In the context of present deteriorating social order in India, an attempt was made to study whether disadvantagedness influences psychological factors like intelligence, creativity, vocational interest, and academic achievement. It was expected that such a finding may help the educators, planners, and all those involved in the framing of educational and economic policies of this Country.

The study sought to determine:

1) Whether there are any significant differences between socially advantaged and the socially disadvantaged with references to intelligences, creativity, vocational interest, and academic achievement.

2) Whether high academic achiever and low academic achievement differ significantly in their performances, on intelligences, creativity, vocational interest and academic achievement.

For this study the students studying in high schools situated in the municipal Corporation area of Davangere were taken up by using stratified random sampling technique two groups were formed. A sample of 2 hundred scheduled caste scheduled tribe students was obtained and an equal number of general population was used for the purpose of comparison.

The instrument used in the investigation were Raven's progressive

Vocational interest inventory of N.C.E.R.TJunior form.

Academic achievements scores secured in school examinations.

Analysis of variances of Z & F test were used to find out whether the differences between the 2 sets of scores is statistically significant at 5% level of significance. Later results obtained were tabulated and interpretation of the results was done.

INTELLIGENCES:

As far as intelligence is concerned the disadvantaged differed significantly with the advantaged group the F value obtained is 19.217. As far as creativity is concerned the F value being 0.113 shows no significant differences. This is in keeping with the hypothesis formulated when a comparison was made between vocational interest of socially advantaged and disadvantaged showed significant differences particularly in Economic vocational interest the F value is 4.008. No significant differences was found in legal vocational interest, and in Technical Vocational interest also no significant differences was found in these two groups. Same thing was found between these two groups in Educational vocational interest and medical vocational interest.
As far as the sex wise investigation is concerned a significant differences was found in the intelligence of disadvantaged male and advantaged male and advantaged male as the F value is significant. The F value is 19.771.

For Creativity as hypothesised no significant difference came forth as the F value is only 0.114.

As far as Vocational interest is concerned these two groups although do not differ significantly noticeable differences would be seen between disadvantaged male and advantaged male, with a mean of 43.185 and 46.475. The F value for these four groups being only 2.173 rules out the differences on the whole among these four groups.

Although some differences expected in legal vocational interest for these 2 groups the F value has set aside the hypothesised relation.

In Technical vocational Interest although disadvantaged is expected to attain higher scores owing to the governmental protective measures the F value does not confirm the hypotheses.

Regarding scientific vocational interest and Educational Vocational Interest contrary to the expectations as indicated in the hypothesis no differences was found as the F value is not at all significant at either levels of significance.
As regards urban & rural factor influencing the intelligence no significant differences was found between the disadvantaged urban & disadvantaged rural. However if we compare the disadvantaged rural with the advantaged urban we find significant difference in the Mean scores and also it is being responsible for, nearly significant F value. However there is no differences between the urban and the rural of the socially advantaged group as the mean scores are 34.40 & 35.48.

Urban rural diarrension has not brought forth significant differences in any of the 5 fields of vocational interest, however as hypothesised significant differences was anticipated in scientific vocational interest and Technical Vocational Interest and Medical vocational interest F values have not stood by any of the hypotheses pertaining these 3 fields of vocational interest.

In case of the high and low achieving groups a significant differences was found as the F value is 10.258 which is significant at both 5% and 1% levels of significances.

However the differences is quite glaring between disadvantaged low achiever and advantaged low achiever, simillary the differences between disadvantaged low achiever and advantaged high achiever.

An expected in the investigation no significances found as far as creativity of high achieving and low achieving of advantaged
and disadvantaged was found with a F value quite significant i.e. 0.191 this is also true for all the combination of high and low achieving advantaged and disadvantaged groups.

Strongly it is evident that the differences is not significant for Economic Vocational Interest as the F value is nearly significant i.e. 2.594. But for legal vocational interest & other fields the differences is not significant.
6.2 CONCLUSION.

The socially advantaged have a higher degree of intelligence than the socially disadvantaged.

The socially disadvantaged are not lower in creativity than socially advantaged.

