

**SCHEDULED CASTE HIGH SCHOOL AND  
COLLEGE STUDENTS IN U. P.**

**A Summary of Findings**



**1975**

**Centre for Regional Development Studies**

**SURAT**

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SCHEDULED CASTE HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE  
STUDENTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

(A SUMMARY OF FINDINGS)

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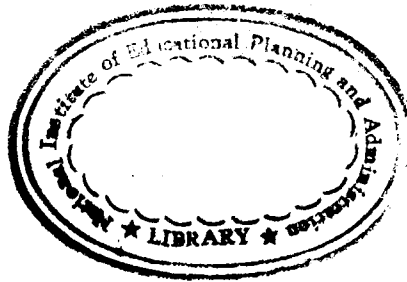
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G U J A R A T

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## P R E F A C E

The Indian Council of Social Science Research brought together in a group of social scientists from all over the country to design and execute a nationwide study of the educational problems of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. For this purpose, the ICSSR constituted a Co-ordinating Committee and charged it with the task of designing and executing the study with the help of several other social scientists selected as project directors in different states. The major responsibility of the Co-ordinating Committee was to articulate the research problem, to design sampling plan, to construct data-collection instrument, to centrally computerize and analyse data and to provide broad guidelines to the project directors in their task of conducting the study in their respective states. The responsibility of the project directors was to collect relevant data from secondary sources for the purpose of preparing state-level profiles, to work out specific sampling plans for their state, to translate data collection instrument in the regional language, to collect and code data, and finally to prepare research reports. The state reports are available in mimeographed form, and some of them have already started being available in print. The Co-ordinating Committee is now charged with the responsibility to devise adequate mechanisms to prepare separately for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, (1) an all India report, (2) a volume of summaries of the state reports, and (3) a volume of census-type statistical tables. Each of these three types of publications is to be prepared such that condensed publications of this nationwide study would be available not only to interested researchers but also to planners and administrators concerned with the execution of programmes for the educational development of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in the country. The present volume is prepared to discharge the second function of the Co-ordinating Committee.

The summary of the full-fledged research report could be presented in more than one way. It could be a sort of a commentary on the salient and significant findings. That does imply interpretation. The present form of the summary was criticised on both these grounds by my two colleagues to whom I submitted the first draft. One of them also said it was mechanical and tiring to the reader. Two others approved of the draft. The fifth colleague did not respond.

I took my younger friends' criticism to mean that they were giving me the freedom of selecting the facts for interpretation. They have a point in as much as it is true that it is not possible to give all the facts and sometimes it is not necessary also. Selection of facts always implies interpretation. But I interpreted their comments to mean that if I was free to select facts they would also permit me to select the form of presenting them. Probably the colleague who did not respond to the draft also meant that.

The whole point was whether I interpret or the reader interprets. I could provide through the summary as many facts as possible to the reader and leave the interpretation to him. Finally, I decided to adopt the latter course. I have given almost entire information that was available in the computer data sheets. The total number of items that has been used in this summary comes to 186. We have excluded from this summary only 5 items because the frequency distribution on these was very insignificant.

There is another sense in which I have given an interpretation. The state reports provide data on school students and college students separately and under each i.e. school or college students, there is a reference to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe categories. In the summary we have chosen a different approach. We have taken scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students as two distinct groups and hence provide the summary in two parts. Under each part we are comparing the school and college students of the same group i.e. scheduled caste or the scheduled tribe. Further, scheduled tribe or scheduled caste school and college students are compared with the respective All India averages. Such comparison is interpretation. Anyway that's that. No one should try to please everyone. One may end up with pleasing none.

I am very much doubtful if I have pleased myself. The present form of the summary is rather a joint product. G.A. Pandor prepared the first draft which was circulated to my colleagues. Then S.P. Punalekar joined us and he made certain suggestions. But his contribution was to evolve a technique by which the work would become more

mechanical and save both in time and money. Then Robert Varickayil joined us. He further improved upon Punalekar's technique and also chose to write in the manner presented here.

In a sense the summary may be complementary to the Census type tables prepared by Vimal Shah. In another sense the summary is nothing more than the tables written in words. Whether the summary be taken as complementary to or substitute for the tables will depend on the reader's purpose and also on personal likes and dislikes regarding forms of presentation.

It took us more than six months to arrive at the present form of presentation of the summary. Having assured myself that my colleagues were going on the right lines, I took the managerial posture. Whenever they came for consultation my one question was whether that meant more time and money or less.

I must thank all the three colleagues of mine who willingly and sincerely involved themselves in the work. The work is mechanical. It is also tiresome because it requires at least checkings at three stages. Even then I won't be surprised if a Project Director found some error in the summary of his state data. I would thank him if he communicated to me such errors. They will be corrected at the time of publication.

The Council has decided to publish the tables and the summary and the all India report. Therefore, there was no need to mimeograph them. The all India report will not be mimeographed, though its preparation and publication will take a longer time. The tables will be ready by the end of August 1975 and all the summaries will be in the hands of project directors by the end of March 1976. I mean, that is the last date for the summary of the last state. They will be despatched as and when they are ready.

We had not budgeted for the cost of mimeographed copies. But looking to overall position of the budget we felt that, if we had about Rs.5,000 more we could be able to supply each project director with a copy of tables and summary. The member secretary,

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ICSSR; Shri J.P. Naik appreciated the point and he quickly agreed to sanction the additional sum for mimeographing. I thank him and the ICSSR.

Centre for Regional  
Development Studies,  
SURAT.

I. P. DESAI



EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS/PHRASES USED IN  
THIS SUMMARY AND OTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

1. (i) Considerable difference means difference of 16% or above.
- (ii) Cognizable difference means difference between 11% and 15%.
- (iii) A little difference means difference between 6% and 10%.
- (iv) Negligible difference means difference between 1% and 5%.
- (v) Nil or No difference means difference of less than 1%.
2. (i) A much higher/lower difference means difference of 20% or more.
- (ii) Higher/lower difference means difference ranging from 10% to 19%.
- (iii) A little higher/lower difference means difference of less than 10%.
3. (i) Quite a high percentage means percentages between 60 and 79.
- (ii) Very high percentage means percentage of 80 or more.
- (iii) Not much difference means difference of 5% or less.
- (iv) Some difference means difference of 6% or more.
4. The information about the position of the school and college students of this state is contained in other students comparisons like All India school/college students Vs. school/college students of this state. Hence we give a comparison between the school and college students of this state only where it is deemed necessary.
5. All India average for SC school students means the average for 14 states in India. They are : (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Assam, (3) Bihar, (4) Gujarat, (5) Haryana, (6) Kerala,

(7) Madhya Pradesh, (8) Maharashtra, (9) Mysore,  
(10) Orissa, (11) Punjab, (12) Tamilnadu,  
(13) Rajasthan and (14) Uttar Pradesh.

All India average for SC college students means the average for the 13 states i.e. all the above states except Andhra Pradesh.

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SCHEDULED CASTE HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE  
STUDENTS IN UTTAR PRADESH\*

(A Summary of Findings)

In this study, 536 high school students from classes X to XI and 542 college students from First Year of Post Matric (Pre University) to Third year of the three year degree course (T.D.C.) were covered.

In the following pages we take each major item as a Title (e.g. Sex, Age, Education, Occupation etc.) and provide comparison keeping in view the following three main groups.

