# CHAPTER – VI

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

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CHAPTER – VI

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The findings of the respondents indicate the following points. Counselling to the underprivileged students is playing a major role in improving their levels of achievements. Teacher Education students are guides to the future generation. The psychological feelings of their standard of living and their present status will affect the students whom they are going to train. The creation of proper mind-set through counselling practices in Teacher Education students is analysed and the findings are listed out.

6.2 NEED FOR AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The factors attributing to the success of school education, teachers play an important role. Several committees and commissions have stressed the need for adequate teachers to teach children at different levels. With a phenomenal expansion of the system and the constituting guarantee for free and compulsory education, the importance of comfortable teacher-pupil ratio there is multifold increase in the number of need for effective School Education. Realising this importance, NCTE was formed and been authorized to evaluate and approval of recognition for newly starting Teacher Education Institutions.

There is an enormous growth in the number of Teacher Training Colleges offering B.Ed Programme. This has provided easy ‘access’ to aspiring teachers. But, there is a criticism about their contribution to under-participated Sections of the society. The admission is done based on the Central and State Government
norms giving proper weightage to OC, BC, MBC / DNC, SC, ST differently abled, Ex-servicemen, and other segments. There are other contributions like scholarship, transport facility for rural students, guidance and counseling etc. which are to be studied in depth and necessary follow-up activities are to be monitored later on.

6.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The preparation of the design of the research work constitutes collection of data, measurement, and analysis of data. This study has been designed as a descriptive study. Descriptive studies aim at portraying accurately the characteristics of a particular group or situation. This work deals with the growth and organizational structure of the Self financing Teacher Training and B.Ed., institutions in the study area, details of students enrolled for the course, and students from the underprivileged sections of the society. For facilities provided to students for their future prospects, the Governmental policies towards the improvement of Teacher Education were enacted. Thus, this study will be useful to the society. It will help scholars to assess the facilities provided by self financing Teacher Education Institutions and how the underprivileged students are benefited.

The following are the steps involved in the study:

1. Formulating the objectives of the study
2. Defining the population and selecting the samples
3. Designing Data Collection and
4. Analysis of data
6.4 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Contribution

Services rendered for improving the existing conditions, and as achieving the main objectives.

Self financing

Mobilising one’s own monetary resources to run the programme successfully without any aid from the Government.

Teacher Education Institution

The institutions which are run by the Government / University- recognized teacher education courses at preprimary / primary / secondary level.

Underprivileged

They are the people who could not derive opportunities due to physical, emotional, social or financial constraints. In this study, the terms refer to differently abled /SC /ST /MBC /DNC categories.

Society

Society is a group of people involved in persistent social interaction, or a large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.
6.5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The overall objective of the study is to assess the Contribution of Self-financing teacher educational institutions to the underprivileged sections of the society. The study is confined to students enrolled for B.Ed. and other Teacher Training Courses in various self-financing institutions in Erode District. More specifically the objectives are:

1. To identify the demographic background of the respondents.
2. To analyse the status of counseling provided to the underprivileged teacher education students.
3. To understand the level of achievement of the student trainees.
4. To examine the opinion on parent -teacher support to the underprivileged students.
5. To identify the opinion of underprivileged students on facilities provided by the self-financing colleges.
6. To know the details about special privileges provided by the institutions under study.

6.6 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is significant relationship between the religion of students and the level of guidance given to them.
2. There is significant relationship between their religion and level of their achievement.
3. There is significant association between the religion of students and parent -teacher support.
4. There is significant association between the religion of students and facilities provided to them.

5. There is significant relationship between the locality of the residence of the students and the level of guidance.

6. There is significant relationship between the adjustment level of the students and their locality of residence.

7. There is significant relationship between the opinion on parent-teacher superior and the locality where they are hailing from.

8. There is significant relationship between their opinions on facilities provided by the college and the place from where they are hailing.

9. There is significant relationship between the educational sector and level of counseling.

10. There is significant relationship between the educational qualification and the level of achievement of respondents.

11. There is significant association between the opinion on parent-teacher support and educational qualification of the respondents.

