



A STUDY ON RURAL STUDENTS PREFERENCE TOWARDS COLLEGE EDUCATION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TIRUPUR DISTRICT)

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Abstract

Education in India has a history stretching back to the ancient urban centres of learning at Taxile and Nalanda. Western education became ingrained into Indian society with the establishment of the British Raj. Education in India falls under the control of both the union Government and the States, with some responsibilities lying with the Union and the states having autonomy for others. The various articles of the Indian constitution provide for Education as a fundamental right. Most universities in India are Union or state Government controlled. India has made a huge progress in terms of increasing primary education attendance rate and expanding literacy to approximately two thirds of the population. We India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to the economic rise of India. Much of the progress in education has been credited to various private institutions. The private education market in India is estimated to be worth \$40 billion in 2008 and will increase to \$68 billion by 2012P- However, India continues to face challenges.

INTRODUCTION

The national council of education research and training (INCERT) is the apex body for curriculum related matters for school education in India. The NCERT provides support and technical assistance to a number of schools in India and oversees many aspects of enforcement of education policies. In India, the various curriculum bodies governing school education system are:

- The state government boards, in which the majority of Indian children are controlled.
- The central board of secondary Education (CBSE) board.
- The council for the Indian school certificate examinations (CISCE) board.
- The national institute of open schooling (NIOS) board.
- International schools affiliated to the International Baccalaureate programme and/or the Cambridge International examinations.
- Islamic madrasah schools, whose boards are controlled by local state governments, or autonomous, or affiliated with Dam! Uloom Deoband.
- Autonomous schools like Woodstock school, Auroville, patha Bhavan and ananda marga gurukula.

In addition, NUEPA (National university of Educational planning and Administration) and NCTE (National council for Teacher Education) are responsible for the education system and teacher accreditation.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In the present situation there are hundreds of colleges surrounds us. Which indicates that the percentage of joining in colleges increases subsequently? Mainly rural people have great interest to do their graduation. Through Tirupur district consists of adequate colleges. With the help or feedback, the colleges in Tirupur district might be able to know their pros and cons and can find out what needs to be improved to make their study in their colleges. Thus the study was made to bridge the gap between the performance level & student's expectation level through suitable suggestions.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is helpful to make relevant improvements in the colleges of Tirupur district. The colleges can know their students requirements and their satisfaction. The study is helpful to know the students opinion regarding colleges and their expectation from etc. It is also helpful to know the influencing factor by which helps he/she selects a particulars college.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Primary Objective

- To find out the preference of rural people in selecting the college.

Secondary Objective

- To find out the factor influencing in college selection.
- To find out the deciding authority in selecting the college.
- To find out the students expectations on the college.



LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- This study is restricted to Tirupur city only.
- Due to time constraint only 200 respondents were selected for the survey.
- Many students felt that their work was disturbed. So they responses with lack of interest with will disturb the result of outcome of the project.
- Their reply is based up on the student's attitude so their take responses lead to reduce the accuracy of the survey.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design is the conceptual structure within which the research is conducted. It constitutes the blue print for the collection measurement and analysis of data. Descriptive research design was used in this study. Descriptive research design is generally concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual or a group of individuals.

Area of the Study: This study was undertaken in Tirupur city.

Sampling Size: This size of the sample which is taken for the research study is called sample size which constitutes both male and female respondents. The 200 size of the sample is limited to respondents.

The study has made use both primary and secondary data.

Primary Data: Primary data were collected from respondents through direct communication through questionnaire method.

Secondary Data: Secondary data were collected from websites, journals and magazines, etc

Tools Used

- Simple percentage method
- Chi-square test

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Chi-square test

1. Relationship between gender and respondents opinion regarding to join the college in their own district

Gender/ Respondents Opinion Regarding to Join the College in their Own District	Yes	No	Total
Male	60	43	103
Female	57	40	97
Total	117	83	200

O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
60	60.2	0.2	0.04	60.16
57	56.7	0.3	0.09	56.61
43	42.7	0.3	0.09	42.61
40	40.2	0.2	0.04	40.16
				79.22

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Degree of freedom} &= (r-1) (c-1) \\ &= (2-1) (2-1) \\ &= 1*1 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

The calculated chi-square value is 79.22

The table value of chi-square for 2 degree of freedom for 5% level of significance is 3.841.

Inference

Since the calculated value is greater than the table value. So the alternative hypothesis is rejected & the null hypothesis is accepted.

So, there is no association between gender and respondents opinion regarding to join the college in their own district.



2. Relationship between educational qualification and opinion regarding their medium

Educational Qualification/medium	SSLC	HSC	TOTAL
Tamil	20	10	30
English	35	135	170
Total	55	145	200

O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
20	8.25	-11.75	138.06	6.903
10	21.75	-11.75	138.06	13.806
35	46.75	-11.75	138.06	3.944
135	123.23	-11.75	138.06	1.022
				25.675

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Degree of freedom} &= (r-1)(c-1) \\ &= (2-1)(2-1) \\ &= 1 * 1 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

The calculated chi-square value is 5.675 , The table value of chi-square for 2 degree of freedom for 5% level of significance is 3.841.

CONCLUSION

Since the calculated value is greater than the table value. So the alternative hypothesis is rejected & the null hypothesis is accepted. So, there is no association between educational qualification and their medium.

FINDINGS

- 51.5% of the respondents are male.
- 72.5% of the respondents are comes under the category HSC for their educational qualification.
- 85% of the respondents says their medium is English.
- 57.5% of the respondents says their syllabus is matric.
- 28.5% of the respondents says their college is autonomous.
- 44% of the respondents says their group is arts.
- 94% of the respondents says they join the college in the other district.
- 50.5% of the respondents are came to know information of their collegethrough family & friends.
- 46.5% of the respondents says select the college for their own decision.
- 25% of the respondents are influenced convenience for selecting the college.
- 37% of the respondents expects good teaching in the reason for preferred college.
- 52% of the respondents are satisfied regarding the prevailing system in their college.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Lots of colleges should be start in Tirupur district.
2. Internal facilities should be need in Tirupur colleges.
3. Courses should be increased in colleges.
4. Medium fees structure should be needed for rural students.

CONCLUSION

Nowadays education is the highly profit generating business. So the colleges offering many other programmes along with graduation, to make the students to join the college. From the study, the rural students of tirupur district mainly like to join in other district college due to various reasons like college reputation, campus interview, high exposure etc.

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