

CHAPTER - IV

**DATA ANALYSIS
AND
INTERPRETATION**

Chapter IV

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4.1 Overview

In the first chapter problem was introduced, objectives were formulated and limitations were spelt out. In the second chapter researcher presented an account of review of related literature. In the third chapter, methodology of the present work and tools, techniques and data collection procedure was described. In this fourth chapter, researcher attempts to analyses and interpret the data. The analysis of the data has been carried out in two sections.

Section –A

This section deals with the description and graphical presentation of the distribution of the sample.

Section –B:

This section deals with the analysis of results and findings and their interpretation.

Section –A

4.2 The Data Base

The data is collected from following seven schools- three government and four private schools- of the Bhopal city. Data of 224 students of V standard has been collected from the sampled schools. Following is the details of the Sampled Schools of the study.

Table-1: Showing the sample of the study

s.no.	name of the school	management	board	number of the students
1.	Hamidia girls school	Government	State	06
2.	Kanla Nehru girls Hr.Sec. School	Government	State	37
3.	Chandra shekhar Azaad high School	Government	State	31
4.	Roseal Public School	Private	State	32
5.	Bal bhavan	Private	CBSE	40
6.	Delhi Public School	Private	CBSE	34
7.	St. Paul Sr. Secondary School	Private	State	43
		TOTAL		224

The study is on the social factors of school choice made by the parents of the sampled children. Therefore, the researcher thought to incorporate the social dimensions, such as sex, caste, religion of the sampled students and the education, professional and economic status of their parents in the following pages in the form of sample distribution.

4.2.1 Gender-wise Sample Distribution

Table: 2: Showing the sex-wise distribution of the sample

S.NO.	Gender	Frequency	Percent
1.	girls	113	50.4
2.	boys	111	49.6
	Total	224	100.0

Graph- 1: Depicting the Sex-wise Distribution of the Sample

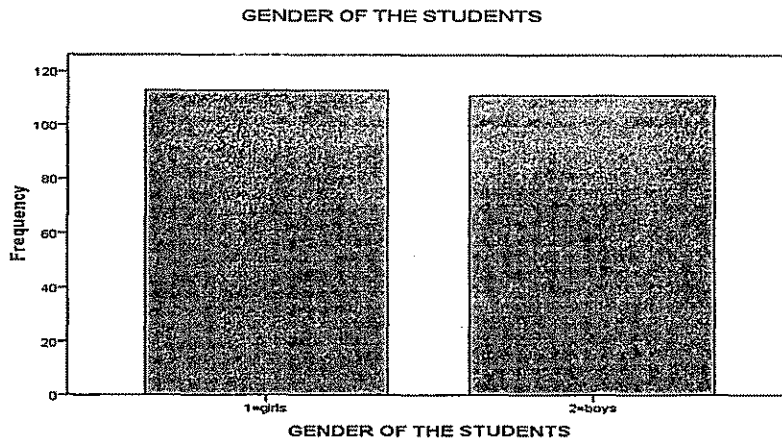


Table- 2 and graph-1, show the sex-wise distribution of the sample. Out of 224 total samples, girls are 113 and boys are 111, which is 50.4% and 49.6% respectively. The share and representation of both the sexes is almost equal.

4.2.2: Religion-wise Distribution of the Sample

Table- 3: Showing the Religion-Wise Distribution of the Sample

S.NO.	Religion	Frequency	Percent
1.	Hindu	167	74.6
2.	Muslim	51	22.8
3.	Christian	1	.4
4.	Sikh	2	.9
5.	Jain	2	.9
6.	Other	1	.4
Total		224	100.0

Graph-2: Depicting the religion-wise distribution of the sample

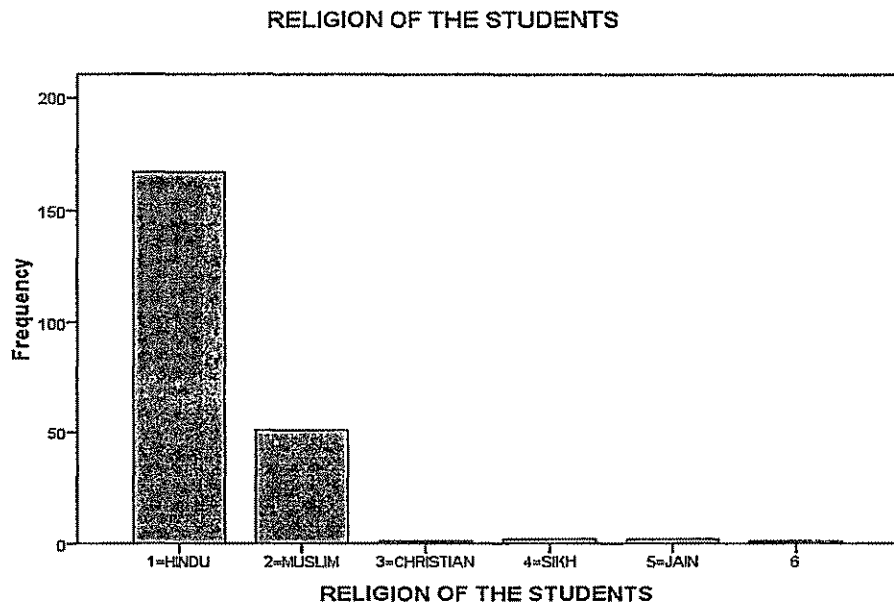


Table no.3 and graph no.2 show the Religion-wise distribution of the sample. Out of 224 total samples, 167 are Hindus, 51 are Muslims, 2-2 Sikh and Jain, 1-1 Christian and other, which is 74.6%, 22.8%, 0.9%, 0.4% respectively. The share and representation of Hindus are more than any other Religions.

4.2.3 Caste-wise Distribution of the Sample

Table -4: Showing the Caste-wise distribution of the sample

S.NO.	Caste	Frequency	Percent
1.	General	105	46.9
2.	OBC	85	37.9
3.	SC	24	10.7
4.	ST	10	4.5
Total		224	100.0

Graph-3: Depicting caste-wise distribution of the sample

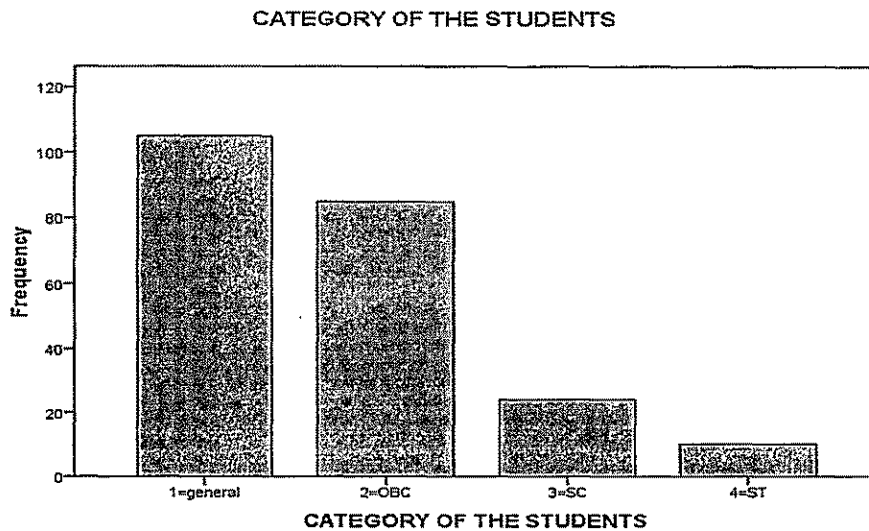


Table no. 4 and Graph no. 3 show the caste-wise distribution of the sample. Out of 224 total samples, General are 105, OBC are 85, SC are 24 and ST are 10, which is 46.9%, 37.9%, 10.7% and 4.5% respectively. The share and representation of General is more than OBCs, SCs and STs.

4.2.4: Socio-economic Status of Parents of the Sampled Students

4.2.4.1: Education Level of Fathers of the Sampled Students

Researcher assumed that the school choice by parents is factored by their socio-economic conditions. Therefore, researcher incorporated the socio-economic factors in the study. Following tables and their graphical representation show us the socio-economic status of the parents of the sampled students.

