Chapter II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
2.1 BACK-DROP

Review of related literature is an important aspect of research. It assists the researcher to know about the tools and instruments, which proved to be useful in the previous studies. It brings into light research findings conducted in the related area and ultimately provides necessary knowledge to the researcher to select the exact problem, to delimit and define his problem, to formulate objectives and hypotheses, to obtain a sample, to collect the required data, to analyse and interpret results and finally to prepare the research report. Hence, the need and importance of related literature can not be denied in any research work.

An effort, therefore, has been made in this chapter to review the research works already conducted in the area of scholarship- Pre-matric and Post-matric.
2.2 STUDIES IN INDIA

The research studies conducted on this aspect specifically are quite limited. These studies have been discussed hereunder.


Vaishnav investigated into the educational and occupational experiences of scheduled cast post-matric scholars of Ahmadabad city with the objectives (i) to analyse the educational and occupational experiences of the sample, (ii). to find out the outcomes of their attitude towards education, exposure to mass-media, views regarding education of their own children etc.

The major findings were:

1. About 80% of the respondents could obtain post-matric degree or diplomas
2. Of the respondents, only one-fourth had obtained degrees from the faculties of Arts, Commerce, Law and Education.

3. The scholastic performance of the respondents was fairly good. More than half of them had obtained degrees, distinction, first class or second class marks at S.S.C. examination.

4. The scholastic performance of the males was slightly better than females at the S.S.C examination.

5. About 80% of post-matric degree or diploma holders did not desire to study further for the reason that they had enough education to obtain a job.

6. About four-fifth of the respondents participated in various activities.

7. More females than males participated in essay competition and fine art activities.

8. The difficulties encountered by few respondents were financial difficulties, lack of scholarships, hostels and college admission.
9. On the scholarship scheme, the respondents' view was that the amount was not enough to meet the expenditure for higher education.

GOGATES, S.E. (1985) : "A Critical Study of the Availability of Scholarship and Other Facilities to Scheduled Caste Students in Marathwada, IIE"

Gogates², conducted his study on the availability of scholarship and other facilities to scheduled caste students in Marathwada with the objectives (i) to ascertain the facts in relation to the availability of scholarship and financial facilities to scheduled caste students in Marathwada, (ii) to suggest improvement in the procedure of granting and distributing scholarships to scheduled caste students.

The study revealed:

1. During the Nizam regime very backward class boys or girls joining a primary school used to get free education and other facilities such as books, uniform etc. These facilities have been continued since independence. Such schemes are necessary to raise the level of literacy and education among the scheduled castes.
2. There has been no definite scheme of scholarship at the secondary level,

3. Merit scholarships were paid to very small number and those are subject to availability of funds.

4. Hostel facilities were available to meagre student students.

5. Students were always in need of some incentives and hostel accommodation. As such, private institutions needed to be motivated to open hostel for scheduled caste students, particularly for girl students.

6. The students found it difficult to get caste certificates and income certificates.

7. Students made a number of complaints about the disbursement of scholarship. The main complaint was irregularity in payment.

8. All the principals and students demanded that the rates of scholarship be linked with the cost of living index.
9. Colleges demanded that they be allowed to appoint one additional clerk for every 250 backward class students as they had to maintain a lot of records in this regard.

10. Most parents of scheduled caste students were landless labourers. They had large families to maintain. This showed that the children from these families could take education only with the help of scholarships.


N.I.E.P.A\(^3\), investigated into post-matric scholarship scheme for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with the objectives. (i) to test the tool of evaluation in the light of response, (ii) to apply corrections by restructuring, amending, deleting items found unnecessary and including new items considered essential for study.

The major findings were:

1. The respondents were of the view that delay in payment of scholarship should be cut-down.
2. The scholarship amount was inadequate and should be enhanced suitably.

3. The institution should be given authority to renew scholarship for the total period.


Srivastava’s study addressed itself to the problem of evaluation of the pre-matric scholarship scheme for S.C. & S.T. students with the objectives:

(i) To study the rules and regulations governing the pre-matric scholarship scheme.

