

Chapter - IV

Analysis and Interpretation

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ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION OF DATA

After discussing the importance of awareness in the efficient working of the VEC, a brief review of researches conducted in this area to support the rationale of the present study, detailed plan of the study was presented in the third chapter. The hypotheses to be tested, variable involved, sample selected, tools employed and the manner in which the relevant data was collected and other methodological detailed are discussed in this chapter. The data thus collected was subjected to appropriate statistical procedures to test the hypothesis for which the study was initiated. The details of the statistical techniques employed for analysis of data, results obtained through this analysis and the decision regarding the rejection or non-rejection of hypotheses are presented in this chapter.

Statistical techniques are used for organizing, analyzing and interpreting numerical data. Statistics is a basic tool of measurement and evaluation, when research has quantifiable data. Statistical method goes to the fundamental purposes of description and analysis. By statistics we can analyze and interpret. The data and can draw conclusions. If collective data are systematically arranged, and analyzed through appropriate scientific and statistical technique, the results obtained are scientific and correct.

According to hypothesis of the study the data collected were analyzed on the basis of scores obtained. The statistical method serves the

fundamental purpose of description and analysis, and their proper application involves answering the following questions :-

1. What information need to be gathered to provide the information necessary to answer to test the hypothesis?
2. How are these data to be gathered, organized and analyzed?
3. What assumption underlie the statistical methodology to be employed.
4. What conclusions can be validly draw from the analysis of the data?

4.1 STATISTICAL PROCEDURE INVOLVED

First to understand the distribution of variables, basic statistics such as mean and standard deviation were calculated for all the variable involved in the study. For the total sample, as well as the subgroup of the sample based on gender, social category and economic static's were compare 't' value and ANNOVA (t value) were calculated.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF HYPOTHESES

Before going to analyze the awareness levels of respondents, the researcher, here under, presents with the educational conditions of village education committee members, on the basis of responses given by VEC members. The educational background of VEC members is calculated and presented in percentage.

Table 4.2.1

Table Showing Educational Background of the VEC Members

S.No.	Educational Background	Male	Female	Total	%
1.	Illiterate	15	20	35	38.89%
2.	Literate (can write their names only)	08	07	15	16.67%
3.	Elementary Level	15	04	19	21.11%
4.	Secondary and above	15	06	21	23.33%
	Total	53	37	90	100%

