



Government Scholarships – A Panacea for education among under privileged students

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Abstract

A scholarship is a grant or payment made to support a student's education, awarded on the basis of academic or other achievement. A scholarship is an award of financial aid for a student to further their education. Scholarships are awarded based upon various criteria, which usually reflect the values and purposes of the donor or founder of the award. Scholarship money is not required to be repaid. The scholarships covered in this compilation are given for studies in classes ranging from 1st standard to XIIth standard some of them continuing onwards, covering professional courses and (some) up till Ph.D. level. This is helpful in pursuing higher education studies. The NTS (National Testing Service) which is given from class 9 onwards and subject to the student satisfying eligibility conditions, can continue till Ph.D. The major objectives of the study is to find out the awareness of government scholarships among

undergraduate students. The researcher employed survey method for the study. A sample size of 246 undergraduate students were selected randomly in Thoothukudi District. Data were analyzed by t- test. The findings of the study revealed that there is a significant difference in the awareness on government scholarships with regard to gender, locality of residence and nature of family.

Keywords: Educational funds, Achievement, Compilation, Government scholarships

INTRODUCTION

Everyone has the right to education. But today education is not easy to reach everyone. The price is being fixed for everything today. There is a certain price for such a fundamental right. So, only available to some people that are available to everyone. The Government provides a variety of scholarships to the students not to

be affected by such hardship. Government subsidies are designed to impede student's economic problems and encourage them to pursue higher education.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Research has brought many changes in the field of study. Though the research has brought significant changes in the society, it has not reached the everyone. Scholarship is a boon to the students, Who belong to the weaker section of the society? Scholarship gives an encouragement to the students who are capable of studying well but fail to continue studying as they are economically backward. There are varieties of scholarships for the students-merit based, need based, career specific etc... So to create awareness about the government scholarship among the students of rural area, this research topic has been proposed. Students from rural area through they finish their studies successfully, they are ignorant of the uses of it. And more over them have, still not got the proper information about the uses of a scholarships. Students still have only little information regarding this. There is a need of creating awareness among them. That's why I choose to do research on this topic.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the significant difference between male and female undergraduate students with regard to awareness on government scholarships.
2. To find out the significant difference between rural and urban undergraduate students with regard to awareness on government scholarships.
3. To find out the significant difference between joint and nuclear family undergraduate students with regard to awareness on government scholarships.

NULL HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference between male and female undergraduate students with regard to awareness on government scholarships.
2. There is no significant difference between rural and urban undergraduate students with regard to awareness on government scholarships.
3. There is no significant difference between joint and nuclear family undergraduate students with regard to awareness on government scholarships.

METHOD USED

The investigator have adopted the survey method to study the awareness towards government scholarships among the undergraduate students.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The population for the present study consists of the undergraduate students studying in Thoothukudi district. The investigator have used simple random sampling technique for selecting the sample size of 246 from the population.

TOOL USED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY

By keeping various objectives of the study in mind, the awareness on government scholarships scale was used by the investigator for collecting data.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The statistical techniques used to analysis the data were: percentage analysis and ‘t’ test.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Best and Khan (2006), “Statistical analysis is the mathematical process of gathering, organizing, analyzing and interpreting numerical data and is one of the basic phases of the research process. Descriptive statistical analysis involves the description of a particular group. Inferential statistical analysis leads to judgments about the whole population, to which the sample at hand is presumed to be related”.

Objective – 01

To find out the awareness on government scholarships among the undergraduate students.

Table 1.01

Level of awareness of government scholarships among the undergraduate students.

Variables	Low		Moderate		High	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government Scholarships	53	21.5	157	63.8	36	14.6

It is inferred from the above table that 21.5% of students have low, 63.8 % of students have moderate and 14.6% of students have high level of awareness on government scholarships among the undergraduate students in Thoothukudi district.

HYPOTHESES TESTING

Hypotheses: 01

There is no significant difference between male and female undergraduate students with regard to awareness on government scholarships.

Table 1.02

Significant difference between male and female undergraduate students with regard to awareness on government scholarships.

Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Calculated 't' Value	P Value	Remarks at 5% Level
Male	102	84.74	8.83	3.802	0.000	S
Female	144	80.23	9.38			

(At 5% level of significance, the table value of 't' is 1.96)

In the above table, since the t- value (=3.802) is greater than the table value (=1.96), the null hypothesis is not accepted at 0.05% level of significance. This shows that there is significant difference in the gender among undergraduate students in their awareness of government scholarships.

Hypotheses: 02

There is no significant difference between rural and urban undergraduate students with regard to awareness on government scholarships.

Table 1.03

Significant difference between rural and urban undergraduate students with regard to awareness on government scholarships.

Locality of Residence	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Calculated 't' Value	P Value	Remarks at 5% Level
Rural	211	82.67	9.33	2.378	0.018	S
Urban	35	78.63	9.20			

(At 5% level of significance, the table value of 't' is 1.96)

In the above table, since the t- value (=2.378) is greater than the table value (=1.96), the null hypothesis is not accepted at 0.05% level of significance. This shows that there is significant difference in the locality of residence among undergraduate students in their awareness of government scholarships.

Hypotheses: 03

There is no significant difference between joint and nuclear family undergraduate students with regard to awareness on government scholarships.

Table 1.04

Significant difference between joint and nuclear family of the undergraduate students with regard to awareness on government scholarships.

Nature of Family	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Calculated 't' Value	P Value	Remarks at 5% Level
Joint	131	84.17	9.84	3.825	0.000	S
Nuclear	115	79.74	8.31			

(At 5% level of significance, the table value of 't' is 1.96)

In the above table, since the t- value (=3.825) is greater than the table value (=1.96), the null hypothesis is not accepted at 0.05% level of significance. This shows that there is significant difference in nature of family among undergraduate students in their awareness of government scholarships.

The findings of the study are based on the analysis of the data collected through the tools on a sample of 246 students. The finding of the present study are given below.

1. 14.6 % of undergraduate students have high level of awareness of

FINDINGS

government scholarships among undergraduate students.

2. Significant difference was found between male and female undergraduate students in the awareness of government scholarships. While comparing the mean scores, the male undergraduate students are better than their counterpart.
3. Significant difference was found between rural and urban undergraduate students in the awareness of government scholarships. While comparing the mean scores, the rural undergraduate students are better than their counterpart.
4. Significant difference was found between nuclear and joint family undergraduate students in the awareness of government scholarships. While comparing the mean scores, the joint family undergraduate students are better than their counterpart.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Rural students continue to pursue their education mainly through free education and government aid. So they know the details of the scholarships. Urban students do not emphasize state scholarship because they are educated in different circumstances. And I think urban students are not particularly

interested in getting caste board aid payments.

Because, many people of family, the family instructor is aware of the details of the government's scholarships. Such awareness occurs in the communication of family members. But students in a separate family have little knowledge of the government's scholarships.

1.11 CONCLUSION

The government has providing subsidies for all students to be educated. But the question is that all such scholarships are correct to reach students. And everyone's demands are the government subsidies need to be changed in accordance with the old conditions and the change in government subsidies in the absence of a timely change that is not correct.

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