

UTILITY OF SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEME FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

N. Vinod Kumar, Department of Education, CMJ University, Meghalaya, India.
vinodkumar.hyma@gmail.com

Vijaya Kumar Chavan, Department of Science and Humanities, Vignan's Foundation for Science
Technology and Research, Vadlamudi, Guntur-522 213, A.P., India. vijji1061@gmail.com

Abstract

Welfare schemes will help underprivileged students chase their dreams. Andhra Pradesh Government has launched several welfare schemes for the state residents including schemes for women, pensioners, youth, farmers, entrepreneurs, labourers and students belonging to every category of the society. The YSRCP Government has made revolutionary changes in the education sector by introducing a series of welfare schemes which will help students from weaker sections chase their dreams. In the present study the investigator made a research study on utility of social welfare schemes by high school students of Kurnool district Andhra Pradesh. The main objective and hypothesis of the study is utility of social welfare by high school students of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh. There is no significant difference between rural and urban high school students in the utilization of social welfare schemes by high school students.. Randomly 30 high school students of the rural and urban area, 15 were from an urban area and 15 were from the rural area were selected from different schools of Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. The sample size is 600. The investigator adopted survey method of research to study on the present topic. For the present study the investigator used the tools with Personal Data Sheet on utility of social welfare schemes by high school students in Kurnool district (2020) constructed and validated by the investigator. Percentage analysis, Mean, Standard deviation and t – test statistical techniques were used for Analysis and Interpretation. It is found that there is a significant utilization of social welfare schemes by Kurnool district high school students. There is no significant difference among male and female students, but there is a significant difference between urban and rural students and the rural students are utilized welfare schemes in comparison to urban students.

Keywords: Social welfare, urban, rural, high school, significant

Introduction

Secondary Education is the most significant stage in the educational hierarchy as it prepares the students for higher education and the world of work. The policy at present is to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18. At present, the following schemes targeted at secondary stage (i.e. class IX to XII) are being implemented in the form of Centrally Sponsored Schemes: Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Girls Hostel Scheme, National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education, Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage, Scheme of Vocational Education, National Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme, Scheme for construction and running of Girls' Hostel for students of secondary and higher secondary schools, Scholarship schemes for Minority students and National Scholarships

The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) promotes educational development both in quantitative and qualitative terms and makes special efforts to remove disparities and equalize educational opportunities for all students. NCERT acknowledges and appreciates educational brilliance in students through the National Talent Search Scheme. It also seeks to applaud artistic distinction through the Chacha Nehru Scholarships - for artistic and innovative excellence. The National Bal Bhawan has instituted a system of honouring talented children in different age groups in the year 1995 through the Bal Shree scheme. In the present study the investigator made a survey on utility of social welfare schemes by high school students in Kurnool district.

Methodology

The present study has adopted the Survey Method since the selected area is to test and understand the causal process. A sample of 600 high school students from Kurnool district Andhra Pradesh are selected randomly. The sampling technique employed in the present study in selecting the samples was stratified random sampling. The study was conducted in Telugu state i.e., Andhra Pradesh . The state is geographically divided into 3 regions. They are Rayalaseema, Coastal and Northern Andhra. Presently there are 13 districts in Andhra Pradesh. As for education and economy is concerned Andhra region stands in first with an average level of education and economy. All the teaching educators teaching in A.P. A total 600 samples are selected from Kurnool district different high schools.

Tools: The tools used in the study are:

