APPENDIX - III

INTRODUCTION

Higher education system of a country plays a significant role in the creation of skilled human resources. In the emerging scenario of knowledge based on society across the globe, India is well placed with potential brains needed for the revolutionary changes. The New Education Policy of India (1986) considered that “Expenditure on Education is nothing but investment, which in turn, has a multiplier effect on the utilization of other resources”.

Today, it has recorded with a phenomenal development. It has the second largest education system of the world after China and USA. The demand for higher education institutions is more. However, the country is still to go a long way to fulfill the constitutional obligations of the public funded educational system.

Economic theory offers a useful perspective for analyzing higher education. First, the days of central planning are gone. Students are potentially well-informed consumers, better able than planners to make choices that conform with their interests and those of the economy. Though that proposition is robust, there is an important exception: people from poorer backgrounds might not be fully informed, emphasizing the need for scholarship finance.

On the supply side, central planning, whether or not it was ever desirable, is no longer feasible. In response to technological change, there are more universities, more students, and vastly greater diversity of subject matter. Thus the myth that all universities are identical and should therefore be funded equally is no longer sustainable. In principle, differential funding could be implemented by an all-knowing central planner, but the problem is too complex for that to be the only mechanism: mass higher education requires a funding system by which institutions can charge different fees to reflect their different costs and missions.

EDUCATION IS BOTH INVESTMENT AND CONSUMPTION

Educational expenditure and investment in human being results in enhanced future output. While giving education, parents expect that this expenditure will help increase the life time earning of their children or education will help them to be better human beings. According to the parents expectation the expenditure is either investment or consumption. As investment education serves as a means of making one more productive when the expenditure on education is made with a view to having more moral and human values, education then becomes consumption.

SOURCES OF INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

The funds for higher education in India come mainly from three different sources viz. Government, fee income from students and other sources of income from philanthropy, industry, sales of publications etc.. Higher education has largely been a State-funded activity with about three quarters of the total expenditure being borne by Government. The relative shares of non-Government sources such as fees and voluntary contributions have been declining. On the other hand, the needs of the higher education system have been growing rapidly. It is being increasingly realised that public budgets cannot adequately fund higher education particularly when sections of mass education are starved of even bare needs. A decadal experience with adjustment policies is with clear compression in the higher education budgets.

OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME

Income from other sources comprises of income from endowments, university press, rent from university land, buildings, space, infrastructure etc.

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PUDUKKOTTAI
RESEARCH SCHOLAR

HRO TIMES - SEPTEMBER 2008
income from consultancy services and research projects etc., income from sales of university publications, self-financing courses, and internal income of the universities. It is unambiguous that policy of the Government of India now encourage augmentation of resources by each institution for covering a larger portion of cost of education as a social investment and the complementary nature of public and household expenditure on education. It is to be realised that the funding of higher education requires both public and private resources under economic authority. The per capita expenditure per student in the total expenditure, except between 1991-2001 years was not encouraging. In 1990-91 the public expenditure per student was Rs. 7676, which was declined to Rs. 5442 in the year 2002-03, a decline by 29% in the index.

INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNMENT COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The cost of education are generally divided into public (Government) costs and personal or private costs. In most of the studies, public costs have been estimated and expressed as a percentage of GNP for various purposes. However, the importance of the comprehensive, costs has been realised recently by many economists including the OECD study group on economics of education.

The institutional cost is expressed as the cost incurred by the institution or college in operating and maintaining the institution. The Government cost or public cost is calculated here as the institutional cost minus the students contribution to the institution by way of tuition fees, fines, etc., plus the student scholarship given by the Government.

GOVERNMENT COST IN DEGREE COLLEGES

The public cost of education is the cost incurred by the Government in the institutions managed by them plus grants to private management colleges towards operational expenditure and direct subsidies to students. The public cost is equal to the total institutional operating cost less the students contribution by way of tuition fees, etc., plus the scholarship and other subsidies paid direct to the students by the Government. The expenditure on scholarship awards (of all types) for the students is a transfer items and the scholarship in some cases are paid direct to the students and not through the institution.

INSTITUTIONAL COST IN THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

The cost estimate of the universities/colleges are done according to the college enrollment and expenditure of the colleges and not by faculty. In fact, the unit cost estimates of university departments should have been on the lines of cost per pupil in each faculty since each faculty in the university colleges is a unit by itself and undertakes teaching and research independently.

GOVERNMENT COST IN THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

The pattern of Government costs shows that the Government is meeting a large part of the institutional deficit through block grants and also through specific grants. These are also variations in the Government cost in the university colleges. The variation in Government cost are different in the amount of scholarship given to the students in different colleges.

