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SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF STUDENTS STUDYING IN GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS - WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BELLARY DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Though acquiring the literacy and primary education are focused by the government, the secondary and higher educations have been diversified by the virtue of the employment opportunities. This article emphasizes on aim of students, type of family they belonged, source of funds for their education and reason for selecting Government educational institutions. The primary data has been collected from students who were studying in the 10 different government institutions including undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate studies. The data was collected by structured questionnaire and analyzed by using chi-square tests. It was found that economic condition was the prominent factor for selecting the government college for their studies. The inability of students to bear the cost of private education seems to be the crucial issue in the present scenario.

KEYWORDS

Educational institutions, Government, Income, Teaching.

INTRODUCTION

In the Indian constitution, "Education" in general, is the concurrent responsibility of the federal and state governments. What exactly involved in generating new knowledge? We can impart knowledge through good education.

The value based education system has been ignored to a great extent as the objective of the education is materialized in the early of the child's education. People define the 'scope of the education' in terms of earnings at the completion of that degree. The prioritized education in India is materialized by the way of achieving prosperous jobs. The long history of value based education and its existence has to be analyzed critically at this juncture. The job opportunities certainly dig up the type of technical or professional educational background and the personal skills as well as communicative language. Hence importance of education has been looked at this angle since past decades. Higher education is the primary agent of transformation towards sustainable development and increasing people's capacities to transform their visions for society into reality. Knowledge provides the skills for "learning to know, learning to live together, learning to do and learning to be" Undergraduate education has been achieved for obtaining seats in the professional colleges. Therefore, pre-university stands as a key step in designing the pupil's career. Privatization of education has become inevitable to train the pupil for the toughest level of competition. Lack of infrastructure, committed staff, poor discipline, and lack of motivation among the kids appear to be the major factors in majority of Government College that do not attract much of the students for the education purpose. The present study aims at the students of the selected government colleges and a University in Bellary district, Karnataka (India). The researcher surveyed totally 10 colleges.

SCOPE OF STUDY

- ✓ The present study helps us to understand the poverty in rural areas.
- ✓ It raises scope for the improvement of such students by quality education.
- ✓ It raises scope to avoid drop-outs of students during their studies.
- ✓ What are the possible options to improve the students of economically poor background
- ✓ It does not include students studying in private educational institutions.
- ✓ The study does not cover students of other areas other than Bellary district.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To study socio-economic status of students studying in Government educational institutions.
- To study family background of students and the type of family they belonged.
- To identify the source of fund for their education.
- To evaluate the purpose of their education/ study
- To find out the reason for selecting Government colleges/ University.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

The main hypotheses of the present study are:

- H_0 : There is no relation between income of respondents and purpose of selecting Government college/University.
- H_1 : There is relation between income of respondents and purpose of selecting Government college/University.
- H_0 : There is no relation between income of respondents and occupation of the respondent's parents
- H_2 : There is relation between income of respondents and occupation of the respondents parents.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data has been collected by conducting survey among 50 students by using structured questionnaire. The secondary data have been collected from books, journals, reports, and internet. The collected data were analyzed by using statistical tools like classification, tabulation and Chi-square tests.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE 1: PERSONAL PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

Sl No.	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 18	13	26
2	18-21	22	44
3	21-24	15	30
	TOTAL	50	100
Sl No.	Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	29	58
2	Female	21	42
	Total	50	100
Sl No	Type Family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Joint	11	22
2	Nuclear	39	78
	Total	50	100
Sl No.	Place of residence	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Urban	17	34
2	Rural	33	66
	Total	50	100
Sl No	Course studying	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	P.U.C	22	44
2	Degree	14	28
3	Post Graduation	14	28
	Total	50	100
Sl No.	Parents Education	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	25	50
2	1-10th	17	34
3	10-P.U.C.	7	14
4	Above puce.	1	2
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 exhibits personal profile of respondents. It is clear from Table 1 that out of 50 respondents, 58 percent respondents were male and the remaining 42 percent respondents were female. Table 1 shows that 26 per cent of the respondents belonged to the age of below 18 years, 44 per cent of the respondents were in the age group between 18-21, and remaining 30 per cent were in the age group of 21-24 years. 34 per cent of the respondents are from urban area, remaining 66 per cent respondents are from rural area. It can also be inferred that 44 percent respondents studying in pre-university college and 28 percent respondents doing degree, remaining 28 percent respondents are studying post graduation. This table clearly shows that 50 percent respondents parent's were illiterate, 34 percent of the respondent parents were belongs to 1-10th standard, 14 percent studied up to pre-university college and only 2 percent of the respondent parent's studied above pre-university.

It is inferred from the above table that most of the respondents (44%) were in the age group of 18-22, majority of respondents (58%) were male, 78% of the respondents were belong to nuclear family. It can also be inferred that majority of the respondents (66%) were residing in rural area. Half of the respondent's parents were illiterate.

TABLE 2: SOURCE OF FINANCE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE RESPONDENT

Sl. No	Source of finance	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Parents	49	98
2	Guardian	01	02
3	Friends and bank loan	11	00
	Total	50	100

Table 2, shows that 98 percent of the respondents are receiving finance for their education from parents. Only 2 percent of the respondents are getting finance from their guardian. None of them are receiving from friends and banks.

