CHAPTER-4

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction:

Data analysis is the ordering of data into constituent parts in order to obtain answers to research questions. And interpretation takes the results of analysis, makes inferences and draws conclusions about the relationship. Thus, to interpret is to explain, to find meaning. Analysis and Interpretation of Data is an obligatory part of any kind of research. It is the most significant and useful step in educational research, which brings out results for taking up both short term and long term interventions in order to restructure and reform a system. The literary meaning of analysis according to the Encyclopedia Dictionary and Dictionary of Education is the study of a literary work for highlighting its special features in matter of style, composition, ideas, aesthetic appeal and moral or philosophical values. (Biswas & Aggarwal, J.C). Thus, it is the computation of certain indices along with searching of patterns of relationships that exists among the data groups.

In the present study data has been analyzed and interpreted according to the objectives and hypotheses of the study.

LEVEL OF ADJUSTMENT

4.2 Objective-1 to study the level of adjustment of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students at secondary level in Assam.

To achieve the prescribed objective designed in the study the researcher has developed one adjustment inventory. Adjustment inventory was comprised of five different areas that were—health, home, school, social and emotional. This adjustment inventory was applied on 700 students including both 350 scheduled castes and 350 non-scheduled castes students of rural Kamrup district of Assam. Among 350, 175 were boys and 175 were girls from the both group. After the collection of data from the sample student's data has been analyzed and interpreted as the follows.

Table no-4.1

Total adjustment distribution of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Category	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor Adjusted	Total no. of respondent
SC	(181) 51.7**%**	(152) 43.4**%**	(17) 4.9**%**	350
NSC	(229) 65.4**%**	(114) 32.6**%**	(7) 2.0**%**	350

The above table-4.1 shows that scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students of rural Kamrup district have different level of adjustment in the school. The data reveals that among scheduled caste students 51.7% are highly adjusted,43.4% are average adjusted and 4.9% are poor adjusted and among non-scheduled castes 65.4% are highly adjusted, 32.6% are average and only 2% are poor adjusted, which shows that non-scheduled castes students are better adjusted than scheduled castes students at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam. Regarding the level of adjustment we can say that there may be so many variables on which adjustment of the school students dependent. A study conducted by M.V.R Raju and T. Khaja Rahamtulla on adjustment problems among school students found that adjustment of the school children is primarily dependent on the school variables like the class in which they are studying, the medium of the instruction present in the school, and the type of management of the school. Parental education and occupation of the school children also significantly influenced adjustment.

Figure- 4:1 Graphical representation regarding level of adjustment of Scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students of rural Kamrup district, Assam.

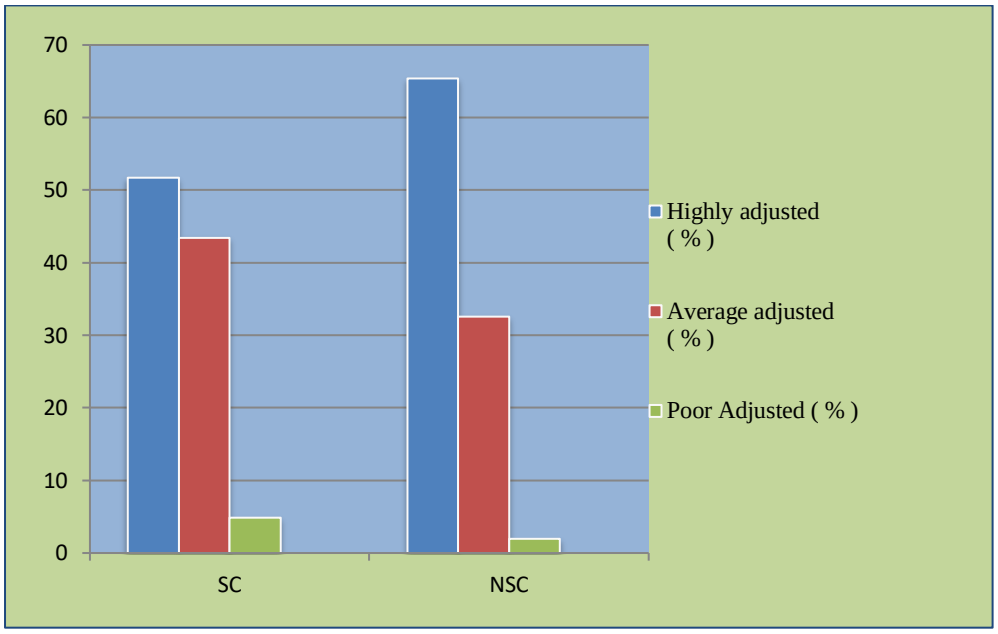


Table no- 4.2

Total adjustment distribution of boys and girls (both SC and NSC) at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Category	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor Adjusted	Total no. of respondent
Boys	(206) 58.9%	(132) 37.7%	(12) 3.4%	350
Girls	(204) 58.3%	(134) 38.3%	(12) 3.4%	350

The above table-4.2 reveals that there is a small gap among boys and girls (both scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students) regarding level of adjustment in the school. It is observed from the revealed data that among boys 58.9% are highly adjusted, 37.7% are average adjusted, 3.4% are poor adjusted and among girls 58.3% are highly adjusted, 38.3% are average adjusted, 3.4% are poor adjusted, from the data it can be conclude that boys and girls are almost equally adjusted at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam. Here we can mention some studies that are found supportive to our result- Dutta (1978) found that boys and girls were equally adjusted in their environment irrespective of their academic achievement; boys and girls were equally

adjusted ; high achievers boys and girls were better adjusted emotionally than low achiever boys and girls; there was significant effect of gender on educational adjustment; girls were better adjusted educationally as compared to boys and also high achiever boys and girls were better adjusted educationally as Compared to low achievers boys and girls. Krishan (1983) found that there was no significant gender difference in school adjustment problems and also that high achieving high school student were significantly more adjusted than low achieving high school students.

Figure- 4:2 Graphical representation regarding level of adjustment of boys and girls (both SC and N.SC) of rural Kamrup district, Assam

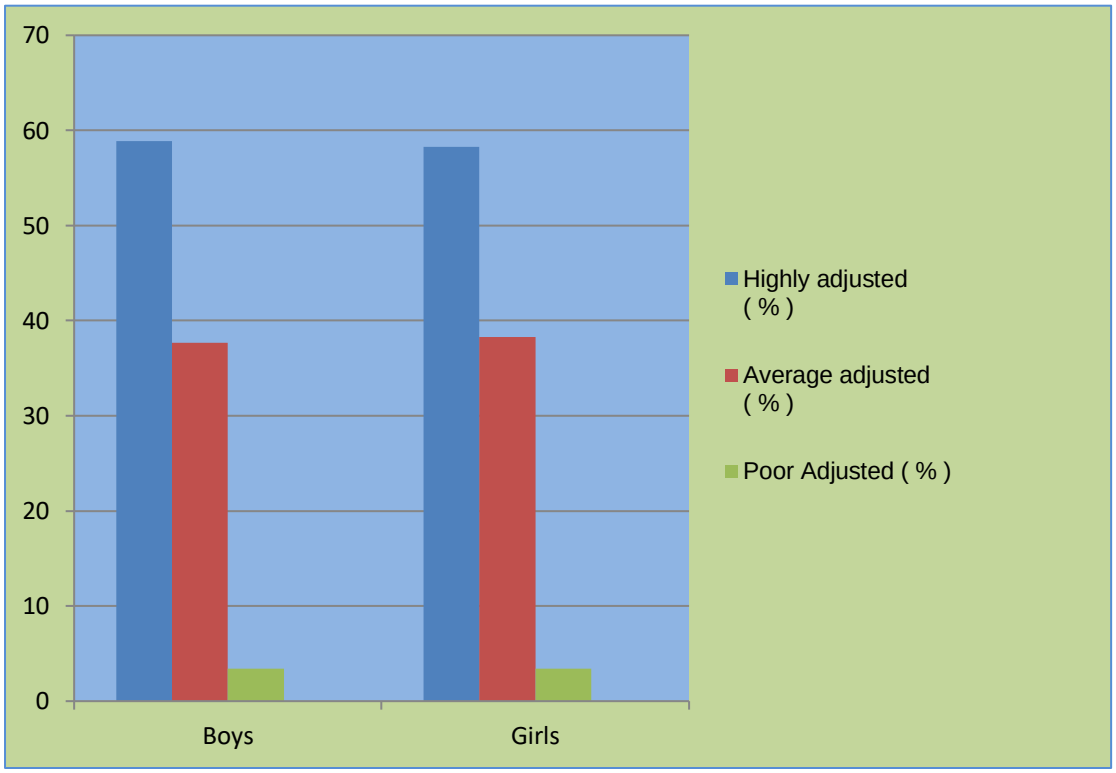


Table no- 4.3

Total adjustment distribution of scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Category	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor Adjusted	Total no. of respondent
SC girls	(98) 56.0%	(69) 39.4%	(8) 4.6%	175
SC boys	(83) 47.4%	(83) 47.4%	(9) 5.2%	175

The above table-4.3 shows that scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls of rural Kamrup district of Assam have different level of adjustment in the school. The data reveals that among scheduled caste boys 47.4% are highly adjusted,47.4% are average adjusted,5.2% are poor adjusted and among scheduled castes girls 56.0% are highly adjusted, 39.4% are average adjusted , 4.6% are poor adjusted, which shows that scheduled caste girls are better adjusted than scheduled caste boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district in Assam. Bhagia (1960) revealed that girls exceed boys significantly in their adjustment to general environment organizational aspect of social; rural school pupils exceed urban school significantly in adjustment to their teachers, mates and self; private school pupils were significantly better than government school pupils in their adjustment to teachers.

Figure- 4:3 graphical representation regarding level of adjustment of SC girls and SC boys of rural Kamrup district, Assam.

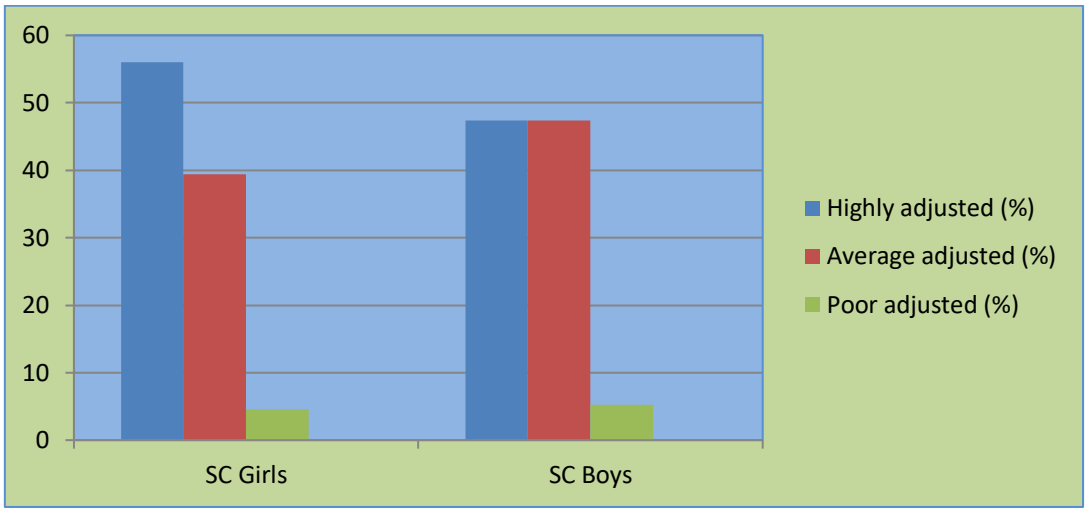


Table no- 4.4

Total adjustment distribution of non-scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Category	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor Adjusted	Total no. of respondent
NSC girls	(106) 60.6 %	(65) 37.1%	(4) 2.3%	175
NSC boys	(123) 70.3%	(49) 28.0%	(3) 1.7%	175

The above table-4.4 shows different adjustment level of non-scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes girls in the school of rural Kamrup district of Assam. The data reveals that among non-scheduled caste girls 60.6% are highly adjusted, 37.1% are average adjusted and among non-scheduled castes boys 70.3% are highly adjusted, 28.0% are average adjusted , which shows that non-scheduled castes boys are better adjusted than non-scheduled girls at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam. In the table-4.3 we can see that scheduled caste girls are better adjusted than scheduled caste boys but among the non-scheduled caste group we have found a different result that shows that non-scheduled caste boys are better adjusted than non-scheduled caste girls.

Figure- 4:4 Graphical representation regarding level of adjustment of NSC girls and NSC boys of rural Kamrup district, Assam.

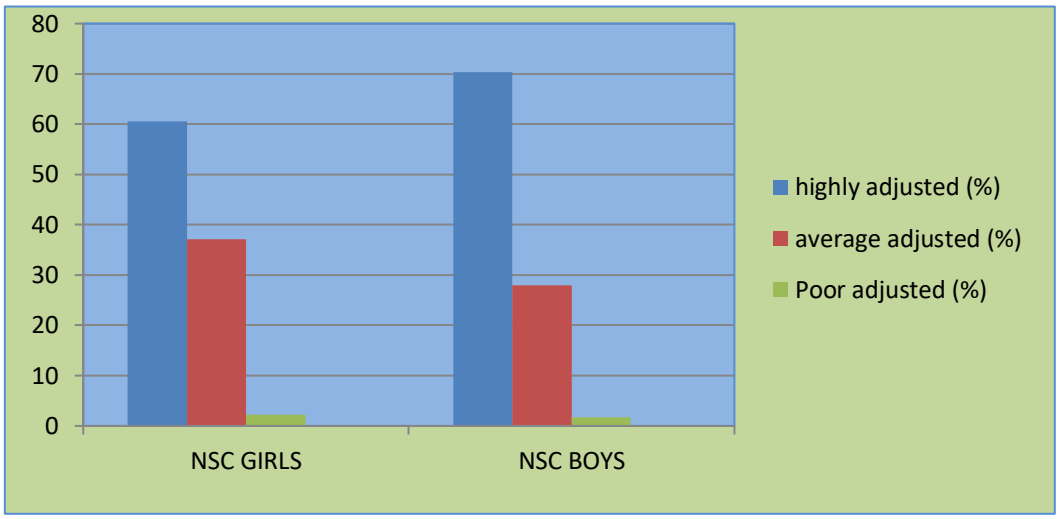


Table no-4.5

Total adjustment distribution of scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Category	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor Adjusted	Total no. of respondent
SC boys	(83) 47.4%	(83) 47.4%	(9) 5.2%	175
NSC boys	(123) 70.3%	(49) 28.0%	(23) 1.7%	175

From the above table-4.5 it can be observed that among scheduled caste boys 47.4% are highly adjusted, 47.4% are average adjusted, 5.2% are poor adjusted and among non-scheduled castes boys 70.3% are highly adjusted, 28.0% are average adjusted, 1.7% are poor adjusted, from the data we can say that there is a big gap between non-scheduled castes boys and scheduled caste boys regarding adjustment level at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam. Non-scheduled caste boys are better adjusted than scheduled caste boys. There may be various reasons of poor adjustment capacity among scheduled caste boys like caste system may affect on their adjustment level, illiteracy of parents, lower level of intelligence, home environment and health may also affect on their adjustment capacity.

Figure- 4:5 Graphical representation regarding level of adjustment of SC boys and NSC boys of rural Kamrup district, Assam.