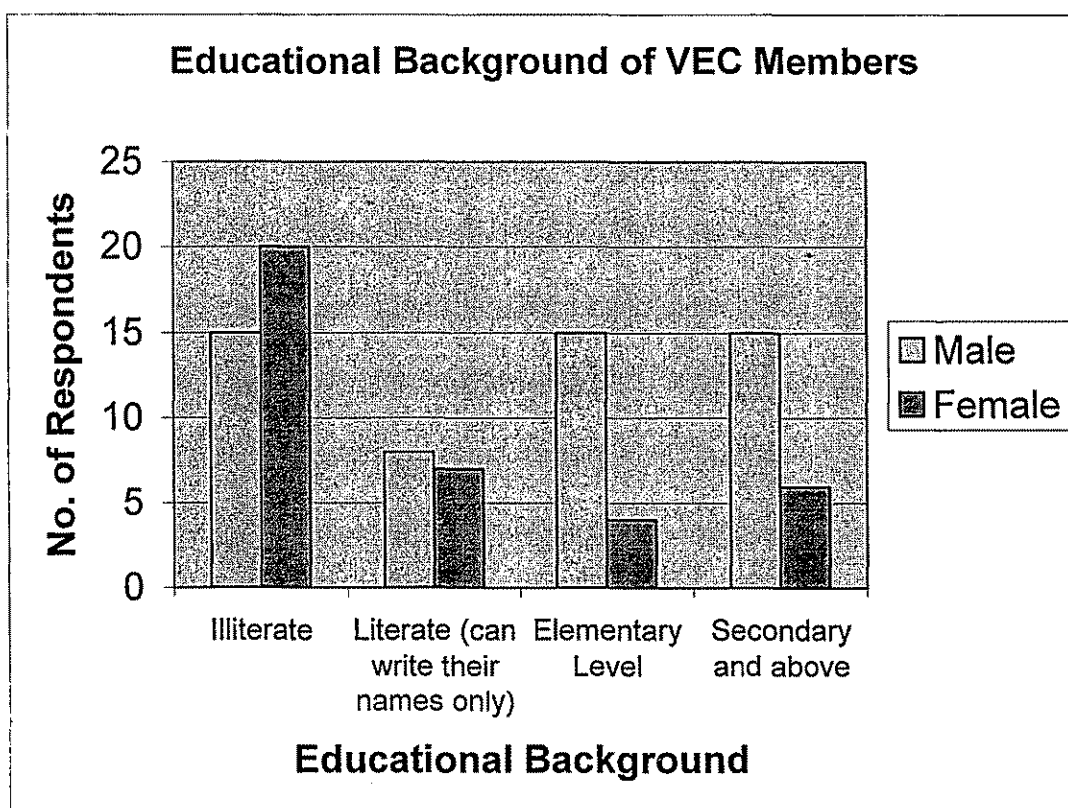


Table shows that the 38.89% of members are illiterate and 16.67% of VEC members are semi literate in the sense they could read and write their names only. This means 55.56% of VEC members are functionally illiterate. Further , table informs that

21.11% are of elementary level and 23.33% are having educational level upto secondary level. Therefore VECs which have been elected to work for the improvement of education in the villages, is suffering from illiteracy. Having seen, the educational background of VEC members, the researcher, here under, present with awareness levels hypothesis wise.

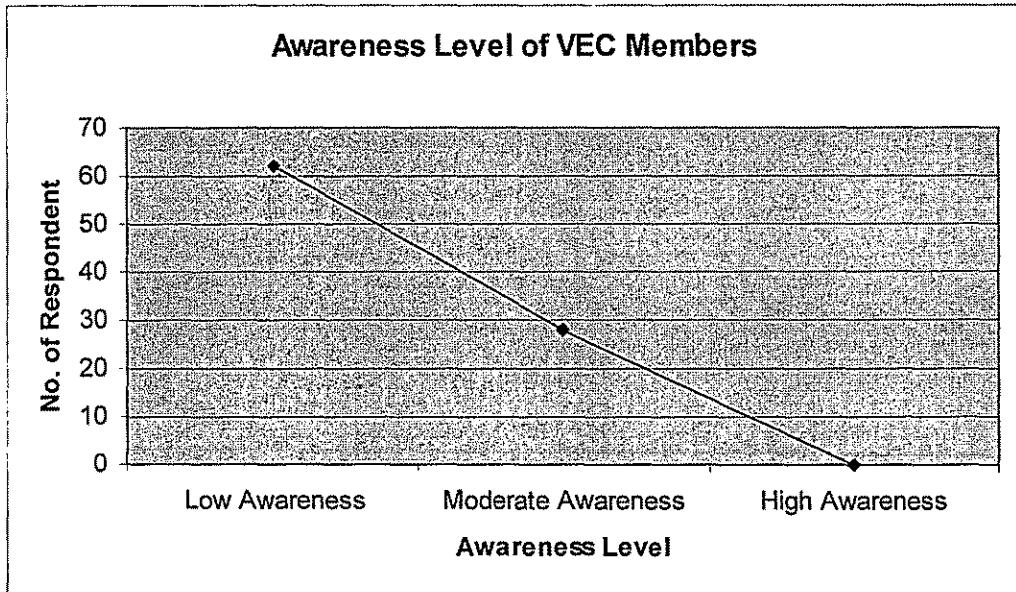
4.2.1 The first hypothesis of the study states that "the level of awareness of VEC member regarding their powers and functions is low". To verify this hypothesis, researcher classified the awareness level under following categories -

Category	Scores
Low awareness	0-8
Moderate Awareness	9-18
High Awareness	19-26

Total number of questions were 26. The hypothesis is verified, according to the above fixed criteria and presented in table no. 4.2.2

Table 4.2.2
Table showing awareness levels of total respondents and their percentages

S.No.	Awareness level	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Cumulative Frequency
1.	Low Awareness	62	68.89%	100%
2.	Moderate Awareness	28	31.11%	31.11%
3.	High Awareness	00	00	00
	Total	90	100%	



The results presented in the table reveals that maximum no. of respondent i.e. 68.89% of VEC members possess low awareness and 31.11% of respondents fall into moderate awareness category. The table surprisingly indicates the fact that, no single respondent possess high awareness about their powers and functions. Hence the hypothesis regarding the level of awareness of VEC members about their powers and functions is low stands valid.

4.2.3 The second hypothesis states that "there will be no significant difference in the levels of awareness among male and female members regarding their powers and functions.

Table 4.2.3
Table Showing Gender wise Awareness Levels.

