

STUDY OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPEAT SURVEY (JULY-AUGUST, 1980)

PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION
PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

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PREFACE

The Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme is one of the important programmes sponsored by the Government of India to promote the educational and economic interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Scheme, though introduced by the Government as early as in 1944, gathered momentum only in the post-Independence era, when it was extended in 1948-49 to cover the Scheduled Tribes also. The Scheme has received importance and attention progressively in the successive Five Year Plans and the number of beneficiaries steadily increased from 2,179 in 1951-52 to 5.21 lakhs in 1980-81.

2. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) undertook a study of the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme in 1972 with the main objective of evaluating the organisational aspects of the Scheme and assessing its impact on the educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A Draft Report of the study was brought out in 1974 which was discussed with representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Planning Commission.

3. In February 1980, while reviewing the Report of the Study of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1974), the PEO decided to Repeat the Survey and update the Institutional Level data for the three year period 1976-79 corresponding to the reference period of the earlier study (1963-71). The Repeat Survey was undertaken with the limited objective of a meaningful comparison

(ii)

and identification of changes, if any, in the basic parameters between the two periods. Accordingly, a suitably revised Institutional level Schedule was canvassed in the field between July-August 1980. The Repeat Survey reveals that some perceptible changes have taken place in the Scheme and also in the number accruing benefits from the Scheme. These changes are (i) increase in the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students to the total enrolled in the sample Institutions and students pursuing post-graduate studies; (ii) a slight decrease in the proportion of Scheduled Tribes students enjoying scholarships; and (iii) a considerable increase in the percentage of Scheduled Caste students residing in hostels and almost an equal decline in the percentage of Scheduled Tribes students staying in hostels.

4. There has not been much change in the pattern of choosing the courses and/or improvement in the academic performance of the scholarship holders. The percentage of failures continues to be substantial. Similarly, the problem of stagnation remains to be more acute as compared to drop-out of students. Facilities for guidance to Career Planning is conspicuously absent in the majority of Institutions, and to that extent one of the purposes of the Scheme continues to remain unfulfilled.

5. In spite of the rationalisation of the Scheme in the past, delay in the sanction and disbursement of the scholarships continues. This indicates the need for further streamlining of the Scheme to cut short procedural delays in the processing of applications, issuing of sanction orders, etc., effectively.

6. The Ministry of Home Affairs and other agencies and Institutions concerned have taken several measures to improve the implementation of the Scheme. It is hoped that the findings of the Repeat Survey will enable them to further identify the factors still hampering the proper functioning of the Scheme and take effective remedial measures.

New Delhi
March 1982.

S. M. Shah
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CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	(i)
CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. ENROLMENT, ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND WASTAGE (1976-79)	9
III. HOSTEL FACILITIES, CAREER PLANNING, ATTITUDES AND REACTIONS - REPEAT SURVEY PERIOD (1976-79)	27
IV. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	39
V. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR THE PERIOD 1968-71 WITH REPEAT SURVEY (1976-79)	45
APPENDIXES	
LIST OF APPENDIXES	51

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of India under its Directive Principles of State Policy provides that "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes". In addition to the benefits that they derive from general development activities, special allocations have been made in the Five Year Plans for promoting their welfare. Besides, their interests are protected and promoted through social legislation relating to untouchability, land alienation, debt redemption, as well as through special social and economic programmes. The provision of funds for these programmes rose from Rs.39 crores in the First Five Year Plan to Rs.327 crores (including the year 1978-79) in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The outlay in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) for Development of Backward Classes is Rs.960.30 crores of which Rs.240 crores is in the Central Sector and Rs 720.30 crores in the State Sector.

1.2 The distribution of expenditure till 1978-79 according to sectors of development has been; education programmes 48 per cent, economic schemes 26 per cent, and the rest 26 per cent on health, housing and social services. In the year 1979-80, the expenditure on these programmes was of the order of Rs.86.40

crores.

1.3 Genesis of the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme: In recognition of the importance of the educational development of the weaker sections of the population, a special Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes students was instituted by the Government of India in the year 1944. The Scheme was extended to Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49. Since the year 1952-53, scholarships are being awarded to all the eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students, merely on the basis of passing the last University/Board Examination, irrespective of the Class/Division obtained. The Scheme was implemented at the Centre by the Ministry of Education upto the year 1958-59. The number of students seeking scholarships became large in course of time, and it became difficult for the Ministry of Education to deal with the load of work. The Scheme was, therefore, decentralised for operation in 1959-60. The working of the Scheme, i.e. calling for applications, their scrutiny, award and disbursement of scholarships was entrusted to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. While the State Governments were implementing the Scheme in their respective States, the Ministry of Education was generally controlling it by framing general rules and regulations, and also by financing the Scheme. In 1959-60, Ministry of Home Affairs, themselves undertook to supplement the Education Ministry's provision for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes scholarships from their plan funds.

1.4 Objective of the Scheme: The objective of the Scheme, as stated in the regulations governing the Scheme, is "to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary stage

so as to enable them to complete their education."