1. All India SC school students Vs. U.P. SC school students.
2. All India SC college students Vs. U.P. SC college students.
3. U.P. SC school students Vs. U.P. SC college students.

Sex

Proportion of female students

(1) The percentage of female students for All India school is 15 and that for U.P. SC school is 1. There is a cognizable difference.

(2) The percentages of female students among All India college and U.P. SC college students are 10 and 3 respectively. There is a little difference.

(3) In U.P. there is a negligible difference between high school (1%) and college students (3%) on this score.

Age

(1) Taking the average for 14 states in India, it is seen that 53% SC school students are in the age

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\* The present summary combines the data from two separate reports for U.P. (East) and U.P. (West).

group of sixteen or above. For U.P. this percentage is 49. The difference is negligible.

(2) Comparing All India colleges and U.P. SC colleges, we see that the percentage for the former (of students in the age group 21 years or above) is 39 and for the latter is 48. The difference is a little.

(3) There is a negligible difference between the U.P. SC school (49%) and (48%) college students who are above 16 years and 21 years respectively.

### Civil conditions

#### Married

(1) There is a considerable difference between the SC high school students in U.P. (18%) and the All India average (53%).

(2) There is a considerable difference between percentage of SC college students in U.P. (32%) who are married and that for the All India college (63%) students.

(3) Expectedly, there is a little difference between the U.P. SC school (53%) and SC college students (63%) who are married.

### Religion

#### Hindu

(1) While 86% SC school students in U.P. called themselves as Hindus, 100% at All India level did so.

(2) In U.P. 96% SC college students responded as Hindus while 95% college students at All India level did so.

#### Buddhist

(1) Three per cent All India but none of U.P. school students belong to this religion.

(2) Three per cent of All India and the same (3%) of U.P. SC college students are Buddhists.

Educational background of the students' families

I. Fathers' education

(a) Illiterate fathers

(1) On All India average, 48% SC school students have illiterate fathers as against 73% U.P. SC school students. The difference is considerable.

(2) SC college students on All India average and in U.P. in this category are 45% and 56% respectively. The difference is cognizable.

(3) There is a considerable difference between the SC school (73%) and U.P. SC college students (56%) on this score.

(b) Fathers' education upto Class VII

(1) There is a cognizable difference between the percentages for All India school students (38%) and U.P. SC school students (23%) who have fathers educated upto class VII.

(2) There is a negligible difference between the college students at U.P. (40%) and All India levels (45%).

(3) There is a considerable difference between the UP SC school (23%) and college (40%) students in this respect.

(c) Fathers reaching or completing high school

(1) Nine per cent of All India school and 1% U.P. school students have fathers with this qualification. The difference is only a little.

(2) The percentage in this respect for All India college students is 6 and that for U.P. college students is 2. There is a negligible difference.

(3) There is a negligible difference between the U.P. school (1%) and college students (2%) in this respect.

(d) Fathers with college education

(1) Four per cent of All India school and 1% of U.P. school students' fathers are college educated.

(2) The percentages on this score for All India college and U.P. college students are 4 and 2 respectively. The difference is negligible.

(3) There is a negligible difference between the U.P. school (1%) and college students (2%) in this respect.

II. Mothers' education

(a) Mothers being illiterate

(1) Sixty-three per cent of All India school students have illiterate mothers. This is higher than the percentage for the U.P. SC school students (43%). The difference is considerable.

(2) At the college level, 71% of All India students and 85% U.P. SC students have illiterate mothers. The difference is cognizable.

(3) The difference between U.P. SC school (43%) and U.P. SC college (85%) students is considerable.

(b) Mothers educated upto class VII

(1) There is a considerable difference between the All India (31%) and U.P. SC (55%) school students whose mothers are educated upto class VII.

(2) But there is a cognizable difference between the All India SC college (27%) and the U.P. SC college (14%) students on this score.

(3) There is a considerable difference between the U.P. SC school (55%) and U.P. SC college students (19%) in this respect.

The extent to which education has been a family tradition among the SC students

III. Elder brothers' education

Education changes the existence of a group qualitatively when it becomes a family tradition.

(1) At the All India level, 32% of high school students and at the U.P. level a little lower percentage (21) of high school students had elder brothers educated as much as or more than themselves.

(2) In the case of college students, the percentage (18) is the same for All India and U.P. SC students (13) in this respect.

(3) The difference on this score between the U.P. SC school (21%) and college students (13%) is a little.

IV. Elder sisters' education

(1) At the All India level 15% high school students and at the U.P. level a little lower percentage (5) of students have elder sisters who are as much as or more educated than themselves.

(2) Only 7% college students at All India level and 2% college students at U.P. level had sisters with this distinction.

I. Fathers' occupation

(a) Fathers working in villages

(1) Lower percentage of All India SC school students' fathers (54) work in villages than those of U.P. SC school students (68). The difference is cognizable.

(2) A little lower percentage of All India SC college (54) students' fathers work in villages than those of U.P. SC college students (60). The difference is a little.

(3) In U.P. a little higher percentage of SC school students' fathers (68) work in villages than the college students' fathers (60). The difference is a little.

(b) Fathers "in service"

(1) A little higher percentage of school students at All India level (21) have fathers in service than have U.P. SC school students (15). The difference is a little.

(2) Similarly, a little higher percentage of fathers of All India college students (18) are in service than are the fathers of U.P. SC college students (13). The difference is negligible.

(3) There is a negligible difference in this respect between the U.P. SC school and college students. The percentage, as shown above, is 15 for SC school and 13 for college.

(c) Occupations like business/  
farm labour, "any other" of  
fathers

(1) The percentages for All India SC school and U.P. SC school students on this score are 13 and 7 respectively. The difference between the two is a little.

(2) The percentage for All India college students is 10 and that for U.P. SC college students is 13 on the above score. The difference between the two is negligible.

(d) Fathers being old, retired  
or dead

(1) Eleven per cent All India and 9% of U.P. SC school students' fathers were old, retired or dead.

(2) The corresponding percentages for All India college students and U.P. SC college students were 18 and 14 respectively.

(3) A little higher percentage of (14) fathers of U.P. SC college than those of the U.P. SC school students (9) were old, retired or dead.



## II. Mothers' occupation

### (a) "No occupation"

(1) Lower percentage (66) of All India school students have mothers in "no occupation" than those of SC school students in U.P. (78). The difference between All India and U.P. SC school students is cognizable.

(2) A little lower percentage (72) of All India SC college students than U.P. SC college students (75) have mothers in "no occupation". The difference between the All India and U.P. SC college students is negligible.

(3) A little lower percentage (75) of U.P. SC college students have mothers in "no occupation" than the U.P. SC school students (78). The difference is negligible.

### (b) Mothers as "house-wives"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India (10%) and the U.P. SC school students (5%) whose mothers are "house-wives".

(2) But there is a negligible difference between All India college (6%) and U.P. SC college (11%) students on this score.

(3) A little lower percentage (5) of SC school students' mothers were "house-wives" than the mothers (11) of SC college students. The difference is a little.

### (c) Mothers doing "agricultural work"

(1) A little higher percentage (4) of All India school students than the U.P. SC school students (1) have mothers doing agricultural work. The difference is negligible.

(2) But a little lower percentage (2) of All India college students' mothers than those of the U.P. SC college students (3) were engaged in agricultural work on their own land.

(3) In U.P. a little lower percentage (1) of U.P. SC school students' mothers do agricultural work in their own field than the U.P. SC college students' mothers (3).