STRUCTURE OF COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The expenditure on education is financed through different sources in most of the countries. The public expenditure on education is generally devoted to teachers, salaries, buildings, equipments, inspection and direction etc., the private individuals and endowment do spent a considerable amount on education. The OECD study group made an attempt to list out the various elements or items of costs of education.

Expentiture on Personnel

a. Salaries and wages of teaching staff and supporting teaching staff.

b. Other emoluments of teaching staff.

c. Salaries and wages of non-teaching staff.

1. Administration and ancillary staff directly concerned with educational activities.

2. Maintenance domestic, welfare etc.

d. Other emoluments of non-teaching staff.

e. Payments to students or trainees.

Other current expenditure

f. Maintenance and repairs of land and buildings, furniture and equipments.
g. Expenditure on replaceable equipments and materials, (e.g. consumable are exercise books).

h. Fuel, water, light, heat, cleaning etc.,

i. Administration expenditure.

Associated expenditure

j. Transportation, clothing, catering and boarding expenditure.

k. Transfer payments (students aid).

l. Welfare expenditure (health, recreation etc.) imputed cost

m. The earning foregone by pupils and students.

n. The imputed rents of educational buildings and equipments.

PRIVATE COST OF EDUCATION

In estimation of private (personal) costs education of a careful examination of the expenditure habits of the students is needed. The private cost can be estimated only through a sample survey depending upon a well knit methodology. In the private cost estimates care should be taken to include all items of expenditure which are related to the education of the students such as food, maintenance, transport, aided through theoretical framework in estimating such private costs in higher education.

CONCLUSION

It is indiscriminate because the State is financing the institution where students of different income groups are educated and they pay a nominal fee which rarely covers the cost of education. The type of fees financing and Government subsidy in a multi group society makes the public expenditure "regressive". The private cost estimate broadly indicated the facts that the parents of the students of the weaker section bear nearly half of the total private costs which amounts to thousands of rupees. Therefore one can conclude that the parents who have the economic capacity to finance the remaining 50% of the private costs can only enjoy the benefits of Government subsidy.
APPENDIX – I

A STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

I. PERSONAL PROFILE

1. Name of the student :

2. Sex : ☐ Male ☐ Female

3. Age : ☐ 17 - 20 ☐ 21 - 24 ☐ Above 24

4. Religion : ☐ Hindu ☐ Muslim ☐ Christian ☐ Others

5. Caste : ☐ BC ☐ SC / ST ☐ MBC ☐ OC

6. Mother Tongue : ☐ Tamil ☐ Telugu ☐ Malayalam ☐ Hindi ☐ Others

7. Types of Family : ☐ Nuclear ☐ Joint

8. Place of Birth : ☐ Rural ☐ Urban.

9. Present Residential Area : ☐ City ☐ Town ☐ Village

10. I am : ☐ Day Scholar ☐ Hosteller ☐ Others

II. FAMILY BACKGROUND

11. Father’s / Guardian’s Education

☐ Illiterate ☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Higher Secondary ☐ Graduate ☐ Post Graduate

12. Father’s / Guardian’s Monthly income

☐ Below 5000 ☐ 5001 - 10,000 ☐ 10,001 - 20,000 ☐ 20,001 and above

13. Mother’s / Guardian’s Education

☐ Illiterate ☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Higher Secondary ☐ Graduate ☐ Post Graduate

14. Mother’s / Guardian’s Monthly income

☐ Below 5000 ☐ 5001-10,000 ☐ 10,001-20,000 ☐ 20,001 and above ☐ House Wife

15. Number of family members

☐ 0-2 ☐ 3-5 ☐ 6 and above

16. Number of educated in a family
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2 3-5 6 and above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III. EDUCATIONAL STATUS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Optional in higher secondary</td>
<td>□ Science □ Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Marks obtained in higher secondary</td>
<td>□ I Class □ II Class □ III Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Medium of instruction</td>
<td>□ English □ Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. What is your specialization in degree courses</td>
<td>□ Arts □ Science □ Commerce □ Management studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Marks obtained up to now</td>
<td>□ I Class □ II Class □ III Class □ Distinction □ Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Medium of institution in degree course</td>
<td>□ English □ Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Management of institution</td>
<td>□ Unaided □ Government □ Self financing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>V. EARN WHILE YOU LEARN</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Are you employed while you are studying?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29. Are you helping your family?
   □ Yes  □ No

30. Monthly income is
   □ Below 1000  □ 1000-2000  □ 2000-3000  □ 3000 and above  □ Nil

31. The reason/reasons for seeking employment is/are
   □ Financial difficulties at home  □ To earn pocket money
   □ To gain experience  □ To spend leisure time profitably