1.5 Scope and Eligibility: The scholarships are available for studies in India only and are awarded by the Government of the State/Union Territory to which the applicant actually belongs. They are given for the study of recognised post-matriculation or post-secondary courses pursued in recognised Institutions barring a few exceptions like Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Course and Private Pilot Licence Course, Courses of training at the Military College, etc. Students pursuing post-graduate Courses in Medicine are eligible for scholarships if they are not doing private practice during the period of their course. Some of the other major eligibility conditions of the scholarship are: that candidates who, after failing or passing the under-graduate/graduate/post-graduate examinations in Arts/Science/Commerce, join any recognised professional or technical certificate, diploma/degree Course, are awarded scholarships, if otherwise eligible, but no subsequent failure is condoned (except in Medical and Engineering Courses); and no further change in the Courses is allowed. Students pursuing part-time Courses or studies through correspondence courses are not eligible. Only two children of the same parents/guardian are entitled to receive scholarships. (From the academic year 1980-81, the restriction has been relaxed in the case of girls). A scholarship holder under this Scheme is not allowed to hold any other scholarship/stipend. The scholarships are awarded to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, according to a 'means test' based on the parents'/guardians' income from all sources upto a limit of Rs.750 per month. (This limit

has been raised to Rs.1,000 with effect from 1st July, 1981).

1.6 Quantum of Scholarship: The value of scholarships includes maintenance charges, compulsory non-refundable fees and expenses of approved study tours and typing/printing of thesis. Under fees, the scholars are paid all non-refundable compulsory fees, such as tuition, examination, library fee, etc.

1.7 Duration of Scholarships: The scholarships awarded once are generally tenable from the stage at which it is given to the completion of the Course, subject to good conduct and regularity in attendance. It is renewed from year to year provided that within a Course, which is continuous for a number of years, the scholar secures promotion to the next higher class irrespective of the fact whether such examinations are conducted by the University or the Institution.

1.8 A copy each of the Scheme (1974-75) and as revised in 1978 and amended upto the end of the year 1980 are given in Appendix I and II respectively. Extracts of major modifications applicable from 1st July, 1981 are given in Appendix III.

1.9 Growth of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme: The growth of the Scheme in terms of physical achievements has been phenomenal, Starting with a bare minimum of 114 awards to Scheduled Castes students in the year 1944-45 and 89 for Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49, the estimated number of awards reached 4.87 lakhs in 1979-80 and 5.21 lakhs in 1980-81.

Evaluation of the Scheme (in 1972)

1.10 Objectives: The evaluation of the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme was undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation in 1972 at the instance of the Planning Commission. The major objectives of the Study were: (i) to evaluate the organisational aspects of the Scheme, (ii) to assess its impact on the educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and (iii) to indicate how the Scheme could be made more effective, properly selective and better integrated generally with the opportunities for higher education and employment.

1.11 Coverage and Methodology: The PEO study was conducted in 18 States, 31 Districts, and 175 Institutions (Appendix IV). The general reference period of the study covered three years, 1968 to 1971. Both qualitative and quantitative information were collected from different levels by the field teams. Besides 175 Heads of the selected Institutions, the sample included 839 beneficiaries located in the educational Institutions. Of these, 539 were Scheduled Castes and 270 Scheduled Tribes students. The instruments used for data collection were (i) Guide points for State and District Level Notes; (ii) State and District Level Schedules; (iii) Schedule for Institutions; and (iv) Schedule for Beneficiaries.

1.12 The field work of the study was started in April 1972 and was completed in October 1972. A Draft Report of the Study was brought out in 1974. The main findings of the study are given in Appendix V.

1.13 The Draft Report was formally discussed with the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Planning Commission in December 1974. The Report was well received as it helped to obtain an insight into the working of the Scheme at different levels and was considered useful for the future planning and implementation of the programme.

1.14 One of the main suggestions of the PED study related to revising the amount of the scholarship and rationalising the Scheme. In 1974, the Ministry of Home Affairs rationalised the Scheme by upgrading the rates of scholarships. Under the rationalised Scheme, the scholarship covered the maintenance charges, compulsory non-refundable fees and the expenditure on study tours under the professional Courses. The maintenance charges covered by the scholarships varied from Rs.70 to Rs.125 per month for boys in the case of a hosteller and Rs.40 to Rs.75 per month for a day-scholar, depending upon the type of the Course. Under the old rules, the rates of scholarship for boys and girls were uniform. To give incentive to the girls students, the revised rules provided them an additional sum of Rs.10/- per month in the first year and Rs.15/- in the second and subsequent years over and above the amount of such scholarship received by the boys students. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students whose parents' guardians' income, from all sources ^{did} not exceed Rs.750/- per month, were awarded Post-Matric Scholarship on a graded means test.

