about existence of different caste-based incentives schemes for SC students. It is found that as the calculated X^2 (chi square) value is 2.57 less than the 0.05 probability level. The null hypothesis is not rejected. It can be interpreted that mother's income has no significant effect on SC students' awareness about different caste-based incentives schemes.

With respect to effect of mother's education on awareness and unawareness percentages about existence of different caste-based incentives schemes for SC students. It is found that as the calculated X^2 (chi square) value is 2.69 less than the 0.05 probability level. The null hypothesis is not rejected. It can be interpreted that father's income has no significant effect on SC students' awareness about different caste-based incentives schemes.

Discussion, summary and conclusion:

A. Descriptive Part:

Aware about Pre-Matric Scheme:

It is found that the awareness about SC students of pre-matric scheme is very low because they had not available information from their surroundings. There is no apparent difference between SC boys and girls in regard to pre-matric scheme

It is found that the relation between father income and awareness is not co-related. Awareness is not dependent on the income of their father.

It reveals that the educational status of fathers of SC students, awareness is little bit related to their child but whose father are highly educated the awareness level of their child is low as well as the child of illiterate father regarding the pre-matric scholarship scheme. Because the highly educated father of SC student may be in service or highly income group.

It is found that there is no significant relation between mothers income and awareness of their child regarding pre-matric scholarship scheme.

With respect to father's educational status the awareness of SC students about pre-matric scholarship schemes is little bit related but with mother's educational status of Sc students about the same scheme is far difference. It is found that with the incise of education of mother (Primary- Higher education) the awareness of their child is increasing but in respect of alliterate mother, the awareness level of their child is abruptly decreasing.

Awareness about Post-Matric Scheme on the basis of Gender and parental Socio Economics Status :

It revels from the data, that the awareness level of SC students about post-matric schemes is very low because they had not available information from their surroundings. There is no apparent difference between SC boys and girls in regard to post-matric scheme.

The awareness level of SC students about post-matric schemes is not depend to their father's income but it is found that whose father's has no fixed income the awareness level of their child is higher.

The awareness level of SC students about post-matric scheme, the father who have educational qualification up to lower primary and the fathers of higher education is little beat related but the fathers who have educational qualification up to secondary and higher secondary the awareness level of SC students about the scheme is low. The awareness level of SC students whose fathers are illiterate is very low.

It is found that the awareness level of SC students about post-matric scheme does not depend on the income of mothers but it is found that awareness of their child depends on whose mothers have no fixed income.

The awareness level of Sc students about post-matric scheme, it is found that there is no symmetrical relation with respect to mothers' educational status but it is also funding that higher educated mother's child are more aware and lower educated/illiterate mother child are too much unaware.

Aware about Oasis Scheme:

Oasis is another scheme meant for SC student; it is found that a vary little number of SC students are aware about this scheme

Awareness about oasis scheme for SC students, which is little bit depends on the father's income of the students. But it is also fund that whose fathers has low income, awareness of their child is little more.

In the same way, awareness of the SC students about oasis scholarship scheme are not depending on the educational status of their father. But it is a little difference in secondary and higher secondary level of education of their father.

It is found that awareness level of SC students about oasis scheme is a little relation on the income of mothers

It reveals that awareness level of SC students about oasis scholarship scheme is very low on the educational status of mother up to upper primary higher secondary and illiterate .but it is found that awareness become high where the educational status of mother up to secondary.

Aware about Free Coaching:

It is found that free-coaching scheme meant for SC students is not satisfactory. In this respect, boys are more aware than girls.

In respect to awareness level of SC students about free-coaching scheme, it is found that the awareness level of students is very low in regard to their father's income.

Awareness of SC students about free-coaching scheme is not depending on the education of their fathers. but it is found that whose fathers having education up to higher secondary, awareness of their students a little higher.

Similarly, awareness level of Sc students about the scheme is not depending on the income of their mother.

In the same way awareness of SC students about free-coaching scheme are not depending on the educational qualification of their mother. But it is also found that awareness of the students is a little bit higher whose mothers are educated up to high secondary.

Aware about Free Text Books:

It is found that awareness of SC students about free text-book is not satisfactory. But gender wise awareness of students it is found that girls are more aware than the boys.