Table-5: Shows the Education Level of the Fathers of the Sampled Students

S.NO.	Educational qualification of father	Frequency	Percent
1.	UP TO PRIMARY	31	17.3
2.	HIGH SCHOOL	78	43.6
3.	HIGHER SECONDARY	25	14.0
4.	GRADUATION	28	15.6
5.	POST GRADUATION AND ABOVE	17	9.5
Total		179	100.0
Missing		45	
Total		224	

Graph-4: Depicting the Education Level of the Fathers of the Sampled Students

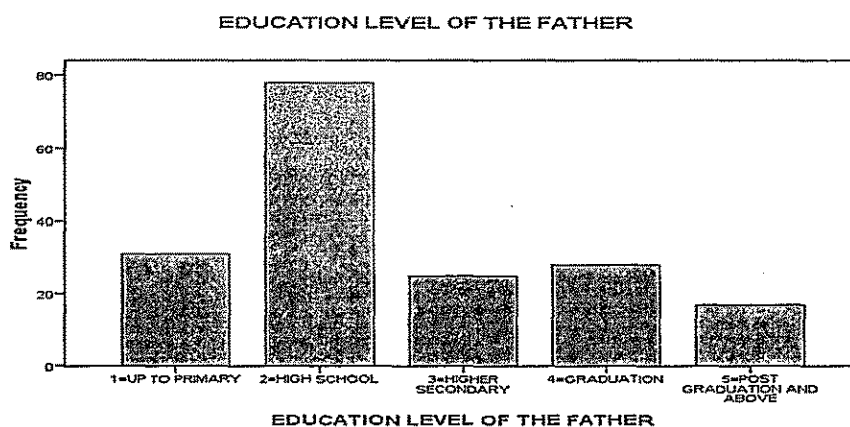


Table no. 5 and Graph no. 4 show the education level of fathers of the sampled students. Out of 224 total samples, data is available only for 179 sample, Out of 179, 31 are having primary school education, 78 high school education, 25 Higher Secondary School education. And 28 are graduates and 17 are post graduates and above, which are 17.3 %, 43.6%, 14% and 15.6% and 9.5% respectively. The share and representation of School level qualified parents of sampled students are more than graduates and post-graduates.

4.2.4.2: Occupation of Fathers of the Sampled Students

Table-6: Shows the Occupation of the Fathers of the sampled students

S.NO.	Occupation of the father	Frequency	Percent
1.	Labor and caste vocation	109	60.3
2.	Business	44	24.6
3.	Professionals	27	15.1
Total		180	100.0
Missing		45	
Total		224	

Graph -5: Depicting the Occupation of the fathers of the sampled students

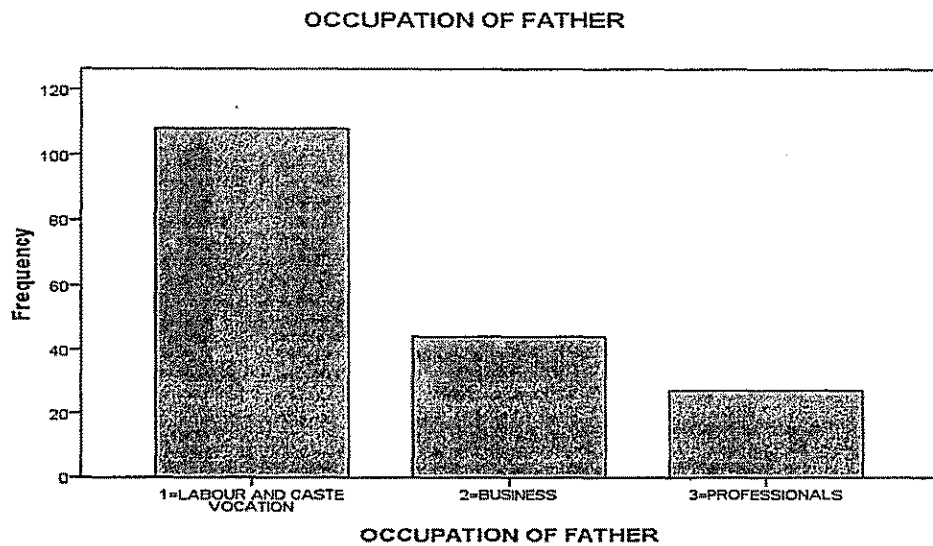


Table 6 and Graph 5 shows the Occupation of the fathers of the sampled students. Out of 224 total samples, data is available only for 180 sampled students. Out of 180, 109 are Laborers, 13 are drivers, 44 businessperson, 27 professionals and 14 are involving caste occupation, which are 45.3 %, 7.3%, 24.6%, 15.1%, and 7.8% respectively. The share and representation of laboring parents is more than others.

4.2.4.3: Income of Fathers of the Sampled Students

Table:7 Shows the Income of the fathers of the sampled students

S.NO.	Income Categories(Rs)	Frequency	Percent
1.	1000 to 3000	32	17.9
2.	3000 to 5000	51	28.5
3.	5000 to 10,000	46	25.7
4.	10,000 to 20,000	9	5.0
5.	20,000 and above	41	22.9
Total		179	100.0
Missing		45	
Total		224	

Graph-6: Depicting the Income of the Fathers of the Sampled Students

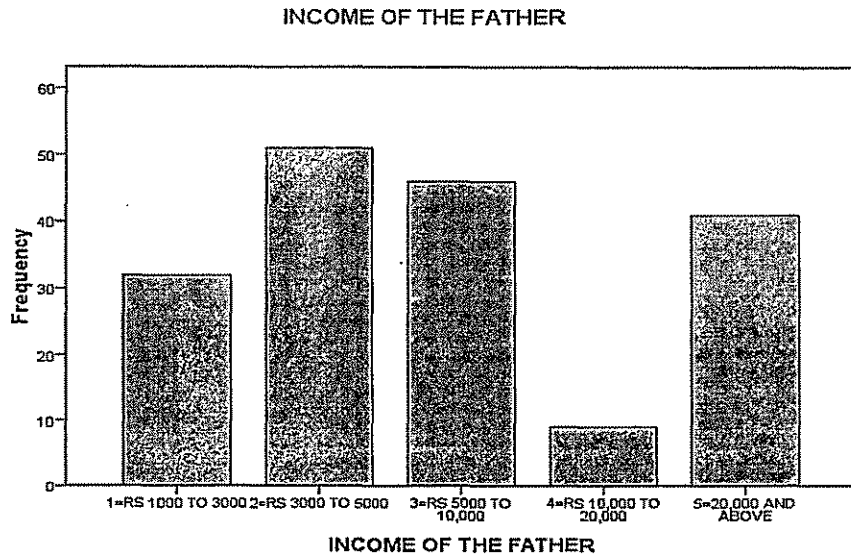


Table 7 and Graph 6 show the Income of the fathers of the sampled students. Out of 224 total samples, data is available only for 179 sampled students. Out of 179, income of the 32 is between Rs. 1000 to 3000, 51 is between 3000 to 5000, 46 is between 5000 to 10,000, 9 is between 10,000 to 20,000, 41 is between 20,000 and above. More number of parents of the sampled students are from the income group of 3000 to 5000.

4.2.4.4: Distance between Home and School of the Sampled Students

Table-8: Shows the distance of the school from residence of the sampled students

S.NO.	Distance of the school from residence	Frequency	Percent
1.	Within 1 Km	136	60.7
2.	2-3 Km	12	5.4
3.	3-5Km	26	11.6
4.	5Km and above	50	22.3
	Total	224	100

Graph-7: Depicting the distance of the school from residence of the sampled students

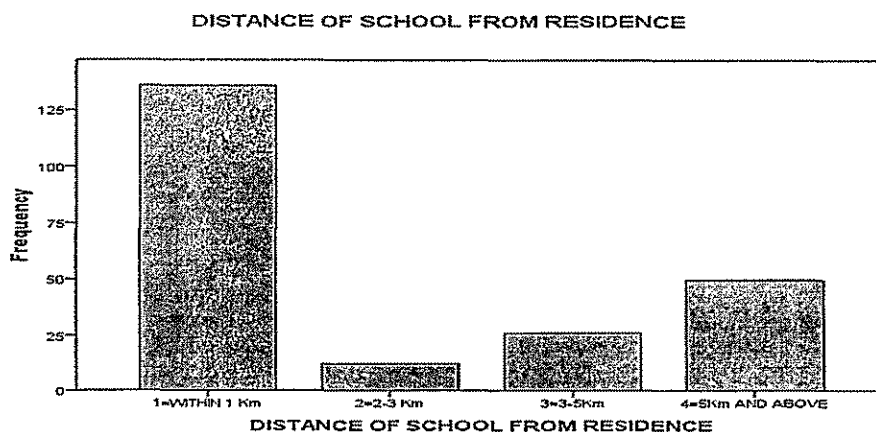


Table 8 and Graph 7 show the distance of school from residence of the sampled students. Out of 224 total samples 134 are coming to school from within 1 km; 12 are coming to school by travelling 2 to 3 km; 26 are travelling 3 to 5 km to reach schools; 50 students are travelling more than 5 km to reach the schools. If we in terms of percentage of students travelling to reach schools are 67.7%, 5.4%, 11.6% and 22.3% respectively. As per the table, majority of students are travelling less than one km to reach school, which is absolutely within the norms set by the law.