1.15 During 1978, the rates of scholarship for Medical and Engineering Courses were increased for hostellers to the extent of Rs.60 per month. The condition relating to income limit of eligibility had been revised to Rs.1000/- in 1981, along with the further revision of scholarship rates. At present, the average cost per award/scholarship is estimated at about Rs.1280/- as against about Rs.500/- prior to 1974.

Repeat Evaluation of Institutional Level

1.16 In February 1980, while reviewing the Report of the Study of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Programme Evaluation Organisation decided to update the Institutional Level data for three year period (1976-79) corresponding ^{to the} earlier reference period (1968-71). The objective of the Repeat Evaluation was limited to enable meaningful comparison and to identify changes, if any, in the basic parameters between the two periods. Accordingly, the Institutional Schedule was suitably modified for collection of fresh data.

1.17 The field work for canvassing the revised schedule for updating the data was conducted during the period July-August 1980. The sample of Institutions were about the same as canvassed in the earlier round. In all, 167 Institutions were canvassed during the Repeat Survey. The analysis of the data collected has been presented in the present Report and is done on the same lines as in the previous Report.

1.18 The Enrolment, Academic Performance and Wastage are discussed in Chapter II whereas Hostel Facilities, Career

Planning and Attitudes and Reactions of Heads of Institutions are discussed in Chapter III of the present Report. Summary of Findings of the Institutional Level Data for the Repeat Survey Period 1976-79 are presented in Chapter IV and the Comparative Analysis of the data for the reference period 1968-71 and the Repeat Survey is given in Chapter V, so as to find out improvement, if any, in the achievement of the objectives of the Scheme.

CHAPTER II

ENROLMENT, ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND WASTAGE (1976-79)

Information was collected from 167 sample Institutions in respect of students (community-wise) on roll for three years 1976-77 to 1978-79, the Courses taken by them, the number getting the scholarship, their academic performance, the extent of drop-outs, etc. These data have been analysed in this Chapter. The position in respect of enrolment of the different communities in the selected Institutions for selected years is given in Table 2.1.

Enrolment

2.2 In the selected Institutions, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students constituted about 15.5 per cent of the total students. Amongst them, the Scheduled Castes students constituted more than double the number of Scheduled Tribes students. Over the years, there had been increase in the number of students in all the three categories. However, the increase in enrolment did not vary much among the groups. The increase in enrolment of Scheduled Castes students in 1978-79 as compared to 1976-77 was 12 per cent and that of Scheduled Tribes students 12.5 per cent. The increase in respect of boys was higher at 15.4 per cent and 14.1 per cent respectively. The number of girls among Scheduled Castes declined in 1977-78 and 1978-79 as compared to 1976-77.

2.3 Only a small percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students (9.4 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively) were pursuing post-graduate studies even during 1978-79. In the case of 'Other students', the proportion of post-graduate students was somewhat higher (12.1 per cent).

Table 2.1

Enrolment position of different categories of students in selected Institutions

Year	<u>All Students</u>			<u>Scheduled Castes</u>			<u>Scheduled Tribes</u>			<u>Other students</u>		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1976-77 (No.)	148531	29179	177710	16132	2992	19124	6281	2271	8552	126118	23916	150034
1977-78 (No.)	154236	29015	183251	16321	2733	19254	6798	2015	8813	130917	24267	155184
Percentage Increase over the year 1976-77	3.8	-0.6	3.1	2.4	-8.7	0.7	8.2	-11.3	3.0	3.8	1.5	3.4
1978-79 (No.)	165775	30676	196451	18622	2790	21412	7167	2451	9618	139986	25435	165421
Percentage Increase over the year 1976-77	11.6	5.1	10.6	15.4	-6.8	12.0	14.1	7.9	12.5	11.0	6.3	10.2

Percentage getting the Scholarships.

2.4 Table 2.2 shows the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students on roll, the percentage getting the scholarship, and their distribution according to level of education for the three year period.

Table 2.2

Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students on the roll and percentage getting the scholarship during 1976 to 1979.

Year	No. on roll		Percentage getting the scholarship	Percentage distribution of scholarship holders			
	1.	2.		Sex		Courses	
			Boys	Girls	Under-Graduate and graduates*	Post Graduates	
			4.	5.	6.	7.	
<u>Scheduled Castes</u>							
1976-77	19124		89.5	84.8	15.2	91.8	8.2
1977-78	19254		92.1	85.7	14.3	91.4	8.6
1978-79	21412		92.7	86.8	13.2	90.7	9.3
<u>Scheduled Tribes</u>							
1976-77	8552		81.3	77.6	22.4	94.3	5.7
1977-78	8813		83.8	78.3	21.7	94.5	5.5
1978-79	9618		83.0	79.5	20.5	93.4	6.6

* Distribution of students between under-graduate and graduate courses is not available.

2.5 It may be noted that about 9 out of 10 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 8 out of 10 of Scheduled Tribes could get the scholarships. Girls constituted a smaller proportion of the total scholarship holders, particularly in case of Scheduled Castes than the Scheduled Tribes. There had not been much change in this respect during the three years under review though the trend was slightly downwards. Only a small proportion of students were pursuing the post-graduate studies and this had not increased to any significant extent during the three year period, except for slight improvement over the years in the case of Scheduled Castes.