(d) Mothers doing farm labour or other manual work including maid servants

(1) A little higher percentage (14) of All India school students' mothers is engaged in these activities than the mothers (12) of U.P. SC school students. The difference is negligible.

(2) A little higher percentage of All India college students' mothers (10) is engaged in this category of works than the U.P. SC college students' mothers (7).

Mothers not alive, no answer

(1) Two per cent All India school and 1% U.P. school students either did not answer the question or had lost their mothers. The difference is negligible.

(2) The corresponding percentages for the All India college and the U.P. college students are 3 and 2 respectively. The difference is negligible.

Parents' residence

(a) Staying away from parents

(1) Twenty-three per cent All India SC school and 2% U.P. SC school students were not living with their parents. The difference is considerable.

(2) Fifty-two per cent All India college and 64% U.P. SC college students were not living with their parents. The difference is cognizable.

(b) Parents staying in villages  
(For students staying away from parents)

(1) Of the 23% All India school students staying away from parents, 19% had their parents in villages. So also of the 2% U.P. SC school students staying apart, 1% had their parents in villages.

(2) Of the 52% All India college students staying away from their parents, 42% reported that their parents were in villages. Similarly, of the 64% U.P. SC college students staying apart, 55% had their parents in villages.

(c) Parents living in towns and cities : (For students staying away from parents)

(1) Of All India SC school students 3% and none of U.P. SC school students had reported that their parents stay in towns or cities.

(2) Of All India college students 8% and of U.P. SC college students 6% reported that their parents are in towns or cities.

(3) One per cent of All India and 1% of U.P. school students did not answer this question. Similarly, 3% of All India and 3% of U.P. SC college students did not answer the question.

Financial position of the students

(a) Financial position as "comfortable"

(1) A little lower percentage (12) of All India school students than the U.P. SC school students (19) reports their financial position as "comfortable". The difference is a little.

(2) Six per cent of All India college students and 6% of U.P. SC college students gave the similar opinion. The difference is nil.

(3) The difference between the U.P. SC college students (6%) and the U.P. SC school students (19%) on this score is cognizable.

(b) Financial position as "difficult"

(1) A little lower percentage of the All India school students (46) than the U.P. SC school students

(48) shows their financial position as "difficult". The difference is negligible.

(2) A little higher percentage (57) of All India college students than the U.P. SC college students (54) voiced the similar opinion. The difference is negligible.

(3) There is a stronger tendency on the part of the SC college students (54) than the SC school students (48) in U.P. to show their financial position as difficult. There is a little difference between the two.

(c) Financial position as "neither comfortable nor difficult"

(1) The percentage for the All India school students (40) is a little higher than that of U.P. SC school students (33) whose financial position is "neither comfortable nor difficult". The difference is a little.

(2) A little higher percentage of the All India college students (36) than the U.P. SC college students (34) found themselves in this position.

(3) In U.P. there is a stronger tendency for the SC college students (34) than the U.P. SC school students (33) to regard themselves financially in a "neither comfortable nor difficult" position.

Sources of educational expenditure and obligations

(a) Those who depend on parents/relatives and scholarship/freeship for their education

(1) A much higher percentage of the All India school students (49) than that of the U.P. SC school students (12) belong to this category. The difference between the two is considerable.

(2) The corresponding percentages for the All India and U.P. SC college students in this category are 67 and 83 respectively. There is a considerable difference between the two.

(3) In U.P. a much higher percentage of college students (83) than the school students (12) belong to this category. The difference is considerable.

(b) Depending completely on parents/relatives

(This category represents students depending completely on parents/relatives for financial help in education).

(1) The percentage for the All India SC school students (38) is much lower than the U.P. SC school students ((70). The difference is considerable.

(2) The corresponding percentage in this category for the All India college and U.P. SC college students are 12 and 5 respectively. The difference is a little.

(3) In U.P. 70% of SC school students' parents or relatives fully bear their educational expenses as against 5% of the parents or relatives of college students. The difference is considerable.

Parents financing more than one member's education in the family

(1) There is a considerable difference between the All India SC school (62%) and U.P. SC school students (43%) on this score.

(2) The percentages for the All India and U.P. SC college students in this category are 64 and 61 respectively. The difference is negligible.

Scholarships

(1) Forty-one per cent of All India school students and 79% of U.P. SC school students did not get scholarships from the government. The difference is considerable.

(2) Three per cent of the U.P. SC college students and 9% of the All India college students did not get scholarship. The difference is a little.

(3) As seen above, a much higher percentage of the U.P. SC school students (79) than the college students (3) could not get scholarship. The difference is considerable.

Both the All India and U.P. SC school and college students reported that they did not get a scholarship because of "failure in exams" and "any other reasons".

#### Freeship

(1) Seventy-eight per cent of All India school students and 97% of U.P. SC school students get free-ships. The difference is considerable.

(2) The percentages for All India college students and U.P. SC college students on this score are 52 and 52 respectively. The difference is nil.

(3) There is a considerable difference between the U.P. SC school (97%) and U.P. SC college students (52%) in this respect.

#### Students' employment

(1) Nine per cent All India SC school and 18% U.P. SC school students were in employment. The difference is a little.

(2) Nine per cent All India college students and 8% U.P. SC college students were in employment. The difference is negligible.

(3) Lower percentage of the U.P. SC college students (8) than the U.P. SC (18) school students were in employment. The difference is a little.

Only a small percentage (2-3) of college students and less than 1% of SC school students of U.P. are on full-time employment. Some of these send regularly money home to their parents.

#### Students' residential pattern

Environment plays an important role in the development of student's personality. Home and hostel are the two environmental settings considered in this study.

(a) Students living in hostels

(1) Eighteen per cent All India SC school but none of U.P. school students stayed in hostels. The difference is considerable.

(2) Thirty-two per cent All India college students and 30% U.P. SC college students were living in hostels. The difference is negligible.

(b) Students living with parents

(1) There is a considerable difference between the All India SC school (77%) and the U.P. SC school students (98%) who were living with their parents.

(2) There is a cognizable difference between the All India SC college (48%) and the U.P. SC college (36%) students who were living with their parents.

(3) There is a considerable difference between the U.P. SC school (98%) and college students (36%) in this respect.

(c) Students living with relatives, friends, in rented room or with one's own family

(1) Four per cent All India SC school and 2% U.P. SC school students belonged to this group. The difference is negligible.

(2) Twenty per cent All India SC college and 34% U.P. SC college students were in this category. Again the difference is cognizable.

(3) There is a considerable difference between U.P. SC school (2%) and college (34%) students on this score.

Agencies running the hostels

The school/college administration, state government and other private organizations are three important agencies who run hostels for school/college students.

(a) In hostels run by respective schools/colleges

(1) Seven per cent of All India SC school as against none of the U.P. SC school students are staying in the hostels run by their respective schools.

(2) Nineteen per cent All India SC college and 7% U.P. SC college students are living in hostels run by their own colleges. The difference is cognizable.

(b) In hostels run by the state government

(1) Ten per cent All India but none of the school students are living in these hostels.

(2) Eleven per cent All India college students and 17% from the U.P. SC colleges were staying in hostels run by the state government.

(c) In hostels run by private organizations

(1) Three per cent All India school as against none of the U.P. school students are living in hostels run by private agencies.

(2) Three per cent All India SC college and 6% U.P. SC college students are staying in these hostels. The difference is negligible.

Sharing rooms with others in the hostels

(1) Seventeen per cent All India but none of U.P. SC school students shared their hostel rooms.