4.2.4.5: Mode of Transportation used by students

Table: 9 Shows the mode of the transport to school from home of the sampled students

S.NO.	Mode of Transport	Frequency	Percent
1.	On Foot	128	57.1
2.	Two Wheeler	15	6.7
3.	Car	2	.9
4.	Van	36	16.1
5.	Bus	42	18.8
6.	Other	1	.4
	Total	224	

Graph:8 Depicting the mode of the transport to school from home of the sampled students

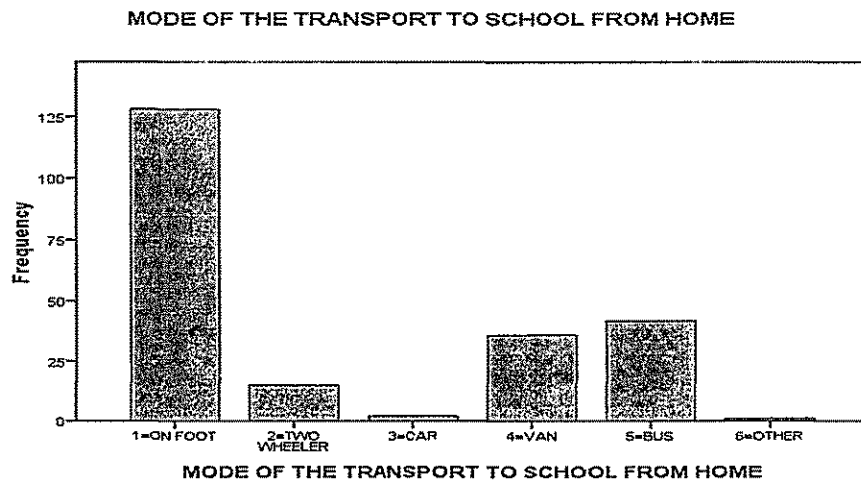


Table 9 and Graph 8 show the mode of the transport of the sampled students. Out of 224 total students, 128 are coming to school on foot; 15 students are using two wheelers to reach school; 2 students are coming to school by car; and 36 are by van 42 are by bus and 1 by other modes of transportation. If we see them in percentages, respectively they stand at 57.1%, 6.7%, 0.9%, 16.1% and 18.8%. On footers, out number the cumulative number of the others is using all other modes of transportation.

4.3 SECTION-B : Analysis and Interpretation

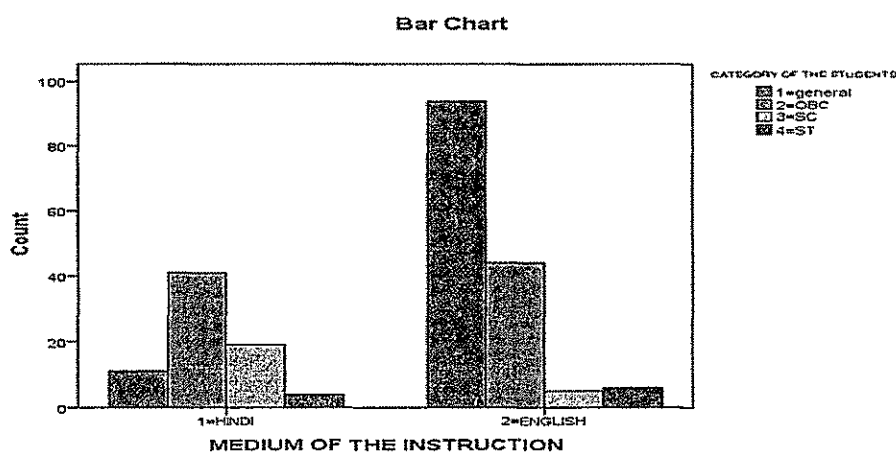
Research Question 1: What are the Socio-Economic Factors Affecting the School Choice?

Researcher has taken into consideration three aspects of socio-economic factors of the school choice. The link between each aspect of socio-economic aspect with the school choice is analyzed independently by formulating specific question.

Is there any link between Caste background and school choice in terms of fee structure, medium of instruction, and distance of school?

Table: 10 informing the caste- wise school choice in terms of medium of instruction

Medium Of Instruction		CATEGORY OF THE STUDENTS				
		General	OBC	SC	ST	Total
HINDI	Count	11	41	19	4	75
	% within Medium Of The Instruction	14.7%	54.7%	25.3%	5.3%	100.0%
	% within Category Of The Students	10.5%	48.2%	79.2%	40.0%	33.5%
	% of Total	4.9%	18.3%	8.5%	1.8%	33.5%
English	Count	94	44	5	6	149
	% within Medium Of The Instruction	63.1%	29.5%	3.4%	4.0%	100.0%
	% within Category Of The Students	89.5%	51.8%	20.8%	60.0%	66.5%
	% of Total	42.0%	19.6%	2.2%	2.7%	66.5%
Total	Count	105	85	24	10	224
	% within Medium Of The Instruction	46.9%	37.9%	10.7%	4.5%	100.0%
	% within Category Of The Students	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	46.9%	37.9%	10.7%	4.5%	100.0%

Graph-9: Dipicting caste- wise school choice in terms of medium of instruction

Above table, no.10 tells us about caste categories of sample and their choice of school in terms of medium of instruction. As per the data presented in the table, caste categories of the sample are four. Out of total 224 sample 105 (46.8%) belong

to general, 85(37.9%) belong to OBCs, 24(10%) belong to SCs, 10(4.4%) belongs to ST category.

The above table also presents the choice of school in terms of medium of instruction- Hindi, and English-by parents belonging to different social categories. Out of total 224, 75(33.5%) are of Hindi medium and 149(66.5%) are of English medium.

Findings:-

Out of total 224, 75(33.5%) are of Hindi medium and 149(66.5%) are of English medium. In Hindi medium, out of total 75, 11(14.66%) are students belonging to general category, 41(54.66%) to the OBC, 19(25.3%) to the SC and the rest 4(5.3%) belong to ST category. Similarly in the English medium schools, out of total number 149, 94 (63.08%) are of general category students, 44(29.5%) are of OBC category, 5(3.3%) and 6(4.27%) belong to ST and SC social categories respectively.

Interpretation:-

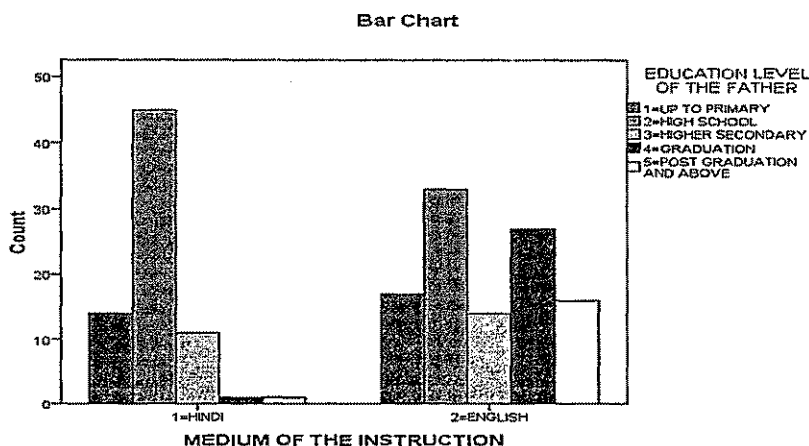
Researcher as part of major research question i.e. 'socio-economic factors of school choice' formulated contributory question to see the link between Caste (as an aspect of socio-economic factor) and Medium of Instruction (basic dimension and consideration of school choice). Though the data presented in the table neither establish nor disestablish the one to one link, it does reveal emerging nexus between caste hierarchy and hierarchy of medium of instruction in the school.

The total sample of the study is 224. Out of this 224, general category students are 105. Out of this 105, 94 students i.e. 89.5% are into English medium schools. Similarly, majority of the SC children -19 out of 24 i.e. 79.2 %- are found in Hindi medium schools. OBC category children distributed between both Hindi and English medium schools equally with little tilt towards English medium schools. Therefore, in the light of the above trend, it can be said that the caste hierarchy got reflected in school choice. Hence, it can be concluded that the caste does play its role in school choice. However, it may effect in alliance with other vital factors that needs to be investigated in future research.

Table-11:Informs the Education Level of Parents and their school choice in terms Of Medium of Instruction

medium of the instruction		EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE FATHER					
		up to primary	high school	Hr. secondary	Graduation	Post-graduation and above	Total
Hindi	Count	14	45	11	1	1	72
	% within medium of the instruction	19.4%	62.5%	15.3%	1.4%	1.4%	100%
	%within education level of the father	45.2%	57.7%	44.0%	3.6%	5.9%	40.2%
	% of total	7.8%	25.1%	6.1%	.6%	.6%	40.2%
English	Count	17	34	14	27	16	108
	% within medium of the instruction	15.9%	30.8%	13.1%	25.2%	15.0%	100%
	% within education level of the father	54.8%	42.3%	56.0%	96.4%	94.1%	59.8%
	% of total	9.5%	18.4%	7.8%	15.1%	8.9%	59.8%
Total	Count	31	79	25	28	17	180
	% within medium of the instruction	17.3%	43.6%	14.0%	15.6%	9.5%	100%
	% within education level of the father	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of total	17.3%	43.6%	14.0%	15.6%	9.5%	100%

Graph: 10 depicting the Educational qualification of the parents and their school choice in terms of Medium of Instruction



Above Table no.11 and graph 10 tells us about educational status of fathers of sampled students and their choice of school in terms of medium of instruction. As per the data presented in the above table, educational qualification of fathers of the sampled students is classified into five categories. Out of 224 samples, the data are available only for 180 samples. Out of 180 samples for who the data are available, educational qualification of 31(17.3%) sample is only up to primary school education, 79 (43.9%) is up to High school, 2.5 (13.8%) up to Hr. Secondary and 28 (15.6%) are graduates and 17(9.4%) are post-graduation and the above.

The above table also presents the choice of school by parents in terms of medium of instructions. Hindi and English medium are the two categories of medium of instruction that are considered for the study. Out of total available data for 180 sample, 108(59.8%) preferred to send their wards to English medium schools and 72(40.2%) to Hindi medium schools.