2.6 In order to find out whether there was any difference in the proportion of scholarship holders in respect of various courses, the data relating to the year 1978-79 were analysed course-wise and details are given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3
Percentage distribution of scholarship holders by Courses and Levels of Education, 1978-79.

Course Subject	Percentage getting scholarship					
	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Under- Graduate and Graduate	Post- Graduate	Total	Under- Graduate and Graduate	Post- Graduate	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Arts	93.1	98.4	93.8	83.1	88.9	83.4
Science	92.4	91.6	92.4	78.8	89.2	79.0
Commerce	91.2	97.1	91.7	86.4	93.8	86.9
Medicine	93.4	19.4	89.9	93.5	12.5	89.6
Engineering	91.2	-	90.8	87.1	-	86.9
Agriculture	96.6	79.6	94.7	86.7	54.6	83.5
Law	95.5	50.0	93.9	71.7	73.4	72.4
Teachers' Train- ing	88.0	90.0	88.5	87.0	37.9	84.1
Total	92.8	92.0	92.8	83.3	79.0	83.0

2.7 The proportion of students getting the scholarship in the different Courses varied to some extent in both the groups. The percentage figure was lowest for Teachers' Training (88.5 per cent in case of Scheduled Castes students and for Law (72.4 per cent) in case of Scheduled Tribes students. Largest proportion of Scheduled Castes students enrolled for Agriculture Course (94.7 per cent) were getting the scholarship whereas in respect of Scheduled Tribes, the corresponding Course attracting the largest proportion of scholarships was Medicine (89.6 per cent). Among the Scheduled Tribes scholarship holders, there was not a single student pursuing post-graduate study in Engineering. The percentage of post-graduate students in Medicine was small, both among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes groups (19.4 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively).

Courses studied

2.8 There is a general impression that students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities find it difficult to join Technical Courses in spite of reservation of seats and relaxation of minimum marks. An analysis of scholarship holders by Courses would throw some light on this aspect. Relevant data are given in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4

Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes scholarship holders by Courses, 1978-79

Course Subject	Percentage of scholarship holders						
		Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Under-Graduate and Graduate	Post-Graduate	Total	Under-Graduate and Graduate	Post-Graduate	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
Arts	No. (%)	8069 44.8	1291 69.8	9360 47.1	3900 52.2	264 50.2	4164 52.1
Science	No. (%)	2746 15.2	142 7.7	2888 14.6	1276 17.1	33 6.3	1309 16.4
Commerce	No. (%)	2084 11.6	203 11.0	2287 11.5	729 9.8	60 11.4	789 9.9
Medicine	No. (%)	1334 7.4	14 0.8	1348 6.8	445 6.0	3 0.6	448 5.6
Engineering	No. (%)	1348 7.5	- -	1348 6.8	453 6.1	- -	453 5.7
Agriculture	No. (%)	372 2.1	39 2.1	411 2.0	85 1.1	6 1.1	91 1.1
Law	No. (%)	1693 9.4	33 1.8	1726 8.7	177 2.4	149 28.3	326 4.1
Teachers Training	No. (%)	366 2.0	126 6.8	492 2.5	395 5.3	11 2.1	406 5.1
TOTAL	No. (%)	18012 100.0	1848 100.0	19860 100.0	7460 100.0	526 100.0	7986 100.0

2.9 A large proportion of scholarship holders were studying Arts, 47.1 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes and 52.1 per cent of Scheduled Tribes. The enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Technical Courses such as Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, etc., was very low. Besides, the proportion of scholarship holders studying post-graduate Courses in Arts was much higher as compared to under-graduate and graduate Courses.

2.10 In spite of the fact that practically every Backward Class student is given Post-Matric Scholarship, yet their enrolment in the professional courses as well as in the post-graduate education is low. The question is why only a few of them get enrolled in the post-graduate and professional Courses. The main reason for this appears to be their inability to secure admission due to their relatively poor academic performance as compared to Others. This is in spite of reservation of seats and relaxation of the eligibility criteria in terms of minimum marks.

Academic Performance

2.11 The ultimate objective of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme is to improve the educational advancement of the Backward Classes so that they may be equipped better to seek employment. From this point of view, the academic performance of the scholarship holders would be significant. Relevant data are given separately for University examinations other than the final passing out examination as well as for the final examination. Table 2.5 below relates to

University Examinations other than final examination.

