CHAPTER - V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The study concentrated on socio economic conditions of student respondents in various Arts and Science Colleges in Tiruchirappalli and has led to the following findings. The major problem which the colleges are facing is inadequacy of finance available to colleges. Despite the substantial contributions which the governments are making towards the financing of higher education and research, the finance of colleges is inadequate as they have not increased in proportion to increased enrolment and the increased requirements for modernization and diversification of higher education.

The development of higher education would determine the extent of success in improving the social and economic standards of people as well as in facilitating the task of laying solid foundation for maintaining a high quality of life over a long period of time. It is, therefore, imperative that deficiencies in financing colleges, which impinge upon the effectiveness of higher education, should be identified and rectified.

A. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(i) SOCIO CONDITIONS

The present study found out that there is an identical structure and systematic pattern of religion and caste system in the study area. In the study area almost all the respondents are Hindus and belong to SC/ST and Backward community. This study proved that among the four religious Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Others. The Hindus constitute a major portion of 55 percent and they are large in numbers.
Most of the student respondents are living in village, because their income and expenditure are very moderate compared to city respondents. Most of the student respondents pursue higher education at the age of 17-20. This shows that the higher education plays a vital role in their life. Regarding the nature of the educator in a family, the study found out that 47 percent of family is having 0-2 members educated, and remaining 43 percent are having 3-5 educated members educated.

Due to the lack of literacy, the contributors cannot adopt any innovative technique to improve their life pattern and it brings inadequate knowledge of present situation. The student respondents prefer government schools which constitute a greater percentage in village and rural area. It is found that the Tamil medium students are highly benefited. This is mainly due to low cost of fees, free books and other accessories provided by the government. The respondents prefer arts group rather than science group, but even the enrollment of science is a first part than with other interested groups.

Student respondents preferred aided college for their higher education because of infrastructure facilities, opportunities for their carriers. Since the study area contains only two Government Colleges, which are surrounded by aided and self financing colleges with all facilities for the students.

Most of them pursue education for their employment and to improve their financial and social status. 23 percent of the respondents pursue education to acquire more knowledge for their life, 7 percent pursue education only to polish their name. The study found out that 25 percent of the student respondents prefer particular college for their adequate facilities available to them and to get good education. Most of them prefer less expense.

Most of them are satisfied with their college infrastructure facilities provided to the students, because they prefer the institutions which are well equipped and specially pave the way for their employment.
The selected respondents choose their study course according to their interest along with their higher secondary level. Some aim at job oriented courses, some accept the course given due to their family scenario and very few are forced to take because of their mark and financial criteria.

This study shows that among the respondent most of them are interested in joining extra curricular activities to be benefited for their future careers which mould and create awareness of the present society. The certificates awarded to the respondents are very useful when they appear for interviews. Mostly concentrate on NSS as an extra curricular activities provided by the college for future careers.

Most of the student respondents get success through their family motivation. Since parent’s education level is too low, they motive their sons and daughters to succeed in higher education in order to obtain government employment.

Most of them expressed that global education helps to improve to be a human being and ultimately sustain through higher education. So their standard of higher education is comparatively high.

The study shows that global education brings international community to create a new environment among the respondents. It benefits to implement their views and express their initial feelings on their studies. The study shows that global education pursues education for all and opens its window to the world and brings learners to collaborate and compete with other nations.

(ii) ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The present study found out that in the study area (Tiruchirappalli) there is an identical structure and systematic pattern of economic conditions of the student respondents. The study shows the income and expenditure level of the students who hail from various places and scenario.
The study found that the income of the majority of the respondents 65 percent of them lies below poverty and low income group, due to the illiteracy and number of the members in the family high.

The study found excellent career that earn while learn programme which motivates poor and middle class student respondents to accommodate him/ her to meet for their adequate facilities and utility the amount for their studies. Only 41 percent of them utilities and earn more than Rs.1000 per month. Most of the respondents sought employment to reduce the financial difficulties of their family members.