12. There is significant relationship between the course studied by the students and their opinions on level of guidance.

13. There is significant relationship between the course studied by the students and their opinions on the level of their achievement.

14. There is significant relationship between the course studied by the respondents and their opinion on parent-teacher support.

15. There is significant relationship between courses studied by the respondents and their opinions on facilities provided.
6.7 METHODOLOGY

Primary data were collected through questionnaire, administered personally to the students belonging to weaker sections of the society. For collection of data, the target population forms the students of teacher educators of nine teacher education institutions in Erode District. 30 students were randomly chosen from each and every institution. Hence, the sample size is 270 from all underprivileged sections of the society such as SCs, STs, girls and physically-challenged students doing Teacher Education courses.

6.8 SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The investigator collected the sample from nine self-financing Teacher Education institutions and 30 students were chosen randomly from each institution as sample from present investigation in Erode District. Hence, the sample size is 270 from all underprivileged sections of the society such as SCs, STs, girls and physically-challenged students doing teacher education course.

6.9 ANALYSIS OF DATA

The collected data were tabulated and analyzed with suitable statistical tools. The main objective of the study is to get opinions of the students of Teacher Education, to analyze the educational facilities imparted to them by the self financing colleges to the underprivileged sections on the following grounds.

1. Guidance given to the underprivileged sections of the society.
2. Achievements made by the students after getting guidance.
3. Parent - teacher support to do the Teacher Education courses.
4. Special environment provided by these self financing colleges to the students.
The above collected data were categorised, tabulated, and distributed in terms of percentage, one way analysis of variance with Duncan post Hoc test (‘t’ test).

6.10 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. The investigator collected the sample from 9 self-financing teacher education institutions and 30 students were chosen randomly from each institution as sample from present investigation in Erode District. Hence, the sample size is 270 from underprivileged section of society such as SCs, STs, Girls and physically challenged students doing teacher education course.

It is found that out of 270 respondents, 199 of them (73.7 per cent) are falling under the age group of below 25 years. The remaining 71 of them (26.3 per cent) come under the category of 25 years.

71 are men (26.3 per cent) and the remaining of 199 of them (73.7 per cent) are women.

While considering their marital status of the students undergoing the Educational Training Course, 85 persons (31.5 per cent) were married, and the remaining 185 (68.5 per cent) remain unmarried.

2. Coming to the factor of Religion, 242 of the respondents (89.6 per cent) are Hindus, 20 of them (7.4 per cent) are Christians, while the remaining 8 of them (3.0 per cent) are Muslims.

Taking up the caste factors, 20 of the respondents (7.4 per cent) belong to the OC category, 144 (53.3 per cent) belong to BC. The remaining 86 SC
candidates accounts for 31.9 per cent. The remaining 20 candidates (7.4 per cent) fall under the ST segment.

3. Coming to their nativity, 40 of the respondents (14.8 per cent) come under municipality, 31 of them (11.5 per cent) come under town area. 161 persons (59.6 per cent) belong to small towns and the remaining 38 respondents (14.1 per cent) are villagers.

4. Under the status of Birth Order of the respondents in the Family, the investigator has taken into account up to the 6th child for proper justification.

136 respondents (50.4 per cent) are the first child of their respective families.

78 respondents (28.9 per cent) are the second child of their respective families.

38 respondents (14.1 per cent) are the third child of their families.

11 respondents (4.1 per cent) are the fourth child of their respective families.

3 respondents (1.1 per cent) are the fifth child of their families.

4 respondents (1.15 per cent) are the sixth child of their respective families.

5. A major chunk of 184 out of 270 respondents, (66.2 per cent) are Degree holders, 63 persons, accounting for 28.3 per cent, are post graduates. The remaining 23 of them (8.5 per cent) are M.Phil. holders.
In order to be more objective, segmentations of their educational qualifications is done. 131 of the candidates (48.5 per cent) are qualified in arts subjects.

89 persons (33.0 per cent) are fall under the Science Subjects and the remaining 50 persons forming 18.5 per cent have done Commerce as their main subject of specialisation.