Table 2.5

Academic performance of scholarship holders in the University Examinations - 1978-79 (other than final examination)

Item	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Number	%	Number	%
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
No. appeared	8569	-	2482	-
No. who failed	3399	39.7	773	31.1
No. who passed	4550	53.1	1317	53.1
Not available	620	7.2	392	15.8
<u>Division obtained</u>				
I Division	174	3.8	84	6.4
II Division	1143	25.1	413	31.4
III Division	1533	33.7	386	29.3
Pass (No Division)	1700	37.4	434	32.9

2.12 The percentage of failure for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities was found to be substantial. It was higher at 39.7 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes students as compared to 31.1 per cent in the case of Scheduled Tribes. Majority who passed secured only a Third Division or a mere Pass. As the students might do well in some subjects and not in others, their performance was analysed Course-wise. Details are given in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6

Academic performance of scholarship holders in University Examinations - 1978-79 (Other than final examination)

Course Subject	Nb. appeared	Percentage		Results not available	Percentage setting			Pass (Nb Division)
		Failed	Passed		I Division	II Division	III Division	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>SCHEDULED CASTES</u>								
Arts	4159	40.0	54.9	5.1	1.2	22.9	43.8	32.1
Science	1441	47.6	42.6	9.8	5.2	24.1	24.1	46.6
Commerce	1250	42.1	52.1	5.8	2.2	18.3	31.8	47.7
Medicine	483	51.3	48.7	-	-	10.6	7.7	81.7
Engineering	460	34.8	64.1	1.1	18.0	28.8	12.9	40.3
Agriculture	91	3.3	96.7	-	11.4	22.7	11.4	54.5
Law	319	21.6	37.6	40.8	4.2	87.5	8.3	-
Teachers' Training	366	12.3	71.8	15.9	50.0	50.0	-	-
TOTAL	8569	39.7	53.1	7.2	3.8	25.1	33.7	37.4

<u>SCHEDULED TRIBES</u>								
Arts	1114	31.3	52.3	16.4	2.6	29.5	44.3	23.6
Science	469	33.5	43.5	23.0	6.4	33.8	31.9	27.9
Commerce	205	43.4	53.7	2.9	2.7	21.8	45.4	30.1
Medicine	162	38.3	61.7	-	-	-	-	100.0
Engineering	200	42.0	57.0	1.0	10.5	14.9	1.8	72.8
Agriculture	29	3.4	96.6	-	10.7	21.4	14.3	53.6
Law	103	21.4	54.3	24.3	5.4	80.3	3.6	10.7
Teachers' Training	200	5.0	61.0	34.0	28.7	65.6	4.1	1.6

2.13 Although the overall percentage of failure of the Scheduled Caste scholarship holders during 1978-79 was of the order of 39.7 per cent, the figure varied significantly among the different courses. It was highest in the case of Medicine (51.3 per cent), followed by Science (47.6 per cent) and lowest in the case of Agriculture (3.3 per cent). Among Scheduled Tribes scholarship holders, the percentage of failure was highest in Commerce (43.4 per cent), followed by Engineering (42.0 per cent). As in the case of Scheduled Caste students, the failure was lowest in the subject of Agriculture (3.4 per cent). Teachers' Training is the other subject in which the failure was second lowest in the case of both Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

2.14 Details regarding the performance of the scholarship holders in the passing out (final) examination held in 1979 are given in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7

Academic performance of the scholarship holders in the final Examination - 1979 (as on 31st March, 1979)

Course Subject	Under-Graduates and Graduates		Post Graduates	
	No. appeared	Percentage failed	No. appeared	Percentage failed
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>SCHEDULED CASTES</u>				
Arts	3476	41.9	464	24.8
Science	904	47.2	23	21.7
Commerce	903	43.1	79	48.1
Medicine	354	63.6	18	38.9
Engineering	407	31.0	-	-
Agriculture	65	1.5	11	18.2
Law	184	40.2	21	9.5
Teachers' Training	393	11.0	120	9.2
TOTAL	6596	41.4	736	24.5
<u>SCHEDULED TRIBES</u>				
Arts	783	39.6	69	13.0
Science	267	39.3	3	33.3
Commerce	110	42.7	21	33.3
Medicine	90	56.7	2	100.0
Engineering	170	41.8	-	-
Agriculture	22	4.5	1	-
Law	63	14.3	18	83.3
Teachers' Training	123	5.7	9	33.3
TOTAL	1623	36.9	123	30.1

Note: Complete data were not available for some Institutions, by 31st March, 1979.

2.15 While at the under-graduate and graduate level, the performance of the Scheduled Tribes students in the final examination was better as compared to the Scheduled Castes students, it was the reverse in respect of post-graduate level. The percentage of failure in the different Courses at the under-graduate and graduate level varied from 1.5 in Agriculture Course to 63.6 in case of Medicine for the Scheduled Castes students. The corresponding percentage figures for the Scheduled Tribes students were 4.5 and 56.7 which also were in the same Courses. At the post-graduate level, the failure was highest in Commerce (48.1 per cent) followed by Medicine (38.9 per cent) in the case of Scheduled Castes students while the corresponding figures were 100 per cent in Medicine and 83.3 per cent in Law in the case of Scheduled Tribes students.