Findings:

The total sample of the study is 224. Out of 224, the data is available for 180 parents of the sampled students. Out of this 180, educational qualification of 135 parents is only schooling that is till +2. Out of this 135, 70 (51.8%) opted for Hindi medium school and 65 (48.2%) for English medium schools. Graduate parents are 28. Out of these 28 graduated parents, 27(96.4%) opted for English medium schools for their wards and only one graduate parent opted for Hindi medium school. Out of total 17 post-graduate and above parents, 16 (94.5%) opted English medium schools and only 1(5.5) opted for Hindi medium school.

Interpretation:

Researcher as part of major research question i.e. 'socio-economic factors of school choice' formulated contributory question to see the link between Educational qualification of parents (as an aspect of socio-economic factor) and Medium of Instruction (basic dimension and consideration of school choice).

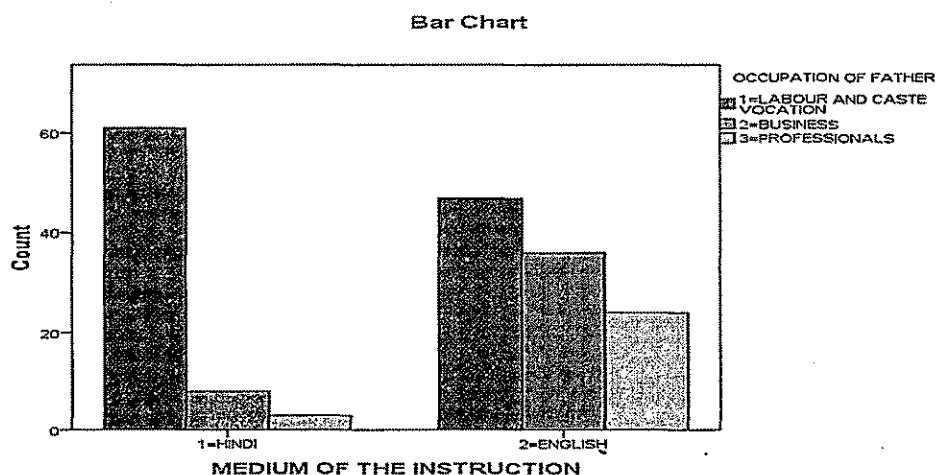
This data reveals that majority parents of having higher educational qualifications are sending their children to English medium schools and on the contrary, the parents with lower qualifications are sending their children to Hindi medium schools.

Researcher on the bases of popular opinion assumed that educated parents are sending their children to English medium schools, as English is the stepping-stone to future status. Therefore, based on the above data, it can be concluded that parental education plays a role in making choice of school in terms medium of instruction.

TABLE:12 Informs about occupation of Parents and their school choice in terms of medium of instruction

medium of instruction		OCCUPATION OF THE PARENTS			
		Laborers & caste vocation	business	professionals	Total
Hindi	Count	61	8	3	72
	% within medium of the instruction	84.7%	11.1%	4.2%	100%
	% within occupation of father	55.9%	18.2%	11.1%	40.2%
	% of total	29.6%	4.5%	1.7%	40.2%
English	Count	48	36	24	108
	% within medium of the instruction	26.2%	33.6%	22.4%	100%
	% within occupation of father	44.1%	81.8%	88.9%	59.8%
	% of total	15.6%	20.1%	13.4%	59.8%
Total	Count	109	44	27	180
	% within medium of the instruction	60.5%	24.4%	15.1%	100%
	% within occupation of father	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of total	60.5%	24.4%	15.1%	100%

GRAPH: 11 Informs about occupation of the parents and their school choice in terms of medium of instruction



Above table no. 12 and graph 11 indicates about occupation of the parents of the sampled students and their choice of school in terms of medium of instructions. As per the data presented in the above table, occupations of parents are classified into three categories—The category one includes Laborers and caste vocations, Second category is of Businesspersons, and the third category is of Professionals.

Out of total 224 samples, the data is available for only 180 samples. Out of 180, 109 (60.5%) are laborers, 44 (24.4%) are businesspersons, 27 (15.1%) are professionals.

Above table also tells us about category of medium of instructions i.e. English and Hindi medium. Out of total 180, 108 (59.8%) are in English medium and 72 (40.2%) are of Hindi medium of school.

Findings:

Parents belonging to laboring category are 109. Out of this 109, 48 (44.1%) parents are sending their wards to English medium schools and the rest 61 (55.9%) parents are sending their children to Hindi medium schools.

Parents belonging to business category are 44. Out of this 44, 36 (81.8%) parents are sending their children to English medium schools and the rest 8 (18.2%) are sending to Hindi medium schools.

Similarly, parents belonging to Professional category are 27. Out of this 27, 24 (88.9%) are sending to English medium schools and the remaining 3 (11.1%) parents are sending their wards to Hindi medium schools.

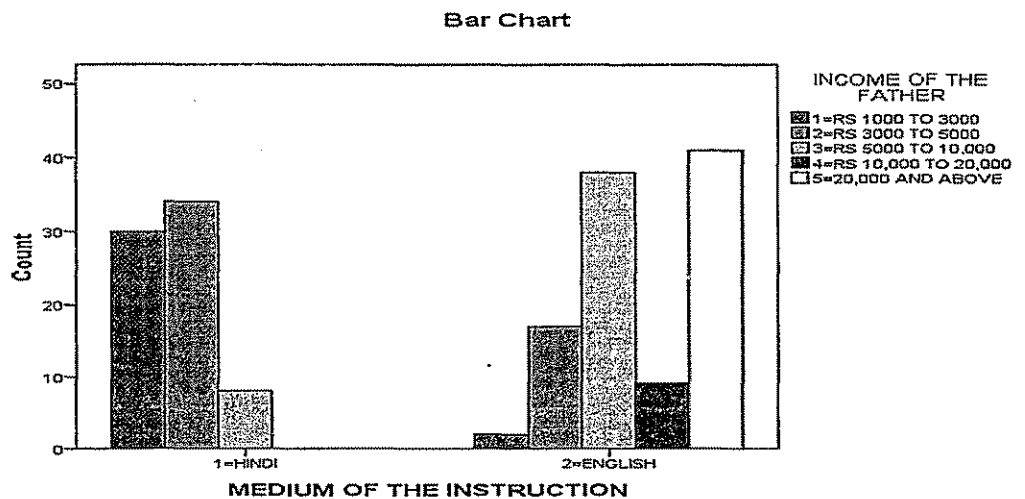
Interpretation:-

Above findings inform us the division in choice of school in each category of parents. However, this division has a trend to be read out and understood. Whereas majority of laboring parents are sending their children to Hindi medium schools, the other two category parents in over whelming majority are sending their children to English medium schools. The number and the percentage of the Laboring parents sending their children to English medium school are not small. It stands at 44% i.e. 48 parents in absolute number. By any standard, it is not insignificant number. This can be explained when we look at the 'strata within strata' i. e. two kinds of English medium schools- low fee English medium and high fee English medium schools.

TABLE:13 Informs about income of father and school choice in terms of medium of instruction

medium of the instruction		Income of the parents (Rs.)					Total
		1000-3000	3000-5000	5000-10,000	10,000-20,000	20,000and above	
Hindi	Count	30	34	8	0	0	72
	% within medium of the instruction	41.7%	47.2%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	100%
	% within income of the father	93.8%	66.7%	17.4%	.0%	.0%	40.2%
	% of total	16.8%	19.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	40.2%
English	Count	2	17	38	9	41	108
	% within medium of the instruction	1.9%	15.9%	35.5%	8.4%	38.3%	100%
	% within income of the father	6.2%	33.3%	82.6%	100%	100%	59.8%
	% of total	1.1%	9.5%	21.2%	5.0%	22.9%	59.8%
Total	Count	33	51	46	9	41	180
	% within medium of the instruction	17.9%	28.5%	25.7%	5.0%	22.9%	100%
	% within income of the father	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of total	17.9%	28.5%	25.7%	5.0%	22.9%	100%

GRAPH:12 Informs about income of father and school choice in terms of medium of instruction



Above table 13 and graph 12 tells us about income of parents and their choice of school in terms of medium of instruction. As per the data presented in the above table, parents are classified into five categories based on their income. Out of total 224 samples, the data is available for the parents of 180 sampled students. Out of which income of 33(17.9%) sampled parents fall under the category of Rs1000 to 3000, 51(28.5%) sampled parents in Rs 3000 to 5000, 46(22.9%) sampled parents in Rs 5000 to 10,000, 9(5%) sampled parents 10,000 to 20,000 and 41(22.9%) sampled parents in Rs20,000 and above.

The above table also presents the choice of school in terms of medium of instruction. Out of total available data i.e. 180, 108(59.8%) sample belongs to English medium 72 (40.2%) of Hindi medium out of total 180.

Findings:-

Out of total sample, the data is available only for 180 sampled students. Out of 180, 108 (59.8%) are of English medium and 72(40.2%) are of Hindi medium category of the medium of the instruction. Out of 108 parents of English medium sampled students, the income of 20 (18%) is between Rs 1000 to 5000, 38 (35.5%) is Rs5000 to 10,000, 9 (8.4%) is Rs10,000 to 20,000, 41 (22.9%) is Rs20,000 and above. Out of 72(40.2%) parents of Hindi medium sampled students, 64 (88.9%) parents have the income of up to 5000, 8 (11.1%) are of Rs 5000 to

10,000 no parents with the income 10,000 and above is sending their children in to Hindi medium schools.