(2) Again, 29% U.P. college students who stayed in hostels shared their rooms while 39% All India college students did the same.

Sharing rooms with non-SC/ST

(1) Five per cent All India SC and none of U.P. SC school students shared their rooms with non-SC/ST students.



(2) The corresponding percentages for All India and U.P. SC college students are 7 and 2 respectively.

Academic life and performance of the students

I. Courses studied

(a) Arts

A little lower percentage of the All India college (75) students than the U.P. SC college students (79) was in Arts. The difference is negligible.

(b) Commerce

A little higher percentage of the All India college (6) than the U.P. SC college students (4) was in commerce. The difference is negligible.

(c) Science

A little higher percentage of All India college students (18) than the U.P. SC college students (17) was in science. The difference is negligible.

II. Reasons for choosing the particular course : (For college students).

(a) "It is easy"

There is a negligible difference between the All India college students (51%) and the U.P. SC college students (46%) who gave this reason.

(b) "Favourite subject"

There is a little difference between the All India (86%) and U.P. SC college students (92%) who gave this reason.

(c) "The best course to get a job"

In this category, the percentage for the All India college students is 70 and that for U.P. SC college students is 76. The difference is a little.

(d) "Not admitted to the subject  
of one's liking"

Thirteen per cent All India and 15% U.P. SC college students gave this reason. The difference is negligible.

III. Reasons for choosing a  
particular school/college

Because school children are less mature, it is natural that their parents should take decision on their behalf more than on behalf of college going children.

(a) "On the advice of parents"

(1) Seventy-three per cent of All India school and 72% of U.P. SC school students joined schools on the advice of their parents. The difference is negligible.

(2) There is a negligible difference between the All India college (63%) and U.P. SC college (66%) students who took the advice of their parents for joining the college.

(b) "Only school/college in  
the area"

(1) There is a cognizable difference between the All India SC school (54%) and U.P. SC school students (65%) in regard to choosing a particular school because there was no other school in the area.

(2) There is a negligible difference between the All India (51%) and the U.P. SC (49%) college students on this score.

(c) "School/college is nearer  
home"

(1) There is a little difference between the All India school (60%) and U.P. SC school students (70%) who chose a particular school because it was nearer home.

(2) A little higher percentage (52) of the All India than the U.P. SC (46) college students made the choice on this ground. The difference is a little.

(d) "The best in the area"

(1) The percentage of the All India SC school and the U.P. SC school students who chose a school on this ground are 75 and 75 respectively. The difference is nil.

(2) There is a cognizable difference between the All India SC college students (66%) and the U.P. SC college students (77%) who chose a particular college because it was "the best in the area".

(e) "Special facilities were available"

(1) Fifty-five per cent of All India school and 60% of U.P. SC school students chose a school on this ground. The difference was negligible.

(2) There is a cognizable difference between the All India SC college students (47%) and the U.P. SC college students (35%) in this respect.

(f) "No admission elsewhere"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC school (21%) and the U.P. SC school students (26%) in regard to choosing a particular school on this ground.

(2) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC college students (16%) and the U.P. SC college students (15%) on this score.

Time devoted to study everyday

"Three hours or more a day"

(1) Seventy-five per cent All India school students and 73% U.P. SC school students devoted three hours or more a day towards their studies. The difference is negligible.

(2) The proportion of All India college students in this respect (81%) is a little lower than that of U.P. SC college students (82%). The difference is negligible.

(3) The difference between U.P. SC school (73%) and college students (82%) in this case is a little.

#### Time devoted to domestic duties

##### "Three hours or more daily"

(1) Forty-three per cent All India SC school and 55% of U.P. SC school students spent three hours or more a day towards domestic duties. The difference is cognizable.

(2) But 40% All India college students as against 31% U.P. SC college students belonged to this category. The difference is a little.

(3) In U.P. a much lower percentage (31) of SC college students than SC school students (55) belonged to this group. The difference is considerable.

#### Need for more hours for study

(1) Eighty-one per cent All India school students and 84% U.P. SC school students needed more hours for study than was available at the time of the survey. The difference is negligible.

(2) The percentage for the All India college students in this respect is 75 and that for the U.P. SC college students is 81. The difference is a little.

(3) A little lower percentage of the U.P. SC college students (81) than SC school students (84) desired more time. The difference is negligible.

#### Reasons for the lack of study time

##### (a) "Great deal of work at home/hostel"

(1) Fifty-three per cent All India SC school and 44% U.P. SC school students complained of work

(2) A little higher percentage (52) of the All India than the U.P. SC (46) college students made the choice on this ground. The difference is a little.

(d) "The best in the area"

(1) The percentage of the All India SC school and the U.P. SC school students who chose a school on this ground are 75 and 75 respectively. The difference is nil.

(2) There is a cognizable difference between the All India SC college students (66%) and the U.P. SC college students (77%) who chose a particular college because it was "the best in the area".

(e) "Special facilities were available"

(1) Fifty-five per cent of All India school and 60% of U.P. SC school students chose a school on this ground. The difference was negligible.

(2) There is a cognizable difference between the All India SC college students (47%) and the U.P. SC college students (35%) in this respect.

(f) "No admission elsewhere"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC school (21%) and the U.P. SC school students (26%) in regard to choosing a particular school on this ground.

(2) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC college students (16%) and the U.P. SC college students (15%) on this score.

Time devoted to study everyday

"Three hours or more a day"

(1) Seventy-five per cent All India school students and 73% U.P. SC school students devoted three hours or more a day towards their studies. The difference is negligible.

(2) The proportion of All India college students in this respect (81%) is a little lower than that of U.P. SC college students (82%). The difference is negligible.

(3) The difference between U.P. SC school (73%) and college students (82%) in this case is a little.

Time devoted to domestic duties

"Three hours or more daily"

(1) Forty-three per cent All India SC school and 55% of U.P. SC school students spent three hours or more a day towards domestic duties. The difference is cognizable.

(2) But 40% All India college students as against 31% U.P. SC college students belonged to this category. The difference is a little.

(3) In U.P. a much lower percentage (31) of SC college students than SC school students (55) belonged to this group. The difference is considerable.

Need for more hours for study

(1) Eighty-one per cent All India school students and 84% U.P. SC school students needed more hours for study than was available at the time of the survey. The difference is negligible.

(2) The percentage for the All India college students in this respect is 75 and that for the U.P. SC college students is 81. The difference is a little.

(3) A little lower percentage of the U.P. SC college students (81) than SC school students (84) desired more time. The difference is negligible.

Reasons for the lack of study time

(a) "Great deal of work at home/hostel"

(1) Fifty-three per cent All India SC school and 44% U.P. SC school students complained of work

at home or hostel being responsible for lack of study time. The difference is a little.

(2) Thirty-five per cent All India college students and 37% U.P. SC college students had the same complaint. The difference is negligible.

(3) There is a little difference between the U.P. SC school students (44%) and the U.P. SC college students (37%) on this score.

(b) "No interest in study/  
subject is difficult"

(1) Five per cent of All India SC school and 5% U.P. SC school students gave this reason. The difference is nil.

(2) But 6% of All India college and 11% of U.P. SC college students had the same reason. The difference is negligible.

"Lack of time on account of job"

(1) Sixteen per cent All India and 37% U.P. SC school students offered this reason. The difference is considerable.

(2) Twenty-one per cent All India college and 23% U.P. SC college students belonged to this category. The difference is negligible.