The socially advantaged have stronger Educational Vocational Interest than the socially disadvantaged.

The socially advantaged have no stronger Legal Vocational Interest than the socially disadvantaged.

The socially disadvantaged have no stronger Technical Vocational interest, or Scientific Vocational Interest, Educational Vocational Interest, Medical Vocational Interest than the socially advantaged.

SEXWISE:

There is significant variation between male and female of the socially advantaged and socially disadvantaged in the degree of intelligence.

The socially disadvantaged female have a higher degree of intelligence than the socially advantaged male.
The socially disadvantaged female have recorded better performance on intelligence than advantaged male.

The socially disadvantaged do not differ significantly from socially advantaged in the following vocational interest.

1) Legal vocational interest.
2) Technical vocational interest.
3) Scientific vocational interest.
4) Education Vocational Interest &
5) Medical Vocational Interest.

The advantaged female have a higher degree of intelligence than the disadvantaged male. The disadvantaged female have a higher degree of intelligence than the advantaged male.

CREATIVITY:

There is no significant variation between advantaged male and female and disadvantaged male and female in the degree of creative thinking.

No significant variation was found between advantaged male and female and disadvantaged male and female in:

1) Economic vocational interest.
2) Legal vocational interest.
3) Scientific vocational interest.
4) Technical vocational interest.

5) Educational vocational interest.

6) Medical vocational interest.

But however there is significant difference between disadvantaged male and advantaged male in the economic vocational interest.

The socially disadvantaged male have a stronger medical vocational interest than advantaged female.

URBAN & RURAL: INTELLIGENCE:

The socially disadvantaged urban and rural vary significantly from the socially advantaged urban and rural in the degree of intelligence.

The disadvantaged urban have lower level of intelligence than the advantaged urban.

The disadvantaged rural have a lower degree of intelligence than the advantaged urban.

The disadvantaged rural are lower in intelligence than advantaged rural.
CREATIVITY:

The socially disadvantaged urban rural do not vary significantly from the socially advantaged urban and rural in the degree of creativity. Therefore, we accept the null hypothesis which confirms our hypothesis stated earlier.

VOCATIONAL INTEREST:

The socially advantaged urban and rural have no stronger economic vocational interest, than the socially disadvantaged urban and rural.

The disadvantaged urban have lower economic vocational interest than advantaged urban.

The socially advantaged Urban Rural donot vary significantly.

In Legal vocational intelligence than the disadvantaged Urban and Rural.

The advantaged urban and rural do not vary significantly the disadvantaged urban and rural in technical vocational interest, 3) Scientific vocational interest, Educational vocational interest, and 5) Medical vocational interest.

And therefore, we accept the null hypothesis in this connection.
SEGREGATED AND CO-EDUCATED:-

The socially disadvantaged co-educated and segregated vary significantly from advantaged co-educated and segregated. In the degree of intelligence.

The disadvantaged segregated have a lower economic vocational interest than advantaged co-educated and segregated.

The advantaged segregated have higher economic vocational interest than disadvantaged segregated.

The socially disadvantaged co-educated segregated vary significantly from advantaged co-educated segregated in legal vocational interest.

Disadvantaged segregated are lower than co-educated in Legal vocational interest.

The socially disadvantaged co-educated segregated very significantly in Technical vocational interest.

The disadvantaged co-educated have a higher degree of Technical vocational interest than advantaged segregated.
There is no significant variation in the disadvantaged co-educated and segregated and in advantaged co-educated segregated in Scientific vocational interest.

There is no significant variation between disadvantaged co-educated in Educational vocational interest.

The socially disadvantaged co-educated and segregated differ significantly from advantaged co-educated segregated.

The advantaged segregated have a higher degree of Medical vocational interest than disadvantaged co-educated.

Low and high achievers. The socially disadvantaged low differ significantly from advantaged low and high achiever in the degree of Intelligence.

The disadvantaged high achiever have a higher degree of intelligence than disadvantaged low achiever.

The advantaged low achievers have higher level of intelligence than disadvantaged low achievers.

The advantaged high achiever's have higher level of intelligence than disadvantaged low achiever.