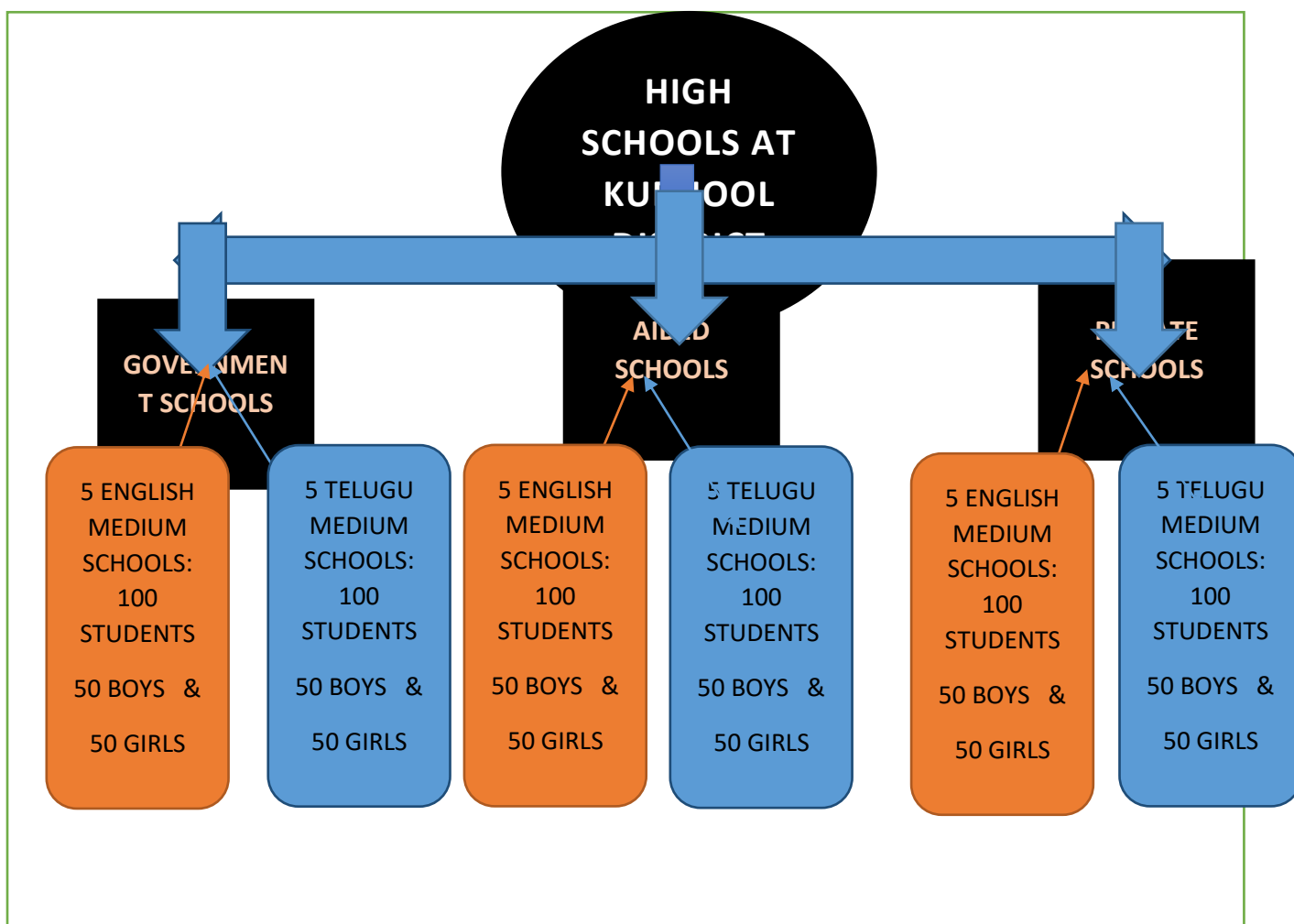
1. Check list cum rating questionnaire tool used for students with 50 statements
2. Personal Data Sheet.
3. The investigator developed the tool

Scoring Check List: YES=1 and NO=0.

Intensity of the problem: 3 point scale i.e., High=3, Moderate=2 and Low=1.

Item Analysis

The pilot study was planned and carried out with a sample of 20 randomly selected high school students. The data collected through pilot study was subjected for item analysis for finding out the discriminative power of each item, which is used for the 'Item reliability' and 'Item validity' and for selection or rejection of the item into the final form of the tool. In the present investigation the highest scoring 27 percent and the lowest scoring 27 percent were taken to represent the high and low groups, because with this tail proportions, the coefficient of discrimination is most sensitive (Kelly, 1939). Internal consistency of any question = mean score of the high group - mean score of the low group on the question. The items have an internal consistency of 0.35 or more were selected. From the tool 10 items eliminated and the remaining 40 items consisted for the final form out of 50. Therefore the final form of the checklist cum rating questionnaire contains 40 items in utility of social welfare schemes by high school students in Kurnool district.



Hypothesis of The Study:

- There would be no significant difference between the students in out over all utility of social welfare schemes by high school students in Kurnool district.
- There would be no significant difference among demographic variable namely gender and locality in utility of social welfare schemes by high school students in Kurnool district.