(3) In U.P. lower percentage of college (23) than school (37) students gave this reason. The difference is cognizable.

Tuition/coaching

(a) "Getting tuition/coaching"

(1) Seven per cent All India SC school and 2% U.P. SC school students were getting tuition. The difference is negligible.

(2) Only 4% of All India college and 1% of the U.P. SC college students were getting tuition.

(b) "No need for tuition"

(1) Forty-four per cent All India SC school and 35% U.P. SC school students "did not need" tuition. The difference is a little.

(2) The percentage in this respect for All India colleges students is 57 and that for U.P. SC college students is 49. The difference is a little.

(3) There is a cognizable difference between the U.P. SC school (35%) and SC college (49%) students who did not need tuition.

(c) "Felt the need, but could not go for tuition".

(1) Forty-two per cent All India SC school and 57% U.P. SC school students belong to this category. The difference is cognizable.

(2) Thirty-five per cent All India SC college and 48% U.P. SC college students felt the need for tuition but did not go for it. The difference is cognizable.

(3) The difference between the U.P. SC school (57%) and college students (48%) is a little.

Place for study

(a) "Can study at home"

(1) Fifty-seven per cent All India SC school and 60% U.P. SC school students could study at home. The difference is negligible.

(2) A little higher percentage of the All India SC college (32) than the U.P. SC college students (25) were studying at home. The difference is a little.

(3) There is a considerable difference between the U.P. SC school (60%) and college (25%) students in this respect.



(b) "No place for study at home"

(1) Fourteen per cent All India SC school and 27% U.P. SC school students had this difficulty. The difference is cognizable.

(2) A little higher percentage (10) of All India SC college students than the U.P. SC college students (8) had no proper place at home for study. The difference is negligible.

(3) There is a considerable difference between the U.P. SC school students (27%) and the college students (8%) on this score.

(c) "Go elsewhere for study"

(1) Nine per cent All India SC school and 9% U.P. SC school students were generally going elsewhere for study. The difference is nil.

(2) The corresponding percentages for the All India college and the U.P. SC college students are 6 and 1 respectively. The difference is negligible.

Educational career smooth or halting

(a) "Smooth career from VIth to Xth class"

(1) A little lower percentage of All India ----- (58-93) school than U.P. SC school (36-95) students had a smooth and uninterrupted educational career during these years. They were not detained during these years.

(2) From 85-98% of All India college and 78-99% of U.P. SC college students had smooth and uninterrupted career.

(b) Transition from primary to middle school

(1) Very high percentage of the All India SC school (97) and U.P. SC school (98) students joined the middle school immediately after passing the examination at the primary level. The difference is negligible.

(2) The corresponding percentages for the All India and the U.P. SC college students are 98 and 98 respectively. Again there is no difference.

(c) Transition from middle to high school

(1) The same percentage of All India school (98) and U.P. SC school students (98) entered high school without a gap after passing the middle school examination.

(2) The percentage in this respect for All India college students is 98 and for the U.P. SC college students is 97.

(d) From matric to college

(2) A little higher percentage of All India SC college (8) students than the U.P. college students (2) joined college after a lapse of one to more than three years. The difference is only a little.

(e) The first year of post-matric

(2) Eight per cent All India college students and 2% U.P. SC college students spent two years or more. The difference is a little.

(a) "Difficult to follow the classes"

(1) Thirty-four per cent All India SC school and 18% U.P. SC school students had difficulty to follow classes. The difference is considerable.

(2) Twenty-five per cent All India and 18% U.P. SC college students faced the similar difficulty. The difference is a little.

(3) In U.P. the same percentage of school students (18) as that of the college students (18) found difficulty in following the classes. The difference is nil.

(b) Reasons for not following the class : "No interest in study or subject is difficult"

(1) Twenty-one per cent All India SC school and 11% U.P. SC school students offered this explanation. The difference is a little.

(2) The percentage on this score for the All India college students is 9 and that for the U.P. SC college students is 6. The difference is negligible.

(3) A little higher percentage of U.P. SC school students (11) than SC college students (6) offered this explanation. The difference is negligible.

Meeting the teachers for guidance and advice

"Meeting quite often or sometimes"

(1) A little higher percentage of All India SC school (78) than U.P. SC school (73) students belong to this category. The difference is negligible.

(2) At the college level, 75% of All India students and 64% of U.P. SC students meet their teachers quite often or sometimes. The difference is cognizable.

Teachers' attitudes towards the students

(a) "Sympathetic and helpful"

(1) Quite a high percentage of the All India SC school (78) and the U.P. SC school (72) students found the attitude of teachers sympathetic and helpful. The difference is a little.

(2) Sixty-five per cent All India college students and 57% U.P. SC college students expressed this opinion. The difference is a little.

(3) There is a cognizable difference between the U.P. SC school (72%) and the SC college students (57%) on this score.

(b) "Unsympathetic and unhelpful"

(1) However, a little lower percentage of the All India SC school (22) than the U.P. SC school (28) students found the teachers' attitude as unsympathetic and unhelpful. The difference is a little.

(2) Similarly a little lower percentage of the All India SC college (35) than the U.P. SC college students (43) perceived this attitude. The difference is a little.

(3) In U.P. 28% of S.C. school and 43% of SC college students described teachers' attitudes towards them as unsympathetic and unhelpful. The difference is cognizable.

The SC students and their classmates

(a) "Classmates know that we are SC"

(1) A very high percentage of the All India SC school (88) and the U.P. SC school (91) students gave this response. The difference is negligible.

(2) Similarly, 89% of All India college and 90% U.P. SC college students gave the above mentioned response. The difference is negligible.

"Our being SC does not change the classmates' behaviour"

(1) Fifty-seven per cent All India SC school and 39% U.P. SC school students gave this response. The difference is considerable.

(2) A much higher percentage of All India SC college (43) than the U.P. SC college students (30) were of this view. The difference is cognizable.

"Our being SC changes the classmates' behaviour to some extent if not to a large extent"

(1) It should be noted that 41% All India school and 60% U.P. SC school students had this perception. The difference between the two is considerable.

(2) The percentage on this score for All India college students is 56 and that for the U.P. SC college students is 69. The difference is cognizable.

(3) There is a little difference between the U.P. SC college (69%) and SC school students (60%) who hold this view.

Participation in extra-curricular activities

By participation in extra-curricular activities, the students learn self-confidence and spirit of co-operation. These activities provide them with informal interactional situations through which they get to know and relate to the rest of the student community. It is from this standpoint that information on the following items is significant.

(a) Sports/NCC

(1) Fifty-six per cent All India SC school and 51% U.P. SC school students were taking part in sports/NCC. The difference is negligible.

(2) Fifty-nine per cent All India college and 65% U.P. SC college students were doing the same. The difference is a little.

(b) Students' union

(1) There is a little difference between All India SC school (28%) and the U.P. SC school students (36%) who took part in students' union activities.

(2) But there is a little difference between the All India SC college (33%) and the U.P. SC college students (39%) on this score.

(c) Debates and other literary activities

(1) Lower percentage of the All India SC school (42) than the U.P. SC school (54) students were participating in debates and other literary activities. The difference is cognizable.

(2) The corresponding percentage for the All India college is 36 and that for the U.P. SC college is 40. The difference is negligible.

(d) Cultural activities :  
(Dance, drama etc.)

(1) Thirteen per cent All India SC school and 3% U.P. SC school students took part in cultural activities. The difference is a little.