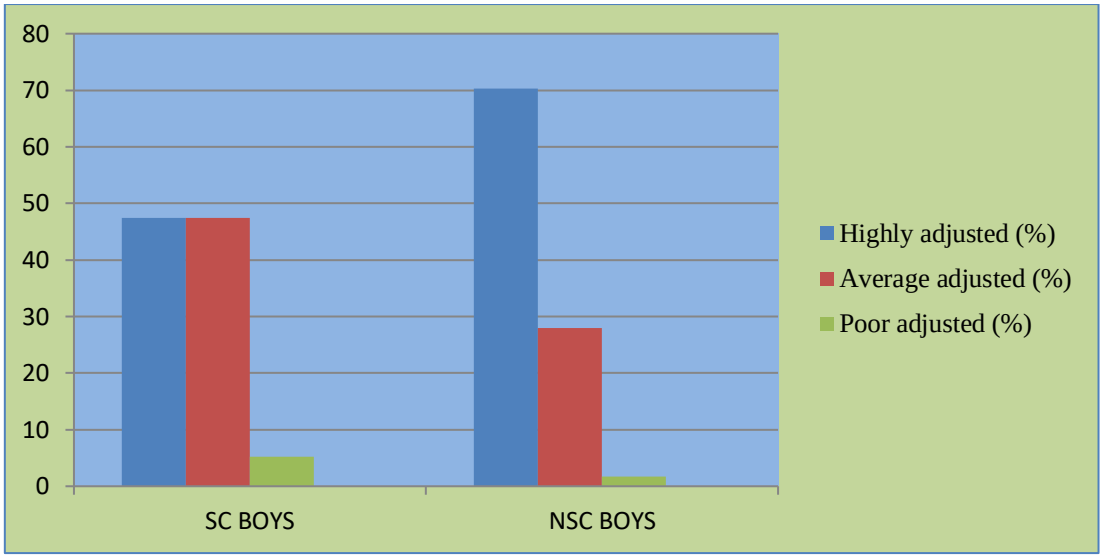


Table no-4.6

Total adjustment distribution of scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Category	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor Adjusted	Total no. of respondent
SC girls	(98) 56 %	(69) 39.4%	(8) 4.6%	175
NSC girls	(106) 60.6%	(65) 37.1%	(4) 2.3%	175

The above table-4.6 shows that scheduled castes girls and non-scheduled castes girls of rural Kamrup district has different level of adjustment in the school. The data reveals that among scheduled caste girls 56% are highly adjusted, 39.4% are average adjusted, 4.6% are poor adjusted and among non-scheduled castes girls 60.6% are highly adjusted, 37.1% are average adjusted, 2.3% are poor adjusted, which shows that non-scheduled castes girls are quite better adjusted than scheduled castes girls at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam. From the revealed data again we can interpret that like the scheduled caste boys scheduled caste girls are also lower adjusted than the non-scheduled caste girls; here may also caste systems, emotional level, home environment, social environment etc may affect the lower adjustment level of scheduled caste girls.

Figure- 4:6 Graphical representations regarding level of adjustment of SC girls and NSC girls of rural Kamrup district, Assam

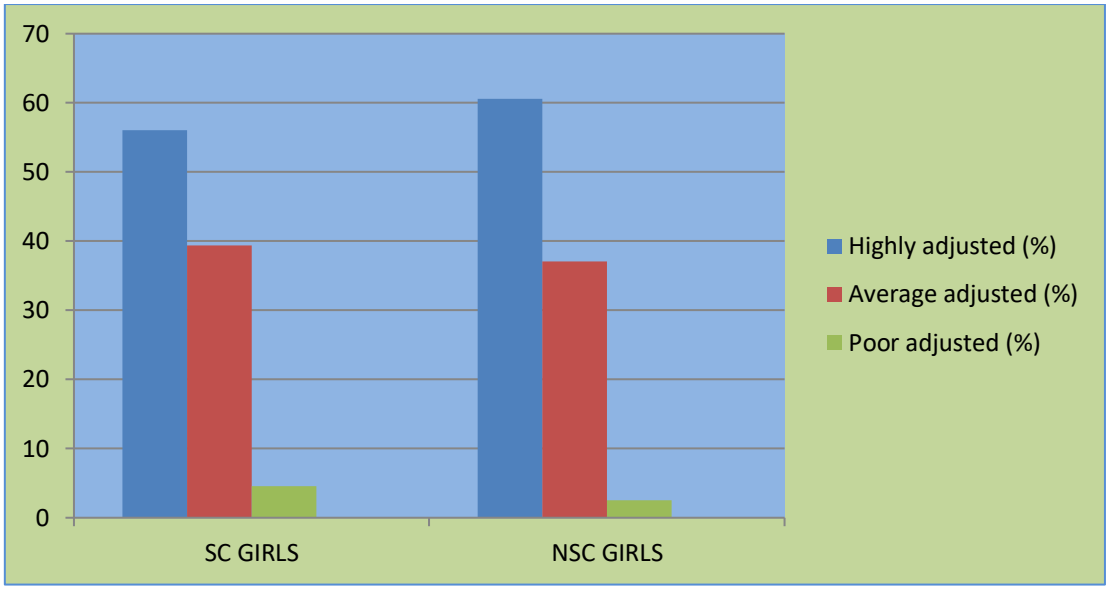


Table no-4.7

Area wise adjustments of scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

respondent category / Area	Scheduled castes			Non-scheduled castes			Total No. of respondent
	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor adjusted	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor Adjusted	
Health	(168) 48.0%	(155) 44.3%	(27) 7.7%	(223) 63.7%	(106) 30.3%	(21) 6.0%	
Home	(175) 50.0%	(153) 43.7%	(22) 6.3%	(219) 62.6%	(110) 31.4%	(21) 6.0%	
School	(190) 54.3%	(131) 37.4%	(29) 8.3%	(228) 65.1%	(104) 29.7%	(18) 5.2%	
Emotional	(181) 51.7%	(143) 40.9%	(26) 7.4%	(200) 57.1%	(137) 39.1%	(13) 3.8%	
Social	(157) 44.9%	(158) 45.1%	(35) 10%	(184) 52.6%	(151) 43.1%	(15) 4.3%	
No. of respondent	350			350			700

In the above table-4.7 different adjustment level in different area of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students has been shown. The above data shows that 48.0% among scheduled caste and 63.7% among non-scheduled caste are highly adjusted in health area, among scheduled caste 50.0% and among non-scheduled caste 62.6% are highly adjusted in the area of home. Again 54.3% among scheduled caste and 65.1% among non-scheduled caste are highly adjusted in school area, 51.7% of scheduled caste and 57.1% of non-scheduled caste are highly adjusted in the area of emotional and in social area 44.9% among scheduled caste and 52.6% among non-scheduled caste are

highly adjusted. If we go through the data we can easily point out that non-scheduled caste students are better adjusted in all the areas. Poor adjusted students are found more among the scheduled caste students than non-scheduled caste. Data also reveals that scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students are better adjusted in the school in comparison to other areas of adjustment and students are quite lesser adjusted in the social area among the both groups. Among scheduled caste student's poor adjusted are found more in social area that is 10.0% and among non-scheduled caste student's poor adjusted are found more in health and home area that is 6%.

Figure-4:7 Graphical representations regarding area wise level of adjustment of SC and NSC of rural Kamrup district, Assam

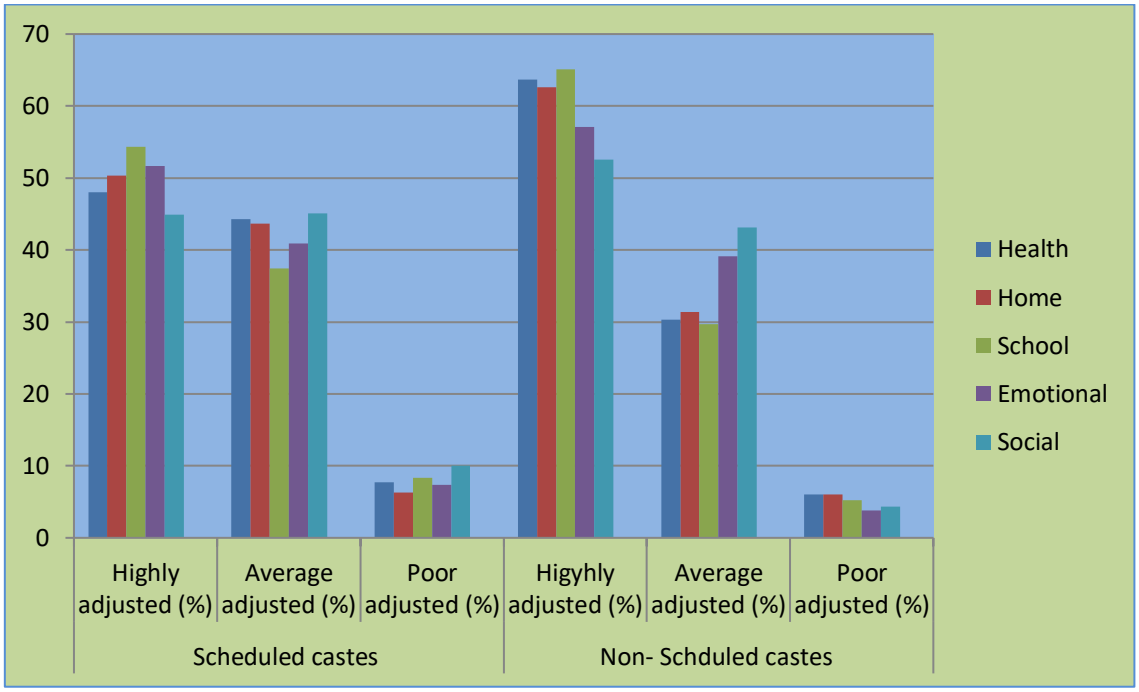


Table no- 4. 8

Area wise adjustments of boys and girls (sc & non-sc) at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

respondent category / Area	Boys			Girls			Total No. of respondent
	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor adjusted	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor Adjusted	
Health	(210)60.0%	(117) 33.4%	(23) 6.6%	(181)51.7%	(144) 41.1%	(25)7.2%	
Home	(189) 54.0%	(141) 40.3%	(20) 5.7%	(205)58.5%	(122) 34.9%	(23)6.6%	
School	(211) 60.3%	(110) 31.4%	(29) 8.3%	(207)59.1%	(125) 35.7%	(18)5.2%	
Emotional	(208) 59.4%	(122) 34.9%	(20) 5.7%	(173)49.4%	(158) 45.2%	(19)5.4%	
Social	(185) 52.9%	(136) 38.9%	(29) 8.2%	(156)44.6%	(173) 49.4%	(21)6.0%	
No. of respondent							700

The above table-4.8 shows that boys and girls (both scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste) of rural Kamrup district of Assam at secondary level have different level of adjustment in different areas. Data reveals that 60% among boys and 51.7 % girls are highly adjusted in health area, among boys 54.0% and girls 58.5% are highly adjusted in the area of home. Again 60.3% among boys and 59.1% girls are highly adjusted in school area, 59.4% of boys and 49.4% of girls are highly adjusted in the area of emotional and in social area 52.9% among boys and 44.6% among girls are highly adjusted. From the revealed data it can be said that boys are better adjusted than girls in the area of health, emotion, social and school and data shows that girls are better adjusted than boys in one area that is home. Again we can mention from the gained data that there is a very slight difference in school adjustment of boys and girls at secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam. In the above table when the adjustment is divided in 5 different areas researcher has found difference among boys and girls regarding adjustment but the researcher has found in the table no-4.2 that boys and girls (including both the scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students) are almost equally adjusted. We can mention about one study that shows reverse result of our study **Mahmoudhi,** A. (2010) has attempted to see whether male and female adolescents differ in their adjustment level. In this study, 100 adolescent students studying in standard ix were selected from Mysore. To collect the data Bell's adjustment inventory were used. Mahmoudhi reported that gender had no differential influence over adjustment scores in home, health, emotional and social areas

Figure- 4:8 Graphical representations regarding area wise level of adjustment of boys and girls of rural Kamrup district, Assam.

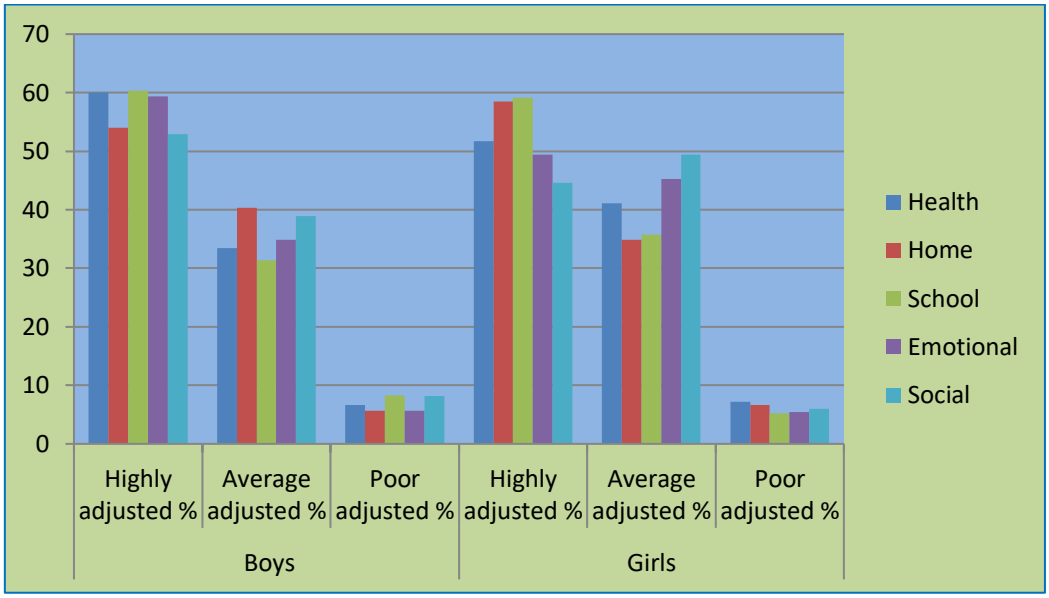


Table no- 4.9

Area wise adjustment of scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Respondent	Scheduled caste boys			Scheduled castes girls			Total No.of respondent
category / Area	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor adjusted	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor adjusted	
Health	(91) 52.0%	(69) 39.4%	(15) 8.6%	(77) 44.0%	(86)49.1%	(12) 6.9%	
Home	(77) 44.0%	(85) 48.6%	(13) 7.4%	(98) 56.0%	(68)38.8%	(9) 5.2%	
School	(90) 51.4%	(66) 37.8%	(19) 10.8%	(100) 57.1%	(65)37.2%	(10) 5.7%	
Emotional	(97) 55.4%	(65) 37.2%	(13) 7.4%	(84) 48.0%	(78)44.6%	(13) 7.4%	
Social	(88) 50.3%	(67) 38.3%	(20) 11.4%	(69) 52.0%	(91)39.4%	(15) 8.6%	
No.of respondent	175			175			350

The above table-4.9 shows that 52% among scheduled caste boys and 44% among scheduled caste girls are highly adjusted in health area, among scheduled caste boys 44% and among scheduled caste girls 56% are highly adjusted in the area of home. Again 51.4% among scheduled caste boys and 57.1% among scheduled caste girls are highly adjusted in school area, 55.4% of scheduled caste boys and 48% of scheduled caste girls are highly adjusted in the area of emotional and in social area 50.3% among

scheduled caste boys and 52% among scheduled caste girls are highly adjusted. From the gained data it can be said that scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls have different adjustment level in different areas of adjustment. In some areas scheduled caste boys are better adjusted and in some areas scheduled caste girls are better adjusted. Data reveals that scheduled caste boys are better adjusted than scheduled caste girls in health and emotional areas. And again scheduled caste girls are better adjusted than scheduled boys in the areas of home, school and social. Here we can interpret that sex can affect on their adjustment level.

Figure-4:9 Graphical representations regarding area wise level of adjustment of SC boys and SC girls of rural Kamrup district, Assam.