S.No.	Awareness Level	Number of Respondents		
		Female	Male	Total
1.	Low Awareness	36	26	62
2.	Moderate Awareness	01	27	28
3.	High Awareness	00	00	00
	Total	37	53	90

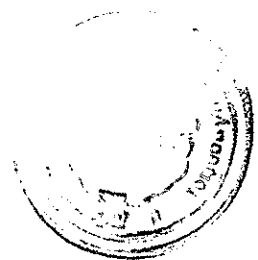
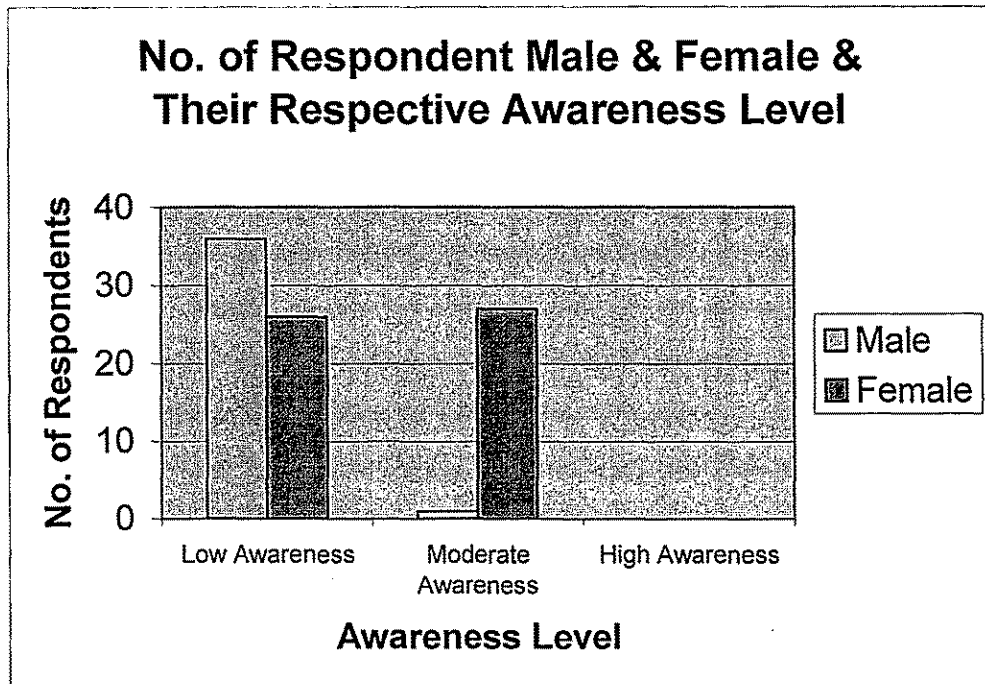


Table 4.2.3 shows the awareness levels of female and male VEC members. Out of 90 respondents 37 female and 53 males. Out of 37 respondents, 36 female respondents possess low awareness, where as only 01 respondent falls into moderate and none into high awareness level. At the same time out of total 53 male respondents, 26 falls into low and 27 into moderate and none into high awareness.



Although maximum of both male and female members have low awareness level, still there is some difference in awareness levels between among male and female members. To verify our hypothesis and in evaluate the significance of this difference, researcher calculated and analyzed two 't' values.

- (i) 't' value between gender category in respect of total responses given by the members.
- (ii) 't' value between gender category regarding awareness of VEC members with respect to five components of awareness separately.

Table 4.2.4

Showing the significance of 't' between gender category regarding the total awareness about their powers and functions-

S.No.	Category	Mean	SD	N	df	t	Significance
1.	Male	9.02	12944.98	53	88	1.75	Not significance
2.	Female	4.43	2361.08	37			

Table No. 4.2.4 shows that computed value of 't' is 1.75 and the table value of 't' at 0.01 level is 2.63 and at 0.5 level is 1.99

Thus the computed value of 't' is less than table value and hence the hypothesis is accepted. It means, the apparent gender based difference in awareness levels is in fact not found to be significant.

For the purpose of clarities, awareness is classified into 5 components depending on the nature of awareness. They are -

- Awareness regarding infrastructure of the school;
- Awareness regarding administration and management;
- Awareness regarding community relationship;
- Awareness regarding General informations and
- Awareness regarding enrollment, retentions and achievement.

To see the significance of difference of 't' value is calculated between male and female members of VECs, regarding component wise awareness and presented in the following table.