32. Does the fact of your being employed interfere with your academic studies?
   □ Yes  □ No

33. Does your college promote earn while you learn
   □ Yes  □ No

34. I am staying with
   □ Parents  □ Relatives  □ Guardian  □ In Hostel
   □ In Rented Home  □ Community Boarding  □ Others

VI. INSTITUTIONAL EXPENSES

35. What is your annual expenditure towards tuition fees?
   □ Below 1000  □ 1000-2000  □ 2000-3000  □ 3000-4000  □ 4000 & above

36. How much do you spend for exam fee per semester?
   □ Below 500  □ 1000-2000  □ 200- and above

37. Does your college collect special fees?
   □ Yes  □ No  □ If Yes  How Much?

38. Are you satisfied with the performance of your institutional expenses?
   □ Yes  □ No

VII. PERSONAL EXPENSES

39. What is your annual expenditure towards room rent or hostel fee?
40. What is your monthly expenditure towards items like sports, social service, poor boys funds etc;
   □ Below 50 □ 50-60 □ 60-100 □ 100 and above

41. Do you attend private tuition classes?
   □ Yes □ No

If yes, what is your monthly expenditure towards private tuition?
   □ Below 500 □ 500-1000 □ 1000-2000 □ 2000 & above □ Nil

42. What is your (net) expenditure on books and stationery?
   □ Below 500 □ 500-1000 □ 1000-2000 □ 2000-3000 □ 3000 & above

43. How much do you spend on snacks and refreshment per day?
   □ Below 100 □ 100-200 □ 200-300 □ 300 & above

44. How much do you spend monthly towards short and long distance transport (i.e) commuting to college daily and going home on vacation?
   □ Below 100 □ 100-200 □ 200-300 □ 300-400 □ 500 & above

45. My total monthly expenditure is
   □ Below 2000 □ 2000-5000 □ 5000-10000

VIII. FINANCIAL AID

46. My education is financed by
   □ Family members □ others

47. I am receiving financial aid / scholarship for my education.
   □ Yes □ No

48. The type of aid / scholarship I receive is
   □ BC □ MBC □ SC/ST □ DNC □ Management □ College □ Nil

49. The amount of aid / scholarship I receive per year is
   □ Below 1000 □ 1000-2000 □ 2000-3000 □ Above 3000 □ Nil
50. I am receiving the following loan scholarship.

- □ Central Govt.
- □ State Govt.
- □ University
- □ College
- □ Charitable trust
- □ any other
- □ Nil

51. The amount of loan scholarship I receive is (per year)

- □ Below 1000
- □ 1000 - 2000
- □ 2000 - 3000
- □ Above 3000
- □ Nil

52. Have you received any educational loans from Bank?

- □ Yes
- □ No

IX. MOTIVE IN EDUCATION

53. Why do you pursue education?

- □ For knowledge
- □ For employment
- □ Social status
- □ For the sake education

54. Why did you join this particular college?

- □ Reputation of the institution
- □ Adequacy of facilities
- □ Nearness to residence
- □ Less expensive
- □ financial aid given by the college

55. Are you satisfied with infrastructure facilities provided by the institution?

- □ Highly satisfied
- □ Satisfied
- □ Neutral
- □ Dissatisfied
- □ Highly dissatisfied

56. Why did you choose this particular course?

- □ Out of interest
- □ Job prospects
- □ Accepted
- □ Forced

57. Do you feel that the selected course is job oriented?

- □ Very high
- □ High
- □ Moderate
- □ Low
- □ Very low

58. What motivates you to be successful student?

- □ Family situation
- □ financial aid
- □ Friends’ level
- □ Socio-cultural factors
- □ College atmosphere

59. Have you joined extra curricular activities?

- □ N.C.C
- □ NSS
- □ Rotract
- □ Others Clubs

60. What is your opinion about the extra curriculum activities in your colleges?
61. Who is your career guidance and role model of your studies?
   - □ Parents
   - □ Teachers
   - □ Friends
   - □ Brother / sister
   - □ Personal interest

62. Does your college promote placement?
   - □ Yes
   - □ No
   If Yes,
   - □ Civil service
   - □ Academic
   - □ Business
   - □ Defense service
   - □ Banking
   - □ CA / CS
   - □ Government
   - □ Journalist

63. Do you find any difficulties in your studies?
   - □ Very high
   - □ High
   - □ Moderate
   - □ Low
   - □ Very low

X. FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

64. Do you experience any financial difficulty to purchases books and periodicals?
   - □ Very highly
   - □ Highly
   - □ Neutral
   - □ Often
   - □ Seldom

65. How much do you spend towards buying books per month?
   - □ Below 1000
   - □ 1001 - 2000
   - □ 2001-3000
   - □ 3001-4000
   - □ 4001 and above

66. Do you find library and books facilities to be adequate in your college.
   - □ Highly satisfied
   - □ satisfied
   - □ Neutral
   - □ dissatisfied
   - □ Highly dissatisfied

67. Do you find the co operation store useful?
   - □ Highly satisfied
   - □ satisfied
   - □ Neutral
   - □ dissatisfied
   - □ highly dissatisfied

68. What is your opinion about the parental cost of higher education?
   - □ Very high
   - □ High
   - □ Moderate
   - □ low
   - □ Very low

69. What suggestion do you give to reduce the parental cost?
   - □ Free tuition
   - □ free book
   - □ financial aid for all
   - □ Increasing the scholarship amount

XI. GLOBAL RIGHTS

70. In the global sense, the right to educate, and the right to learn constitute a vision rather than a reality
71. Democracy in education and human right are the security issues in the new millennium

72. Globalizing education has a vital role to play in helping human being to improve their inter-relatedness and contributing to the ultimate sustainability of the planet.

73. An international community can help create an environment that might make it easier for states to implement human rights norms.

74. An undesirable aspect of consumerism may grow as a result of globalization in the field if education.

75. We can provide education for all by globalizing it.

76. Globalizing education helps learners collaborate in creating window of the world.

77. By globalizing education we can make education essential element in nation building.

78. Globalization of education has resulted in raising the cost of higher education.

79. By globalizing education there is threat of the demise of the physical community and its replacement by a virtual community
XIII. CULTURE IN EDUCATION

80. Globalizing is changing the functional conditions of an educational system

☐ Highly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neutral ☐ Disagree ☐ Highly disagree

81. Global education is the new colonizers’ inventively spreading their view of the world on developing nations.

☐ Highly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neutral ☐ Disagree ☐ Highly disagree

82. We should re-examine our educational philosophies based on the impact of globalization on education.

☐ Highly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neutral ☐ Disagree ☐ Highly disagree

83. One of the most visible manifestations of globalisation is the emerging “borderless” higher education market.

☐ Highly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neutral ☐ Disagree ☐ Highly disagree

84. Globalization provides opportunities for international understanding and solidarity.

☐ Highly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neutral ☐ Disagree ☐ Highly disagree

XIV. FINANCIAL STATUS

85. Do you feel that global education affects students in learning?

☐ Highly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neutral ☐ Disagree ☐ Highly disagree

86. Does Global education create financial problems to upcoming students?

☐ Highly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neutral ☐ Disagree ☐ Highly disagree

87. Does Global education provide quality education with less financial assistance?

☐ Highly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neutral ☐ Disagree ☐ Highly disagree

88. What kind of financial problems arise by Global education?

☐ Tuition ☐ Laboratory and practical ☐ Library ☐ Exam fee ☐ Miscellaneous fee ☐ others ☐ Nil

89. Are you satisfied with financial status in Global education?

☐ Highly satisfied ☐ satisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ dissatisfied ☐ Highly dissatisfied
APPENDIX - II

QUESTIONNAIRE ON EDUCATIONAL LOANS TO BANK MANAGER

1. Name : 
2. Bank name & address : 
3. Branch office name : 
4. Head office name : 
5. Qualification : 
6. Age : 
7. What type of students do you accommodate?
   - Arts students
   - Science
   - Technical
   - Professional.
8. When do you collect interest from candidate?
   - Yearly
   - End of the course
   - After getting job.
9. What is the mode of payment?
   - Floating
   - Fixed.
10. Are you issuing loan through?
    - College
    - Bank.
11. Is the students’ aware of educational loan through bank?
    - Very high
    - High
    - To some extent
    - Low
    - Very low
12. What is your opinion of educational loan?
    - Highly satisfied
    - Satisfied
    - Neutral
    - Dissatisfied
    - Highly dissatisfied

13. AGE OF ALLOTED STUDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Age of the students</th>
<th>Allotted ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
### 14. COMMUNITY WISE STUDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Number of the students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBC / DNC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC / ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC / FC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 15. CATEGORY OF FAMILY BACKGROUND OF THE STUDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family background</th>
<th>No. of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Wages</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16. REQUIREMENT FOR EDUCATIONAL LOAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Abroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ration card</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College ID &amp; Photo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College fees structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonafide certificate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any security</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>All above</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other</td>
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</table>