(ii) To review the functioning of the pre-matric scholarship scheme for S.C. and S.T. students.

(iii) To examine the beneficiaries under the scheme.

(iv) To find out the bottlenecks in the award of the pre-matric scholarship and
(v) To suggest corrective measures to strengthen the scheme and to improve the operational machinery for the scheme.

The major findings of the study were:

1. It was found that the scholarship was not disbursed in time.

2. The students used the money for purposes other than education.

3. The amount of scholarship was not adequate to meet the needs of the students.

4. There was scope for improvement in the machinery used for the disbursement of scholarship.


Diwan⁵ conducted her study on the scheme of incentives for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe children. The study explains the progressive trends in three schemes—mid-day meals, free uniforms and free text books in different states.
The findings of the study were:

1. Hostel facilities given to scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe students provide a conducive atmosphere for studies which is lacking in their homes.

2. In order to improve the performance of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students, the scheme of providing merit scholarship has been introduced in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Delhi.

3. The scheme of opportunity cost introduced in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat provides financial assistance to parents of school-going children as a substitute to the financial contribution that their children are expected to offer.

4. Introduction of coaching schemes especially in subjects like Mathematics, Science and English have to a large extent, helped in the retention of children in schools. There have been introduce in the State / Union territories like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana,
Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerla, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Pondichery.

5. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Pondicherry are provided free text books at primary and middle stages. In Gujarat very needy scheduled caste / scheduled tribe students studying at primary stage are provided with free text books while in Maharashtra, students of I and II standards are privileged to avail this facility.

6. In order to attract the children of scheduled castes / scheduled tribes to schools, free uniforms are provided which vary in different states. While this incentive is made available to all in Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Pondicherry, and Gujarat, very needy students of classes I - IV are provided free clothes for uniform but in Maharashtra two sets of uniforms per year per student.
studying in classes I and II are given. This facility is extended to girl students only in Haryana and Tripura.


Etala Sammaiah examined the awareness of SC. students about the welfare measures provided to them to equalize their educational opportunities.

The objectives of the study were:

(i) To assess the awareness of S.C. students about various welfare measures provided to them.

(ii) To study the adequacy of the welfare measures, and

(iii) To identify the hurdles in the implementation of welfare measures by the government functionaries in the department of education and social welfare.
The major findings were:

1. Generally the S.C. students were aware of the welfare measures provided to them. This awareness increased with different levels of education.

2. All the beneficiaries felt that the quantum of money extended to them on various items was inadequate.

3. The students at the secondary and college levels believed that there was a scope for financial mismanagement whereas students at the professional and P.G. levels did not believe so.

4. The functionaries believed that the S.C. students and their parents were generally aware of the welfare measures that were meant for them.

5. There was no dispute regarding the passing of information by the Education Department concerning scheduled caste students to the Social Welfare Department.
6. There was a general agreement that there was a communication gap and delay in distribution between authorities that dispense benefits and the beneficiaries.

7. All the sections believed that the staff appointed for the administration of social welfare measures was adequate.


Salve\textsuperscript{7} conducted his Doctoral study on the impact of government welfare measures on scheduled castes.

The main objectives of the study were:

(i) To assess the impact of government welfare measures on scheduled castes.

(ii) To find out the extent to which the scheduled castes have availed of these welfare programmes.

(iii) To find out different communities of scheduled castes who have availed of the welfare programme in different proportions, and
(iv) To study the change, if any, in the social status of scheduled castes.

The sample comprised of 200 scheduled caste people from rural as well as urban sections and also from different groups among scheduled castes. They were selected using stratified random sampling method. The tools used to collect data were interview schedule and census of 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 and reports of government of India. The collected data were treated with qualitative methods.

The major findings of the study were:

1. Majority of scheduled caste people were not getting adequate facilities in schools.

2. Majority of the respondents were having knowledge about reservation of seats.

3. Majority of respondents were having service as main occupation. A few respondents were having business or farming activities.