Interpretation:

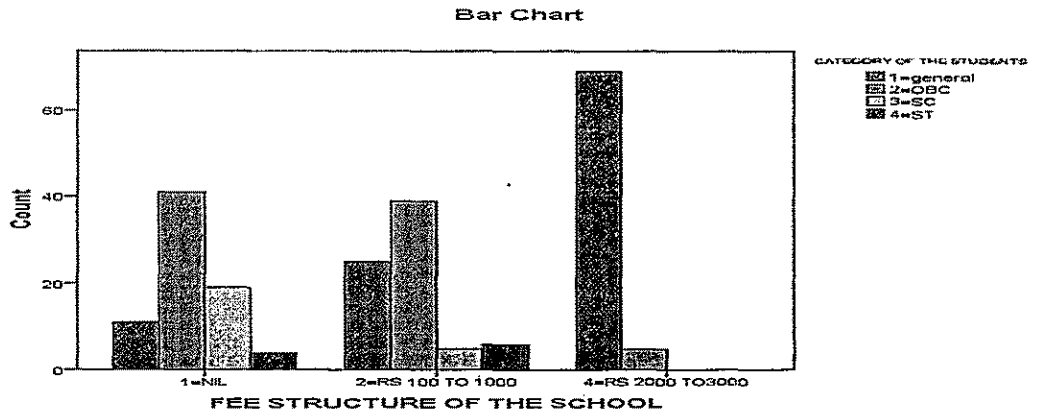
Researcher as part of major research question i.e. 'socio-economic factors of school choice' formulated contributory question to see the link between Income (as an aspect of socio-economic factor) and medium of instruction (one of the basic determinant of school choice).

The data of the table informs a clear link between Income and choice of school in terms of medium of instruction of school. Selection of school on the bases of medium of instruction depends on income level of parents, as English medium private schools comparatively demand more fee than Hindi medium and government schools.

Having said this, the researcher being aware of the fact that in the growing atmosphere of privatization, where 'payment capacity' leaves behind other factors in choice making, caste as standalone social factor may not be a factor in school choice. Hence, the researcher intended to see how the same caste fares with school choice in terms fee structure. Following tables brings us status of socio-economic categories and school choice in terms of fee structure.

Table: 14 informing the caste- wise school choice in terms of Fee structure of School

Fee structure of the school (p.m)		Category of the students				
		GENERAL	OBC	SC	ST	TOTAL
Nominal	Count	11	41	19	4	75
Lees than Rs 100 (Per Annum)	%within fee structure of the school	14.7%	54.7%	25.3%	5.3%	100.0%
	% within category of the students	10.5%	48.2%	79.2%	40.0%	33.5%
	% of total	4.9%	18.3%	8.5%	1.8%	33.5%
Rs100 to 1000 (Per Month)	Count	25	39	5	6	75
	% within fee structure of the school	33.3%	52.0%	6.7%	8.0%	100.0%
	% within category of the students	23.8%	45.9%	20.8%	60.0%	33.5%
	% of total	11.2%	17.4%	2.2%	2.7%	33.5%
1000 to 2000	0	0	0	0	0	
Rs 2000 to 3000 (Per Month)	Count	69	5	0	0	74
	% within fee structure of the school	93.2%	6.8%	.0%	.0%	100%
	% within category of the students	65.7%	5.9%	.0%	.0%	33%
	% of total	30.8%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	33%
Total	Count	105	85	24	10	224
	% within fee structure of the school	46.9%	37.9%	10.7%	4.5%	100%
	% within category of the students	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of total	46.9%	37.9%	10.7%	4.5%	100%

Graph-13: Informs Caste- Wise School Choice in Terms Of Fee Structure

Above table 14 and graph 13 informs us about caste categories of sample and their choice of school in terms of fee structure. As per the data presented in the table, categories of the sample are four. Out of total 224 samples, 105 (46.8%) students belong to general category, 85(37.9%) students belong to OBC category, 24(10%) students belong to SC category, and 10(4.4%) students belong to ST category.

The above table also presents the caste-wise choice of school in terms of fee structure. Fee structure is broadly grouped into four categories- nominal that is less than Rs 100 as category one; Rs 100 to 1000 as category second; Rs 1000 to 2000 as third category; and Rs 2000 to 4000 is the fourth one.

The findings:

Out of 224 total sample students, 75 students (33.5%) are in nominal fee category schools where fee is less than 100 per annum. Equal number of students i.e 75 (33.5%) are in category two schools where fee is between Rs 100 to 1000 per month. No student is found in third category where fee structure falls between Rs 1000 to 2000. Remaining 74(33%) students are studying in schools where the fee per month is between Rs. 2000 to 3000. Students are equally distributed between three categories of schools in terms of fee structure.

Along with general distribution of school choice in terms of fee structure, the above table also shows caste- wise choice of school in terms of fee structure.

Interpretation:

Researcher as part of major research question i.e. 'socio-economic factors of school choice' formulated contributory question to see the link between Caste (as

an aspect of socio-economic factor) and Fee Structure (one of the basic determinant of school choice).

The total sample of the study is 224. Out of this 224, general category students are 105. Out of 105 general category students, 69(65.7%) students are attending the schools that charge the fee between Rs 2000 to 3000 p.m., which is highest fee structure in our categorization. And 25(23.8%) students belonging to general category are in schools that charge the fee between Rs 100 to 1000 p.m. and only 11 students are in those schools where there is either no fee or nominal fee which is less than Rs.100 p.a.

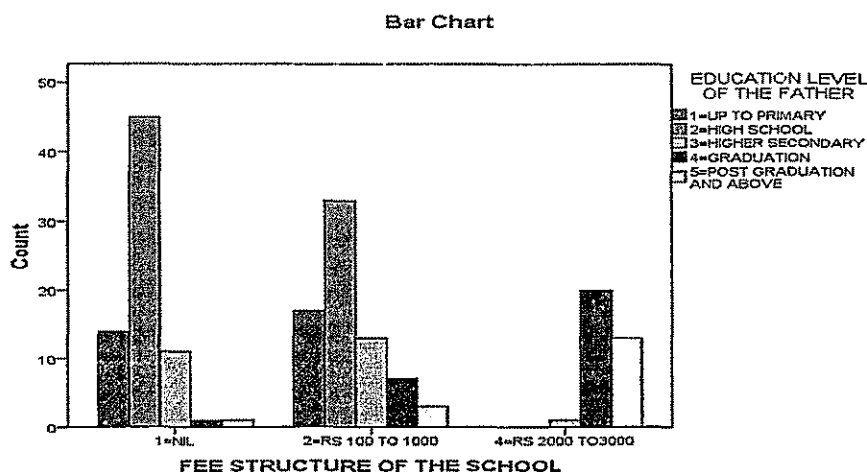
Total students belonging to OBC caste categories are 85. Out of 85 OBC category students, 5 (5.9%) students are attending the schools that charge the fee between Rs 2000 to 3000 p.m., which is highest fee structure in our categorization. And 39 (45.9%) students belonging to OBC category are in schools that charge the fee between Rs 100 to 1000 p.m. and 41 (48.2%) students are in those schools where there is either no fee or nominal fee which is less than Rs.100 p.a.

The total number of students belonging to SC and ST are 24 and 10 respectively. Out of these, majority of the SC children -19 (79. 2%) and ST children 4 (40%) are enrolled themselves in schools that do not charge any fee or nominal fee and 5 (20.8%) students of SC and 6 (60%) students of ST are enrolled in schools that charge the fee between Rs 1000 to 2000. Their visibility in high fee charging schools is nil.

Table: 15 Informs Parental Educational qualification and School Choice in Terms Of Fee Structure

fee structure of the school (RS)	EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE FATHER						
		up to primary	high school	higher secondary	Graduation	post-graduation and above	total
Nominal	Count	14	45	11	1	1	72
	% within fee structure of the school	19.4%	62.5%	15.3%	1.4%	1.4%	100%
	% within education level of the father	45.2%	57.7%	44.0%	3.6%	5.9%	40.2%
	% of total	7.8%	25.1%	6.1%	.6%	.6%	40.2%
100 to 1000	Count	17	33	13	7	3	73
	% within fee structure of the school	23.3%	45.2%	17.8%	9.6%	4.1%	100%
	% within education level of the father	54.8%	42.3%	52.0%	25.0%	17.6%	40.8%
	% of total	9.5%	18.4%	7.3%	3.9%	1.7%	40.8%
1000 to 2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000 to 3000	Count	0	0	1	20	13	34
	% within fee structure of the school	.0%	.0%	2.9%	58.8%	38.2%	100%
	% within education level of the father	.0%	.0%	4.0%	71.4%	76.5%	19.0%
	% of total	.0%	.0%	.6%	11.2%	7.3%	19.0%
Total	Count	31	78	25	28	17	179
	% within fee structure of the school	17.3%	43.6%	14.0%	15.6%	9.5%	100%
	% within education level of the father	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%
	% of total	17.3%	43.6%	14.0%	15.6%	9.5%	100%

Graph: 14 Informs about education level of fathers and school choice in terms of fee structure



Above table 15, and graph 14 inform about the educational status of fathers and their choice of school in terms of fee structure. As per the data presented in the above table, educational qualification of fathers of the sampled students is classified into five categories. Out of 224 samples, the data are available only for 180 samples. Out of 180 samples for whom the data are available, educational qualification of 31 (17.3%) sample is only up to primary school education, 79 (43.9%) is up to High school, 25 (13.8%) up to Hr. Secondary and 28 (15.6%) are graduates and 17 (9.4%) are post-graduation and the above.