2.16 Details in terms of Divisions obtained in the final examination were compiled for some of the sample Institutions. Data are presented in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8

Academic performance of scholarship holders in the final examination, 1978-79

Course Subject	No. appeared	Percentage		Percentage getting			
		Failed	Passed	Ist Divn.	IIInd Divn.	IIIrd Divn.	Pass (No Division)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<u>SCHEDULED CASTES</u>							
1. Arts	4543	42.8	57.2	2.2	22.0	45.7	30.1
2. Science	1449	52.9	47.1	5.0	22.5	24.6	47.9
3. Commerce	1298	46.3	53.7	2.0	17.2	32.6	48.2
4. Medicine	504	52.2	47.8	-	13.2	7.1	79.7
5. Engineering	453	35.3	64.7	17.4	28.3	8.2	46.1
6. Agriculture	101	3.0	97.0	9.2	31.6	10.2	49.0
7. Law	205	36.6	63.4	4.6	79.2	16.2	-
8. Teachers' Training	423	18.1	81.9	15.6	45.2	36.0	3.2
TOTAL	8976	43.3	56.7	4.4	24.6	35.0	36.0
<u>SCHEDULED TRIBES</u>							
1. Arts	942	38.5	61.5	2.6	29.7	45.6	22.1
2. Science	363	43.5	56.5	6.4	34.1	31.7	27.8
3. Commerce	199	44.7	55.3	2.7	21.8	45.5	30.0
4. Medicine	169	40.2	59.8	-	1.0	-	99.0
5. Engineering	203	41.9	58.1	11.9	16.1	1.7	70.3
6. Agriculture	30	3.3	96.7	13.8	20.7	13.8	51.7
7. Law	81	29.6	70.4	5.3	78.9	5.3	10.5
8. Teachers' Training	132	7.6	92.4	28.7	65.6	4.1	1.6
TOTAL	2119	37.7	62.3	6.6	31.6	29.7	32.1

2.17 Generally, the performance of Scheduled Tribes students was better as compared to the Scheduled Castes students in all the Courses. Further, the percentage of students getting IIIrd Division or a mere Pass was quite substantial among Scheduled Castes students aggregating to 71 per cent of those passed as compared to 61.8 per cent among Scheduled Tribes scholarship holders.

Stagnation and Drop-outs

2.18 One of the problems to be encountered in the rapid expansion of the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for the Backward Classes is the wastage resulting from stagnation and drop-outs. Relevant data collected on these aspects for selected Courses are presented in Table 2.9 below:

Table 2.9

Extent of stagnation and dropouts among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students 1976-77 to 1978-79.

Sl. No.	Course Subject	No. of Institutions Reporting	No. Admitted in 1976-77	During succeeding three years, 1976-79					
				Dropped out		Failed		Total of colms. 5 & 7	
1.	2.	3.	4.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SCHEDULED CASTES									
1.	Arts	58	7409	1586	21.4	3883	52.4	5469	73.8
2.	Science	50	4418	466	10.6	2099	47.5	2565	58.1
3.	Commerce	49	4447	314	7.1	1924	43.3	2238	50.4
4.	Medicine	22	896	75	7.5	711	71.4	786	78.9
5.	Engineering	26	873	160	18.3	437	50.1	597	68.4
Total			18143	2601	14.3	9054	49.9	11655	64.2
SCHEDULED TRIBES									
1.	Arts	42	3621	897	24.8	1393	38.5	2290	63.3
2.	Science	34	1072	458	42.7	596	55.6	1054	98.3
3.	Commerce	30	625	181	29.0	337	53.9	518	82.9
4.	Medicine	13	378	21	5.6	216	57.1	237	62.7
5.	Engineering	20	351	58	16.5	208	59.3	266	75.8
Total			6047	1854	26.7	2750	45.5	4365	72.2

2.19 It may be noted that the problem of stagnation was more acute than that of drop-outs. The former was problem common to almost all the Courses. However, the magnitude of the problem varied much among the different Courses. It was highest in the case of Scheduled Castes students in respect of Medicine (71.4 per cent) and lowest in respect of Commerce (43.3 per cent). In so far as the Scheduled Tribes were concerned, stagnation was highest in the case of Engineering (59.3 per cent), followed by Medicine (57.1 per cent).

2.20 The problem of stagnation has many ramifications. Firstly, it prolongs the period of study resulting in the wastage of scanty resources; secondly, the detained students develop inferiority complex which further affects their performance and lastly, it also has an adverse psychological effect on the parents who tend to put the blame on the institutions.

Reasons for scholarship holders discontinuing studies

2.21 Heads of the sample Institutions were asked to give reasons for the scholarship holders discontinuing their studies. Their responses are given in Table 2.10 below:-

Table 2.10

Reasons for the scholarship holders discontinuing studies

Reasons	No. of Heads of Institutions reporting	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
	2.	3.
1. Employment	62	43
2. Financial difficulties	25	19
3. No interest in studies	20	13
4. Family circumstances	22	16
5. Failure in examination	3	3
6. Poor academic performance	10	7
7. Not able to cope with the Course	17	11
8. Changing to other Course of studies	12	8
9. Untimely payment of scholarship	2	1
10. Sickness/weak health	12	11
No. of Heads of Institutions reporting:	105	72

Note: Some Heads of Institutions gave multiple reasons.

