Research Paper Education

Performance of the students from the affluent class and deprived class in the high schools of district Alwar in Rajasthan – A comparative study

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ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to compare the performance of the students from the affluent class and deprived class. Total number of 56 samples was selected for collecting the data in which each group consists of 28 students respectively. Two tools viz Socio- Economic Scale by Kupaswamy & Achievement test by Dr. Jagdish Chand Soni were selected for collecting the data. The results reveals that The students belonging to affluent class and deprived class were found to differ on academic performance in mathematics. Further said that Students getting scores between 16 to 29 were taken as affluent class and those getting scores from 1 to 10 were in the deprived class.

KEYWORDS Society, Affluent class, deprived class, Socio-economic status and Achievement Test

Introduction
Man is a social animal. He cannot live without an organization. It is because man is subjected to elemental and derived needs which he can only satisfy within the framework of an organization. Therefore, the collectively which man has created during the long course of his revolution is known as society. In a society we find a definite order of mature behavior and relationship. Hence the organization in which different associating individuals are found together in terms of social relationship may be termed as society.

Every science has its own terms and concepts, which carry some precise meaning these terms, help a student of science to understand it more clearly. The students of sociology also should have clear understanding of its concepts.

Meaning of Society:
The term Society is the most fundamental one in sociology. It is used in very wide sense. In common parlance, the society is to refer to members of specific groups. For example, we speak of Harijan Society, Teacher's Society, and Students society and the like. Similarly, the word is used to refer to some specific institution like, Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, etc. Bui in sociology, the term "Society" refers not to group of people but to the complex pattern of the norms of interaction that arise among them. People are only the agents of social relationship, they are regarded as things. A society is intangible; it is a process rather than a thing, motion rather than structure". Society is a web of social relationships, the pattern of norms of interaction by which the members of the society maintain themselves.

Some scholars are of the opinion that society exists only when the members know each other and possess common interests or objects. For instance, two persons travelling in the same train, in the same compartment, at the same seat, do not form society, because they are not socially related and do not have mutual recognition. But as soon as they come to know each other, the element of society is created.

Definition of society:
Some definitions of the term "society" are given below:

MacIver and Page:
"Society is a system of usages and procedures, authority and mutual aid, of many groupings and divisions, of human behavior and of liberties"

Cooley:
"Society is a complex of forms or processes each of which is living and growing by interaction with the other, the whole being so unified that what takes place in one part affects all the rest".

Giddings:
"Society is the union itself, the organization, the sum of formal relations in which associating individuals are bound together".

Ginsberg:
"A Society is a collection of individuals united by certain relations or modes of behavior which mark them off from others who do not enter into these relations or who differ from them in behavior".

Lapiere:
"The term Society refers not to group of people, hut to the complex pattern of the norms of interaction, which arise among and between them".

G.D.H. Cole:
"Society is the complex of organised associations and institutions within the community" If we analyse these definitions it will appear that all these fall under two types:

(i) The functional definition which views a society as a process and

(ii) The structural definition which views Society as a structure.

From the functional point of view, Society is defined as a complex of groups in reciprocal relationship, interacting upon one another, enabling human organism to carry on their life -activities structural point of view, society is the total social heritage of folkways, mores and institutions, of habits, sentiments and ideals. MacIver, Cooley and Lapiere have given functional definition of society while Ginsberg Giddings and Cole take a structural view of Society.

In common parlance, the word 'society' is used in several of meaning, for example, a group of women is called a women society. The word is also used for some specific institutions like Brahmo Samaj (society) or Arya Samaj.

Society is neither an agglomeration of men, women and children nor their coming together to achieve an object with an eye on their eventual disagreement. In sociology, the term society refers not to a group of people but to the complex pattern of the norms of interaction that arise among them.

It is according to MacIver and Page, "a system of usage and procedures, authority and mutual aid, of many groupings and

divisions, of controls of human behaviour and of liberties. Society involves the whole gamut of relations. It is structural and functional arrangement. From structural point of view it concerns role, status, norms, values, institutions.

Functionally, society may be defined as a complex of groups in reciprocal relationships interacting upon one another, enabling each person to achieve the fulfillment of life. Further society may be viewed dynamically. Society may be viewed as the process of stimulus response relationship which result in interaction, communication and consensus.

The stimulus-response relationship is at the core of organized living. In order to carry out on their life-activities, men must make successful responses not only to the nature but to fellowmen and to the culture of their group. Social interaction is that dynamic force which modifies the attitudes and behaviour of the participants.

It takes place through communication. In communication one person infers from the behaviour of another the idea or feeling of the other person. He then reacts not to the behaviour as such but to the inferred meaning of it, and the other person likewise reacts to his response.