The above table also presents the choice of school by parents in terms of fee structure. Fee structure is broadly grouped into four categories- nominal that is less than Rs 100 as category one; Rs 100 to 1000 as category second; Rs 1000 to 2000 as third category; and Rs 2000 to 4000 is the fourth one.

Findings:

The reading of the table tells us an interesting link between educational qualification of parents and the choice of school in terms of fee structure of the school.

Out of 180 parents of sampled students, the educational level of 135 parents is only up to school education i.e. +2. Out of these 135, whose educational level is only schooling, 70 parents opted such a school that charges no fee or nominal fee, 63 opted schools of fee structure between Rs 100 to 1000 and only 1 parent opted for the high fee structure school i.e. Rs 2000 to 3000.

The table further reveals that out of 28 graduate parents, only one parent is sending their child to no fee or nominal fee per annum schools. Total of 20 parents are sending their wards to high fee charging schools i. e. Rs. 2000 to 3000 per month and rest 7 are sending their wards to school that charges fee Rs 100 to 1000 p. m. month.

Out of 17 parents, whose educational level is post-graduation and above, 1 parent opted a school that charges no fee or nominal fee, 3 opted schools that charge the fee between Rs 100 to 1000 and 13 opted the high fee charging schools between Rs 2000 to 3000.

Out of total considered sample- 180, 72(40%) parents preferred such schools where fee is nominal i.e. less than Rs100 per annum. 74 (41.17%) parents preferred those schools where fee is between Rs100 to 1000 per month and 34 (18.8%) parents selected those schools where fee is between Rs2000 to 3000. Interestingly, no sampled parent selected schools where fee structure is Rs1000 to 2000 per month.

Interpretation:-

Researcher as part of major research question i.e. 'socio-economic factors of school choice' formulated contributory question to see the link between Education (as an aspect of socio-economic factor) and Fee Structure (one of the basic determinant of school choice).

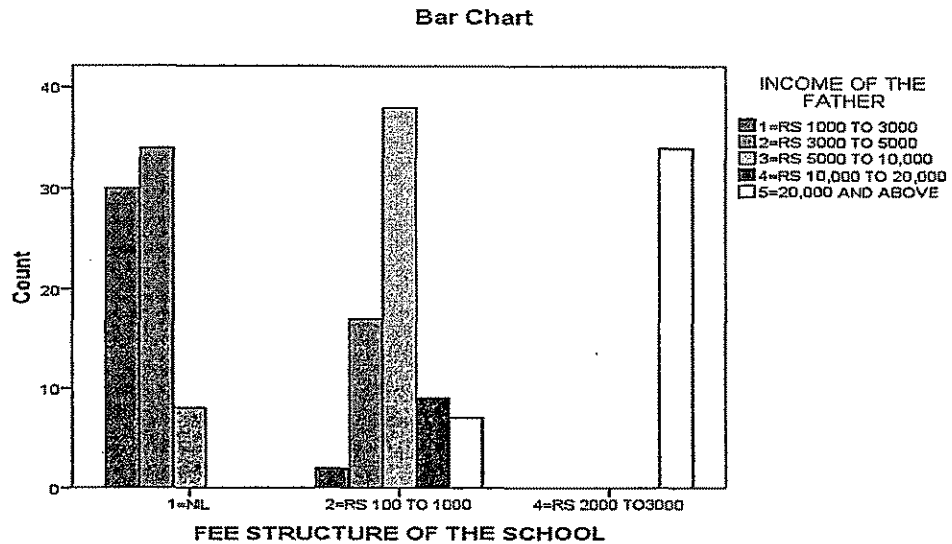
Education raises the consciousness about the importance of schooling in the lives of children. Therefore, the popular opinion is that, the educational level of parents plays important role in selecting the quality school for their wards. Along with this pervasive opinion, there exists in the popular perception that the quality education is available in high fee charging schools.

Considering this popular perception and practice as a starting point, researcher conjectured that there could be a link between educational level of parents, (due their consciousness about the importance of education), and their choice of school in terms of fee structure. The data of the table vindicates and shows a link between educational level of the parents and school choice in terms of fee structure. More the education of the parent there is likely hood of selecting better school in terms of high fee school for their children. (High fee school is perceived as quality school). However, making a choice of school with high fee is more to do with the income levels of the parent rather than educational levels. Therefore, the researcher proposed to see the link between income and school choice considering the fee structure of the schools.

TABLE: 16 Informs about income of the parent and school choice in terms of fee structure

fee structure of the school (RS)		INCOME OF THE FATHER (IN RUPEES)					
		1000 to 3000	3000 to 5000	5000 to 10,000	10,000 to 20,000	20,000 and above	Total
Nil	Count	31	34	8	0	0	73
	% within fee structure of the school	41.7%	47.2%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	100%
	% within income of the father	93.8%	66.7%	17.4%	.0%	.0%	40.5%
	% of total	16.8%	19.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	40.2%
1000 to 2000		0	0	0	0	0	0
100 to 1000	Count	2	17	38	9	7	73
	% within fee structure of the school	2.7%	23.3%	52.1%	12.3%	9.6%	100%
	% within income of the father	6.2%	33.3%	82.6%	100.0%	17.1%	40.5%
	% of total	1.1%	9.5%	21.2%	5.0%	3.9%	40.8%
2000 to 3000	Count	0	0	0	0	34	34
	% within fee structure of the school	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100%
	% within income of the father	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	82.9%	19.0%
	% of total	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	19.0%	19.0%
Total	Count	33	51	46	9	41	180
	% within fee structure of the school	17.9%	28.5%	25.7%	5.0%	22.9%	100%
	% within income of the father	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of total	17.9%	28.5%	25.7%	5.0%	22.9%	100%

Graph: 15 Informs about income of parent and school choice in terms of fee structure



Above table 16 and graph 15 informs about income of parents and their choice of school in terms of fee structure. As per the data presented in the above table, parents are classified into five categories based on their income. Out of total 224 samples, the data is available for the parents of 180 sampled students. Out of which income of 33(17.9%) sampled parents fall under the category of Rs1000 to 3000, 51(28.5%) sampled parents in Rs 3000 to 5000, 46(22.9%) sampled parents in Rs 5000 to 10,000, 9(5%) sampled parents 10,000 to 20,000 and 41(22.9%) sampled parents in Rs 20,000 and above.

It also tells about the choice of school in terms of fee structure. Fee structure is divided into four categories – nominal, Rs100 to 1000 per month and category third 1000 to 2000 and category fourth between 2000 to 3000 and above. Out of total 180 samples 72(40.2%) nominal fee structure. 74(40.8%) Sampled students with fee structure Rs 100 to 1000. 34(19%) parents who are charging fee Rs 2000 to 3000.

Findings:-

Out of total sample, the data is available for only 180 sampled students. The samples are classified into five income group categories. The findings according to income group are given below.

Out of 180, 33(17.9%) parents are with income Rs 1000 to 3000 p.m. p.m. Of them, 31(93.8%) parents are sending their ward to school with nominal fee charges and only 2(2.7%) parents are sending their ward to a school that charges the fee between Rs 100 to 1000.

Out of 180, 51(28.5%) parents are with income of Rs 3000 to 5000. Of these, 34(66.7%) are sending their ward to school with nominal fee charges and 17(33.3%) are sending their ward to school where the fee is between Rs 100 to 1000.

Out of 180, 46(25.7%) parents are with income Rs 5000 to 10,000 out of them 8(17.4%) are sending their ward to school with nominal fee charges and 38(82.6%) are in school charges fee Rs 100 to 1000.

Out of 180, 9 (5%) parents with income of 10,000 to 20,000 all are sending their ward in a school with Rs 100 to 1000fee charged.

Out of 180, 41(22.9%) parents are with the income of 20,000 and above. Out of them, 7 (17.1%) parents are sending their ward to school that charges Rs 100 to 1000. The majority of parents- 34(82.9%) are sending their wards to those schools where fee is as high as Rs 2000 to 3000 p.m.