4. Majority of the scheduled caste people were landless.
5. The government welfare schemes gave grants for housing but majority of respondents had not received grants.

PATTNAIK, UMASANKER AND PANCRATIES


*Pattnaik and Pancraties* studied the impact of scholarship on the beneficiaries in the Jashpur project of Raigarh District with the objectives of.

(i) To study the trends of disbursement to beneficiaries of pre and post-matric scholarship and hostel stipend in Jashpur project of Raigarh District.

(ii) To study the impact of the scholarship amount on the of beneficiaries.

The major findings of the study were:

1. As regards the pre-matric scholarship, the range of amount falls between Rs.47.87 Lakhs in 1975-76 and Rs. 61.79 Lakhs in 1989-90. The number of student
beneficiaries ranged from 9.8 thousand in 1975-76 to 22.8 thousand in 1989-90. The average amount received per student ranged from Rs. 15.1 in 1975-76 to Rs. 271 in 1989-90.

2. With regard to post-matric scholarship, it ranged from Rs. 1.99 Lakhs in 1975-76 to 23.38 Lakhs in 1989-90. As regards the annual average amount per student, it ranged from Rs. 663 in 1975-76 to Rs. 1050 in 1989-90.

3. The distribution of post-matric scholarship and student beneficiaries had a positive trend with the adjusted growth rates of 18.23% and 19.61% respectively.

4. With regard to hostel stipend, the annual distributed amount ranged from 25 Lakhs in 1975-76 to 30.83 Lakhs in 1989-90. The average amount each student received was in between Rs. 668 and Rs. 1629. Each student got Rs. 67 to 163 per month.

5. The yearly hostel stipend distribution and its recipients exhibited a positive trend with their adjusted linear growth rates of 6.45% and 1.30% respectively.
JALAI, JAYASHREE RAY (1995): "Innovative Practice to Ensure School Effectiveness Among Deprived Groups: Role of the Lai Autonomous District Council of Mizoram".

Jalal attempted to find out the extent of autonomy exercised by the Lai Autonomous District Council of Mizoram by adopting innovative practices to ensure school effectiveness among deprived groups.

The objective of this study was to diagonal the extent of autonomy exercised by the Lai Autonomous District Council and to identify the impediments in the exercise of its autonomous functioning.

The sample of the study covered 10 per cent government lower primary schools in Lawngthlai semi-urban area of Chhimituiphi District of Mizoram. Tools used to collect data included structured interview schedules apart from the field surveys.

The major findings of the study were:

1. It was observed that the superior infrastructural facilities even in rural areas, resulted in a
comparatively low drop-out rate in the lower primary stage.

2. It was found that the accountability of teachers increased substantially due to decentralisation of management.

3. The community participation increased substantially as a result of the transfer of power from the state to the local body.

4. It was observed that administrative decentralisation inculcated the sense of hygiene, pride and belongingness to the school.

2.3 STUDY IN ORISSA


Sahoo investigated into the pre-matric scholarship scheme for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students of Sambalpur district.
The objectives of his study were:

(i) To investigate into the on-going pre-matric scholarship scheme in respect of (a) periodicity of payment and (b) mode of payment.

(ii) To examine the utilisation of pre-matric scholarship by the recipients.

(iii) To study the bottlenecks of pre-matric scholarship scheme, and

(iv) To suggest some measures for better functioning of pre-matric scholarship scheme.

The study revealed:

1. Regular payment was not made to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students.

2. Payment was made towards the end of the session, even after the end of the session.

3. The amount of scholarship was not sufficient to meet the expenses of schooling.
2.4 CONCLUSION

The studies narrated above make it clear that post-matric scholarship scheme for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students of Orissa has not been studied by any scholar so far. The researcher was, therefore, fascinated to conduct his study on this untravelled path. Hence, this study is claimed to be the first of its kind in the state of Orissa.
FOOT NOTES