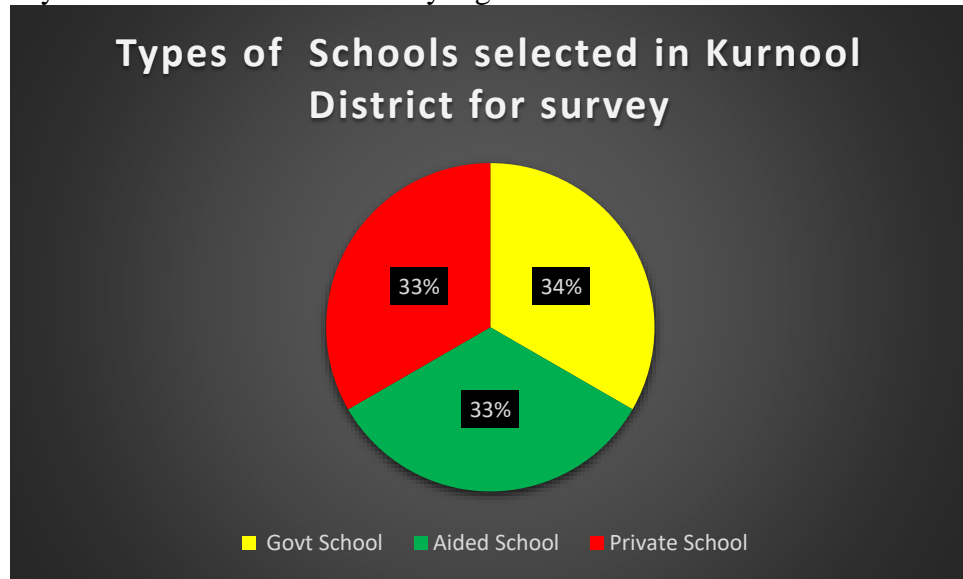


Figure 2. Total no of schools selected for survey in Kurnool district.

Statistical Techniques Used

The data thus collected and scored was analyzed by using relevant statistical techniques like Mean, Standard Deviation and t – test. . The usual levels of significance, viz., 0.05, and 0.01 were used to test the significance of the obtained statistics

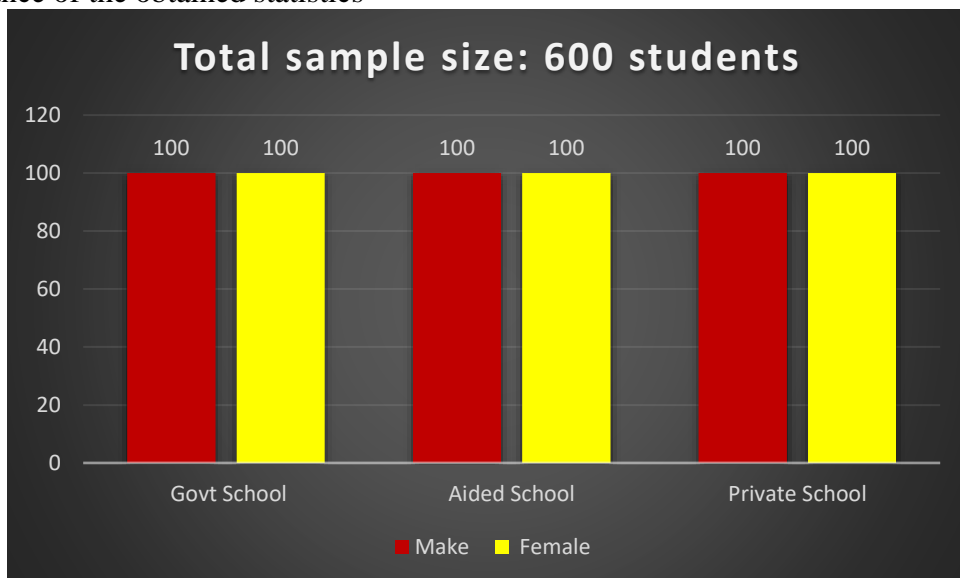


Figure 3. Gender wise sample selection in different schools of Kurnool district.

Results and Discussion

Gender

The means scores of utility of social welfare schemes by high school students in Kurnool district are Male(47.87)and Female(47.08)respectively. To find out the difference between the mean scores of the two groups, t value (0.87) was found. It was less than the table value at 0.05 level. Hence the difference between the two means was considered to be not significant, thus the hypothesis was accepted. It was concluded that the mean scores of the groups were not significant. different.

Therefore there is no significant difference among the student utility of social welfare schemes by high school students in Kurnool district.