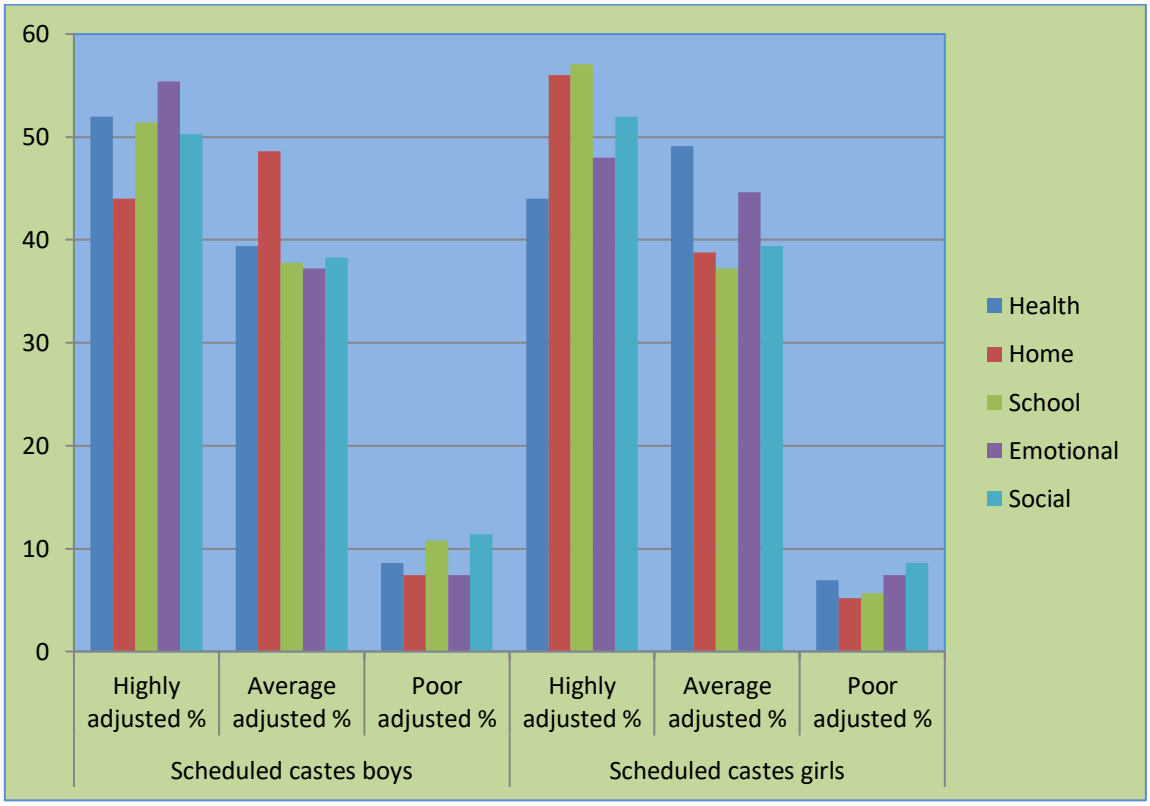


Table no-4.10

Area wise adjustment of non-scheduled caste boys and non -scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Respondent	Non-Scheduled castes boys			Non-Scheduled castes girls			
category / Area	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor adjusted	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor adjusted	Total No. of respondent
Health	(119) 68.0%	(48) 27.4%	(8) 4.6%	(104) 59.4%	(58) 33.1%	(13) 7.4%	
Home	(112) 64.0%	(56) 32.0%	(7) 4.0%	(107) 61.2%	(54) 30.8%	(14) 8.0%	
School	(121) 69.1%	(44) 25.1%	(10) 5.8%	(107) 61.1%	(60) 34.3%	(8) 4.6%	
Emotional	(111) 63.4%	(57) 32.6%	(7) 4.0%	(89) 50.8%	(80) 45.8%	(6) 3.4%	
Social	(97) 55.4%	(69) 39.4%	(9) 5.2%	(87) 49.7%	(82) 46.9%	(6) 3.4%	
No.of respondent	175			175			350

In above table-4.10 different adjustment level in different areas of non-scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste students girls has been shown. Data reveals that 68% among non-scheduled caste boys and 59.4% among non-scheduled caste girls are highly adjusted in health area, among non-scheduled caste boys 64% and among non-scheduled caste girls 61.2% are highly adjusted in the area of home. Again 69.1% among non-scheduled caste boys and 61.1% among non-scheduled caste girls are highly adjusted in school area, 63.4% of non-scheduled caste boys and 50.8% of non-scheduled caste girls are highly adjusted in the area of emotional and in social area 55.4% among non-scheduled caste boys and 49.7% among non-scheduled caste girls are highly adjusted. From the above data we can say that non-scheduled caste boys are better adjusted than non-scheduled caste girls. But on the other hand we can also mention that poor adjusted are found more among non-scheduled caste boys than non-scheduled caste girls in school, emotional and social areas. Data reveals that non-scheduled caste boys are better adjusted in school and health area than other areas. And above data also reveals non-scheduled caste girls are lesser adjusted in social area in comparison to other areas.

Figure-4:10 Graphical representations regarding area wise level of adjustment of NSC boys and NSC girls of rural Kamrup district, Assam.

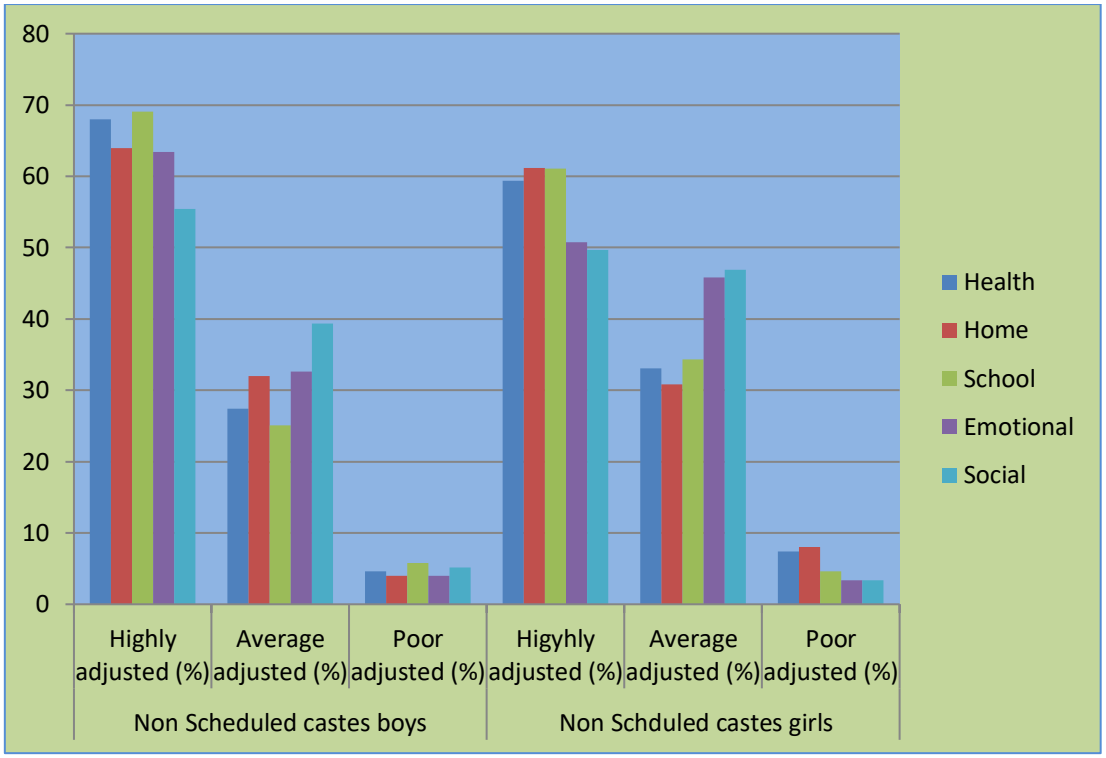


Table no- 4.11

Area wise adjustment of scheduled caste girls and non scheduled caste girls

Respondent	Scheduled castes girls			Non-Scheduled castes girls			
category / Area	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor adjusted	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor adjusted	Total No. of respondent
Health	(77) 44.0%	(86)49.1%	(12) 6.9%	(104) 59.4%	(58) 33.1%	(13) 7.4%	
Home	(98) 56.0%	(68)38.8%	(9) 5.2%	(107) 61.2%	(54) 30.8%	(14) 8.0%	
School	(100) 57.1%	(65)37.2%	(10) 5.7%	(107) 61.1%	(60) 34.3%	(8) 4.6%	
Emotional	(84) 48.0%	(78)44.6%	(13) 7.4%	(89) 50.8%	(80) 45.8%	(6) 3.4%	
Social	(69) 52.0%	(91)39.4%	(15) 8.6%	(87) 49.7%	(82) 46.9%	(6) 3.4%	
No.of respondent	175			175			350

In the above table-4.11 different adjustment level in different area of scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls has been shown. The above data shows that 44% among scheduled caste girls and 59.4% among non-scheduled caste girls are highly adjusted in health area, among scheduled caste girls 56% and among non-scheduled caste girls 61.2% are highly adjusted in the area of home. Again 57.1% among scheduled

caste girls and 61.2% among non-scheduled caste girls are highly adjusted in school area, 48% of scheduled caste girls and 50.8% of non-scheduled caste girls are highly adjusted in the area of emotional and in social area 52% among scheduled caste girls and 49.7% among non-scheduled caste girls are highly adjusted. The data shows us that non-scheduled caste girls are better adjusted in four areas than scheduled caste girls except social area. Percentage of poor adjusted girls are found more among non-scheduled caste girls than scheduled caste in the areas of health, home and school.

Figure- 4:11 Graphical representations regarding area wise level of adjustment of SC girls and NSC girls of rural Kamrup district, Assam.

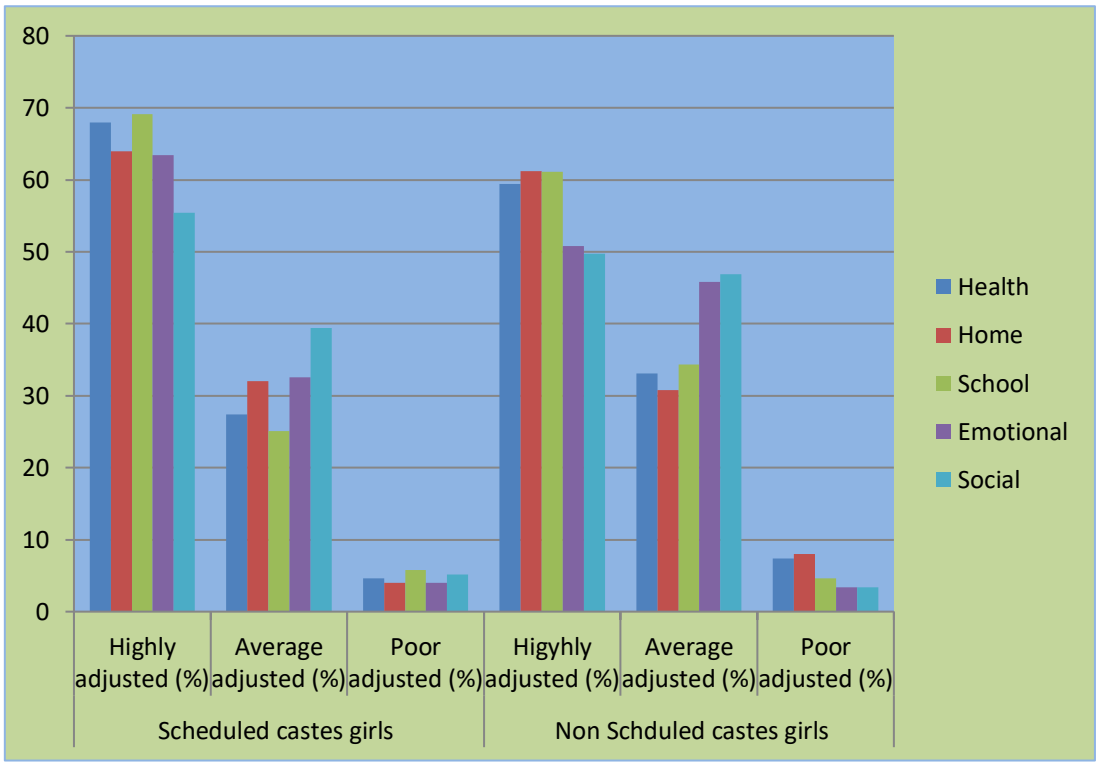


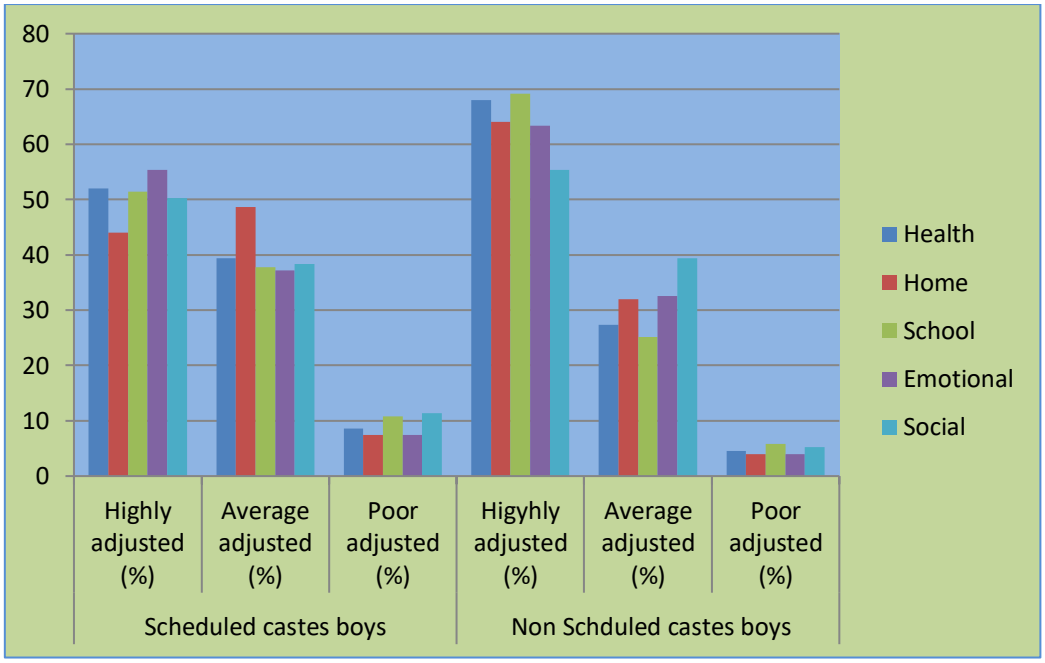
Table no-4.12

Area wise adjustment of scheduled caste boys and non scheduled caste boys

Respondent	Scheduled castes boys			Non-Scheduled castes boys			
category / Area	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor adjusted	Highly adjusted	Average adjusted	Poor adjusted	Total No. of respondent
Health	(91) 52.0%	(69) 39.4%	(15) 8.6%	(119) 68.0%	(48) 27.4%	(8) 4.6%	
Home	(77) 44.0%	(85) 48.6%	(13) 7.4%	(112) 64.0%	(56) 32.0%	(7) 4.0%	
School	(90) 51.4%	(66) 37.8%	(19) 10.8%	(121) 69.1%	(44) 25.1%	(10) 5.8%	
Emotional	(97) 55.4%	(65) 37.2%	(13) 7.4%	(111) 63.4%	(57) 32.6%	(7) 4.0%	
Social	(88) 50.3%	(67) 38.3%	(20) 11.4%	(97) 55.4%	(69) 39.4%	(9) 5.2%	
No. of respondent	175			175			s350

The above table-4.12 shows that scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys has different adjustment level in different areas. Data reveals that 52% among scheduled caste boys and 68% among non-scheduled caste boys are highly adjusted in health area, among scheduled caste boys 44% and among non-scheduled caste boys 64% are highly adjusted in the area of home. Again 51.4% among scheduled caste boys and 69.1% among non-scheduled caste boys are highly adjusted in school area, 55.4% of scheduled caste boys and 63.4% of non-scheduled caste boys are highly adjusted in the area of emotional and in social area 50.3% among scheduled caste boys and 55.4% among non-scheduled caste boys are highly adjusted. From the data we can conclude that non-scheduled caste boys are better adjusted in all the areas than scheduled caste boys. From the gained data we can also point out that scheduled caste boys are very lesser adjusted than all the areas and in comparison to non-scheduled caste boys.

Figure- 4:12 Graphical representations regarding area wise level of adjustment of SC boys and NSC boys of rural Kamrup district, Assam.



4.3 Hypothesis-1 There exists no significant difference between Scheduled caste and Non-scheduled caste students regarding level of adjustment at secondary level in Assam.

