



IMPACT OF GOVT. SCHOLARSHIPS ON TRIBAL STUDENTS PURSUING B.TECH. IN ODISHA AND THEIR SOCIETAL LIFE THEREAFTER

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Abstract: *The scholars are made this analysis by collecting data from both primary and secondary sources and also collected feedbacks from the students concerned which help to conclude some of the findings under the DST, Govt. of India supported projects. Human Development Techniques are used to analyse the data. The data are collected under different categories like Personal, Academic, Family, Income and Job Status. Then Life Expectancy Index (LEI), Education Index (EI) and Income Index (II) are calculate to know the individual's scoring under Human Development Index. The progressive HDI parameter which is derived during the analysis is established a new finding to measure qualitative life of ST students after passing the course.*

Keywords: Tribal Technical Students, Scholarship, Human Development Index, Life Expectancy Index, Education Index, Income Index, Impact Analysis

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I. INTRODUCTION

Previously Tribal students were graduated from college with huge loan debts. The thought of repaying all the money had squeezed their education. It also created immense pressure on them for getting placed at good packages. This was the reason why most students could not pursue their careers. Ultimately they landed in a sector which did not pay high salaries at entry level. On the other hand, a scholarship comes as free money and allows students to start good career. It helps in empowering tribal students' academic and career goals by removing the financial barrier.

II. DATA COLLECTION

There are huge data available during 2014-15 to 2017-18. About 54,515 student's data are collected from the database during the period. But, after filtering with the objective of the project, it is only 617. Effort is going on collect more retrospective data. Out of the same, a sample of 177 is completely studied at present as per the objectives and the scope of the project.



III. SOCIETAL BACKGROUND

Earning any scholarship is prestigious. Since tribal students get a scholarship on merit as well as on the basis of government welfare scheme, it has helped to leave a good impact on them as well as on their future course of life. But gender disparity is conspicuous. As per this study Male is 150 (84.75%) and Female is 27 (15.25%) out of 177 sample studies. Tribal are married early even while pursuing their studies. But there is a change is noticed in the present study. It is only 02 (1.13%) students married during their study. Their religion share as practicing is 150 (84.74%) Hindu and 27 (15.25%) Christians.

IV. DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT

It is noticed that 24.86% ST students are in top of the list representing Sundergarh where as 0.56% representing each from Ganjam, Kalahandi, Nabarangpur, Nayagarh, Subarnapur. The pattern is as follows:

[Sundergarh < Mayurbhanj < Nuapada < Bolangir < Keonjhar < Jharsuguda < Kandhamal < Baragarh < Sambalpur < Jajpur < Boudh < Khordha < Bhubaneswar < Ganjam < Kalahandi < Nabarangpur < Nayagarh < Subarnapur]

V. STUDENT'S CAREER

In career development, social cognitive theory helps to explain how a person can set up their career development plan for success. So, when any tribal student received financial support to pursue his or her career. Under a positive view of their own abilities and surrounding themselves with a positive network of mentors, a person has a better chance of achieving their career goals. It opens the horizon of career development and growth. Off course the students are required to pursue their respective studies in the institutions of choice and are required to make their own efforts in seeking admission in accredited Universities/Institutions in programmes/fields specified in the scheme. From the data it is found that 51 students have secured 60% or above in Class X examination followed by 117 in Class XII/Diploma before pursuing B.Tech. and passed cent percent in the technical degree examination out of total samples 177. From the sample study, it is found that only 72 (40.68%) ST students got the job after acquiring B.Tech. out of 177 sample. So, the success rate is 41% to achieve their goal. The percentage may be debated under different societal angles.

VI. LIFE EXPECTANCY INDEX (LEI), EDUCATION INDEX (EI) and INCOME INDEX (II)

The samples, which has selected for the study, are collected from Technical Students' Cluster. Their academic career is also discussed in previous para. As expected, it is noticed high LEI and high EI in the sample. Indian standard LEI is 0.59 and 0.341 for EI. It is noticed that all are above the standard LEI and EI in the sample list. But the II will be varied and depended on their family income. Only 03 (1.69%) ST students have more than the standard II value 0.509 under II study before pursuing the degree. But on the other hand, the same II value enhanced from 03 to 62 (35.02%) of the value 33.33% at the end of the session.



VII. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)

Finally, the results as received in the preliminary study is further analyse to confirm HDI (Before), HDI (After) and the Progressive HDI. It is noticed that 46 students have secured more than the standard HDI value 0.64 in HDI (Before). The highest value in the study is 0.79. Similarly, 101 students have secured more than the standard HDI value 0.64 in HDI (After). The highest value in the study is 0.88. At the end, 84 students have positive progressive HDI comparing both HDI (Before) and HDI (After). The highest progression value is 0.22 and lowest 0.02.