The study observed that the students belong to the arts courses and commerce. The tuition fees are very low when compared to science courses. Majority of 32 percent of the respondents pay tuition amount of Rs.1000-2000. Since the respondents are from rural and village area they had to pay only moderate fees.

Hard work always is awarded high. Since the respondents work hard in their academic activities and join earn while learn programme’ so they meet their exam fee but they pay only actual amount.

The selected sample respondents are satisfied with their special fees collected from the institutions to increase the college infrastructure. This study shows that performance of institutional expenses were highly satisfied by the respondents, because of their educational expenditure is very moderate by comparing to professional courses.

Most of the student’s annual expenditure towards room rent or hostel rent shows that they depend upon the family income and expenditure on their own income. So their standard of expenditure towards rent does not have a problem in their expenditure.
The study observed that the respondent spend high on their extra curricular activities. They find it difficult to fulfil their daily needs. Only 27 percent prefer private tuition and a few spend above Rs.1000 by compared to others. Mostly 73 percent prefer to learn by themselves.

The study shows that net expenditure on books and stationery expenses, 45 percent of them spend below Rs.500. The unavoidable expenditure spent by the respondents definitely improves their educational status which has been wholly satisfied by them.

Financial aid and scholarship are in high level. The amount received by the respondents is great help for their academic expenses and therefore the burden of the family gets reduce. Because of the financial aid provided by the government students are motivated to pursue higher education.

These study found out that amount of loan scholarship received by the respondents is at high level. Though it may be burden, they get loan to meet their financial crisis.

The parental cost on higher education is too high when compared to school education. Higher education shows the way to future, so cost level increases. The government should take steps to reduce the parental cost to some extent and make a way to achieve their future needs.

The hypothetical testing revealed that there was no significant relationship between caste and financial status, where majority of the respondents responded neutral towards financial status affecting caste. Like wise there was no significant association between sex and financial status, where majority of the respondents responded neutral towards financial status relating to sex of the respondents. Similarly there was no significant association between fathers / guardian’s monthly income and financial status where majority of the respondents responded neutral towards financial status affecting the fathers / guardian’s monthly income.
The Regression analysis reveals that the higher education promotes culture in education by spreading views on developing nations. The standardized coefficient beta column reveals that Globalizing is changing the functional conditions of an educational system has a beta coefficient \( \beta = .320 \), which is significant (.000). Global education is the new colonizer inventively spreading here on view of the world to developing nations has a beta coefficient \( \beta = .303 \), which is significant (.000). Re-examine our educational philosophies based on the impact of globalization on education has a beta coefficient \( \beta = .322 \), which is significant (.000). Globalization provides opportunities for international understanding and solidarity has a beta coefficient \( \beta = .263 \), which is significant (.000). One of the most visible manifestations of globalisation is the emerging “borderless” higher education market has a beta coefficient \( \beta = .283 \), which is significant (.000). Re-examine our educational philosophies based on the impact of globalization on education and Globalizing is changing the functional conditions of an educational system attained the maximum beta value.

The Regression analysis reveals that the education for all created window of the world through higher education. The standardized coefficient beta column reveals that we can provide education for all by globalizing it has a beta coefficient \( \beta = .292 \), which is significant (.000). Globalizing education helps learners collaborate in creating window of the world has a beta coefficient \( \beta = .329 \), which is significant (.000). Globalizing education we can make education essential element in nation building has a beta coefficient \( \beta = .312 \), which is significant (.000). Globalization of education has resulted in raising the cost of higher education has a beta coefficient \( \beta = .256 \), which is significant (.000). By globalizing education there is threat of the demise of the physical community and its replacement by a virtual community has a beta coefficient \( \beta = .338 \), which is significant (.000). Globalizing education there is threat of the demise of the physical community and its replacement by a virtual community and Globalizing education helps learners collaborate in creating window of the world attained maximum beta value.
The Regression Analysis reveals that the global rights created positive impact on higher education. The standardized coefficient beta column reveals that the right to educate, and the right to learn constitute a vision rather than a reality has a beta coefficient .266, which is significant (.000). Democracy in education and human right are the security issues in the new millennium has a beta coefficient .282, which is significant (.000). Globalizing education has a vital role to play in helping human being to improve there interrelatedness and contributing to the ultimate sustainability of the planet has a beta coefficient .335, which is significant (.000). An international community can help create an environment that might make it easier for states to implement human rights norms has a beta coefficient .292, which is significant (.000). An undesirable aspect of consumerism may grow as a result of globalization in the field if education has a beta coefficient .339, which is significant (.000). Undesirable aspects of consumerism may grow and globalizing education has a vital role to play in helping improve there interrelatedness attained maximum beta value.

