



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Psychology

WORK VALUE AND SOCIAL CHANGE AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES:A STUDY ON EDUCATED AND UNEDUCATED PEOPLE OF BIHAR.

KEY WORDS: Work value, Social change, scheduled caste, Education.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to find out effect of education on work value and social change among scheduled castes. It was a comparative study between two groups which were educated and uneducated people belonging to scheduled castes. Work value and social change were the dependent variable and education was the independent variable in the study. The subjects were selected from different areas of Patna Commissionary and in age group of 20-40 years. They are either educated (N=100) or uneducated (N=100). work value scale by Avidha Dubey and social change scale by Dr. Rama Tiwari, Km Radha Pandey and Km Rama Pal were used in the study. The results have revealed that educated and uneducated people had different work value and social change status.

INTRODUCTION:-

Education play a very important role in the development of any community or Country. Education has special significance particularly for the weaker section of the society. People are scheduled castes identified by the president of India under article 341 and put under a scheduled. The government of India act 1935, used the term for the first time before this, some of these classes were labelled as depressed class and the term was used for the first time in the beginning of this country.

The degree of importance to be attached to the social backwardness and the economic backwardness, because identifying in classifying a section of people as a backward class within the meaning of article 16(4) for the reservation of appointments or posts, the 'social backwardness' plays an important role. But there is strong correlation between these two. Rath (2002) in her research paper entitled, 'social transformation among scheduled castes in Bihar' shows the reservation of jobs in public services has given earning and the security, patronage and prestige to a sizable portion of the beneficiary group that go with government services. Hence it continue to be regarded as one of the major instruments of state policy with its declared objective of ushering in a new social order.

There is a very little variation in the stability of career patterns, among the caste Hindu, farmers who have land are clearly most stable. Shifts into self employment not bound by caste tradition ensure a greater degree of freedom and autonomy for the individuals. The situation with regard to literacy id improving the vast majority of respondent have better education then their fathers although the level of education is still inadequate to secure for them skilled jobs and higher status vocations. Physical mobility is limited, the process of migration has however emerged among landless people who move to other villages in search of work. Peasants contact with urban centers is also increasing. Above all, a good number of respondent are willing to move out of their villages and settle anywhere in the country.

Purpose of study

The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of work value and social change among the scheduled caste people. It was attempted to comparatively study the level of work value and social change among the subject of scheduled castes. Work value and social change have been treated as dependent variables and education of the subject has been treated as the independent variable.

Hypothesis—Following hypothesis were framed for the test in this research.

1. Educated and uneducated subject will differ on the criteria of work value.

2. Educational subject will have high level of social change in comparison with uneducated subjects.

(a). Sample- 200 people were selected as a sample among which 100 were educated and 100 were uneducated. They were selected by purposing sampling technique. They were all from patna district and in the age group of 20-40 years.

(b). Research tools-

Two scales have been used in this study. One is the 'work value text' By Avidha Dubey. It measure the work value of every subject. It has 40 items. Each items have two options 'yes' or 'no'. The second scale is 'a battery of text measuring social change' by Dr. Rama Tiwari, Km Radha Pandey and Km Komal pal. This scale has six subtext- Intercaste migration, position of women, Free choice of mate, Family planning, Intercaste Marriages and social Mobility. It has 42 items and each subtext has 7 items. Every items has six option- Strongly agree, Moreagree, Agree, Disagree, more disagree and strongly disagree. Scores of these items are in the pattern of 6,5,4,3,2 and 1.

(c). Data collection procedure –

To collect the data, a strong rapport was established with the subjects to get there free and frank views on the items of the both scales. Each subject was approached individually. The printed instruction on the two scales were asked to respond on all the items of the both scales. If the subject had any problem in understanding any item, it was clarified to him/her.

The subject's obtained data on stress has been subjected to statistical analysis with the help of Mean, SD and t-ratio.

Results and discussion-

Result of the present study is in tabular form with the help of table 'A' and table 'B'.

Table- A Mean scores of educated and uneducated groups on to work value test.

S. No	Group	mean	S.D	t- ratio
1.	Educated (N=100)	34.04	12.31	10.08
2.	Uneducated (N=100)	19.72	7.12	P<.01

Table A presented the mean, standard elevation, the and t-ratio of educated and uneducated subjects on the two dimensions of work Value Test. Forms the table A we can see that the mean of educated subject is 34.04 and uneducated subject is 19.72. The standard elevation of both groups are 12.31 and 7.12 respectively. The t-ratio between them is 10.08 which is significant at 0.01 level. It means that there is significant difference between educated and uneducated

groups on the work value test.

It means that educated and uneducated subjects both are significantly different from each other on work value. This confirms the first hypothesis of the study. In comparison to each other educated subjects have secured high mean score while uneducated subject have low work value.

Table- B Mean scores of educated and uneducated groups on the social change scale.

S.No	Groups	Mean	S.D	t-ratio
1.	Educated (n=100)	204.15	12.35	33.04
2.	Uneducated (n=100)	83.19	28.95	P<.01

Table B present the mean, SD and t-ratio of educated and uneducated subjects on the social change scale. We can see from the table that mean of educated group is 204.15 and mean of uneducated group is 83.19. The t-ratio between them is 33.04 which has found significant at 0.01 level, Educated subjects have high mean than uneducated subjects. It means that educated group has high level of social change in comparison with uneducated group. This confirms the second hypothesis of the study. Education changes the social life of a person. Educated people are progressive thinking in the society. According to Driz and Sen (2003) education work as a motive for social change. On the other side, uneducated people still follow the old tradition and value of the society which remain them so aloof and underdeveloped.

So on the basis of the present result of the present study, we can say that education is a key factor in determining the work value and social change among the people of scheduled castes.

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