To establish the above mentioned hypothesis 'Z' test has been applied by the researcher. In the following tables results regarding level of adjustment of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste, scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls, non-scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled boys, scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys, scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls and boys and girls(including both the groups) has been cited. Again area wise 'Z' test has also applied for the above mentioned groups. In the table data has been properly inserted and interpretation clearly included

Table-4.13

'Z' test regarding the adjustment level of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC) =M2 (NSC)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
SC	350	98.15	25.76	1.37	-3.24	1%	5%	Significant
NSC	350	104.19	23.47	1.25		2.58	1.96	

The above table-4.13 reveals that scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students of rural Kamrup district are having different level of adjustment in the school. The data reveals that the Mean score of scheduled castes regarding adjustment is 98.15 and Mean score of non-scheduled castes is 104.19. It is observed from the Mean score that the non-scheduled caste students are better adjusted in the school than the scheduled caste students. The standard deviation of the scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students are 25.76 and 23.47; which is also reveals that deviation of scheduled castes students are higher than non-scheduled caste students. However, it implies the poor adjustment capacity among scheduled castes students than the non-scheduled caste students. The CR value (-3.24) is quite higher than the table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance, so it is significant. Hence, we may reject our set hypothesis and may conclude that there is quite significant difference between the scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students at secondary level regarding adjustment. We may further conclude that non-scheduled castes students are better adjusted in the school than the scheduled castes in rural Kamrup of Assam.

Table No-4.14

'Z' test regarding the adjustment level of boys and girls (including both scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste) at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (Boys) = M2 (Girls)

category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
Boys	350	102.39	25.16	1.34	1.31	1%	5%	Not significant
Girls	350	99.93	24.42	1.30		2.58	1.96	

The table-4.14 shows that the boys and girls (both scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students) of rural Kamrup district are having different level of adjustment in the school. The data shows that the Mean score of boys regarding adjustment is 102.39 and Mean score of girls is 99.93, which is almost similar. Again, the standard deviation of the boys and girls are also similar such as 25.16 and 24.42. So, it may be said that difference between two groups are negligible so far the values mentioned in the table. The CR value (1.31) also implies that it is quite lesser than the table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance. Hence, we may conclude that there is no significance difference between boys and girls (both scheduled castes and nonscheduled castes students) regarding adjustment in the secondary level. Although it is found in the table-4.13 that there is difference between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students; but if we divide the group according to their sex including both SCs and non-SCs than the result found quite different.

Table no-4.15

'Z' test regarding the adjustment level of scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SCB) = M2 (SCG)

category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
SC BOYS	175	98.08	26.52	2.00	-0.02	1%	5%	Not significant
SC GIRLS	175	98.15	25.02	1.89		2.58	1.96	

The table-4.15 shows that the scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls of rural Kamrup district are having similar level of adjustment in the school. The data shows that the Mean score of scheduled caste boys regarding adjustment is 98.08 and Mean score of scheduled caste girls is 98.15, which is almost similar. Again, the standard deviation of the scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls are also similar such as 26.52 and 25.02. Hence, it may be interpreted that difference between these two groups are negligible. The CR value (-.02) also implies that it is very much lesser than the table value both at 5% and 1% significance level. So, we may conclude that there is no significance difference between scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls regarding adjustment at the secondary level. As it is found in the table-4.14 that there is no significant difference between boys and girls(including both scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste); here also we can found the same result among the boys and girls of scheduled caste students at secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam.

Table No-4.16

'Z' test regarding the adjustment level of Non-scheduled caste boys and Non-scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district

M1 (NSC BOYS) = M2 (NSC GIRLS)

category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
NSC Boys	175	106.69	22.99	1.73	1.99	1%	5%	significant
NSC Girls	175	101.70	23.75	1.79		2.58	1.96	

The above table-4.16 reveals that Non-scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes girls of rural Kamrup district are having different level of adjustment in the school. The data reveals that the Mean score of non-scheduled castes boys regarding adjustment is 106.69 and Mean score of non-scheduled castes girl's is101.70.It is observed from the Mean scores that the non-scheduled caste boys are better adjusted in the school than the non-scheduled caste girls. The standard deviation of the non-scheduled castes boys and non- scheduled castes girls are 22.99 and 23.75; which also reveals that deviation of non-scheduled castes girls are slightly higher than non-scheduled castes boys. The CR value (1.99) implies that it is quite higher than the table value at 5% level of significance. So we may conclude that there is quite significant difference between non-scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes girls regarding adjustment at secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam.

Table No-4.17

'Z' test regarding the adjustment level of scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC Boys) = M2 (NSC Boys)

category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/'Z'	Significance level		Result
SC Boys	175	98.08	26.52	2.00	-3.24	1%	5%	Significant
NSC Boys	175	106.6	22.99	1.73		2.58	1.96	

The above table-4.17 reveals that scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes boys of rural Kamrup district are having different level of adjustment in the school. The data reveals that the Mean score of scheduled castes boys regarding adjustment is 98.08 and Mean score of non-scheduled castes boy's is106.6.It is observed from the Mean scores that the non-scheduled caste boys are better adjusted in the school than the

scheduled caste boys. The standard deviation of the scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes boys are 26.52 and 22.99;which is also reveals that deviation of scheduled castes boys are higher than non-scheduled castes boys . So it may be conclude that among scheduled castes poor adjusted boys are more than the non-scheduled castes boys. The CR value (-3.24) implies that it is quite higher than the table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance. So we may interpret that there is quite significant difference between scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes boys regarding adjustment at secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam.

Table no-4.18

'Z' test regarding the adjustment level of scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC Girls) = M2 (NSC Girls)

category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
SC Girls	175	98.15	25.02	1.89	-1.15	1%	5%	Not significant
NSC Girls	175	101.70	23.75	1.79		2.58	1.96	

The table-4.18 shows that the Mean score of scheduled caste girls regarding adjustment is 98.15 and Mean score of non-scheduled caste girls is 101.70, which is quite similar. Again, the standard deviation of the scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls are such as 25.02 and 23.75 which we can say almost similar. So, it may be said that difference between two groups are negligible so far the values mentioned in the table. The CR value (-1.15) also implies that it is quite lesser than the table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance. Hence, we may conclude that there is no significant difference between scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls regarding adjustment at the secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam. Though it is found in the table-4.17 that there is difference between scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys; but among the girls of both the groups there is found different result as shown above table.

Table no- 4.19

'Z' tests regarding area wise adjustment level of Scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC) = M2 (NSC)

Category	Scheduled castes		Non-scheduled castes		σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
Area	M	SD	M	SD			1%	5%	
Health	19.61	6.06	21.32	5.54	.42	-4.09	2.58	1.96	significant
Home	19.71	5.69	20.92	5.58	.41	-2.95			significant
School	20.25	6.14	21.30	5.59	.43	-2.5			significant
Emotional	19.54	6.01	19.04	5.64	.43	1.16			Not significant
Social	20.56	5.37	20.16	5.07	.38	1.02			Not significant
No of total respondent	350		350		700				

The above table- 4.19 reveals the difference of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students in various areas of adjustment. Data shows that in health area the mean of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste are 19.61 and 21.32, in home are it is 19.71 and 20.92, in school area it is 20.25 and 21.30, in emotional area it is 19.54 and 19.04 and in social area it is 20.56 and 20.16. CR value has been found in health and home area for scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students are -4.09 and -2.95 respectively. Again CR value for rest of the areas has been found -2.5 for school area, 1.16 for emotional area and 1.02 for social area between the above mentioned groups. Among the five areas of adjustment there has not found significant difference in the emotional and social areas between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students. But these two groups have significant difference in the area of health, home and school. Further we can interpret that non-scheduled caste students are found better adjusted than scheduled caste students regarding health and home.

Table no-4.20

'Z' test regarding area wise adjustment level of boys and girls (both scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste) at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (Boys) =M2 (Girls)

Category	Boys		Girls		σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
Area	M	SD	M	SD			1%	5%	
Health	20.88	6.07	20.06	5.62	.43	1.91	2.58	1.96	Not significant
Home	20.31	5.61	20.33	5.74	.41	-.05			Not significant
School	20.93	5.99	20.62	5.80	.43	.72			Not significant
Emotional	20.53	5.84	19.57	5.56	.41	2.34			significant
Social	19.88	5.72	19.33	5.03	.4	1.37			Not significant
Total No. of respondent	350		350		700				

The above table-4.20 shows that boys and girls (both scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste) have different level of adjustment in different areas. Among the five areas significant difference is found in emotional area between the boys and girls at 5% level of significance. But rest of the areas there is no significant difference between boys and girls (both scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste). The mean scores of boys and girls in emotional area are 20.53 and 19.75 respectively. In the table – 4.19 significant differences are found in health, home and school area between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste groups but when it is divided in to two groups according to their sex significant difference has not found in all the areas. Here we can conclude that boys are emotionally better adjusted than girls.

Table no-4.21

'Z' test regarding area wise adjustment level of scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC boy) =M2 (SC girls)

Category	Scheduled caste boys		Scheduled caste girls		σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
Area	M	SD	M	SD			1%	5%	
Health	19.61	6.42	19.62	5.68	.64	-.01	2.58	1.96	Not significant
Home	19.33	5.72	20.09	5.67	.61	-1.25			Not significant
School	20.00	6.52	20.50	5.75	.64	-.78			Not significant
Emotional	19.78	6.26	19.31	5.77	.64	.73			Not significant
Social	19.46	6.10	18.62	5.11	.6	1.4			Not significant
No. of total respondent	175		175		350				

In the above table- 4.21 it has been shown that the mean scores of scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls in health area 19.61 and 19.62, in home area 19.33 and 20.09, in school area 20.00 and 20.50, in emotional area 19.78 and 19.31, and in social area 19.46 and 18.62 respectively. The CR value -.01 in health area, -1.25 in home area, -.78 in school area, .73 in emotional area and 1.4 in social area are lesser than table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance. From the revealed data we may interpret that there has not found any significant difference between the above mentioned groups. We may conclude here that scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls are almost equally adjusted in different areas of adjustment.

Table no-4.22

'Z' tests regarding area wise adjustment level of non-scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (NSC boys) =M2 (NSC girls)

Category	Non-Scheduled caste boys		Non-Scheduled caste girls		σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
Area	M	SD	M	SD			1%	5%	
Health	22.15	5.43	20.50	5.53	.58	2.84	2.58	1.96	significant
Home	21.28	5.33	20.56	5.81	.59	1.22			Not significant
School	21.85	5.27	20.74	5.86	.59	1.88			Not significant
Emotional	21.28	5.29	19.84	5.36	.56	2.62			significant
Social	20.29	5.29	20.04	4.85	.52	.48			Not significant
No. of total respondent	175		175		350				

The above table- 4.22 reveals the difference of non-scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste girl in various areas of adjustment. Data shows that in health area the mean of non-scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste girls are 22.15 and 20.50, in home are it is 21.28 and 20.56, in school area it is 21.85 and 20.74, in emotional area it is 21.28 and 19.84 and in social area it is found 20.29 and 20.04 respectively. Among five areas of adjustment significant difference is found in two areas between the two groups that are health and emotional. We may conclude that non-scheduled caste boys are better adjusted in health and emotional area than non-scheduled caste girls.

Table no-4.23

'Z' tests regarding area wise adjustment level of scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC boys) =M2 (NSC boys)

Category	Scheduled caste boys		Non-Scheduled caste boys		σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
Area	M	SD	M	SD			1%	5%	
Health	19.61	6.42	22.15	5.43	.62	-4.09	2.58	1.96	significant
Home	19.33	5.72	21.28	5.33	.4	-4.87			significant
School	20	6.52	21.85	5.27	.62	-2.98			significant
Emotional	19.78	6.26	21.28	5.29	.60	-2.5			significant
Social	19.46	6.10	20.29	5.29	.6	-1.38			Not significant
No. of total respondent	175		175		350				

The above table- 4.23 reveals the difference of scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys in various areas of adjustment. Data shows that in health area the mean of scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys are 19.61and 22.15, in home are it is 19.33and 221.22, in school area it is 20.00 and 21.85. The standard deviation is found for scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys in heath are 6.42 and 5.43, in home area 5.72 and 5.33, in school area it is found 6.52 and 5.27 respectively. Among five areas of adjustment significant difference is found in three areas between the two groups that are health, home, school and emotional. So we can interpret that non-scheduled caste boys are found better adjusted than scheduled caste boys regarding health, home, school and emotional area.

Table no-4.24

'Z' tests regarding area wise adjustment level of scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC girls) =M2 (NSC girls)

Category	Scheduled caste girls		Non-Scheduled caste girls		σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
Area	M	SD	M	SD			1%	5%	
Health	19.62	5.68	20.50	5.53	.59	-1.49	2.58	1.96	Not significant
Home	20.09	5.67	20.56	5.81	.60	-.78			Not significant
School	20.50	5.57	20.74	5.86	.60	- .4			Not significant
Emotional	19.31	5.77	19.84	5.36	.58	-.91			Not significant
Social	18.62	5.11	20.04	4.85	.51	-2.78			significant
No of total respondent	175		175		350				

The above table-4.24 shows the difference of scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls in various areas of adjustment. Data reveals that in social area mean score of scheduled caste girls is 18.62 and the mean score of non-scheduled caste girls is 20.04. It shows that non-scheduled caste girls are better adjusted than scheduled caste girls. Again deviation is found more among scheduled caste girls in social area than non-scheduled caste girls. It also shows the better adjustment capacity of non-scheduled caste girls than scheduled caste girls in social area.

LEVEL OF INTELLIGENCE

Interpretation of the scores obtained from the students in intelligence test ages (14-16 years)

Ranges of scores	Classification of the respondents
85-126	Accelerated
43-84	Normal
0-42	Below normal

4.4 Objective-2 to study the level of intelligence of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students at secondary level in Assam.

To achieve the above mentioned objective researcher has adopted group test of intelligence by G.C Ahuja .This adjustment inventory was administered on 700 students including both 350 scheduled castes and 350 non-scheduled castes students of rural Kamrup district of Assam. Among 350, 175 were boys and 175 were girls from the both group. After the collection of data from the sample students data has been tabulated and analyzed as the follows

Table no-4.25

Total intelligence of scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Category	Accelerated	Normal	Below Normal	Total no. of respondents
SC	(43)12.3%	(260)74.3%	(47)13.4%	350
NSC	(62)17.7%	(273)78.0%	(15)4.3%	350

The above table-4.25 shows that scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students of rural Kamrup district has different level of intelligence in the school. The data reveals that among scheduled caste students 12.3% are found accelerated, 74.3% are found normal and 13.4 % are found below normal, and again among non-scheduled castes 17.7 % are found accelerated, 78.0% are found normal and 4.3% are found below

normal, which shows that non-scheduled castes students are more intelligent than scheduled castes students at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam. Further we may conclude that in above table-4.1 it has been found that non-scheduled caste students are better adjusted than scheduled caste students, here also researcher has found similar result regarding intelligence.

Figure- 4:13 Graphical representations regarding level of intelligence of Scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste of rural Kamrup district, Assam

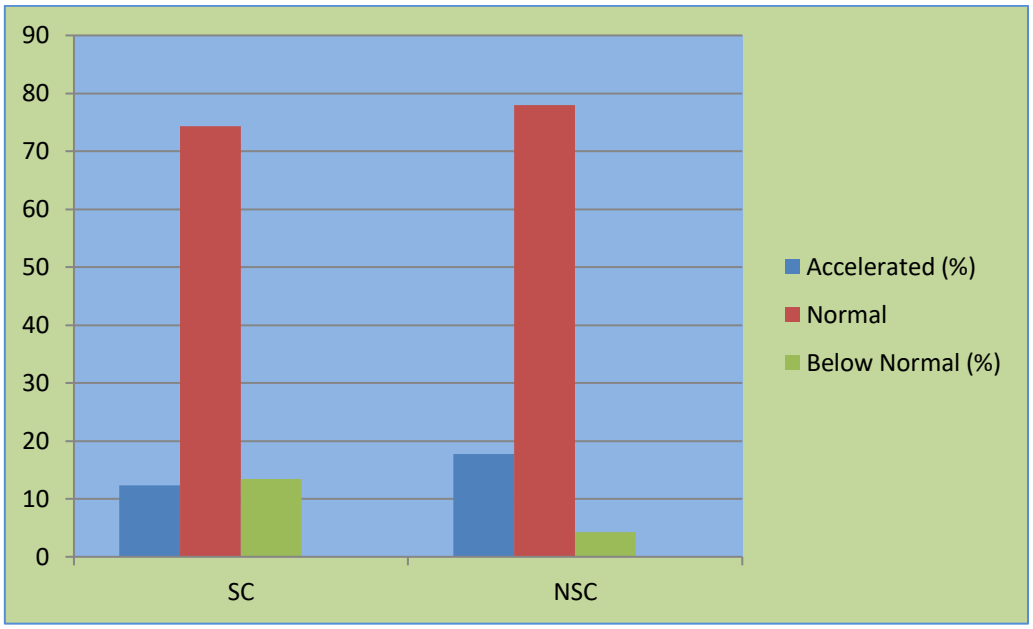


Table no-4.26

Total intelligence of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Category	Accelerated	Normal	Below Normal	Total no. of respondents
Boys	(59)17.7%	(274)78.0%	(17)4.3%	350
Girls	(46)13.1%	(258)73.7%	(46)13.2%	350

The above table-4.26 reveals that boys and girls both the groups of scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students of rural Kamrup district have different level of

intelligence in the school. It can be observed from the data that among boys 17.7% are accelerated, 78%normal, whereas among girls 13.1 % accelerated, 73.7% are found normal, it shows that boys are more intelligent than girls including both scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste.