(2) Twelve per cent All India college and 6% U.P. SC college students belonged to the same category. The difference is a little.

Educational and occupational aspirations

I. Educational aspirations

(a) "Not wishing to join college after matric"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC school (11%) and the U.P. SC school students (7%) who did not wish to join the college.

(b) "Wishing to join college but not specific on graduation"

(1) There is a considerable difference between the All India SC school (15%) and the U.P. SC school students (31%) who wanted to enter college but were not specifically interested in obtaining a degree.

(c) "Wished to graduate"

(1) Twenty-eight per cent All India SC school and 29% U.P. SC school students wanted to graduate

i.e. B.A./B.Com./B.Sc. The difference is negligible.

(2) Twenty-three per cent of All India SC college and 15% of U.P. SC college students wanted to graduate. The difference is a little.

(d) "Wanted post-graduate degree"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC (20%) and the U.P. SC school students (21%) who wanted to study upto post-graduate level, i.e. M.A./M.Com./M.Sc.

(2) There is a little difference between the All India SC college (64%) and the U.P. SC college students (72%) who wanted post-graduate degree.

(e) "M.B.B.S./B.E./B.Tech."

(1) Twenty-three per cent of All India and 10% of U.P. SC school students wanted to study upto the above level. The difference is cognizable.

(2) Seven per cent of All India and 8% of U.P. SC college students wanted to study upto that level. The difference is negligible.

(f) "Ph.D."

(1) Two per cent All India school and 3% U.P. SC school students wanted to be Ph.D.

(2) Ten per cent All India SC college students as against 17% U.P. SC college students wanted to be Ph.D.

II. Occupational aspirations of the students as compared with their fathers' occupations

(a) "Not wishing to join fathers' occupation"

(1) The percentage of All India students who belong to this category is 88 and that of the U.P. SC school students is 92. The difference is negligible.

(2) On the similar score, the percentage of the All India college students (93) is a little lower than that of U.P. SC college students (95). The difference is negligible.

(3) In U.P., there is a negligible difference between the SC college (95%) and the SC school students (92%) who belonged to this category.

Taking decisions about the student's future career

(a) Students themselves deciding about their future career

(1) There is a considerable difference between the All India SC school students (42%) and the U.P. SC school students (23%) who belonged to this category.

(2) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC college students (57%) and the U.P. SC college students (60%) on this score.

(3) In U.P. there is a considerable difference between the school (23%) and college students (60%) in this respect.

(b) "Fathers deciding about the students' future career"

(1) There is a little difference between the All India SC school (38%) and the U.P. SC school (46%) students whose fathers decided about their future career.

(2) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC college students (24%) and the U.P. SC college students (21%) on this score.

(3) There is a considerable difference between the U.P. SC school (46%) and SC college (21%) students on this score.

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Media of mass communication

Ia. Students being exposed  
cinema

(1) Nineteen per cent All India and 1% U.P. SC school students belong to this group. The difference is considerable.

(2) On this score, the percentage for All India college students is 41 and that for the U.P. SC students is 31. The difference is a little.

Ib. "Did not see cinema"

(1) A much lower percentage of the All India SC school (43) than the U.P. SC school students (82) did not see cinema. The difference is considerable.

(2) There is a little difference between the All India SC college (18%) and the U.P. college students (27%) who did not see cinema.

(3) There is a considerable difference between the U.P. SC school (82%) and the SC college students (27%) who did not see cinema.

IIa. "Reading newspapers daily"

(1) There is a considerable difference between the All India (32%) and the U.P. SC school (9%) students who were reading the newspapers daily.

(2) The difference between the All India college (62%) and the U.P. SC college students (52%) is also a little, on this score.

(3) There is a considerable difference between the U.P. SC school (9%) and college students (52%) who read newspapers daily.

IIb. "Reading 2-6 newspapers daily"

(1) There is a considerable difference between the All India SC school (29%) and the U.P. SC school (6%) students who were reading 2-6 newspapers a day.

(2) There is a cognizable difference between the All India SC college (64%) and the U.P. SC college students (50%) on this score.

(3) The difference between the U.P. SC school (6%) and SC college students (50%) is cognizable..

### III. "Listening to radio regularly"

(1) The percentages for the All India school and U.P. SC school students in this respect are 24 and 5 respectively. The difference is considerable.

(2) A little higher percentage of the All India college (25) than the U.P. SC college students (19) belonged to this group. The difference is cognizable.

(3) The difference between the U.P. SC school (5%) and college students (19%) is cognizable.

### Political participation

#### (a) Participation in political meetings and processions

(1) Only 29-31% All India SC school and 47-48% U.P. SC school students participated in political meetings and processions.

(2) But 31-35% All India college students and 37-39% U.P. college students belong to this category.

(3) Compared to SC school students in U.P. (47-48%) a little lower percentage of college (37-39) students in U.P. took part in these activities.

#### (b) "Undertaking variety of party works" (Slogans, pamphlet distribution etc.)

(1) Nineteen per cent of All India and 32% of U.P. SC school students undertook variety of jobs for the political party. The difference is cognizable.

(2) On this score, the corresponding percentages for the All India and U.P. SC college students were 25 and 36 respectively. Thus, the difference is a little.

(3) In U.P., a little higher percentage of college students (36) than the school students (32) belonged to this category. The difference is negligible.

(c) "Students being active workers, supporters or sympathisers of one party or the other"

(1) Thirty-four per cent All India SC school and 54% U.P. SC school students belong to this group. The difference is considerable.

(2) The percentages on this score for the All India and U.P. SC college students were 44 and 64 respectively. The difference is considerable.

(3) In U.P., there is a little difference between the SC college (64%) and the SC school (54%) students in this respect.

(d) "Students supporting Congress(N)"

(1) The percentage on this score for the All India school (20) is a little lower than that for U.P. SC school students (24). The difference is negligible.

(2) Similarly, a little lower percentage of the All India college students (24) than the U.P. SC college students (32) belonged to this category. The difference is a little.

(3) In U.P. a little higher percentage of U.P. SC college students (32%) than the SC school students (24%) supported Congress (N). The difference is a little.

(e) Students whose family members were "active workers, supporters or sympathisers of one or other political party

(1) There is a little difference in this respect between the All India SC (30%) and the U.P. SC (38%) school students.

(2) But there is a cognizable difference on this score, between the All India college (33%) and the U.P. SC college (45%) students.

(3) The corresponding percentages for U.P. SC school and college students are 38 and 45. There is a little difference.

(f) Family members support Congress 'N'

(1) Eighteen per cent All India school students and 19% U.P. SC school students have family members supporting Congress 'N'. The difference is negligible.

(2) Nineteen per cent All India college and 21% U.P. SC college students belong to this group. The difference is negligible.

(3) The percentage for the U.P. SC school students is 19 and that of the U.P. SC college students is 21. The difference is negligible.

Choosing partners in marriage

(The question of choosing did not apply to 18% of All India and 53% of U.P. school students and 32% of All India and 63% of U.P. college students as they were already engaged or married).

"Obeying parents while choosing life partner"

(1) Fifty-seven per cent of All India and 36% of U.P. SC school students would obey their parents in this matter. The difference is considerable.

(2) Thirty-seven per cent of All India and 21% of U.P. SC college students would obey their parents in this matter. The difference is considerable.