2.22 According to the Heads of the sample Institutions, some scholarship holders gave up studies as soon as they were able to secure jobs to supplement the meagre income of their families. This reason was reported by 62 Heads of Institutions in respect of Scheduled Castes and 43 in respect of Scheduled Tribes. Other two reasons mentioned prominently were financial difficulties and certain family circumstances of the scholarship holders. Lack of interest in the studies and the students not being able to cope up with the Course were also stated as reasons for their discontinuing studies.

CHAPTER III

HOSTEL FACILITIES, CAREER PLANNING, ATTITUDES AND REACTIONS - REPEAT SURVEY PERIOD (1978-79)

Hostel Facilities

Privacy and calm atmosphere help the students to concentrate on their studies better. Since majority of the students of the Backward Classes live in crowded places, it can be assumed that provision of hostel accommodation will be of benefit to them. Hostel facilities were available in 77.7 per cent of the sample Institutions having Scheduled Castes students on roll and in 84.4 per cent of the Institutions having students belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Compulsory residence in hostels was reported only in 16.8 per cent of the Institutions studied.

3.2 Out of a total of 13,530 Scheduled Castes students on roll in 130 sample Institutions having hostel facilities during 1978-79, a little more than one-third (37.3 per cent) were residing in hostels. The percentage figure varied widely among the different Courses. The proportion of Scheduled Castes students residing in hostels was highest in Agriculture (93.7 per cent) and lowest in Law (17.6 per cent). In respect of the Scheduled Tribes students, out of 8,350 students on roll in the sample Institutions, 31 per cent were residing in hostels. Here also, the proportion of students residing in hostels varied significantly among those pursuing different Courses. Details are given in Table 3.1.

Table - 3.1

Proportion of students residing in hostels, 1978-79

Course Subject	Nb. of Institutions reporting hostel facilities available	Scheduled Castes (N=13550)	Scheduled Tribes (N=8350)
1.	2.	3.	4.
Arts	46	25.5	23.8
Science	43	31.0	27.0
Commerce	31	33.2	17.0
Medicine	19	69.1	69.0
Engineering	27	52.5	41.7
Agriculture	13	93.7	80.5
Law	12	17.6	40.2
Teachers' Training	17	53.9	86.5
Overall	130	37.3	31.0

N = No. of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students on roll in the Institutions having hostel facilities (all Courses).

3.3 Subsidy towards Boarding and Lodging: Information regarding the extent to which the boarding and lodging expenses were subsidised and the agencies subsidising, was gathered from the Heads of the Institutions. Only a limited number of Institutions (9) subsidised boarding/lodging costs. Of these, 7 were hostels run by the government. Only 2 among them were subsidising both boarding and lodging.

3.4 Career Planning: Only 11 Institutions in the case of Scheduled Castes and 9 in the case of Scheduled Tribes out of 167 sample Institutions reported some efforts in the direction of Career Planning. These were in the nature of special coaching and information on employment. The maximum number of students availing of these facilities in any one year during 1976-79 was 72 in the case of Scheduled Castes and 53 in the case of Scheduled Tribes.

Views on Criteria for Award of Scholarships

3.5 Views of the Heads of Institutions were sought as to how far they were satisfied with the present criteria for the award of scholarships and their suggestions for improvement.

3.6 Only a little over two-fifths of the Heads of Institutions in the case of both the communities (42.2 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 43.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes) were satisfied with the criteria followed at present. Almost an equal proportion were partially satisfied (38.5 per cent and 37.1 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively) whereas about 19 per cent of them in the case of both the groups

were dissatisfied with the present criteria.

3.7 About three-fifths of the Heads of the Institutions who were partially satisfied or dissatisfied offered some suggestions for the modification of the criteria. Their main suggestions related to linking scholarship with merit-cum-means and also raising the income-level for eligibility.

Value of Scholarships

3.8 The value of scholarships includes (a) a monthly maintenance grant depending upon the course of study and whether the candidate is a hosteller or day-scholar; (b) all non-refundable compulsory fees like tuition, examination, library, etc., and (c) approved study tours, thesis typing/printing charges.

Rates of Scholarships

3.9 The rates of scholarships under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for different Courses during 1978-80 are given in Table A.2.