VIII. OTHER SOCIETAL CONTEXT

Since scholarships have become so essential to a majority of tribal students, tribal students should look for colleges and universities that offer scholarships. Apply for them and put their best foot forward to avail maximum scholarship on their college degree. Scholarship will allow many tribal students to focus more on his college studies with less pressure on repaying college and thinking financial burden on their parents.

Tribal students have different dreams and different goals, and opportunities like this ensure each is prepared for success. This financial assistance helps the many tribal students to pursue their career in B.Tech. and to pursuit a good professional goal. This study shows that 100 percent tribal students secure 60% or more in their B.Tech. studies.

In this connection of tribal students and their career growth by taking financial support, we shall discuss Bandura's social cognitive theory. Social cognitive theory, developed by Albert Bandura, is the idea that an individual's motives and behaviours are based on experience. These experiences can break into three main categories:

- A person is influenced by self-efficacy, or what they believe they can achieve.
- A person is influenced by what they see other people achieve and the actions they take.
- A person is influenced by factors around them that they cannot control.

In this study of relationships between financial support and career perspectives among tribal students, we have tried to incorporate two segments, first a list B.Tech. graduates with their HDI Index. Second an analysis for this perplexing data. 177 students are selected as sample studies and also their graduates functioning are evaluated by means of a questionnaire. More than a hundred semi structured interviews are conducted with employed and unemployed graduates, employers and educational officers with the aim of extending the structured data gathered through the questionnaire. Graduates achieved valuable personal and professional achievement that is education had a positive impact on these graduates functioning capabilities. Comparative analysis between the college, financial support and student's outcome indicated that graduates capabilities significantly varied as a consequence of pre-existing circumstances. This is reflected in the education index. Since the sample studied for all technical students which is much more than the standard EI value 0.341.



The outcome is very visible one is career exposure and another one is better life style. The key feature of this drive is to encourage originality through a active participation and holistic acceptance by tribal students. They also use proven techniques and strategies to enhance their skills, career and life style. . The study focuses on seven critical components. This help to ignite imagination and explore original ideas, give exposure to openness and novel experiences, help in decision making, effective communication, motivation, teamwork and boost creative potential with physical activities among tribal students pursuing B.Tech. studies.

In such unmatched times of a global crisis, there is a need to create a strong innovation-driven culture among tribal student, innovators and aspiring entrepreneurs in academic institutions. The scholarship / financial support is a unique initiative to utilise its existing resources to nurture student-led innovations by involving them in education. Social Cognitive Theory (Sociological) states that people choose careers based upon their belief in their ability to perform the job. In other words, people are motivated by careers that require skills that they believe they have and are confident they can be successful in that job. The same notion drives tribal students to opt for job. As per this study, 40 present students are getting jobs according to their skills.

A comparison between Census, 2001 and 2011 shows that the proportion of cultivators reduced by more than 10%, while the proportion of agricultural labourers increased by 9% among the ST population. It is estimated that, in the last decade, about 3.5 million tribal people have left agriculture and agriculture-related activities to enter the informal labour market. About 55 per cent of the country's tribal population now resides outside their traditional habitats. It is known that migration of tribal population, increasingly distress-driven, has been increasing. This study reveals that students are migrating from their conventional territory to township for employment and opportunity. Only 03 (1.69%) ST students have more than the standard II value 0.509 under Income Index study before out of sample 177. But on the other hand the same II value enhanced from 03 to 62 (35.02%) of the value 33.33%.

Research shows that 44% of tribal children under-5 in India is stunted, 45% underweight and 27% wasted. Severe stunting in tribal children is 9 points higher than in non-tribal children (29% vs 20%). This study shows two things about life expectancy and morbidity. Firstly, which emphasise the 'end point' or utilisation of the formal system, or health care seeking behaviour secondly, there are those which emphasise the 'process' (illness response, or health seeking behaviour). Health care seeking behaviour says about the utilisation of the system there is often a tendency for studies to focus specifically on the act of seeking 'health care' as defined officially in a particular context. Although data are also gathered on self-care, visits to more traditional healers and unofficial medical channels, these are often seen largely as something which should be prevented, with the emphasis on encouraging people to opt first for the official channels. Second is the adoption of process. In both the cases a better education, good life styles and employment challenge traditional tribal health system and encourage a modern medical treatment. As per this study Indian standard life expectancy index is 0.59. It is noticed all are above the standard LEI in the sample list.



IX. CONCLUSION

The results as discussed above is not final conclusion. Out of 10 colleges in Odisha, this is finding of one college. The scholar is expecting some new trends may be observed when the study will progress further. It is suggested that the Govt. and the college concerned may take productive decision in favour of ST students based on the output of the projects. The output of the project may expect useful in many decision-making processes near future. Govt. can evaluate the distribution of scholarships in the state concerned.

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