TABLE 3: REASON FOR SELECTING GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION

Sl No	Selection of College	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Low fees	31	62
2	Teaching	17	34
3	No other option	02	04
	Total	50	100

From the table 3, It can be inferred that out of total sample respondents, 62 percent selected Government college due to low fees, 34 percent opted due to good teaching, remaining 4 percent had joined Government college as there were no other options. It is clear from the table that, most of them had selected Government College due to low education expenses.

TABLE 4: PURPOSE OF STUDYING A PARTICULAR COURSE

Sl No	Purpose of study	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Businessmen	2	4
2	Teacher	12	24
3	Bank employee	21	42
4	Government job	10	20
5	others	5	10
	Total	50	100

Table 4 reveals that, 4 percent of the respondents want to become Businessmen, 24 percent of respondents wished to become Teacher, 42 percent respondents expected to become bank employee, Government job aspirants are around 20 percent, remaining 10 percent have different ambitions like to become Manager, Officer, Financial analyst etc.

TABLE 5: AREA OF RESIDENCE FOR EDUCATION PURPOSE

Sl No	Staying in Hostel	Type of Hostel	Number of Respondents Staying in Hostel	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	yes	Private	2		
2	yes	Govt.	25	27	54
3	No			23	46
4	Total		27	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 5 shows that 54% of the respondents staying in hostel and remaining 46% were day-scholars. Out of hostel residents, 50 % (25) of respondents staying in government hostel .only4% (2) of them are staying in private hostel.

It is clear that students opted government hostel due to low fees as their income is below poverty line, they were not affordable.

From the table6, it can inferred that out of total sample respondents,44 respondents had yearly income of below Rs 14,000,5 were having income of Rs 14,000 to 50,000,One respondent had income of Rs 50,000-1,00,000 and only 1 respondent had an income of above Rs 1,00,000.

TABLE 6: CROSS TABULATION OF INCOME AND PURPOSE OF SELECTING A GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Sl No	Income	Low Fees	Teaching	No other Option	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below Rs 14,000	30	13	1	44	88
2	Rs 14,000-50,000	1	3	-	04	08
3	Rs 50,000-100,000	--	1	--	01	02
4	Above Rs1,00,000	-	-	1	01	02
	Total	31	17	2	50	100

In order to study relationship between **income** and purpose of selecting a Government educational institution, the **Chi-square test** has been applied.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Chi-square test is applied in statistics to test the goodness of fit to verify the distribution of observed data with assumed theoretical distribution. Therefore, it is a measure to study the divergence of actual and expected frequencies.

For the purpose of this study, the null hypothesis that there is no relation between income of respondents and purpose of selecting Government college/University has been framed.

RESULTS OF CHI-SQUARE TEST

Degrees of freedom	=	6
Table value at 5% level	=	9.487729
Calculated value		29.59052

Since the calculated value 29.59052 is greater than the table value at 5 per cent level of significance, **null hypothesis has been rejected** it has concluded that there is a significant relationship between income of respondents and purpose of selecting Government college/University.

From the table7, it can be inferred that out of total sample respondents ,21 respondents parents from Agricultural background,25 respondents parents are daily wage earners, other 04 respondents parents were doing business, private job etc.

Most of the students (62 percent) had joined Government colleges due to low fees because most of the respondents parents have low income as their occupation is agriculture and many of them are doing work on daily wage basis.

TABLE 7: CROSS TABULATION OF INCOME AND OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS PARENTS

Sl No	Income	Agriculture	Daily wage earners	Others	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Between Rs 14,000	18	25	01	44	88
2	Rs 14,000-50,000	03	-	01	04	08
3	Rs 50,000- Rs 100,000	--	-	01-	01	02
4	Above Rs1,00,000	--	--	01	01	02
	Total	21	25	04	50	100

For the purpose of this study, **another null hypothesis that there is no relation between income of respondents and occupation of the respondent's parents has been framed.**

RESULTS OF CHI-SQUARE TEST

Degrees of freedom	=	6
Table value at 5% level	=	9.487729
Calculated value		26.93179

Since the calculated value26.93179 is greater than the table value at 5 per cent level of significance, **null hypothesis has been rejected**. It has concluded that there is a significant relationship between income of respondents and occupation of the respondent's parents.

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

- Most of the respondents were male and majority of them belonged to nuclear family (78%)
- Students studying in Government educational institutions majority were from rural areas (66%)
- 50% of respondents parents were illiterate and they are below poverty line (annual income below Rs 14,000)
- Students receive financial support from their parents (98%) only 2% of respondents get financial support from guardian.
- Low fees(62%) attracted majority of students to join Government educational institutions
- 42% of respondents have the dream of joining Bank due to number of vacancies and job security, a good salary.
- Out of 50 respondents 25 respondents were staying in Government hostel due to low hostel fees.
- 25 respondent's parents (50%) were daily wage earners and their income is below 14,000.

CONCLUSION

Government educational institutions are attracting students due to low fees and good teaching. Moreover majority of the students are from rural areas .Thus these institutions are required to maintain quality in the education. The appropriate authority should look into the matter so that the student may timely avail the required facilities, proper equipments, and top quality teachers.

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Academically yours

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