Table 4.2.5

Showing the significance of 't' between gender category in respect of awareness of VEC members regarding five component of awareness

Components of awareness	Category	Mean	SD	N	df	t	Significance
Awareness regarding infrastructure of school	Male	3.92	8355.7	53	88	0.68	Not significant
	Female	2.38	1582.56	37			
Awareness regarding administration and management	Male	1.92	2752.16	53	88	1.09	Not significant
	Female	0.65	272.4	37			
Awareness regarding community relationship	Male	2	3656	53	88	0.64	Not significant
	Female	1.08	884.8	37			
Awareness regarding General information's	Male	1.17	1195.48	53	88	1.12	Not significant
	Female	0.32	76.16	37			
Awareness regarding enrollment, retentions and achievement.	Male	0	0	53	88	0	Not significant
	Female	0	0	37			

The above table shows that 't' value in first four components is less than the table value at 0.01 and 0.05 level, hence the hypothesis is accepted in case of these components.

One very striking figures came during this analysis is that the awareness regarding enrollment, retention and achievement is found to be zero in both males and females. So it could be interpret as "zero awareness" rather than low awareness.

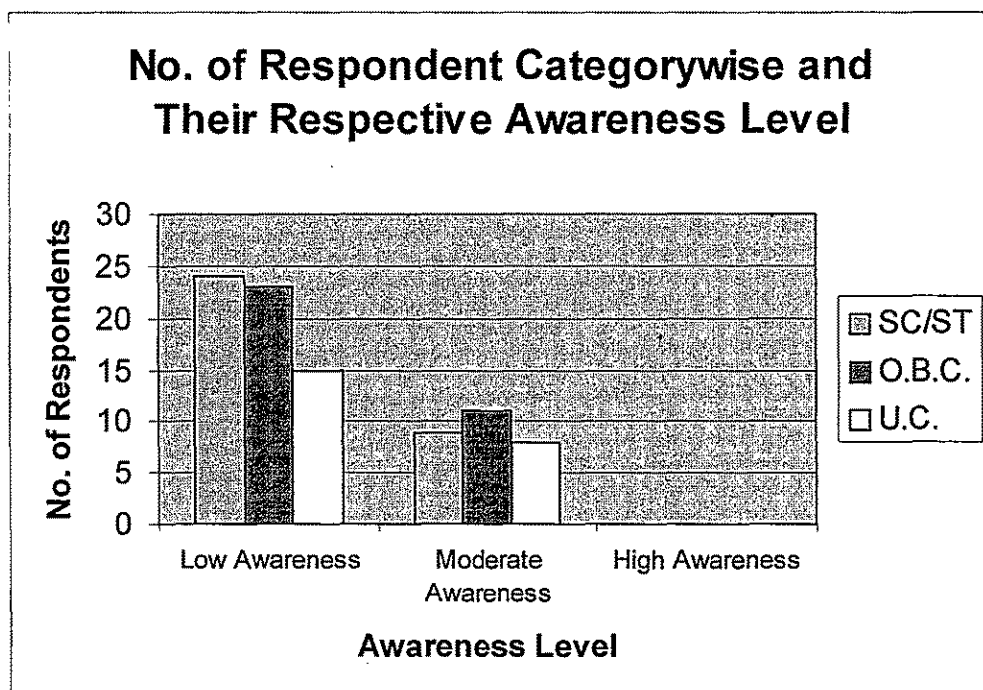
4.2.4 There will be no significance difference in the level of awareness, among different social categories, regarding their powers and functions.

Table 4.2.6

Showing the responses of members of different social categories (SC/ST/O.B.C. u.c.) regarding their powers and functions

S. No.	Awareness Level	Number of Respondents			
		SC/ST	O.B.C.	U.C.	Total
1.	Low Awareness	24	23	15	62
2.	Moderate Awareness	09	11	08	28
3.	High Awareness	00	00	00	00
	Total	33	34	23	90

Table 4.2.6 shows the awareness level of members belonging to different social category. Out of total 62 responses in low awareness category, 24 members belongs to SC/ST, 23 belongs to OBC and 15 belongs to upper caste. In "moderate awareness" category out of 28 respondent 9 is of SC / ST group, 11 from OBC and 8 from the upper caste. No one was having high awareness.



The above table is clearly showing that maximum of VEC members lies in the low awareness category irrespective of their social background.

To verify our hypothesis that "there will be no significance difference in the level of awareness amount different social categories", researcher computed ' f ' value through ANNOVA.

Table 4.2.7

Showing the significance of difference in the responses given by the members of different social categories calculated through "ANNOVA".

S. No.	Sources of variance	Sum of square	df	Mean square	F	Results
1.	Between the groups	31.32	2	15.66	1.49	Not significant
2.	Among the groups	917.8	87	10.55		

Table 4.2.7 shows that the F value for the responses of members of different social categories is less than the table value at 0.05 and 0.01 level and so not significant. It indicates that the level of awareness of members belonging to different social categories are not differ significantly. Therefore the null hypothesis that "There will be no significant difference in awareness level between different social categories" is accepted.'