The correspond analysis reveals that the row profiles revealed that financial difficulties in seeking employment staying with parents showed a high value .552, likewise pocket money needed for seeking employment problem staying with relatives showed a high value .109, Pocket money needed for seeking employment staying with guardian had a high value .080, Making proper utilization of leisure time profitably for seeking employment staying in hostel had a high value .321, gaining experience for seeking employment staying at a rented home showed a high value .212, and proper utilization of leisure time profitably for seeking employment at other sources of stay showed a high value .071. The column profiles revealed that staying with parents and pocket money needed for seeking employment showed a high value .431, likewise for other sources of stay like staying with relatives, staying with guardian and staying in hostel and pocket money needed for seeking employment showed high value .625, .667, .523 respectively. Staying at a rented home and facing financial difficulty showed a
high value .429, and other sources of stay and financial difficulty and pocket money needed for seeking employment showed a high value .375 each.

B. CONSTRAINTS

The present study shows students’ financial level. To reduce this they seek employment to solve their problem. They are interested to work when they pursue education. The study shows that respondents feel difficult to understand the syllabus and are unable to explain with adequate information. This happens due to family scenario and financial status.

The majority of the respondent felt it difficult to purchase books and academic accessories due to financial crisis, though they have to spend for their daily needs. It is found out that parental cost increases every year and so the upcoming generation of one’s family finds it difficult to flourish.

In the global education scenario, the cost of higher education comparatively rises high. Global education provides high infrastructure with high financial commitment which affects the academic performance of the respondents. The study also found out that most of the respondents find it very difficult to accommodate themselves after their higher secondary education.

The attractiveness of global education creates problem to their future entry in the higher education and it makes them unhappy to continue higher education. From the study it is found that global education provides quality education by promoting financial assistance. To give quality education government should promote financial encouragement to the students.

The chi square test reveals that there is no significant association between Specialization of degree courses and Financial Difficulties where majority of the respondents responded they faced highly financial difficulties regarding specialization of degree courses.
The chi square test reveals that there is no significant association between specialization of degree courses and any difficulties in studies where art’s students revealed high difficulties in studies and moderate difficulties in studies were revealed from other specializations.

The regression analysis reveals that the global education strengthens the financial status for students of higher education. The standardized coefficient beta column reveals that does global education affect students in learning has a beta coefficient .315, which is significant (.000). Does Global education create financial problems to upcoming students has a beta coefficient .289, which is significant (.000). Does Global education provide quality education with less financial assistance has a beta coefficient .282, which is significant (.000) What kind of financial problems arise by Global education has a beta coefficient .477, which is significant (.000). Are you satisfied of financial status in Global education has a beta coefficient .301, which is significant (.000). Financial problems arise by Global education attained the maximum beta value among other factors.

The regression analysis reveals that the higher educational system reduces the problem faced by the students in financial difficulties. The standardized coefficient beta column reveals that do you experience any financial difficulties to purchases books and periodicals has a beta coefficient .402, which is significant (.000). Do you find a library and books facility to be adequate in your college has a beta coefficient .267, which is significant (.000). Do you find the co operative store use has a beta coefficient .357, which is significant (.000); opinion about the parental cost of higher education has a beta coefficient .328, which is significant (.000). What suggestion do you give reduce the parental cost has a beta coefficient .379, which is significant (.000). Experiencing financial difficulties to purchases books attained maximum beta value.
C. EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE PATTERN ON HIGHER EDUCATION

The expenditure pattern on laboratory and library facilities increases year by year because of the growth of students’ strength. The expenditure is very low level in government colleges when compared to the aided college.