#### Friendship

##### "Students having their first, second and third best friends from their own caste or from other SC castes"

(1) Quite a high percentage of the All India SC school (68-72) and the U.P. SC school (65-76) students belong to this group.

(2) The corresponding percentages for All India and U.P. SC college students are 60-65 and 70-76 respectively. The difference is cognizable.

##### "Students with first, second and third best friends from non-SC/ST"

(1) Only 26-29% All India SC school and 23-33% U.P. SC school students belonged to this category. The percentage for All India school is a little higher than that of the U.P. SC schools.

(2) But 33-35% All India college and 22-28% U.P. SC college students came under this heading. The difference is a little.

##### Students' criterion of ideal persons

(The information on college students in this respect is not available).

##### (a) Those who take "national leaders as ideal"

(1) There is a little difference between the All India (42-52%) and the U.P. (37-49%) SC school students in this respect.

##### (b) "Family and caste members as ideal"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the

All India (6-8%) and the U.P. SC school students (5%) in this respect.

(c) "Did not answer/didn't have ideal persons"

(1) A little higher percentage of U.P. SC school students (14-28) than the All India SC school students (9-19) were in this category.

About the government programmes, facilities and status of the SC students

(a) Knowledge about reservation of posts for the SC

(1) A little lower percentage of the All India school (41) than that of the U.P. SC school students (43) were not aware that the government and public sector agencies had reserved posts for the SC. The difference is negligible.

(2) On the other hand, 13% All India college and 11% U.P. SC college students were unaware of such facilities. The difference is negligible.

(b) Knowledge about persons holding reserved posts

(1) Forty-four per cent All India SC school and 2% U.P. SC school students did not have this information. The difference is considerable.

(2) Thirty-nine per cent All India college and 23% U.P. SC college students too were not knowing anyone holding reserved positions. The difference is considerable

(c) Students who know about job-reservations "through relatives" -

(1) Forty-two per cent All India SC school and 68% U.P. SC school students belong to this category.

(2) The corresponding percentages for All India and U.P. SC college students are 40 and 52 respectively.

"Through friends"

(1) Only 6 per cent All India SC school and 5% U.P. SC school students got this information through friends.

(2) The corresponding percentages for All India and U.P. SC college students are 16 and 15 respectively.

(d) Those who rated scholarships as "very useful"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC school (75%) and the U.P. SC school students (71%) who rated the scholarship scheme as very useful.

(2) There is a cognizable difference between the All India SC (80%) and the U.P. SC college students (68%) on this score.

(e) Those who rated the policy of reservation of admission to college as very useful

(1) A little higher percentage of the All India school (64) than the U.P. SC school students (59) come under this heading. The difference is negligible.

(2) A little lower percentage of the All India college (76) than the U.P. SC college students (77) belong to this category. The difference is negligible.

"Fairly useful"

(1) Twenty per cent All India SC school and 22% U.P. SC school students gave the above rating on reservation of admissions. The difference is negligible.

(2) Fifteen per cent All India college and 16% U.P. SC college students gave the same rating. The difference is negligible.



I. About the adequacy of the scholarship amount

(a) "Not adequate"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC (68%) and the U.P. SC school students (66%) who had this opinion.

(2) But there is a negligible difference between the All India SC (79%) and the U.P. SC college students (83%) in this regard.

(3) There is a considerable difference between the U.P. SC school students (66%) and the U.P. SC college students (83%) who gave this rating.

(b) "It is adequate"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC (25%) and the U.P. SC school students (30%) who shared this view.

(2) But there is only a negligible difference between the All India SC (19%) and the U.P. college students (15%) in this regard.

(3) There is a cognizable difference between the U.P. SC school (30%) and the U.P. SC college students (15%) in this respect.

Four per cent All India school and none of college students, and 1% U.P. SC school and none of college students either did not know or could not say anything on this aspect.

II. About the adequacy of reservation of admission to colleges

(a) "Not adequate"

(1) There is a considerable difference between the All India SC school (47%) and the U.P. SC school students (30%) who shared this view.

(2) The corresponding percentages for the All India SC college and the U.P. SC college students are 64 and 74 respectively. The difference is only a little.



(3) The difference in this respect between the U.P. SC school (30%) and U.P. SC (74%) college students is considerable.

(b) "It is adequate"

(1) There is a considerable difference between All India SC school (31%) and the U.P. SC school students (47%) who had this opinion.

(2) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC college (23%) and the U.P. SC college students (22%) on this score.

(3) The difference in this respect between the U.P. SC school (47%) and U.P. SC college students (22%) is considerable.

(c) "could not comment"

(1) There is a cognizable difference between the All India SC school (14%) and the U.P. SC school students (2%) who could not offer any comment on this subject.

(2) Seven per cent All India but none of U.P. SC college students belong to this group.

III. About the number of hostels

(a) "They are not adequate"

(1) Only 27% All India and none of U.P. SC school students had this view.

(2) There is a cognizable difference between the All India SC college (60%) and the U.P. SC college (74%) students in this regard.

(b) "Could not comment"

(1) Forty-four per cent All India SC school and none of the U.P. SC school students could not offer any comment on this subject. The difference is considerable.

(2) The corresponding percentage for All India college students is 26 and that for the U.P. SC

college students is 15. The difference is cognisable.

#### IV. Facilities in hostels

##### (a) "Not satisfactory"

(1) Only 13% All India and none of the U.P. SC school students shared this view.

(2) There is a cognizable difference between the All India college (34%) and the U.P. SC college students (45%) on this score.

##### (b) "Fully or quite satisfactory"

(1) Only 20% All India but none of U.P. SC school students had this opinion.

(2) But there is a negligible difference between the All India SC college (30%) and the U.P. SC college students (25%) on this score.

##### (c) "No comment"

(1) Forty-eight per cent All India SC school and none of U.P. SC school students had no comments on this issue.

(2) The corresponding percentage for All India SC college students is 33 and that for the U.P. SC college students is 27. The difference is a little.

#### V. Admission to hostels

##### (a) "Did not apply for hostel admission"

(1) Fifty-four per cent All India SC school and none of the U.P. SC school students did not seek hostel admission.

(2) Fifty-one per cent All India college and 52% U.P. SC college students also belong to this group. The difference is negligible.

...

(b) "Could not secure hostel admission"

(1) Only 6% All India SC school and none of the U.P. SC school students belong to this group.

(2) In the same way, 15% All India college students and 17% U.P. SC college students could not get admission. The difference is negligible.

VI. About the administration of government programmes

(a) "They are fully satisfactory"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India school (25%) and U.P. SC school (29%) students who had this view.

(2) There is a negligible difference between the All India college (17%) and the U.P. SC college (20%) students on this score.

(3) The difference in this respect between the U.P. SC school (29%) and the U.P. SC college students (20%) is a little.

(b) "Fairly satisfactory"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC school (28%) and the U.P. SC school students (24%) holding this opinion.

(2) There is a cognizable difference between the All India SC college (38%) and the U.P. SC college students (26%) on this score.

(3) The difference in this respect between the U.P. SC school (24%) and the U.P. SC college students (26%) is negligible.

(c) "Not satisfactory"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC school (27%) and the U.P. SC school students (30%) who voiced this comment.

(2) There is a cognizable difference between the All India (36%) and the U.P. SC college students (50%) in this respect.

(3) The difference on this score between the U.P. SC school (30%) and the U.P. SC college (50%) students is considerable.

VII. About the policy of reserving jobs and the chances of getting jobs for the SC

(a) "This policy helped the SC community to a large extent"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC school (36%) and the U.P. SC school (33%) students who held this view.