This give rise to common understanding and common definition of the situation, in short, consensus. Society consists in mutual interaction and inters relation of individuals and of the structure formed by their relations. Therefore, society refers not to a group of people but to the complex pattern of norms of interaction that arise among them. Society is process rather than a thing, motion rather than structure. The important aspect of society is the system of relationships by which the members of the society maintain themselves.

According to Ginsberg, "A society is a collection of individuals united by certain relations or modes of behaviour which mark them off from others, who don not enter into those relations or who differ from them in behaviour"

As Giddings defines, "Society is the union itself, the organization, the sum of formal relations in which associating individuals are bound together." This definition of society places the emphasis upon its organizational aspect. In this way, Giddings, like Ginsberg, has accepted society as an organized group, and has professed to a unity in the relation between its members and their modes of behaviour.

Society may be defined as the total complex of human relationships in so far as they grow out of action in terms of means-end relationship, intrinsic or symbolic", says Parsons. Maclver, Parsons, Cooley have given functional definition of society.

Hence, society is to be interpreted in a wider sense. It is both structural, functional and dynamic organization.

Nature of Society:

(i) Society is abstract:

Society may be visualized as the behaviour of human beings and the consequent problems of relationships and adjustments that arise. According to Renter, "Society is an abstract term that connotes the complex of interrelations that exist between and among the members of the group. In this way, society exists wherever there are good or bad, proper or improper relationships between human beings. These social relationships are not evident, they do not have any concrete from, hence society is abstract.

(ii) Society is not a group of people:

Some sociologists have viewed society as a group of people. Wright writes, "Though society is real thing, it means in essence a state or condition, a relationship and is therefore necessarily an abstraction".

(iii) Society is organisation of relationships:

Society is the total complex of human relationships. It includes whole range of human relations.

(iv) Physical element in social relationship:

According to Maclver and Giddings and some other sociologists, social relationships invariably possess a psychical element, which takes the form of awareness of another's presence, common objective or common interest etc.

There is neither any society nor any social relationship, without this realisation. Society exists only where social beings behave towards one another in a manner determined by recognition of each other. Only those relationships which are so determined are social. Social relationship differ from relations between other objects, only by virtue of this psychic element. They have in them an element of emotion and feeling, urges, sympathy and sentiments.

Affluent and Deprived class

Some areas are fallen under tribes so we want to see that Alwar district, society with all see its modern influences is like any other tribal society. ( ) which is not stratified on social class lines as the modern society yet certain hierarchical division can be made on the basis of differential levels occupation, income, education etc., hence we can satisfy the tribal society in social categories.

In the present study the society has been stratified on the basis of the socio- economic status of the tribal families. Only two categories have been taken as " Affluent class and the " Deprived class". The affluent class means the higher social class and deprived class means the lower social order.

Significance of the study

Society is neither an agglomeration of men, women and children nor their coming together to achieve an object with an eye on their eventual disagreement. In sociology, the term society refers not to a group of people but to the complex pattern of the norms of interaction that arise among them. It is according to Maclver and Page, "a system of usage and procedures, authority and mutual aid, of many groupings and divisions, of controls of human behaviour and of liberties. Society involves the whole gamut of relations. It is structural and functional arrangement. From structural point of view it concerns role, status, norms, values, institutions.

Functionally, society may be defined as a complex of groups in reciprocal relationships interacting upon one another, enabling each person to achieve the fulfillment of life. Further society may be viewed dynamically. Society may be viewed as the process of stimulus response relationship which result in interaction, communication and consensus.

Early researcher on predictors of the academic achievement focused primarily on intellective ability factor. In recent year there have been important shift in emphasis, due to primarily to the recognition. That some students attain higher standard and some low standard then predictor.

The present study which the investigator has taken in hands on the progress and development of deprived and affluent class of tribal area, District Alwar. The present study is not in descriptive in nature but also based on the historical survey of the development of Affluent and deprived society.

The study is also conceived with an aim to peep into progress of different class in tribal area. Further the significance of the investigation in the fact that no such study has been conducted in this area in district Alwar, Rajasthan. It is the first attempt on the part of the investigator to study about the affluent and deprived class.

Objective

- To identify the students belonging to Affluent class and deprived class.
- To compare the performance of students belonging to Af-

fluent and Deprived class.

Hypotheses
There is no significant difference in the academic performance in general science of students belonging to Affluent class and deprived class.

Methodology
Sample
The sample for the present study was obtained from the students belonging to class ix in the selected high schools of district Alwar in Rajasthan. The total number of students taken for this study was 56. Each group consists of 28 students respectively.