4.2.5 There will be no significant difference in the levels of awareness among the members of different economic status regarding powers and functions.

For the study researcher has classified the members of VEC into three categories on the basis of their annual income. These are—

- (i) Below 15000/-
- (ii) 15000-3000/-
- (iii) Above 30000/-

Table 4.2.8
Showing the number of respondents among different economic status group.

S. No.	Levels of awareness	Below 15000/-	15000-30000/-	Above 30000/-	Total
1.	Low awareness	06	48	08	62
2.	Moderate awareness	0	16	10	28
3.	High awareness	0	0	0	0
	Total	6	66	18	90

Table 4.2.8, showing the awareness level of VEC members, classified on the basis of their economic status. Out of total 62

respondents, 6 respondents belongs to the group having their annual income less than 15,000/-, 48 respondents belongs to the group having their annual income between 15000-30000/- and 8 members is of the group having their annual income more than 30000/-. In moderate awareness category, total respondents were 28, out of which 18 respondents were from the second growth i.e. having income between 15000–30000 and 10 respondents belongs to the group having more than 30000 income per year. Nobody falls into the high awareness level category.

Now the hypothesis is verified with the help of the above table. F value is calculated to find out the significance of difference among the respondents having different economic status.

Table 4.2.9

Showing the significance of difference in the responses given by the members of different economic status calculated through ANNOVA

S. No.	Sources of variance	Sum of square	df	Mean square	F	Results
1.	Between the groups	19.03	2	9.52	0.94	Not significant
2.	Among the groups	878.53	87	10.10		

Table 4.2.9 shows that F value for the responses of members of three different economic status is less than the table value at 0.05 and 0.01 level with the degree of freedom (2,87). Hence it is not significant. It indicates that there is no significance difference in awareness level of members belonging to different economic status. So the null hypothesis is accepted.

4.3 INTERPRETATION

Findings inform us following basic facts about the awareness levels of VEC members.

- (1) No respondents possess high awareness;
- (2) Around 70% of respondents possess low awareness; and 30% moderate awareness
- (3) No demographic variable has shown significant influence on awareness levels of respondents; as no significant difference in awareness among cross-section of respondents is found.
- (4) The stark findings of the study is that, when the data was analysed to know component wise awareness of respondents, though majority of the respondents possess at least low awareness with respect to community relationships, infrastructure, administration and management but, they have Zero awareness, with regard to enrollment, retention and achievement of students precisely for which VECs were constituted.

Hence the study raises a fundamental question on the role of community participation, through the strategy of VEC, in UEE.

It is needless to mention about the effectiveness of VECs, whose awareness regarding vitals of UE, is in such low level. However, when we look at reasons for this low awareness and no awareness on vitals of UEE, following may be listed for consideration.

- (1) Poverty
- (2) Not realizing the importance of education
- (3) Culture of silence.

Poverty

On the analysis of data, it has been found that maximum members have annual income between 15000/- - 30000/-. It indicates that the economic status of VEC member is very low and they are struggling to earn livelihood all the time. Thus they hardly give importance to any other aspects of their life which includes their rights, duties and their responsibilities towards proper rearing of the child, education and other fields related to education. They limit themselves so much to the problems of food and shelter that they hardly think about their powers and functions which seems to be less important in their life.

2. Not Realizing the importance of Education :

The results obtained of low awareness among the members of VEC are not surprising. One of the most important reason is the apathy of parents towards their children education and the powers and functions delegated to them. Parents not at all seems to be interested in taking active involvement in the school management. They even do not send their children to school regularly, or withdraw them for flimsy reasons. They also see much foot-dragging even when children are at school, parents send them late and in tattered clothes, try to dodge the fees and generally fail to watch their children's needs and progress. So due to this lack of interest they do not participate actively in educational process and hence are not aware about their power and functions.

3. Culture of Silence :

The another important reason for their low awareness may be attributed "Culture of Silence", among the members of VECs. They are not aware about their functions. Headmasters also not giving them enough

informations and knowledge about their powers and functions and unfortunately members also least bother about it. They thought as they are illiterate and less educated than teachers, they should not ask any questions to them. Whatever they will do will be perfect for their children. But it does not happen all the time. During collection of data, researcher found that are just busy in gossiping or in filling some registered etc. and the children are playing, fighting doing every thing except studies and there is nobody to questions those teaches. On asking to members they simply said "Jo ho raha hai use hone do, hamare bolne se kya hoga, yahan to shuru se aise hi hota hai" and almost 90% of members have the same attitude. So this culture of silence is one of the important reason for the unawareness or low awareness of members of VECs.