6. The annual income of the parents of the respondents also brought under six categories.

35 people, forming 12.96 per cent, get a meagre salary of less than rupees two thousand per month; 26 persons (9.62 per cent) earn about 3000 rupees a month.

A major portion of 59.25 per cent - the number of persons being 160 - earn around 4000 rupees a month.

The parents of 20 respondents accounting for 7.40 per cent, fall under the categories of earning 50,001 to 1,00,000 per annum.

Under the next segment, 15 families (5.5 per cent), earn between 1,00,000 to 1.5 lakh per annum.

14 parents (5.18 per cent) earn more than Rs.1.5 lakh

4 Under the level of parents’ Education the fathers of 63 respondents (23.3 per cent) are illiterates, 41 mothers (15.3 per cent) are illiterate.
85 respondents (31.5 per cent) of the fathers have educational qualification up to 10th std (high school), mothers 116 (43.0 per cent) have education qualification up to 10th standard.

38 per cent (14.1 percent of the fathers of the respondents are graduates and 70 mothers (26.3 per cent) are Degree holders.

78 persons (28.9 per cent) of the fathers of the respondents, 39 mothers (13.9 per cent) are post graduates.

6 person (2.2 per cent) of the father of respondents have other professional Degrees and mothers 4 (1.5 per cent) obtain professional Degrees.

The fathers of 26 respondents and 185 mothers working out to 9.9 percent and 68 per cent respectively.

The fathers of 119 respondents and 38 mothers working out to 45.2 percent and 14 per cent are having small business / cultivation / as clerks.

The father of 9 respondents and 18 mothers working out to (3.4 per cent) and 6.8 per cent are working as teachers at different level up to higher secondary.

The fathers of 73 respondents (55.1 per cent) and 18 mothers of (6.8 per cent) are high government officials / land Lord.

The fathers of 39 respondents (14.8 per cent) and 10 mothers (4.0 per cent) are working as professors in colleges and Universities.

The fathers of 4 respondents (1.6 per cent) and only one mother (0.4 percent are professionals – Doctor/ Engineer/ Lawyer.
6.11 SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FURTHER RESEARCH

1. The present study is confined to the Erode district only. It is suggested that future researchers may undertake studies with other districts also.

2. The study is confined to teacher education students only. It may he conducted in other professional courses like engineering, medicine etc.

3. Studies relating to achievement in teacher training and the actual job, performance after appointment may be taken up in future research.

4. The study is limited to few socio-demographic variables only. It may be extended to other socio-psychological variables.

5. This study has not included any institutional variables such as year of establishment, facilities available, results produced etc. These variables may be help us to identify the status of the institution. Studies in this direction may be useful to improve the status by teacher education.

6.12 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present investigation recommends the authorities to help the self financing institution with some kind of professional, help that may motivate to the self financing colleges to offer the courses to the underprivileged section of the society. Hence, the present investigation has found that contribution of self financing teacher education institution preferred by the studnets. The government may take necessary steps ad plans to establish more number of self financing educational institution to offer education to the underprivileged section of society in our nation.
6.13 IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

In the present scenario our nation is under the growing conditions which could not spend more money to establish various kinds of educational institutions throughout the nation on a larger scale. Hence, the government has to enrich the self-financing institution to offer education to the underprivileged society.

6.14 CONCLUSION

The Changing role of teacher in education has been the result of a plurality of intertwining influences philosophical, psychological, social and technological and educational. The basic shift in emphasis is from the subject of instruction to the nature and needs of the learner in a complex society. This is crystal clear in the case of teacher education student’s also. Good facilities; quality training, special care and personal attention are the expectations and needs of the students from the weaker sections of the society. The present study viewed the opinion from the stake holders of the institution and their level of satisfaction concur with the service rendered by the self-financing institutions for their development and achievement which is appreciable indeed.

“A teacher never truly teaches unless he is still learning himself. A lamp can never light another lamp unless it continues to burn its own flame”.

- Rabindranath Tagore