

# Step 2.8: Education Assistance |



The education assistance schemes aim to offer annual financial support to the children of registered workers, covering education from Class I to Diploma, Graduation, Post-Graduation, etc.

## What financial support is available for the children of construction workers?

SI No.	Name of the education courses or standard or grade	Annual Educational assistance (INR)
1	KG/Pre school/ Nursery (Age 3 to 5)	5,000
2	1st to 4th standard	5,000
3	5th to 8th standard	8,000
4	9th to 10th standard	12,000
5	1st PUC & 2nd PUC	15,000
6	ITI/Polytechnic/ Diploma	20,000

7	BSc Nursing (Paramedical)/ G.N.M / A. N. M	40,000
8	D.Ed.	25,000
9	B. Ed	35,000
10	Graduation	25,000
11	L.L.B/ L.L.M	30,000
12	Post Graduation (maximum 2 years)	35,000
13	BE/ B. Tech or equivalent Master's Degree	60,000
14	Medical (MBBS/ BAMS/ BDS/ BHMS/ or equivalent medical courses)	60,000
15	MD (Medical)	75,000
16	PhD/ M. Phil for any subject (maximum of 3 years for PHD and 1 year for M.Phil.)	25,000
17	IIT/ IIIT/ IIM/ NIT/ IIISER/ Courses accredited by AIIMS/ NLU and Government of India	Tuition fee

### What are the eligibility criteria?

Educational assistance is extended to the son or daughter of a registered construction worker.

[Click here to apply for Education assistance scheme](#)

### Guidelines for applying application

[Guidelines for applying application- Pre-Matric Scholarship](#)

[Guidelines for applying application-Post-Matric Scholarship](#)

Common reasons why construction workers fail to receive the benefits under Education assistance

### **Exclusion owing to eligibility condition**

- Labour has to be registered as a construction worker.
- The scheme is valid for a maximum of two children.

### **Exclusion owing to documentation**

1. In Karnataka, all educational assistance schemes require the SATS ID, a state-specific identification that is often unavailable to migrants. The father's Aadhar is compulsory, but in cases where the father passed away before 2012, his Aadhar information is not accessible.
2. The schemes operate within a narrow time frame for application and demand various documents, posing challenges for migrants in obtaining the necessary paperwork from their places of origin.
3. Failure to accurately list the children's names on the labor card and providing incorrect details about the worker's children will lead to application denial.

### **Exclusion owing to policy design related**

1. The scheme's benefits are seasonal in nature and can't be applied for continuously. In 2021, applications were accepted only in June, July, and August. In 2022, the window was open in February, March, and April.
2. Benefit applies only up to two children and remaining children are automatically out of the coverage.
3. Officials insist on SATS ID (student identification number) which is a KA specific document and migrants don't have it in home state.
4. The delayed renewal of the father's labor card leads to missed deadlines due to the brief application window and a lack of awareness among laborers about the necessity to renew their cards.

### **Exclusion owing to tech & system related**

1. Many universities have yet to update their college codes, and by the time they do, the deadline will likely have passed.
2. The portal frequently encounters server issues, causing delays in application submissions and resulting in application failures.
3. Moreover, there is a very limited time frame to apply for the scholarship, and the department often alters the application process, causing confusion among applicants.
4. The department modifies the process each year:

- In 2023: SS (Seva Sindhu)
- In 2022: Applications can only be submitted through SSP (State Scholarships Portal)
- In 2021: SS (Seva Sindhu)

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