Interpretation:

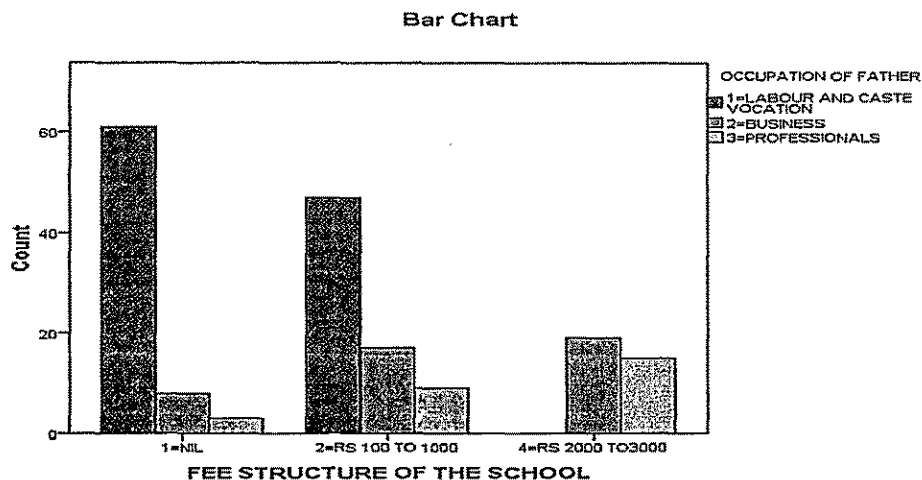
Researcher as part of major research question i.e. 'socio-economic factors of school choice' formulated contributory question to see the link between Income (as an aspect of socio-economic factor) and Fee Structure (one of the basic determinant of school choice).

The data in table shows a clear link between income of parents and the choice of school in terms of fee paid by them for quality school. Most of the Parents with the low-income levels-below 5000 rupees p. m- selected schools with the nominal fee structure and few of them moved to school where the fee is between 100 to 1000 rupees p. m. Conversely, majority of high income group parents preferred to send their children to high fee school with an expectation that their wards get quality education. Therefore, it can, conveniently, be concluded that there is strong linkage between income levels of the parents and the choice of school in terms of fee structure.

Table:17 Informs about occupation of the parents and choice of school in terms of fee structure

fee structure of the school(RS)		Occupation of Parents			
		Laborers & caste vocation	Business	professionals	Total
Nil	Count	61	8	3	72
	% within fee structure of the school	84.6%	11.1%	4.2%	100%
	% within occupation of father	55.9%	18.2%	11.1%	40.2%
	% of total	34.0%	4.5%	1.7%	40.2%
100 to 1000	Count	48	17	9	74
	% within fee structure of the school	64.4%	23.3%	12.3%	100%
	% within occupation of father	44.03%	38.6%	33.3%	40.8%
	% of total	26.3%	9.5%	5.0%	40.8%
1000 to 2000	0	0	0	0	
2000 to 3000	Count	0	19	15	34
	% within fee structure of the school	.0%	55.9%	44.1%	100%
	% within occupation of father	.0%	43.2%	55.6%	19.0%
	% of total	.0%	10.6%	8.4%	19.0%
Total	Count	109	44	27	180
	% within fee structure of the school	60.5%	24.4%	15.1%	100%
	% within occupation of father	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of total	60.6%	24.4%	15.0%	100%

Graph: 16 Informs about occupation of the parents and choice of school in terms of fee structure



Above table 17 and graph 16 informs about occupation of parents and their choice of school in terms of fee structure. As per the data presented in the above table, occupations of parents are classified into three categories—the category one includes Laborers and caste vocations, Second category is of Businesspersons, and the third category is of Professionals.

Out of total 224 samples, the data is available for only 180 samples. Out of 180, 109 (60.5%) are laborers, 44 (24.4%) are businesspersons, 27 (15.1%) are professionals.

It also tells about the choice of school in terms of fee structure. Fee structure is divided in to four categories – nominal or no fee schools, Rs 100 to 1000 per month and category third between 1000 to 2000 and forth 2000 to 3000 and above. Out of total 180 samples 72(40.2%) nominal fee structure. 74(40.8%) Sampled students with fee structure Rs 100 to 1000. 34 (19%) parents who are charging fee Rs 2000 to 3000.

Findings:

Out of total 224 data is available for only 180 samples. Out of 180 sample, 72(40%) parents preferred to send their children to such schools where fee is nominal or less than 100 per annum. 74parents (41.17%)parents are sending their wards to such schools where fee is 100 to 1000 per month and 34 parents (18.8%) selected those schools where fee is between 2000 to 3000.

Out of 180 parents of sampled students, 109 fall into labor and caste category. Out of these 109, majority numbering 61 (55.9%) parents are sending their children to those where fee is nominal, 29 (44.1%) parents are sending to schools where fee is charged between Rs100 to 1000 p.m. and no parents belonging to this occupational category is sending their child to high charging schools.

Out of 180 parents of sampled students, 44 parents belong to business category. Out of these 44 parents, 19 (55.8%) parents are sending their children to high fee charging schools-Rs 2000 to 3000 p.m., 17(22.9%) are sending their children to schools that charge the fee between Rs 100 to 1000 and rest of the sample of business category -8 (11.1%) are sending their children to school where fee is nominal.

Out of 180, 27 parents of sampled students belong to Professional category. Out of these, 15(44.1%) parents are sending their children to schools that charge fee of Rs 2000 to 3000 p.m. 9 parents are sending to schools that charge between Rs100 to 1000 p.m. and 3 parents (4.1%) to nominal fee charging schools.

High fee charging schools, in popular imagination, are considered to be the better schools. A close look at the table vindicates the popular imagination as their relationship between Choice of school in terms of occupation and fee structure. Most of the parents belonging to laborers and caste vocational category numbering 61 (55.9%) are sending their children to schools that charges nominal or low fee. Parents who belong to business and profession categories 19 (55.8%) and 15(44.1%) respectively are sending their children to high fee charging school i.e. Rs 2000 to 3000.

Interpretation:-

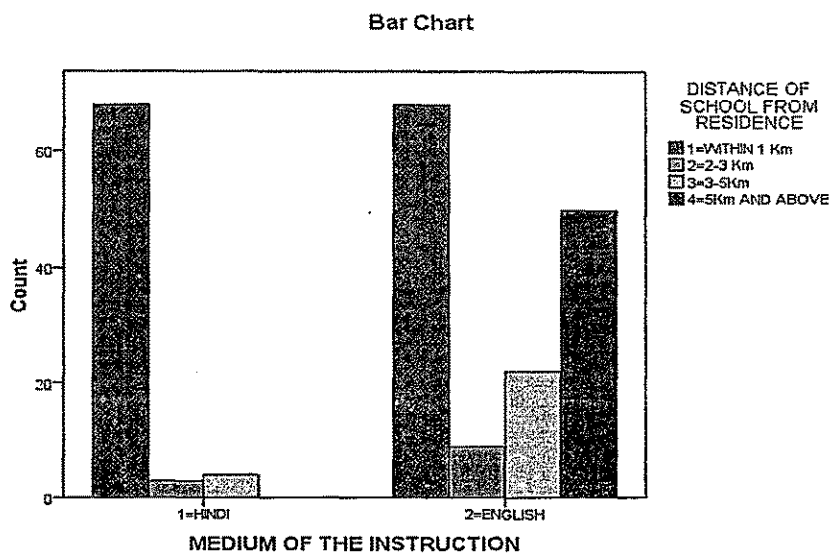
Researcher as part of major research question i.e. 'socio-economic factors of school choice' formulated contributory question to see the link between occupation (as an aspect of socio-economic factor) and Fee Structure (one of the basic determinant of school choice).

A critical look at the above four tables that are depicting caste, educational level, income and occupation of parents reveal a nexus and a patterns between these socio-economic factors and school choice. There is a nexus between caste, educational level, occupation and income of parents with little variations. Low caste parents (majority) are the parents with less education, and low income. On the contrary, high caste parents (majority) are the parents with more education and high income when compared with their counter parts. The pattern regarding linkages between these socio-economic factors and school choice is seen from the tables.

RESEARCH QUESTION 2:**What Distance Travelled by fifth class children to school?****Table: 18 Informs about medium of instruction and distance travelled by children**

medium of the instruction		distance of school from residence				
		within 1 km	2-3 km	3-5km	5 km and above	Total
HINDI	Count	68	3	4	0	75
	% within medium of the instruction	90.7%	4.0%	5.3%	.0%	100%
	% within distance of school from residence	50.0%	25.0%	15.4%	.0%	33.5%
	% of total	30.4%	1.3%	1.8%	.0%	33.5%
ENGLISH	Count	68	9	22	50	149
	% within medium of the instruction	45.6%	6.0%	14.8%	33.6%	100%
	% within distance of school from residence	50.0%	75.0%	84.6%	100%	66.5%
	% of total	30.4%	4.0%	9.8%	22.3%	66.5%
Total	Count	136	12	26	50	224
	% within medium of the instruction	60.7%	5.4%	11.6%	22.3%	100%
	% within distance of school from residence	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of total	60.7%	5.4%	11.6%	22.3%	100%

Graph: 17 Informs about medium of instruction and distance travelled by children



Above table 18 and graph 17 indicates about medium of instruction and the distance of school from home. According to the data presented in the table, Medium of instruction is classified in two categories- Hindi and English medium schools. Total number of sample is 224.

This table also informs about distance of home from school. Distance of school is classified into four categories i.e. within 1km , 2-3 km, 3-5 km and is 5 km and above.