Aided college provides more financial aid to the student and it reduces the financial difficulties. Government colleges get adequate UGC schemes and funds for higher education facilities.

D. FINANCIAL SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

The study found that the respondents received education loan on their account basis only. The loan amount is issued to various professional and non professional courses.

Bank observes that age factor of the applicant for which courses they belong, and depending on that they provide loan with parental annual income. Nationalized and Non Nationalized Banks offer loan for worthwhile studies.

Financial institutions tend to concentrate on the institution in which the applicant pursues UG education or any other course. Financial sectors sanction the amount to the applicant with the authorized approval of the respondent. Higher education loan section separately functions well. It has been increasing the strength of the respondents with low level of interest.

This study found out that bank has certain norms for the repayment mode by the respondent who get the loan amount. The repayment mode makes the respondent happy.
5.2. SUGGESTIONS OF THE STUDY

Having done a brief analysis of the socio-economic conditions and institutional expenses for students of higher education in Tiruchirappalli, leads the way to improving the situation which would means helping the students and the institution to reach their goal.

1. To help the students for pursuing higher education they could provide adequate seats for all category of the student.

2. Innovative technique should change the life style of the student to improve family situation, which motivates them to achieve in their gals.

3. The government should take the necessary steps to give education and support the student activities from secondary school itself. This regulates the students to improve in higher education.

4. The government should give adequate facilities to English and Tamil medium students. It will benefit them to pursue education with out any social problem.

5. The study reveals that encouraging and motivating the students to choose the future career should be done either by family or by self interest of the respondent.

6. The study reveals that colleges bring extra diploma courses with less fees structure for low income group people. It will benefit them to earn income while they learn.

7. The study reveals that global education improves the educational status and creative thinking power. This regulates human being to bring sustainable development on higher education.

8. The government should take necessary steps to bring many programmes sanctioned by UGC for students’ welfare. The programme should be taken by well qualified staff members, and it tends to improve their communication skills.

9. The government should consider the low income group people who are not able to bear the expenditure towards higher education.
10. The government brings more career awareness programme to the students and makes them to come forward and achieve the goal.

11. The government should take necessary steps to reduce the tuition fees, special fee structure for each course available in the college to consider rural backward and poor financial status students.

12. The students’ mental power and thinking capacities should moderate the life style of the students.

13. The government should take necessary steps to bring adequate financial aid for all students who pursue education.

14. The government should take steps to fulfil the needs of academic work by providing adequate scholarship which will benefit them till they pursue higher education.

15. The government should take steps to reduce the parental cost towards higher education.

16. The government should provide adequate job opportunities according to their discipline. The students should be aware of the schemes and facilities rendered by the government to the colleges.

17. The government should motivate the student to be equipped to try competitive exams in such a way that they should be motivated and prepared well to get adequate knowledge.

18. In the global education students should be motivated with high infrastructure with affordable cost. Loans by the state and central government are given successfully by private and public sector. The accessibility should be made easy.
5.3. CONCLUSION

The analysis indicates that the socio-economic conditions and institutional support for higher education offer promising opportunities even on sound economic lines. This is more feasible because the initial investment requirement is low. This also helps in utilizing rural and urban students especially for UG students to involve themselves in higher studies. There seems to be a shift to occupational pattern of the students. It has a scope of providing employment to the students after they finish their education. Thus it will eliminate poverty, economic crisis and employment if it is done on professional lines. The government should provide more funds for higher education till the respondents enter a good career.

5.4. AREA FOR THE FURTHER RESEARCH

1. It is found from the study that institutional expenditure is inadequate for the students in higher education. Thus, there can be a separate study related to college expenditure pattern with receipt and payment in various districts.

2. This is a study about socio-economic conditions and institutional support for higher education for students. And a further study can be conducted by comparing both the primary and secondary education in block level or district level.

3. The present study deals with the socio-economic conditions of the students in Arts and Science Colleges. This can be conducted for the professional courses as a comparative study.