Tools used
Two tools used were selected for collecting the socio-economic status scale and achievement test in general science and mathematics.

Socio- Economic Scale : This scale was developed by Kupaswamy and was used to find the socio-economic status of the students. The students were divided into the affluent class and deprived class.

Achievement test in general science and mathematics: In order to find out the academic performance of students an achievement test in general science and mathematics was administered. This was constructed and standardized by Dr. Jagdish Chand Soni.

Procedure for the data collection
The time for administering the tools in a school was fixed with the principal of the concerned school personally by the researcher. When the researcher visits the school he was accompanied by a senior teacher to the class under investigation, to introduce the researcher with the students of the class and to explain the purpose and importance of filling up in the questionnaire. The senior teacher deputed for the work as well as many other cooperated with the researcher in the completion of the work. The students were told that replies given by them could be used for research study only and would not be leaked fair and frank relies. This would be got from the students.

The students were then given the socio- economic status scale to be filled up. They were given the necessary explanation in filling up the forms. After the sample was properly filled in by the students, sample was collected from the students.

Lastly, the achievement test in general science and mathematics were given to the students and along with separate answer sheets. The students were given directions on how test to be administered. The whole task (administering the test) was completed on the same day. The data was gathered from the students of ix. The selected students were also given S E S S to identify and divide them into the affluent class and deprived class.

Results and discussion
The main aim of the study is to compare the performance of students belonging to Affluent and Deprived class. The study was conducted in District Alwar States of Rajasthan. Data were collected from tribal area of Alwar District. Thus the sample of 56 (Fifty six) students (who were studying in 9th standard) were taken for collecting the data from the tribal area. Two tools i.e Socio-Economic Status Scale developed by Kuppaswamy and Achievement test scale was developed by Prof. Jagdish Chand Soni to identify and divide them into the affluent class and deprived class and was used for the present study. The analysis and interpretation the data as under:

Data showing the significance of difference between means scores on performance in mathematics of students belonging to affluent class and deprived class

Table - 1

Class	N	Mean	I	SEd CRe	Remarks
Govt.	28	28.60	6.15	1.62 2.57	Sig. at .05
Private	28	24.63	6.30		

H:1 There is no significant mean difference in academic performance in general Science of students belonging to affluent and deprived classes.

H:1 Attempt to established that there is no significant mean difference in the academic performance in general science of students belonging to affluent and deprived classes. The data for significant of the mean difference is given in **Table No.1**

The mean score on academic performance in mathematic of students belonging to affluent was 28.60 where as that of students belonging to deprived class was 24.43

In order to see whether the pupils belonging to affluent class differ from deprived class with respect to achievement in mathematics, the mean difference was statically found by employing " t" – test of significance.

The obtained CR (T) was 2.57 which were significant at .05 levels of significant groups significantly as far mathematics is concerned.

Data showing the significance of difference between mean scores on performance in science of students belonging to affluent class and deprived class.

Table - 2

Class	N	Mean	I	SEd CRe	Remarks
Govt.	28	34.79	6.85	1.83 3.72	Sig. at .01
Private	28	27.89	6.90		

H:2 Stated above attempts to establish that there is no significant mean difference in the academic performance in mathematics of student belonging to affluent and deprived classes. The data for the significance of the mean difference is given in **Table - 2**

The mean score of academic performance in general science of students belonging to affluent class and deprived class was 34.79 where as that of students belonging to deprived class was 27.89.

In order to see whether the students belonging to affluent class different from deprived class with respect to achievement in general science. The mean difference was statistically found by employing " t" – test of significance.

The obtained C R (T) was 3.72 which was significant at .01 level of significance employing thereby that two groups differ significantly as far as achievement in general science is concerned.

H 1 attempts to establish that there is no significant mean difference in the academic performance in general science of students belonging to affluent and deprived class.

Findings
The main aim of the study is to compare the performance of students belonging to Affluent and Deprived class. The study was conducted in Alwar states of Rajasthan. Data were collected from tribal area. Thus the sample of 56 (Fifty six) students were taken for collecting the data from the tribal area. Two tools i.e Socio-Economic Status Scale developed by Kuppaswamy and Achievement test scale was developed by Prof. Jagdish Chand Soni to identify and divide them into the affluent class and deprived class. The result of the study indicated that the students belonging to affluent class and deprived class were found to differ on academic performance in math-

ematics. Interpretation of the socio-economic status, by using the socio-economic status scale developed by Kupaswamy. The students were classified into affluent class and deprived class. Students getting scores between 16 to 29 were taken as affluent class and those getting scores from 1 to 10 were in the deprived class.

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