Table 1. Means, SD's and t- values of in utility of social welfare schemes by high school students (N-600) according to their gender Kurnool district.

o	S.N	Gen der	N	Intensity scores		t- value
				Mea n	SD	
1		Mal e	300	47.8	10.5	@ 0.87
2		Fem ale	300	47.0	11.5	

@ not significant at the rate of 0.05

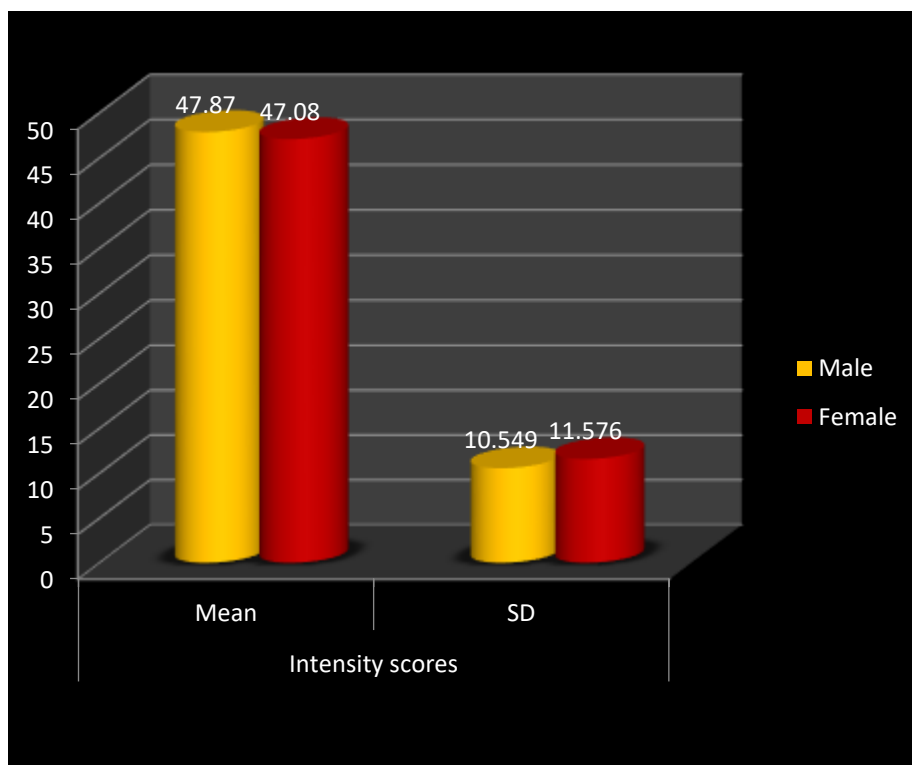


Figure 4. SD's and t- values of in utility of social welfare schemes by high school students (N-600) according to their gender in Kurnool district.

Locality

The means scores of utility of social welfare schemes by high school students who are living in Urban(49.11) and Rural(45.94) pfKurnool district. To find out the difference between the mean scores of the two groups, t value (3.56) was found. It was significant at 0.01 level. Hence the difference between the two means was considered to be significant, thus the hypothesis was rejected. It was concluded that the mean scores of the groups were significantly different. Therefore there issignificant difference among the students of rural and urban in in utility of social welfare schemes by high school students .

Table 2 Means, SD's and t- values of in utility of social welfare schemes by high school students (N-600) according to their locality Kurnool district

o	S.N	Sex	N	Intensity scores		t-value
				Mea n	SD	
1	an	Urb	300	49.1	12.6	**
2	al	Rur	300	45.9	9.04	

** significant at 0.01 level

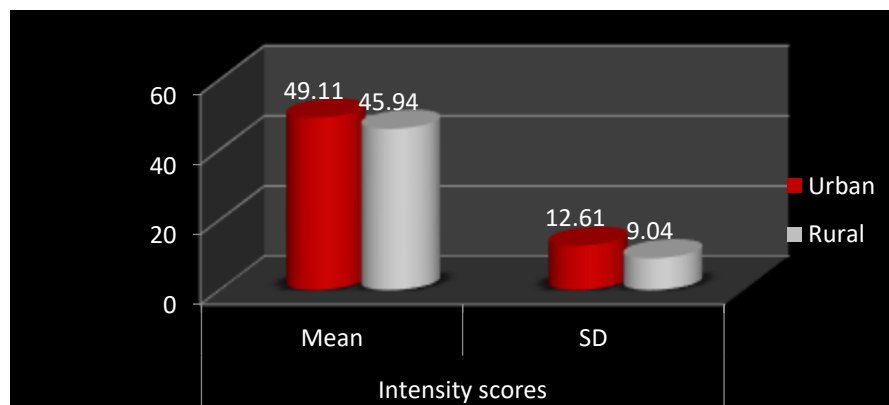


Figure 5. Means, SD's and t- values o in utility of social welfare schemes by high school students (N-600) according to their locality Kurnool district

Conclusion

In the present study, it is found that there is a significant utilization of social welfare schemes in Kurnool district by the high school students. There is no significant difference between male and female students in ans, utility of social welfare schemes by high school students in Kurnool district but there is a significant difference amo ng urban and rural high school student of Kurnool district and also the rural students utilized welfare schemes better than urban students of Kurnool district.

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