Findings:

Out of total 224 children 75(33.5%) are opted for Hindi medium school and 149 opted for English medium of schools. Out of 75 Hindi medium school children, majority of children -68(90.7%) are within 1 km distance from school, 3(4%) children are within 2-3 km range and 4 (5.3%) children are in 3-5 km range. No one is travelling the distance of more than 5 km to reach his or her school. Whereas, out of 149 English medium School going children, 68 (45.6%) children are coming to school from within 1 km, 9 (6%) students are in the range of 2 to 3 km, 22(14.8%) 3 to 5 km range and 50(33.6%) are travelling more than 5 km.

Interpretation:

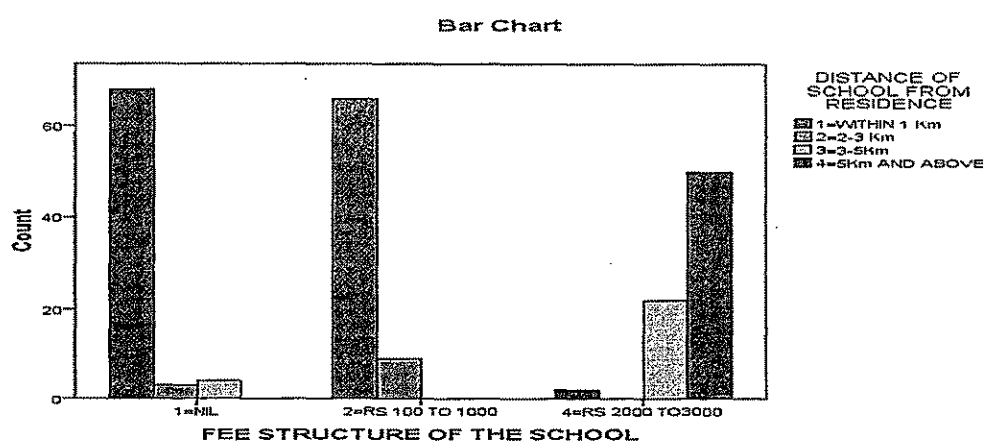
The data indicates a clear trend beyond any ambiguity that Hindi medium schools are proximate to children or children who living in the vicinity are

attending Hindi medium school. This is not the case with English medium school. As far as English medium is concerned, the path traversed is different for different students. This difference could be due to different kinds of schools within English medium schools in terms of fee structure.

The strata considered for the study is the medium of instruction of the school. This strata is considered by the researcher with an assumption founded on popular perception that medium of instruction quality goes together. However, after random selection of the schools from strata, the researcher found that there is 'strata within strata' particularly among English medium schools. This stratum within strata is bringing heterogeneity in the same strata.

Table: 19 Informs about fee structure and distance travelled by children

fee structure of the school		distance of school from residence				
		within 1 km	2-3 km	3-5km	5 km and above	Total
Nominal	Count	68	3	4	0	75
	% within fee structure of the school	90.7%	4.0%	5.3%	.0%	100%
	% within distance of school from residence	50.0%	25.0%	15.4%	.0%	33.5%
	% of total	30.4%	1.3%	1.8%	.0%	33.5%
100 to 1000	Count	66	9	0	0	75
	% within fee structure of the school	88.0%	12.0%	.0%	.0%	100%
	%Within distance of school from residence	48.5%	75.0%	.0%	.0%	33.5%
	% of total	29.5%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	33.5%
2000 to3000	Count	2	0	22	50	74
	% within fee structure of the school	2.7%	.0%	29.7%	67.6%	100%
	% within distance of school from residence	1.5%	.0%	84.6%	100.0%	33.0%
	% of total	.9%	.0%	9.8%	22.3%	33.0%
Total	Count	136	12	26	50	224
	% within fee structure of the school	60.7%	5.4%	11.6%	22.3%	100.0%
	% within distance of school from residence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of total	60.7%	5.4%	11.6%	22.3%	100.0%

Graph: 18 Informs about fee structure and distance travelled by children**Findings:**

Above table 19 and graph 18 show the data about fee structure and distance of school from home. According to the data presented in the table, fee structure classified into four categories - nominal i.e. below hundred per annum, Rs 100 to 1000 p.m. Rs 1000 to 2000 p.m. and Rs 2000 to 3000. Total number of sample is 224. Out of total 224 children, 75 (33.5%) students are attending nominal fee charged schools, and 75 (33.5%) children going to schools that charge the fee between Rs 100 to 1000 and the rest 74 (33%) are attending the schools that are charging the fee between Rs 2000 to 3000.

Out of total 224 samples, 75 (33.5%) students are attending the schools that are charging nominal fee. Out of this 75 students, 68 (90.7%) students are travelling less than 1 km to reach their school, 3 (4%) are travelling 2-3 km and 4 (5.3%) 3-5 km no one travels more than 5 km to study in this no fee schools.

The Other 75 students are attending the schools that charge the fee between Rs 100 to 1000 p.m. Out of these 75 students, 66 (88%) students are coming from within 1 km and 9 (12%) students are coming in the range of 2 to 3 km. No child who is studying in the school that charges the fee range school is travelling more than three km to reach school.

Out of total 224, 74 (33%) students are attending the schools that charge the fee between Rs 2000 to 3000 p.m. In this strata of schools (from fee structure perspective) only 2 (2.7%) students are from within 1 km distance, whereas 22 (29.7%) students have to travel 3 to 5 km to reach school and majority of students - 50 (67.6%) are travelling more than 5 km to reach their school.

Interpretation:-

On the basis of the data, a clear linkage between the fee structure and the distance travelled by students to reach their schools. The pattern that emerged is that more the fee more the distance to be traversed to reach school. Less the fee would demand smaller amount of distance for the children. If we venture to read the social orientation of the parents in school choice reveals interesting linkages between high fee, better facilities for learning and quality education for their wards. If we metaphorically conclude, physical proximity of school to child does not necessarily guarantee the cognitive proximity. Physical proximity and cognitive proximity of schools are moving in opposite direction. This could be the reason why parents who can 'afford' mentally ready to search a quality, English medium school for their ward even if demands the children to bear the burden of travelling. Further, civil society is not willing to abide by the policy formulations and legal frameworks that restricts children to travel more than one km to reach their primary school.

RESEARCH QUESTION: 3

What is the baggage carried by fifth class children?

Table: 20 Showing Detail of baggage carried by class fifth children

S.No.	Management/ Board/ Medium	Subjects	No. of books	No. of note books	Weight of the student's bag(books and note books)
1	Government/ State/ Hindi	Mathematics	1	1	3 to 4Kg
		Hindi	1	1	
		English	1	1	
		EVS	1	1	
		Urdu	1	1	
		Geography	1	1	
		Rough		1	
		Total	7	8	
2	Government/ State/ Hindi	Mathematics	1	1	3 to 4 Kg
		Hindi	1	1	
		English	1	1	
		EVS	1	1	
		Geography	1	1	
		Moral science	1	1	
		Rough		1	
		Total	8	9	
3	Government/Stat e/Hindi	Mathematics	1	1	2 to 3 Kg
		Hindi	1	1	
		English	1	1	
		EVS	1	1	
		Geography	1	1	
		Rough		1	

		Total	5	6	
4	Government/state /English	Mathematics	1	1	3 to 4 Kg
		Hindi	1	1	
		English	1	1	
		EVS	1	1	
		G.k.	1	1	
		Moral science	1	1	
		Rough		1	
		Total	6	7	
5	private/CBSE/ English	Mathematics	1	1	3 to 4 Kg
		Hindi	1	1	
		English	1	1	
		EVS	1	1	
		Social science	1	1	
		Moral science	1	1	
		G.K.	1	1	
		Rough		1	
		Total	7	8	
6	private/CBSE/ English	Mathematics	3	3	5 to 6 Kg
		Hindi	3	3	
		English	3	3	
		EVS	3	3	
		Social science	3	3	
		Moral science	1	1	
		G.K.	1	1	
		Music	1	1	
		Art and craft	1	1	
		Total	19	19	
7	Private/CBSE/ English	Sem book -1 (Mathematic s+EVS +So.Sc.)	1	3	2 to 3Kg
		Hindi	1	1	
		English	1	1	
		Total	3	5	
		Runner:- computer, Music, G.K., Library, English Grammar ,workbook	1+1+1+1+1 +1=6	6	

Interpretation:-

In this study only physical load of the baggage considered. One school has the physical load of 5 to 6 kg per day in the form of 20 books per day. But another high fee charged school is having facility of runner in which students keep books and notebooks which are not required daily like special subject's book. They are also having a common semester book for mathematics, EVS and social science

which reduces carrying of physical load. Except one school, all schools having common base subject books and notebooks like Hindi, English, Mathematics, EVS and Social Science. Private English medium schools are high fee charging school is having more extra subject's books and notebooks.

The above data indicates that private school children are having more number of books than government schoolchildren. It also indicates that baggage of English medium school also more than Hindi medium school. As English medium schools are high fee charging schools, it can be observed and mentioned that private, high fee charging English medium school children are burdened with more physical load than Government, low charging Hindi medium schoolchildren.

If the finding is interpreted in the light of promulgated laws and professed policies, the burden the children carry to schools is very high. Therefore, our school practices in terms of both desired distance between home and school and the burden of weight the children are supposed carry are going against the stated policies and legal frameworks. This paradoxical situation is true in the case of private, high fee charging English medium schools which needs to be checked.