Figure- 4:14 Graphical representations regarding level of intelligence of Boys and girls of rural Kamrup district, Assam

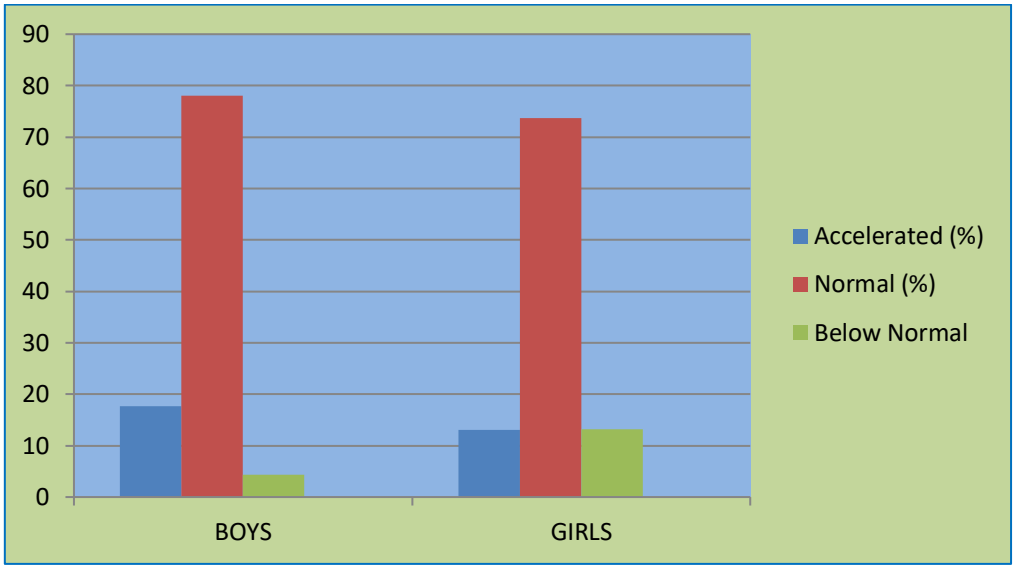


Table no-4.27

Total intelligence of scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Category	Accelerated	Normal	Below Normal	Total no. of respondents
SC girls	(21) 12.0%	(121)69.1%	(33) 18.9%	175
SC boys	(22) 12.6%	(138)78.8%	(15) 8.6%	175

The above table-4.27 show that scheduled castes boys and scheduled castes girls of rural Kamrup district of Assam has different level of intelligence in the school. The data reveals that among scheduled caste girls 12% are found accelerated,69.1% are found normal, 18.9 % are below normal and among scheduled castes boys 12.6% are found accelerated, 78.8% are found normal, 8.6% are found below normal, which shows that

scheduled castes boys are more intelligent than scheduled castes girls at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam.

Figure- 4:15 Graphical representations regarding level of intelligence of SC girls and SC boys of rural Kamrup district, Assam

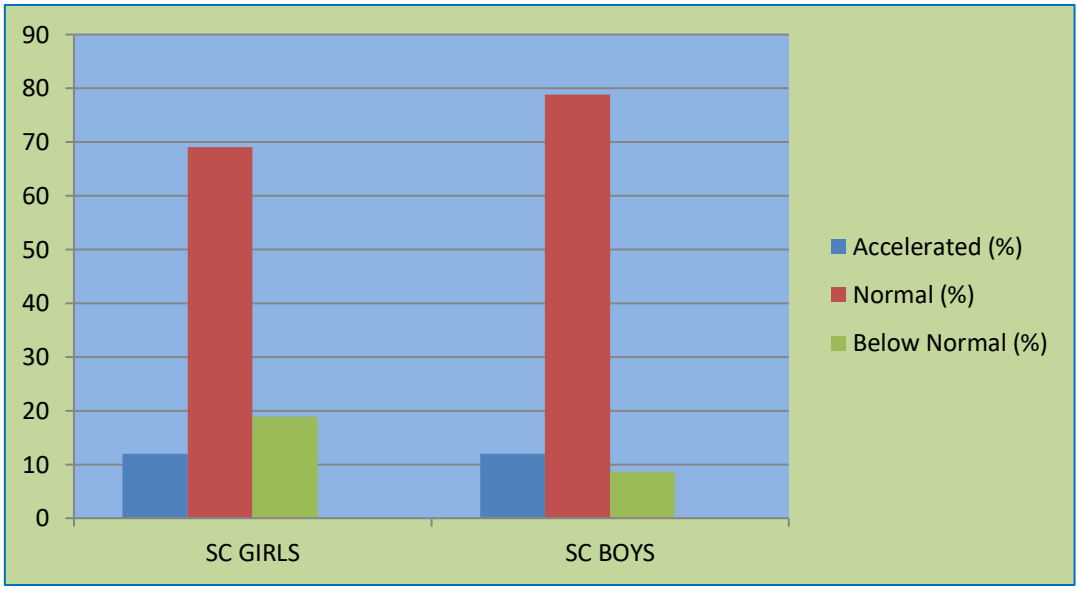


Table no-4.28

Total intelligence of scheduled caste girls and nonscheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Category	Accelerated	Normal (%)	Below Normal (%)	Total no. of respondents
NSC girls	(25)14.3%	(137)78.3%	(13)7.4%	175
NSC boys	(37)21.2%	(136)77.7%	(2)1.1%	175

The above table-4.28 shows that non-scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste boys have different level of intelligence at secondary level in rural Kamrup Assam. Data revels that among non-scheduled caste girls 14.3% are found accelerated, 78.3 % are found normal, 7.4 % are below normal and among non-scheduled caste boys 21.2 % are found accelerated, 77.7 % are found normal, 1.1 % are found below normal, which shows that non-scheduled caste boys are more intelligent than non-scheduled castes girls at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam. In the category of below normal there is found a noticeable gap between the non-scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste girls, only 1.1 % student's fall in this category of the non-scheduled caste

boys whereas 7.4% of non-scheduled caste girls fall in this category. In the table -4.26 it has been shown that boys are more intelligent than girls, and again if we divide the groups according to their caste then non-scheduled caste boys are found more intelligent than girls of their respective groups.

Figure-4:16 Graphical representations regarding level of intelligence of NSC girls and NSC boys of rural Kamrup district, Assam

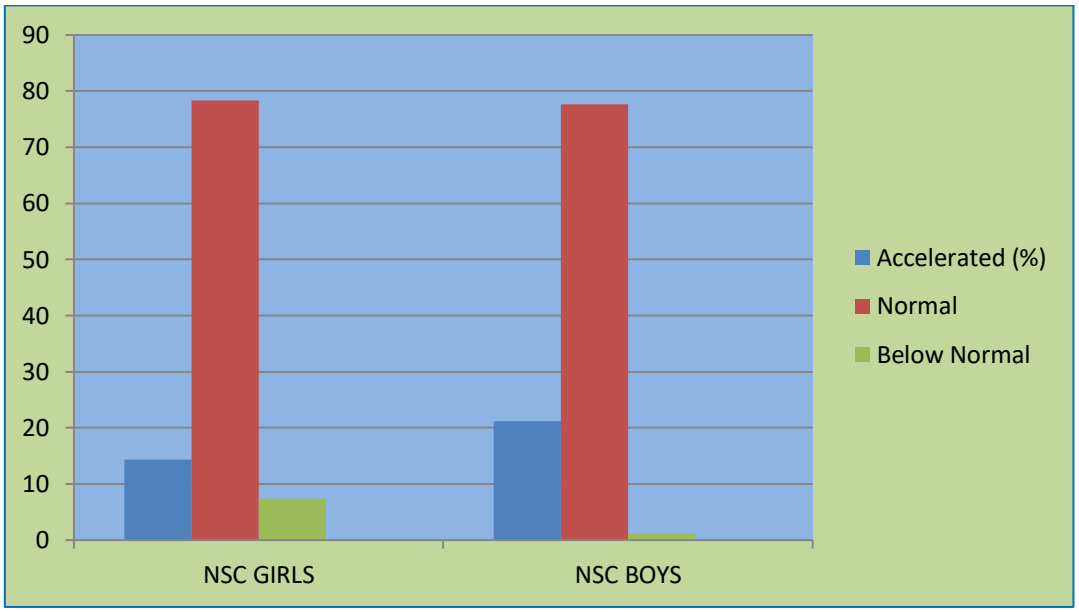


Table no-4.29

Total intelligence of scheduled caste boys and nonscheduled caste boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Category	Accelerated	Normal	Below Normal	Total no. of respondents
SC boys	(22)12.6%	(138)78.8%	(15)8.6%	175
NSC boys	(37)21.2%	(136)77.7%	(2)1.1%	175

The above table-4.29 reveals that scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys have different level of intelligence at secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam. It can be observed that among scheduled caste boys 12.6% are found accelerated, 78.8 % are found normal, 8.6 % are below normal and among non-scheduled caste boys 21.2 % are found accelerated, 77.7% are found normal, 1.1 % are found below normal, from the

revealed data we may conclude that non-scheduled castes boys are more intelligent than scheduled castes boys at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam.

Figure-4:17 Graphical representations regarding level of intelligence of SC boys and NSC boys of rural Kamrup district, Assam

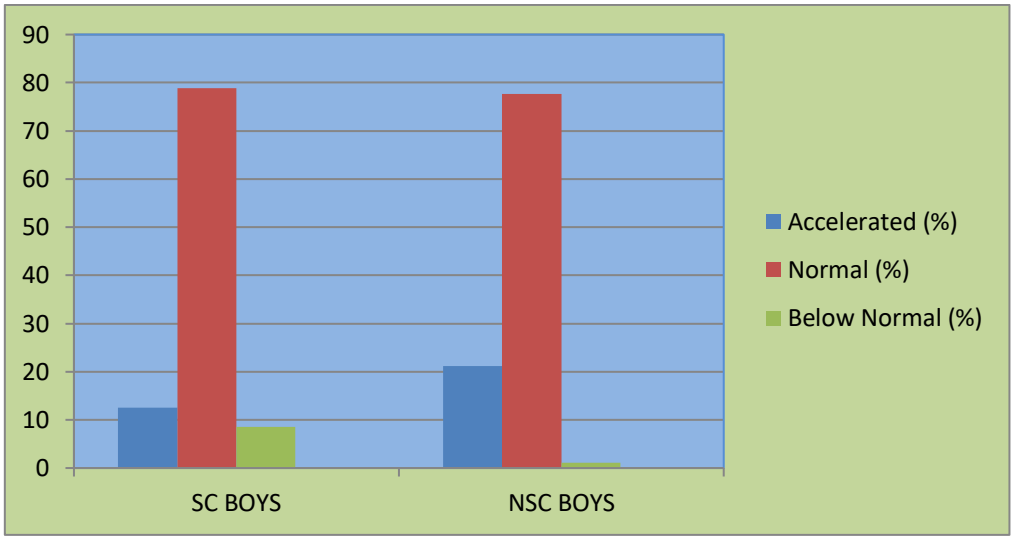


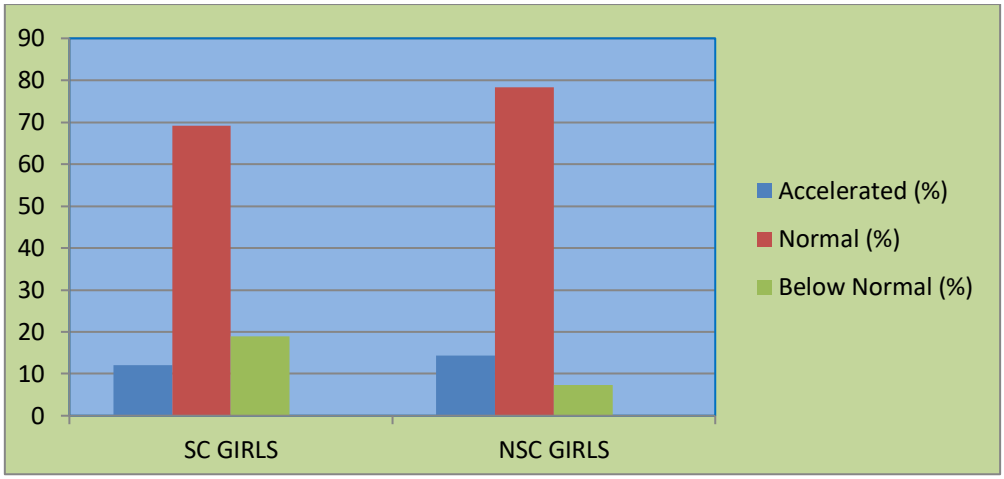
Table no-4.30

Total intelligence of scheduled caste girls and nonscheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Category	Accelerated	Normal	Below Normal	Total no. of respondents
SC girls	(21)12.0%	(121)69.1%	(33)18.9%	175
NSC girls	(25)14.3%	(137)78.3%	(13)7.4%	175

The above table-4.30 reveals that scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls are having different level of intelligence at secondary level in rural Kamrup Assam it is observed from the data among scheduled caste girls 12% are found accelerated, 69.1% are found normal, 18.9 % are below normal and among non-scheduled caste girls 14.3 % are found accelerated, 78.3% are found normal, 7.4 % are found below normal, from the data it can be said that non-scheduled castes girls are more intelligent than scheduled castes girls at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam.

Figure- 4:18 Graphical representations regarding level of intelligence of SC girls and NSC girls of rural Kamrup district, Assam



4.5 Hypothsis-2 there exists no significant difference between Scheduled caste and Non-scheduled caste students regarding level of intelligence at secondary level in Assam.

To prove the above mentioned hypothesis 'Z' test has been done by the researcher. In the following tables results regarding level of intelligence of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste, scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls, non-scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled boys, scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys, scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls and boys and girls(including both the groups) has been cited.

Table no-4.31

'Z' test regarding the intelligence level of scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam
M1 (SC) = M2 (NSC)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/Z	Significance level		Result
SC	350	61.75	18.23	.97	-6.34	1%	5%	significant
NSC	350	69.82	15.28	.81		2.58	1.96	

The above table-4.31 reveals that scheduled castes and nonscheduled castes students of rural Kamrup district are having different level of intelligence in the school. The data shows that the Mean score of scheduled castes regarding intelligence is 61.75 and Mean score of non-scheduled castes is 69.82. It is observed from the Mean score that the non-scheduled caste students are more intelligent in the school than the scheduled caste

students. The standard deviation of the scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students are 18.23 and 15.28; which also reveals that deviation of scheduled castes students are higher than non-scheduled castes. However, it also implies the poor intelligence level among scheduled castes students than the non-scheduled caste students. The CR value (-6.34) is quite higher than the table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance, so it is significant. Hence, we may reject our set hypothesis and may conclude that there is quite significant difference between the scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students at secondary level regarding intelligence level. We may further conclude that non-scheduled castes students are more intelligent in the school than the scheduled castes in rural Kamrup of Assam.