In respect to father's income wise distribution of awareness, it is found that awareness of students is depending on the income of their fathers except income up to 30000/- per month.

Similarly, awareness of SC students about free text books schemes, it is depending on the educational qualification of their fathers except highly educated father.

In the same way awareness level of SC students about free text-books scheme having a relation of mother's income up to 20000/- pare month. But it is found that whose mother's has no fixed income, awareness of their child is little more.

With respect to mothers' educational status wise distribution about the scheme, it is found that the awareness of students is incising with the incise of their mother's education.

Aware about Free School Dress: It is found that awareness of SC students (gender wise) about free school dress is almost same. But percentage of awareness is not satisfactory. In respect to awareness level of SC students about free school dress is almost same.

With regard to fathers' income wise of awareness it is found that whose father's income is up to 10000/- per month have a relation with the income of their fathers. But it is found that whose fathers have higher in income, awareness of their child is higher.

It is found that awareness level of SC students about free school dress are increasing with the increasing of education of their fathers but awareness of SC students is decreasing whose fathers are highly educated.

It is found that awareness of SC students about free school dress is increasing with the income of her mother's up to 10000/- per month. It is found that whose mother's income is up to 20000/- per month the awareness level is abruptly high. It is seen that whose mother's has no fixed income the awareness of their child is higher.

Awareness of SC students about free school dress it is found that whose mother's education up to upper primary, awareness of their child increasing but whose mothers are educated up to higher secondary, are more aware than highly educated mothers.

B. Inferential part:

There is no impact of Gender (Boys and Girls) on awareness of SC students about different caste based incentives schemes.

There exists no relationship between father of high income and high awareness or low income of father and low awareness of SC students about different caste based incentives schemes.

There is no relationship between educated father and awareness or illiterate /uneducated father and awareness and SC students about different caste based incentives schemes.

There exists no relationship between mother of high income and high awareness or low income of mother and low awareness of SC students about different caste based incentives schemes.

There is no relationship between educated mother and awareness or illiterate/ uneducated mother and awareness of SC students about different caste based incentives schemes.

References:

1. T. Venu Gopal Rao & Satyapal (2011) - *Socio-Economic Status, Scheduled Caste And Creativity - International Journal of Transformations in Business Management, Vol. No. 1, Issue No. 4, Oct-Dec.*
2. Shalini Asrani and Sushma Kaushik (2011) - *Problems Perceived by Scheduled Caste Women in Haryana - Stud Tribes Tribals, 9(1): 029-36 (2011).*
3. Awadhesh Kumar Singh & Shiv Pujan Pandey (2011) - *Scheduled Castes Development – New Royal Book Company, Delhi.*
4. H.C. Upadhyay (2010) - *Reservations for Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes – Anmol Publications, New Delhi.*
5. Bharti N.L. (2010) - *Social Justice and Scheduled Castes in India - Dynamics of Public Administration Year : 2010, Volume : 27, Issue : 1*

6. K. Deeppa, Tadamarla Anupama and Inumula Krishna Murthy (2010) - *An NGO approach in promoting sustainable community development: A case on RDO at 85 Nilgiris district - International NGO Journal Vol. 6(6), pp. 144-151, June 2011.*
7. Darshan Singh (2009) - *Development Of Scheduled Castes In India – A Review - Journal of Rural Development, Vol. 28, No. (4), NIRD, Hyderabad.*
8. Mona Sedwal & Sangeeta Kamat (2008) – *Education and Social Equity with special focus on SC & ST in Elementary Education – National University of Education Planning and Administration.*
9. Sukhadeo Thorat and Chittaranjan Senapati (2007) - *Reservation in Employment, Education and Legislature — Status and Emerging Issues - Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, Vol. II, No. 05.*
10. S. Lingamurthy, Palash Baruah & JagatJyoti Barua 2006) - *An Insight into the Socio-Economic and Demographic Status of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes of Rajasthan – Journal of Contemporary Indian Polity and Economic.*
11. Dana Dunn (1993) - *Gender inequality in education and employment in the scheduled castes and tribes of India - Population Research and Policy Review, 1993, Volume 12, Issue.*