(2) The corresponding percentages for the All India college and the U.P. SC college students are 37 and 35 respectively. The difference is negligible.

(b) "The policies helped in getting government jobs; not jobs in private sector"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC school (17%) and the U.P. SC school (13%) students holding this view.

(2) Again there is a negligible difference between the All India college (32%) and the U.P. SC college students (34%) on this score.

(c) "This policy has not helped much"

(1) But 12% All India SC school and 10% U.P. SC school students had this negative comment. The difference is negligible.

(2) The corresponding percentages for All India college and U.P. SC college students are 19 and 20 respectively. The difference is negligible.

(d) "Had no comment"

(1) There is a little difference between All India SC school (27%) and the U.P. SC school students (19%) who could not comment on the merits of this policy.

(2) The corresponding percentages for the All India college and U.P. SC college students are 12 and 9 respectively. The difference is a little.

(3) The difference on this score between the U.P. SC school (19%) and the U.P. SC college (9%) students is a little.

VIII. About the policy of reservation "in general"

(a) "It has not fulfilled its purpose"

(1) Five per cent All India SC school and 3% U.P. SC school students held this view. The difference is negligible.

(2) Only 8% All India college students and 6% U.P. college students had the same view. The difference is negligible.

(b) "It has fulfilled its purpose to a large extent"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC school (32%) and the U.P. SC school (33%) students who held this view.

(2) Twenty-nine per cent of All India and 35% of U.P. SC college students too belong to this category. The difference is a little.

(c) "It has fulfilled its purpose to some extent"

(1) There is a little difference between the All India SC school (34%) and the U.P. SC school students (26%) who held this view.

(2) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC college (53%) and the U.P. SC college students (52%) on this score.

(3) The difference in this respect between the U.P. SC school (26%) and the U.P. SC college students (52%) is considerable.

(d) "Had no comments"

(1) There is a little difference between the All India SC school (22%) and the U.P. SC school (14%) students who either did not know or could not say anything on this point.

(2) But there is a negligible difference between the All India SC college (9%) and the U.P. SC college students (6%) in this respect.

(3) The difference in this respect between the U.P. SC school (14%) and the U.P. SC college (6%) students is negligible.

IX. About the reservation in private concerns

(a) "Students who favour reservations in private concerns"

(1) Fifty-five per cent All India school students and 51% U.P. SC school students stood for this provision. The difference is negligible.

(2) Sixty-eight per cent All India college and 75% U.P. SC college students too support this view. The difference is a little.

(b) Reservation in private concerns : "Not of much use"

(1) Twelve per cent All India SC school and 12% U.P. SC school students said that such reservations may be introduced, but they were not of much use to them. The difference is nil.

(2) The corresponding percentages for the All India college and the U.P. SC college students were 14 and 7 respectively. The difference is a little.

(c) "No comment"

(1) Twenty-three per cent All India school and 25% U.P. SC school students had no comment on this issue. The difference is negligible.

(2) Only 9% All India college and 9% U.P. SC college students belong to this group. The difference is nil.

(3) The difference in this respect between the U.P. SC school (25%) and the U.P. SC college (9%) students is considerable.

X. Preference for employer status

(a) "First preference for private sector"

(1) Only 6% of All India school and 14% of U.P. SC school students had this preference. The difference is a little.

(2) The corresponding percentage for All India college students was 7 and that for the U.P. SC college students was only 8. The difference is negligible.

(b) "First preference to government service"

(1) Eighty-eight per cent All India SC school and 91% U.P. SC school students had this preference. The difference is negligible.

(2) In the same way, 88% All India college and 92% U.P. college students had this preference. The difference is negligible.

(c) "Second preference to semi-government service"

(1) Sixty per cent All India school and 64% U.P. SC school students had this preference. The difference is negligible.

(2) But there is a negligible difference between the All India college (55%) and U.P. SC college (52%) students in this respect.

(d) Self-employment - "First preference"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC school (13%) and the U.P. SC school students (18%) who gave first preference to self-employment.

(2) The corresponding percentages for All India and U.P. college students are 13 and 21 respectively.

(e) Self-employment - "Last preference"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India school (57%) and the U.P. SC school (58%) students who gave last preference (which was the fourth) to self-employment.

(2) There is a cognizable difference between the All India college (47%) and the U.P. SC college (32%) students who belonged to this category.

XI. About improvement in status

(a) "Better than before : Still below non-SC/ST"

(1) Forty-six per cent All India SC school and 60% U.P. SC school students gave this view. The difference is cognizable.

(2) Fifty-two per cent All India college and 77% U.P. SC college students too had this opinion. The difference here is considerable.

(b) "Status not improved"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC school (28%) and the U.P. SC school students (23%) who had this view.

(2) The corresponding difference between the All India (37%) and the U.P. SC college students (18%) is considerable.

(c) "Status is equal to that of non-SC/ST"

(1) Only 13% All India SC school and 10% U.P. SC school students thought this way. The difference is negligible.

(2) On the other hand, only 4% All India college students and 2% U.P. SC college students had this opinion. The difference is negligible.



XII. The SC have advanced so much that they can stand on their own in open competition with others and do not need reservations any more

(a) Those who agree

(1) Forty-four per cent All India SC school and 26% U.P. SC school students did not agree with this statement. The difference is considerable.

(2) Sixty-four per cent All India college and 65% U.P. SC college students too disagreed. The difference is negligible.

(b) Those who agree

(1) Thirty-three per cent All India SC school and 54% U.P. SC school students agreed (at least to some extent) with the statement. The difference is considerable.

(2) The corresponding percentage for All India college students is 28 and that for the U.P. SC college students is 26. The difference is negligible.

(c) "Had no comment"

(1) Twenty-two per cent All India SC school and 20% U.P. SC school students had no comment. The difference is negligible.

(2) The corresponding percentage for All India college is 7 and that for the U.P. SC college students is 8. The difference is negligible.

Whether faced any difficulties in availing of welfare programmes

(1) Twenty-four per cent of All India school against 34% of U.P. SC school students faced the above difficulties. The difference is a little.

(2) On similar score, there is a negligible difference between the All India college (27%) and the U.P. SC college students (25%).

(3) There is a little difference between the U.P. SC school (34%) and college students (25%) who faced difficulties in availing of welfare programmes.

Experience of ill-treatment on account of being SC

"Self or family members had experience of being ill-treated"

(1) Twenty-one per cent All India SC school and 61% U.P. SC school students had this experience. The difference is considerable.

(2) The corresponding percentages for All India and U.P. SC college students were 28 and 22 respectively. The difference is a little.

Whether the government programmes for the SC are beneficial

(a) "They are very beneficial or fairly beneficial"

(1) Eighty-six per cent of All India school and 88% of U.P. SC school students had this view. The difference is negligible.

(2) Ninety per cent of All India college and 89% U.P. SC college students had the same view. The difference is negligible.

(b) "Not beneficial"

(1) Four per cent of All India SC school and 5% of U.P. SC school students had this view. The difference is only negligible.

(2) The corresponding percentage for All India college students was 5 and that for the U.P. SC college students was 7. The difference is negligible.

(c) "No comment"

(1) There is a negligible difference between the All India SC school students (10%) and the U.P. SC school students (7%) who had no comments on the above issue.

(2) The difference on this point between the All India college (5%) and the U.P. SC college (4%) students is negligible.



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