Here we mention one study regarding level of intelligence of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students which show reverse result of our study--Sukla, S.K Agarwal, (1997) carried a study and this study attempts to examine the socio-economic status, intelligence, occupational aspiration, self-concept and academic achievement of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students. The major findings were-(i) It was found that scheduled caste students were low for the socio-economic status as compared to non-scheduled caste students. (ii) No significant difference was found between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students in their level of intelligence. (iii)The boys of both scheduled caste and non-scheduled castes had low level of self-concept as compared to their girl counterparts. (iv)The level of academic achievement of scheduled caste students was lower as compared to non-scheduled caste students. Boys both scheduled caste and non- scheduled caste had low level of academic achievement in comparison to their girl counterparts.

Table no-4.32

'Z' test regarding the intelligence level of boys and girls (both SC & NSC) at secondary level at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (Boys) = M2 (Girls)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/Z	Significance level		Result
Boys	350	68.37	16.08	.86	3.99	1%	5%	Significant
Girls	350	63.20	18.13	.96		2.58	1.96	

The above table-4.32 shows that boys and girls (both Scheduled caste and non-scheduled castes students) of rural Kamrup district are having different level of intelligence in the school. The data reveals that the Mean score of boys and girls regarding level of intelligence is 68.37and 63.20 respectively. It is observed from the Mean score that the boys are having more intelligence in the school than the girls. The standard deviation of the boys and girls are 16.08 and 18.23. So it also implies the poor intelligence level among girls than the boys. The CR value (3.99) is quite higher than the table value both at 1% and 5% level of significance. Hence, we may conclude that there is quite significant difference between the boys and girls at secondary level regarding intelligence. We may also conclude that boys are more intelligent in the school than the girls in rural Kamrup of Assam.

Table no-4.33

'Z' test regarding the intelligence level of scheduled castes boys and scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC Boys) = M2 (SC Girls)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
						1%	5%	
SC Boys	175	64.44	17.17	1.29	2.78	2.58	1.96	significant
SC Girls	175	59.05	19.02	1.43				

The table- 4.33 shows that the scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls of rural Kamrup district are having different level of intelligence in the school. The data shows that the Mean score of scheduled caste boys regarding intelligence is 64.44 and Mean score of scheduled caste girls is 59.05, from which we can say there is a significant difference regarding the intelligence level between the scheduled caste girls and scheduled caste boys. Again, the standard deviation of the scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls are17.17 and 19.02. Hence, it may be interpreted that difference between two groups significant. The CR value (2.78) also implies that it is higher than the table value both at 5% and 1% significance level. From the data we can say that there is significant difference between scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls regarding intelligence at the secondary level.

Table no-4.34

'Z' test regarding the intelligence level of Non-scheduled castes boys and Non-scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district

M1 (NSC Boys) = M2 (NSC Girls)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
						1%	5%	
NSC Boys	175	72.30	13.88	1.05	3.07	2.58	1.96	significant
NSC Girls	175	67.34	16.22	1.22				

The table-4.34 reveals that non-scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste girls are differ from each group regarding their intelligence level. The Mean score of Non-scheduled caste girls and mean score of non-scheduled caste boy's regarding intelligence level is 67.34 and is 72.30, which shows that non-scheduled caste boys are more intelligent than non-scheduled caste girls. Again, the standard deviation of the non-scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste boys are such as 16.22 and 13.88 which again also shows there is difference between non-scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste girls regarding intelligence level. The CR value (3.07) also implies that it is quite higher than the table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance. Hence, we can interpret that there is significant difference between non-scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste girls regarding intelligence at the secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam.

Table no-4.35

'Z' test regarding the intelligence level of scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled caste boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC Boys) = M2 (NSC Boys)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
SC Boys	175	64.44	17.17	1.29	-4.70	1%	5%	significant
NSC Boys	175	72.30	13.88	1.05		2.58	1.96	

The above table-4.35 reveals that scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes boys of rural Kamrup district have different level of intelligence in the school. The data shows that the Mean score of scheduled castes boys regarding intelligence is 64.44 and Mean score of non-scheduled castes boy's is 72.30.It is observed from the Mean score that there is a gap between non-scheduled and scheduled caste boys regarding the intelligence level. So, we can interpret that non-scheduled caste boys are having better intelligence level in the school than the scheduled caste boys. The standard deviation of

the scheduled caste boys and non- scheduled caste boys are17.17 and 13.88. The CR value (- 4.70) implies that it is quite higher than the table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance. So we may conclude that there is quite significant difference between scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes boys regarding intelligence at secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam. We can mention here that study conducted by Gaur, J.S.,Thukral, C.M., jain, V.K., Malik, J.P.,Ghosh,papia., Kaur, Narender and Sharma, Sunita (1988) found that non scheduled caste high school boys were higher than scheduled castes boys in their self concept as well as intelligence. These differences were more glaring in rural groups.

Table no- 4.36

'Z' test regarding the intelligence level of scheduled castes girls and non-scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC Girls) = M2 (NSC Girls)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/Z	Significance level		Result
SC Girls	175	59.05	19.02	1.43	-4.38	1%	5%	significant
NSC Girls	175	67.34	16.22	1.22		2.58	1.96	

The table-4.36 shows that the Mean score of scheduled caste girls regarding intelligence is 59.05 and Mean score of non-scheduled caste girls is 67.34, which has a big difference. From the mean score it can be said that non-scheduled caste girls are having better intelligent than scheduled caste girls at secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam. The standard deviation of the scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls are such as 19.02 and 16.22 that again reveals there is a difference between scheduled caste girls and non scheduled caste girls regarding intelligence level. The CR value (-4.38) also implies that it is quite higher than the table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance. Hence, we may conclude that there is significant difference between scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls regarding intelligence level at the secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam.

LEVEL OF ACADEMIC ACHIVEMENT

4.6 Objective-3 to study the level of academic achievement of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students at secondary level in Assam.

To achieve the above mentioned objective researcher has collected the marks of the sample students of their last annual examination. After collecting the marks students has been categories under three division—1st, 2nd and 3rd. Students who has got above 60% categories as 1st division holders, who has got above 45 % categories as 2nd division holders and who has got above 30% categories as 3rd division holders. A clear analysis and interpretation of data has been given as follows.

Table no-4.37

Total academic achievement of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Division / Respondent	1st	2nd	3rd	Total no. of respondents
SC	(42)12.0%	(47)13.4%	(261)74.6%	350
NSC	(79)22.6%	(120) 34.3 %	(151) 43.1%	350

The above table-4.37 shows that scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students of rural Kamrup district has different level of academic achievement in the school. The data reveals that among scheduled castes students 12.0% have secured first division, 13.4% secured second division, whereas among non-scheduled castes 22.6% secured first division, 34.3% secured second division in their last academic annual examination. This also shows that the levels of academic achievement of non-scheduled castes students are better than scheduled castes students at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam. It also reveals that among scheduled castes students most of the students get 3rd division in comparison to the non-scheduled caste students. Here we can write about one study that is supportive to our result-- Agarwal, A. (1992) Conducted a study on the social, psychological and educational study of scheduled caste students in the high schools of Lucknow city. The major objective of the study was to find out the level of socio-economic status, academic achievement, intelligence, self- concept and occupational aspiration of scheduled caste students. The major findings of the study-(i) The socio-economic status of scheduled caste students was found to be lower as

compared to that of non-scheduled castes students. (ii) Scheduled castes students and non-scheduled caste students did not differ in terms of their level of intelligence. (iii) The level of self-concept of scheduled caste students was found to be lower as compared to that of the non-scheduled caste students.(iv)It was found that the scheduled caste students found aspired to low level occupations compared to this non-scheduled castes counterparts . (v) The level of academic achievement of scheduled caste students was found to be lower as compared to that of the non-scheduled caste students.

Figure-4:19 Graphical representations regarding level academic achievement of SC and NSC of rural Kamrup district, Assam

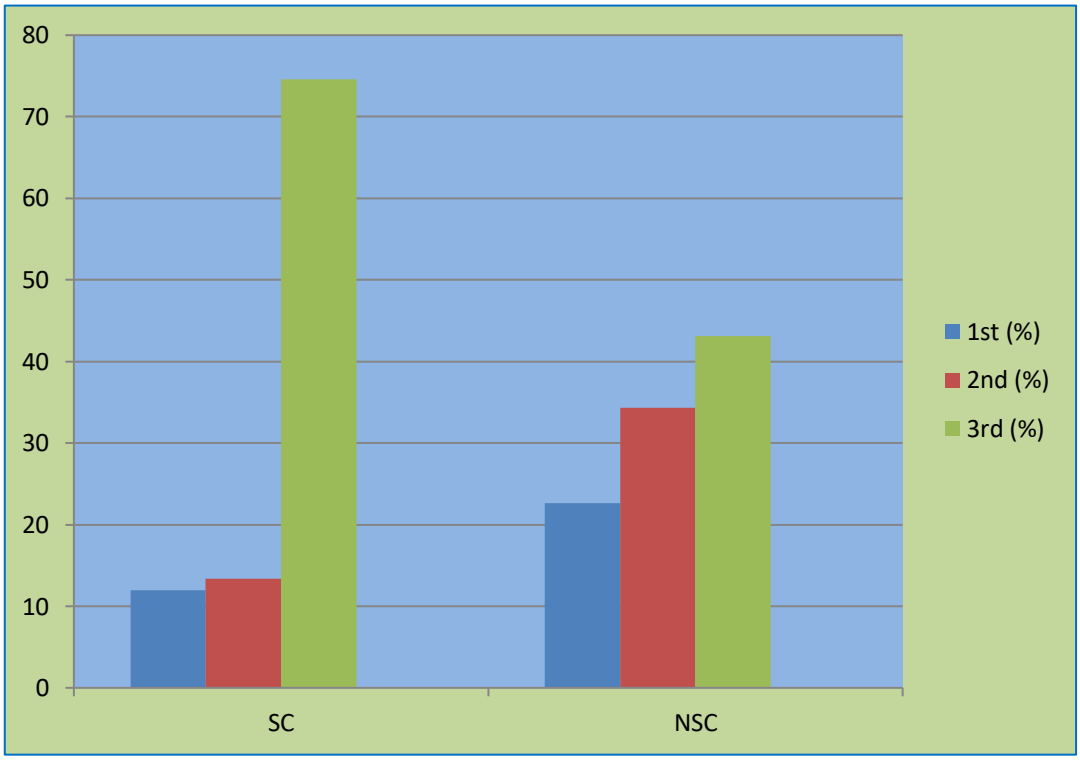


Table no-4.38

Total academic achievement of boys and girls (including both SC &NSC) at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Division / Respondent	1st	2nd	3rd	Total no. of respondents
Boys	(69) 19.7%	(92) 26.3%	(189) 54.0%	350
Girls	(52) 14.9%	(75) 21.4%	(223) 63.7%	350

The above table-4.38 reveals that boys and girls both the groups of scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students of rural Kamrup district have different level of academic achievement in the school. It can be observed from the data that among boys 19.7% have secured first division, 26.3% secured second division, whereas among girls 14.9 % secured first division, 21.4% secured second division in their last academic annual examination. This also shows that the levels of academic achievement of girl's students are better than boy's students at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam. Further we can mention here one study that shows reverse result of it- Pandey et. al.(2008) studied significance of difference between male and female adolescents on academic performance, achievement motivation, intelligence and socio-economic status found that there was no significant difference between male and female adolescents on the measure of academic performance.

Figure-4:20 Graphical representations regarding level academic achievement of boys and girls of rural Kamrup district, Assam

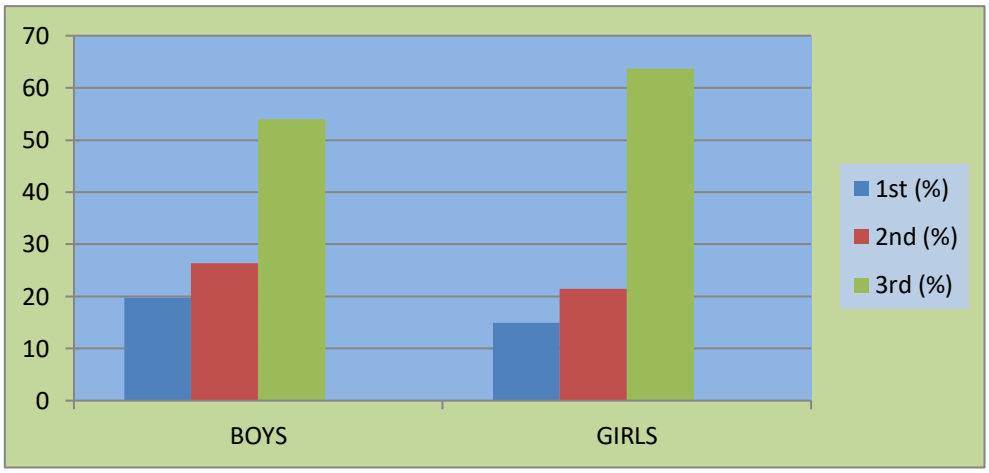


Table no-4.39

Total academic achievement of scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Division / Respondent	1st	2nd	3rd	Total no. of respondents
SC girls	(16) 9.1%	(20) 11.4%	(139) 79.4%	175
SC boys	(26)14.9%	(27)15.4%	(122) 69.7%	175

The above table-4.39 shows the different level of academic achievement in the school of Scheduled castes boys and Scheduled castes girls students of rural Kamrup district of Assam. It can be observed from the gained data that among scheduled castes boys 14.9% have secured first division, 15.4% secured second division, whereas among scheduled castes girls 9.1% secured first division, 11.4% secured second division in their last academic annual final examination. In the above table -4.26 it has been shown that boys are more intelligent than girls including both the groups, the similar result has been found among the scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls. Here also Result shows that the levels of academic achievement of scheduled castes boy's students are better than scheduled castes girl's students at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam.

Figure- 4:21 Graphical representations regarding level academic achievement of SC girls and SC boys of rural Kamrup district, Assam

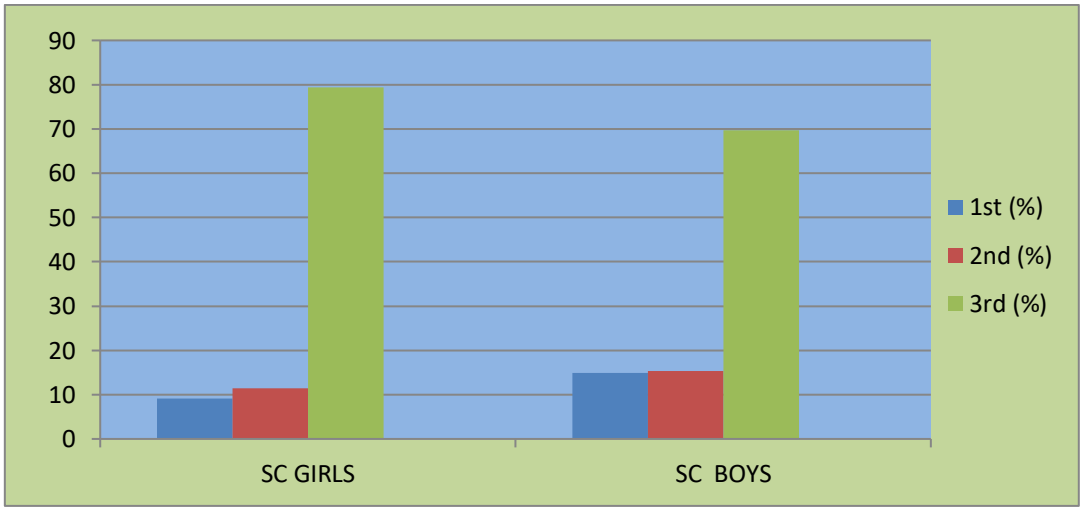


Table no-4.40

Total academic achievement of nonscheduled caste boys and nonscheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Division / Respondent	1st	2nd	3rd	Total no. of respondents
NSC girls	(36) 20.6%	(55) 31.4%	(84) 48.0%	175
NSC boys	(43) 24.6 %	(65) 37.1%	(67) 38.3%	175

The above table-4.40 shows that Non-Scheduled castes boys and Non- Scheduled castes girl's students of rural Kamrup district have different level of academic achievement in the school. Data shows that among non-scheduled castes boys 24.6% have secured first division, 37.1% secured second division, whereas among non-scheduled castes girls 20.6% secured first division, 31.4% secured second division in their last academic annual l examination. This reveals that the levels of academic achievement of non-scheduled castes boys are better than non-scheduled castes girls. Similar result has been found regarding level of intelligence that has been shown in the above table-28.

Figure-4:22 Graphical representations regarding level academic achievement of NSC girls and NSC boys of rural Kamrup district, Assam

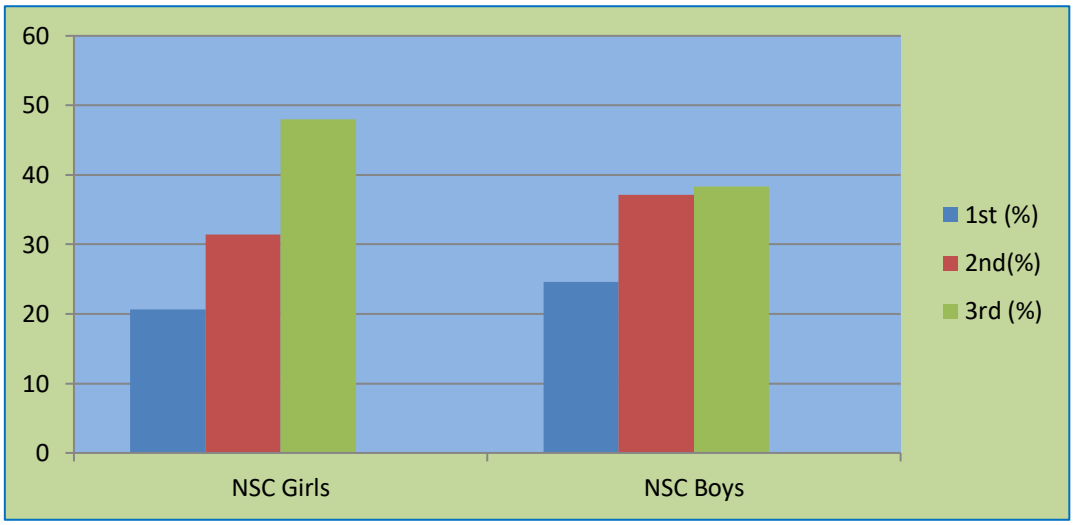


Table no-4.41

Total academic achievement scheduled caste boys and nonscheduled caste boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Division / Respondent	1st	2nd	3rd	Total no. of respondents
SC boys	(26) 14.9%	(27) 15.4%	(122) 69.7%	175
NSC boys	(43) 24.6%	(65) 37.1%	(67) 38.3%	175

The above table-4.41 reveals that scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes boys of rural Kamrup district have different level of academic achievement in the school. It can be observed from the data that among scheduled castes boys 14.9% have secured first division, 15.4% secured second division and 24.6% secured first division, 37.1% secured second division among non-scheduled castes boys in their last academic annual examination. This also shows that the levels of academic achievement of non-scheduled castes boy's students are better than scheduled castes boy's students at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam. In the above table-4.39 it is found that scheduled caste boys have better academic achievement than scheduled caste girls but if we compare scheduled caste boys with non-scheduled caste boys than we found that non-scheduled caste boys have better academic achievement at secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam.

Figure- 4:23 Graphical representations regarding level academic achievement of SC boys and NSC boys of rural Kamrup district, Assam

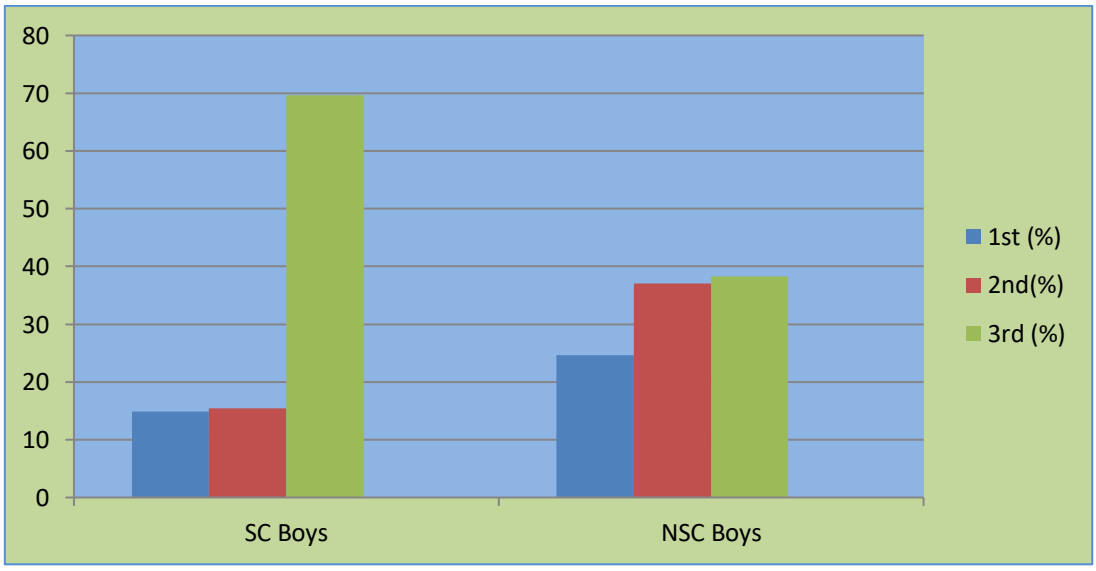


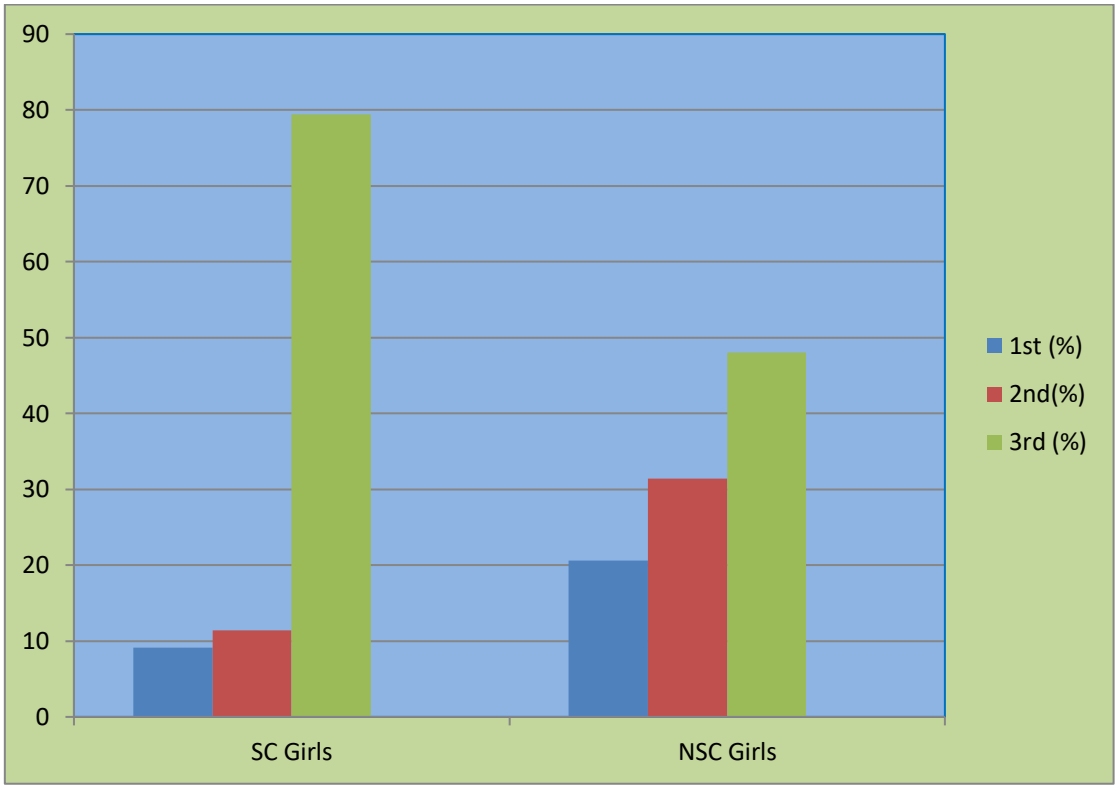
Table no-4. 42

Total academic achievement of scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Division / Respondent	1st	2nd	3rd	Total no. of respondents
SC girls	(16) 9.1%	(20) 11.4%	(139) 79.4%	175
NSC girls	(36) 20.6%	(55) 31.4%	(84) 48.0%	175

The above table-4.42 shows that scheduled castes girls and non-scheduled castes girls of rural Kamrup district have different level of academic achievement in the school. Above data reveals that among scheduled castes girls 9.1% have secured first division, 11.4% secured second division and among non-scheduled castes girls 20.6% secured first division, 31.4% secured second division in their last academic annual final examination. This shows that the levels of academic achievement of scheduled castes girls students are poor than non-scheduled castes girl's students at secondary level in rural Kamrup district of Assam.

Figure- 4:24 Graphical representations regarding level academic achievement of SC girls and NSC girls of rural Kamrup district, Assam



4.7 Hypothesis-3 there exists no significant difference between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students regarding level of academic achievement at secondary level in Assam.

To prove the above mentioned hypothesis 'Z' test has been done by the researcher. In the following tables results regarding level of academic achievement of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste, scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls, non-scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled boys, scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys, scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls and boys and girls(including both the groups) has been cited.

Table no-4.43

'Z' test regarding the academic achievement of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam
M1 (SC) = M2 (NSC)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/'Z'	Significance level		Result
SC	350	236.10	96.24	5.14	-7.28	1%	5%	significant
NSC T	350	290.51	101.29	5.41		2.58	1.96	

The table-4.43 shows that the scheduled castes and nonscheduled castes students of rural Kamrup district are having different level of academic achievement in the school. The data reveals that the Mean scores of Scheduled castes regarding academic achievement is 236.10 and Mean score of non-Scheduled caste is 290.51. It is observed from the Mean score that the non-scheduled castes students are having better level of academic achievement in the school than the scheduled caste students. But the deviation of non-Scheduled castes students is more than scheduled caste students. The CR value (-7.28) implies that it is quite higher than the table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance. Hence, we can reject our set hypothesis and we may conclude that there is significant difference between Scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students regarding academic achievement in the secondary level. There may be so many affecting factors on academic achievement; here we can mention one such study that is carried out by Choudhury, D. (2009) on family pattern and Academic Achievement of students in Assam. The main aim of the study was to see the impact of family patterns and its location (rural/urban) on the Academic Achievement of the students in higher secondary stage. Major findings were – (i) The students who have come from urban joint families were found better in academic achievement than the students who are coming from rural joint family background.(ii)It was found that the students who are coming from urban nuclear families were better in academic achievement than the students who are coming from rural nuclear families. (iii) The academic achievement of rural students was poorer than

the academic achievement of the urban students. (iv)It was also found that the students coming from nuclear family were better than the joint family.

Table No -4.44

'Z' test regarding the academic achievement of boys and girls (both SC & NSC) at secondary level at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (Boys) = M2 (Girls)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
Boys	350	276.99	103.38	5.52	3.55	1%	5%	significant
Girls	350	249.66	99.88	5.33		2.58	1.96	

The table-4.44 reveals that the boys and girls (both scheduled castes and nonscheduled castes students) of rural Kamrup district are having different level of academic achievement in the school. The data shows that the Mean score of boys regarding academic achievement is 276.99 and Mean score of girls is 249.66, which reveals that boys have better academic achievement level than girls. Again, it shows that the standard deviation of boys is 103.38 and standard deviation of girls is 99.88. So it may be said that deviation of boys are higher than girls. The CR value (3.55) implies that it is higher than the table value at both levels of significance. Hence, we may conclude that there is significance difference between boys and girls regarding academic achievement in the secondary level.

Table No-4.45

'Z' test regarding the academic achievement of Scheduled castes boys and scheduled castes girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC Boys) = M2 (SC Girls)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
						1%	5%	
SC Boys	175	251.55	98.91	7.47	3.18	2.58	1.96	significant
SC Girls	175	219.22	90.62	6.85				

The table-4.45 shows that the scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls of rural Kamrup district are different level of academic achievement in the schools. The data shows that the Mean score of scheduled caste boys regarding academic achievement is 251.55 and Mean score of scheduled caste girls is 219.22, which is different. Data reveals that the standard deviation of the scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls are 98.91 and 90.62 from which we can say deviations are more among boys. The CR value (3.18) also implies that it is higher than the table value both at 5% and 1% significance level. So, we may conclude that there is significant difference between scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls regarding academic achievement at the secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam. Further we may conclude that scheduled caste boys' shows better academic achievement level than scheduled caste girls.

Table No-4.46

'Z' test regarding the academic achievement of Non-Scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

(M1 NSC Boys = M2 NSC Girls)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
NSC Boys	175	300.92	102.12	7.72	1.93	1%	5%	Not significant
NSC Girls	175	280.10	99.66	7.53		2.58	1.96	

The above table-4.46 shows that the Mean score of Non-scheduled caste girls regarding academic achievement is 280.10 and Mean score of non-scheduled caste boy's is300.92. Again, the standard deviation of the non-scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste boys are such as 99.66 and 102.12 which we can say almost similar. The CR value (1.93) also implies that it is quite lesser than the table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance. Hence, we can interpret that there is no significant difference between non-scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste boys regarding academic achievement at the secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam. Further we may conclude that among the scheduled caste groups boys are having better academic achievement than girls. But among non-scheduled caste groups we found reverse result of it.

Table No-4.47

'Z' test regarding the academic achievement of Scheduled castes girls and non-scheduled castes girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC Girls) = M2 (NSC Girls)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
						1%	5%	
SC Girls	175	219.22	90.62	6.85	-5.97	2.58	1.96	significant
NSC Girls	175	280.10	99.66	7.53				

The above table-4.47 shows that the Mean score of scheduled caste girls regarding academic achievement is 219.22 and Mean score of non-scheduled caste girls is 280.10, which has a vast difference. From the mean score it can be said that non-scheduled caste girls are having better academic achievement than scheduled caste girls at secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam. The standard deviation of the scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls are such as 90.62 and 99.66 that reveals though non-scheduled caste girls are good academic achievement than scheduled caste girls but deviations are more among non-scheduled caste girls. The CR value (- 5.97) also implies that it is quite higher than the table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance. Hence, we may conclude that there is significant difference between scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls regarding academic achievement at the secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam.

Table No-4.48

'Z' test regarding the academic achievement of Scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

M1 (SC Boys) = M2 (NSC Boys)

Category	N	Mean	SD	σD	CR/ 'Z'	Significance level		Result
						1%	5%	
SC Boys	175	251.55	98.91	7.47	-4.59	2.58	1.96	significant
NSC Boys	175	300.92	102.12	7.72				

The above table-4.48 reveals that scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes boys of rural Kamrup district are having different level of academic achievement in the school. The data reveals that the Mean score of scheduled castes boys regarding adjustment is 251.55 and Mean score of non-scheduled castes boy's is 300.92.It is observed from the Mean scores that the there is a big gap between non-scheduled and scheduled caste boys regarding the mean score. So, we can interpret that non-scheduled caste boys are having better academic achievement level in the school than the scheduled caste boys. The standard deviation of the scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes boys are 98.91 and 102.12. The CR value (-4.59) implies that it is quite higher than the table value both at 5% and 1% level of significance. So we may conclude that there is quite significant difference between scheduled castes boys and non-scheduled castes boys regarding academic achievement at secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam.

4.8 Hypothesis no-4 there exists no significant relationship between level of adjustment and level of academic achievement of Scheduled caste and Non-scheduled caste students at secondary level in Assam.

To meet the above hypothesis correlation technique has been applied to find out the correlation between academic achievement and adjustment of the scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students of rural Kamrup of Assam.

Table no-4.49

'r' between Adjustment and Academic achievement of Scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Academic achievement		Adjustment		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
SC	236.10	96.24	98.15	25.76	.51
NSC	290.51	101.29	104.19	23.47	.61

From the above table- 4.49 it is observed that correlation between academic achievement and adjustment of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students are quite different. Correlation found between adjustment and academic achievement of scheduled caste and non-scheduled is .51 and .61 respectively. Though there is difference between correlation of both these groups but both the correlation comes under the category of moderate correlation. So, the conclusion may be drawn as that the SC and NSC students possessing higher adjustment level may also perform good result in their academic career to some extent and academic achievement of SC and NSC students is dependent on adjustment level Further we may conclude that we can reject our set hypothesis and it can be said that there exists significance relationship between level of adjustment and academic achievement of SC and NSC students at secondary level of Assam.

Table no-4. 50 'r' between Adjustment and Academic achievement of Boys and girls students (both SC & NSC) at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Academic achievement		Adjustment		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
Boys	276.99	103.38	102.39	25.16	.61
Girls	249.66	99.88	99.93	24.42	.51

The above table-4.50 reveals that correlation between academic achievement and adjustment of boys and girls (both scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste) are quite different. Correlation found between adjustment and academic achievement of boys and girls are .61 and .51respectively. Though there is difference between correlation between boys and girls but both the correlation comes under the category of moderate correlation. So, we can conclude that the boys possessing higher academic achievement in their examination are having higher level of adjustment capacity and the girls possessing lower academic achievement in their examination having lower level of adjustment capacity than the boys. One supportive study we can mention here is that shows correlation between adjustment and academic achievement. Prasadh (2005) studied adjustment and achievement of residential school students and found a significant positive relationship between achievement of students with home, educational and emotional adjustment; achievement of boys had a significant positive relationship with home, educational and emotional adjustment; achievement of girls had a significant positive relationship with home and educational adjustment.

Table no-4. 51

'r' between Adjustment and Academic achievement of Scheduled castes girls and scheduled castes boys students at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Academic achievement		Adjustment		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
SC girls	219.22	90.62	98.15	25.02	.35
SC boys	251.55	98.91	98.08	26.52	.65

The above table-4.51 shows that correlation between adjustment and academic achievement of scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls are very differ from each other. It is observed from the table that Correlation between academic achievement and adjustment of scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls .65 and .35 are respectively. It can be said that among scheduled caste girls there exist low correlation and among scheduled caste boys there exists moderate correlation between academic achievement and adjustment. So, we may conclude that the scheduled caste boys possessing higher academic achievement in their examination are having higher level of adjustment capacity than the scheduled caste girls. As SC girl's shows low correlation regarding academic achievement and adjustment level it can be said that academic achievement of SC girls may not be dependent on adjustment level and may not closely related to adjustment level.

Table no- 4.52

'r' between Adjustment and Academic achievement of Non-Scheduled castes girls Non-scheduled castes boys students at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Academic achievement		Adjustment		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
NSC girls	280.10	99.66	101.70	23.75	.68
NSC boys	300.92	102.12	106.69	22.99	.54

The above table-4.52 reveals that correlation between academic achievement and adjustment of non-scheduled boys and non-scheduled caste girls are quite different. Correlation found between adjustment and academic achievement of non-scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste girls are .54 and .68 respectively. Though there is difference between correlation between non-scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste girls but both the correlation comes under the category of moderate correlation. So, we can conclude that academic achievement and adjustment of NSC girls and NSC boys are closely related to each other; academic achievement of both these group depend upon adjustment capacity to some extent but NSC boys shows better adjusted and shows better performance in academic achievement level in their examination than the NSC girls .

Table no-4.53

'r' between Adjustment and Academic achievement of Scheduled castes boys and Non-scheduled castes boys students at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Academic achievement		Adjustment		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
SC Boys	251.55	98.91	98.08	26.52	.65
NSC Boys	300.92	102.12	106.69	22.99	.54

The above table-4.53 reveals that correlation between academic achievement and adjustment of scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys are quite different. Correlation found between adjustment and academic achievement of scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys are .65 and .54 respectively. Moderate correlation is found for both the groups. From the data it can be said that scheduled caste boys have better correlation than non-scheduled caste boys regarding academic achievement and adjustment but they are having lesser academic achievement and lesser adjustment capacity than non-scheduled caste boys.

Table no-4.54

'r' between Adjustment and Academic achievement of Scheduled castes girls and Non-scheduled girls students at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Academic achievement		Adjustment		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
SC girls	219.22	90.62	98.15	25.02	.35
NSC girls	280.10	99.66	101.70	23.75	.68

The above table-4.54 reveals that correlation between academic achievement and adjustment of scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls are quite different. Correlation found between academic achievement and adjustment of scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls are .35 and .68 respectively. From the revealed data it can be said that correlation between academic achievement and adjustment of scheduled caste girls is found low and among non-scheduled caste girls it is found moderate correlation. So, we can conclude that the non-scheduled caste girls have better adjustment capacity and also have better academic achievement in their examination than the scheduled caste girls. Further we may conclude that the two variables academic achievement and adjustment among SC girls is not closely related to each other but this relation is found higher among NSC girls to some extent.

4.9 Hypothesis no-5 there exists no significant relationship between level of intelligence and level of academic achievement of Scheduled caste and Non-scheduled caste students at secondary level in Assam.

To meet the above hypothesis correlation has been done between academic achievement and intelligence of the scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students of rural Kamrup district of Assam.

Table no-4.55

'r' between Intelligence and Academic achievement of Scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Academic achievement		Intelligence		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
SC	236.10	96.24	61.75	18.23	.58
NSC	290.51	101.29	69.82	15.28	.72

From the above table-4.55 it is observed that correlation between academic achievement and intelligence of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students are different. In case of scheduled caste students there exists moderate correlation between these two variables; whereas among non-scheduled caste students this correlation exists high correlation. So, the conclusion may be drawn as that the scheduled caste students possessing lower level of intelligence capacity are also having lesser academic achievement in their examination. But the non-scheduled caste students are showing better results in their academic achievement and possessing higher intelligence in comparison to scheduled caste as correlation is found higher among non-scheduled caste students. Hence we can reject our set hypothesis and may conclude that there exists significant relationship among SC and NSC students between intelligence and academic achievement.

Table no- 4.56

‘r’ between intelligence and Academic achievement of Boys and girls students (both SC & NSC) at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Academic achievement		Intelligence		‘r’
	M	SD	M	SD	
Boys	276.99	103.38	68.37	16.08	.62
Girls	249.66	99.88	63.20	18.13	.72

The above table-4.56 reveals that correlation between academic achievement and intelligence of boys and girls including scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students are quite different. From the data it can be said that among boys there exists moderate correlation between these two variables; whereas it can be said that among girls there exists high correlation. Hence it may be conclude that academic achievement is significantly correlated with intelligence both among boys and girls; the correlation between academic achievement and intelligence is higher in case of girls than boys; but academic achievement and intelligence level of boys is higher than the girls at secondary level in rural Kamrup of Assam. Regarding the support of correlation between academic achievement and intelligence we can mention here one study carried out by Mishra (1997) on correlation of academic achievement of high school students and found that intelligence was significantly correlated with academic achievement for both boys and girls ; the correlation between intelligence and academic achievement was higher in case of girls; socio economic status was not significantly related with academic achievement of boys and girls ; academic achievement of rural students was lower than the achievement of urban students ; academic performance of girls was superior to the performance of boys.

Table no-4.57

'r' between intelligence and Academic achievement of Scheduled castes girls and scheduled castes boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Academic achievement		Intelligence		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
SC girls	219.22	90.62	59.09	19.02	.67
SC boys	251.55	98.91	64.44	17.17	.55

The above table-4.57 reveals that correlation between academic achievement and intelligence of scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls are quite different. Correlation found between both these variables of scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls are .55 and .67 respectively. Though there is difference in correlation value between scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls but both the correlation value comes under the category of moderate correlation. Hence, we can interpret that academic achievement and intelligence of SC boys and SC girls are correlated to each other; academic achievement of both these group is dependent on intelligence; the SC boys possessing higher academic achievement in their examination than SC girls and SC girls having lesser level of intelligence capacity than the SC boys. Lal et. al.(2010) studied emotional intelligence of scheduled caste students in relation to academic achievement with the objective to study relationship between emotional intelligence and academic achievement of male and female students of arts and science stream by taking a sample of 300 students from Meerut region through cluster random sampling technique and found that the male scheduled caste students having high emotional intelligence and academically superior to their counterpart; there was significant difference between mean achievement scores of male scheduled caste students having high emotional intelligence and academically superior to their counterpart ; there was no significant difference between mean achievement scores of female scheduled caste students of arts stream having high and low emotional intelligence.

Table no-4.58

'r' between intelligence and Academic achievement of Non-Scheduled castes girls Non-scheduled castes boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Academic achievement		Intelligence		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
NSC girls	280.10	99.66	67.34	16.22	.76
NSC boys	300.92	102.12	72.30	13.88	.68

From the above table-4.58 it is observed that correlation between academic achievement and intelligence of non-scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste boys are differ from each other. In case of non-scheduled caste girls there exists high correlation between these two variables; whereas among non-scheduled caste boys there exists moderate correlation. So, the conclusion can be drawn as that the NSC girls are having good intelligence level and perform also good in their academic achievement as high correlation is found between the academic achievement and intelligence level for this group; on the other hand there is also found correlation between academic achievement and intelligence for NSC boys but correlation is moderate. Hence we may further conclude that NSC boys having higher level of intelligence may not perform higher achievement in their academic career.

Table no-4.59

'r' between intelligence and Academic achievement of Scheduled castes boys and Non-scheduled castes boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Academic achievement		Intelligence		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
SC Boys	251.55	98.91	64.44	17.17	.55
NSC Boys	300.92	102.12	72.30	13.88	.68

The above table-4.59 reveals that correlation between academic achievement and intelligence of scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys are quite different. Correlation found between both these variables among scheduled caste boys and among non-scheduled caste boys are .55 and .68 respectively. Though there is difference of

correlation between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste boys but both the correlation comes under the category of moderate correlation. From the revealed data it can be said that non-scheduled caste boys have better correlation than scheduled caste boys between academic achievement and intelligence level. As moderate correlation is found between these two variables we can conclude that the non-scheduled caste boys possessing higher academic achievement in their examination are having higher level of intelligence than the scheduled caste boys as they are having lesser academic achievement in their examination and also having lower level of intelligence capacity.

Table no-4.60

'r' between intelligence and Academic achievement of Scheduled castes girls and Non-scheduled girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Academic achievement		Intelligence		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
SC girls	219.22	90.62	59.05	19.02	.67
NSC girls	280.10	99.66	67.34	16.22	.76

The above table-4.60 shows that correlation between academic achievement and intelligence of SC girls and NSC girls are quite different. It is observed from the table that Correlation between both the variables of scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls are .67 and .76 respectively. From the revealed data it can be said that among scheduled caste girls there exists moderate correlation and among non-scheduled caste girls there exists high correlation between academic achievement and intelligence. So, we may draw the conclusion that the NSC girls possessing higher academic achievement in their examination are having higher level of intelligence capacity and again the SC girls possessing lower academic achievement in their examination are having lower level of intelligence capacity than SC girls.

4.10 Hypothesis-6 there exists no significant relationship between level of adjustment and level of intelligence of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students at secondary level in Assam.

To meet the above hypothesis correlation has been done between adjustment and intelligence of the scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste groups.

Table no-4.61

'r' between adjustment and intelligence of Scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes students at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Adjustment		Intelligence		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
SC	98.15	25.76	61.75	18.23	.30
NSC	104.19	23.47	69.82	15.28	.53

From the above table-4.61 it is observed that correlation between adjustment and intelligence of scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students are quite different. In case of scheduled caste students there exists low correlation between these two variables; whereas among non-scheduled caste students this correlation exists moderate. So, the conclusion may be drawn as that the non-scheduled caste students found having good adjustment capacity and they are also having good level of intelligence capacity but the scheduled caste students found having higher level of adjustment capacity they may not found having good intelligence capacity also.

Table no-4.62

'r' between adjustment and intelligence of Boys and girls students (both SC & NSC) at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Adjustment		Intelligence		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
Boys	102.39	25.16	68.37	16.08	.41
Girls	99.93	24.42	63.20	18.13	.42

The above table-4.62 reveals that correlation between adjustment and intelligence of boys and girls including scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students are having slight different. Correlation found between these two variables among boys and among girls are found as.40 and .41 respectively which has a slight difference. But both correlations come under the category of moderate correlation. So, we can conclude that there exists some correlation between the adjustment and intelligence capacity of boys and girls which is not negligible. One variable can effect on the other. If intelligence level

of boys and girls is higher than adjustment level may also good and if the intelligence level is poor than boys and girls may have adjustment problems.

Table no-4.63

'r' between adjustment and intelligence of Scheduled castes girls and scheduled castes boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Adjustment		Intelligence		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
SC girls	98.15	25.02	59.09	19.02	.24
SC boys	98.08	26.52	64.44	17.17	.37

From the above table-4.63 it can be revealed that correlation between adjustment and intelligence of scheduled caste boys and scheduled caste girls including scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste students are having slight difference. Correlation found between these two variables among scheduled caste boys and among scheduled caste girls are found as.37 and .24 respectively which has a slight difference. But both the correlation comes under the category of low correlation. Hence we may conclude that adjustment and intelligence capacity of SC boys and SC girls are almost two independent variables. They are not related to each other. Further we may conclude that SC boys and SC girls having higher level of adjustment capacity may not have the higher level of intelligence and higher level of intelligence may not have the higher level of adjustment capacity at secondary school of rural Kamrup, Assam.

Table no-4.64

'r' between adjustment and intelligence of Non-Scheduled castes girls Non-scheduled castes boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Adjustment		Intelligence		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
NSC girls	101.70	23.75	67.34	16.22	.63
NSC boys	106.6	22.99	72.30	13.88	.40

The above table-4.64 reveals that correlation between adjustment and intelligence of non-scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste girls are quite different. Correlation

found between these two variables among non-scheduled caste boys and among non-scheduled caste girls are found as.40 and .63 respectively. So we can conclude that moderate correlation is found among non-scheduled caste girls and non scheduled caste boys regarding the adjustment and intelligence. Further we may conclude that there exists correlation between the above mentioned variables to some extent.

Table no-4.65

'r' between adjustment and intelligence of Scheduled castes boys and Non-scheduled castes boys at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Adjustment		Intelligence		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
SC Boys	98.08	26.52	64.44	17.17	.37
NSC Boys	106.6	22.99	72.30	13.88	.40

The above table- 4.65 reveals that correlation between level of adjustment and level of intelligence of scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys are slightly different. Correlation found between both these variables among scheduled caste boys and among non-scheduled caste boys are .37 and .40 respectively. Though there is difference of correlation between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste boys but both the correlation comes under the category of moderate correlation. From the revealed data it can be said that non-scheduled caste boys have slight better correlation than scheduled caste boys between these two variables. Hence we may conclude that adjustment and intelligence of scheduled caste boys and non-scheduled caste boys are dependent on each other to some extent. Further we may conclude that there is a change of having better correlation between adjustment and intelligence than scheduled caste boys.

Table no-4.66

'r' between adjustment and intelligence of Scheduled castes girls and Non-scheduled girls at secondary level of rural Kamrup district, Assam

Variable / Respondent	Adjustment		Intelligence		'r'
	M	SD	M	SD	
SC girls	98.15	25.02	59.05	19.02	.24
NSC girls	101.70	23.75	67.34	16.22	.63

The above table-4.66 shows that correlation between level of adjustment and level of intelligence of scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls are different. It is observed from the table that Correlation between both the variables of scheduled caste girls and non-scheduled caste girls are .24 and .63 respectively. From the revealed data it can be said that among scheduled caste girls there exist low correlation and among non-scheduled caste girls there exist moderate correlation between adjustment and intelligence. So, we may draw the conclusion that the non-scheduled caste girls possessing higher level of adjustment are also having higher level of intelligence capacity; on the other hand the scheduled caste girls possessing lower level of adjustment are having lower level of intelligence capacity.