Table 3.2

Rates of Post-Matric Scholarships, 1978-89

Course of study	Year of course	Hostellers		Day Scholars	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Group 'A'					
1. Medical & Engineering	Ist year	135	195	75	85
	2nd year & thereafter	185	200	75	90
2. Higher Technical and Professional studies like Degree & Post-graduate courses in Agriculture & Veterinary Science.	Ist year	125	135	75	85
	2nd year & thereafter	125	140	75	90
Group 'B'					
Degree/Diploma Courses in Indian Medicine, Engineering, Technology, etc, and Post-graduate Courses in Science.	Ist year	90	100	60	70
	2nd year & thereafter.	95	110	65	80
Group 'C'					
Certificate Courses in Engineering, Medicine, Technology, etc., and Post-graduate Courses in Arts, Commerce, etc.	Ist year	80	90	50	60
	2nd year & thereafter	85	100	55	70
Group 'D'					
General Courses upto Graduate level.	Ist year	70	80	40	50
	2nd year & thereafter.	75	90	45	60

3.10 It may be seen from the above Table that the rates of scholarships varied for different courses and also depending on the stage of the course that the student was attending, that is, first year, second year, etc. The rates also varied between day scholars and hostellers as well as between boys and girls students. For day scholars, the variation was from Rs.40 to Rs.75 for different Courses in respect of boys and from Rs.50 to Rs.90 in respect of girls. The corresponding rates for hostellers were from Rs.70 to Rs.185 and from Rs.80 to Rs.200 respectively.

Scholarship Amount Received

3.11 The amount of scholarship given for day scholars and hostellers for the different Courses as reported by the Heads of the sample Institutions and their suggestions for enhancement of the same are given in Table 3.3.

3.12 The average amount received by a Scheduled Caste hosteller was Rs.94 and by a Scheduled Tribe hosteller was Rs.96. It ranged from Rs.80 in case of Science to Rs.148 in case of Medicine for Scheduled Castes hostellers and from Rs.71 in case of Teachers' Training to Rs.175 in Medicine for Scheduled Tribes hostellers. The average amount recommended by the Heads of Institutions was Rs.135, highest being for Medicine (Rs.191 in the case of Scheduled Castes and Rs.189 in the case of Scheduled Tribes) and lowest for the Teachers' Training (Rs.105) in the case of Scheduled Tribes and Rs.120 for Science in the case of Scheduled Castes.

The percentage increase of the scholarship suggested was of the order of 43.6 and 37.5 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively and it varied from 25.1 to 56.0 per cent for the different Courses.

3.13 As regards day-scholars,, the average amount of scholarship was Rs.52 and it ranged from Rs.31 to Rs.79 in the case of different Courses. The average amount suggested was Rs.78 and Rs.76 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively and it ranged from Rs.47 for Teachers' Training for Scheduled Tribes to Rs.114 for Medicine for Scheduled Castes. The percentage increase proposed was of the order of 50.0 in the case of Scheduled Castes to 46.2 in the case of Scheduled Tribes.

Table 3.3

Amount of scholarship received and amount recommended by the Heads of the Sample Institutions

Course Subject	Hostellers								Day Scholars							
	No. of Heads of Institu- tions repor- ting		Av. amount of scholar- ship being received at present (Rs.)		Av. amount of scholar- ship pro- posed. (Rs.)		Percentage increase.		No. of Heads of Institu- tions repor- ting		Av. amount of scholar- ship be- ing rece- ived at present (Rs.)		Av. amount of scholar- ship proposed (Rs.)		Percentage increase	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Arts	48	38	82	83	101	119	49.0	44.2	51	42	50	51	70	60	52.4	53.7
Science	45	33	80	83	120	120	51.0	46.2	48	33	49	50	71	67	41.8	42.5
Commerce	40	31	82	83	123	121	52.4	39.3	35	26	45	46	73	69	69.9	77.1
Medicine	17	12	148	175	191	189	38.0	25.1	16	12	75	79	114	102	33.4	40.5
Engineer- ing	26	21	118	122	155	156	42.2	38.8	28	23	53	54	75	76	61.4	61.0
Agricul- ture	12	9	125	124	183	174	39.7	33.1	8	7	61	58	91	89	43.8	43.8
Law	13	10	87	84	135	130	55.6	56.0	17	12	58	57	93	92	60.6	64.9
Teachers' Training	18	14	84	71	125	105	48.6	44.7	13	12	42	31	55	47	30.0	43.4
Overall			94	96	135	132	45.6	37.5			52	52	78	76	50.0	46.2

Note: S.C. = Scheduled Castes; S.T. = Scheduled Tribes.

3.14 Against the background of the rates of scholarships that were operative at the time of the study and the rates proposed by the Heads of the Institutions, it may be worthwhile to compare the rates since revised with effect from July 1, 1981, which are presented in the Table 3, in respect of various categories of Courses. The Table reveals that the new revised rates are generally higher than those proposed by the Heads of Institutions.

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Table 3.4

The Revised Rates of Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Boys and Girls (1981).

(The existing rates (1980) are given in brackets)

Course of study	Year of course	Hostellers		Day Scholars	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Group 'A'					
1. Medical/Engineering	1st year	185(185)	100(100)	100(75)	110(85)
	2nd year & thereafter	185(185)	200(200)	100(75)	115(90)
2. B.Sc.(Agri.)/B.V. Sc.	1st year	185(125)	195(135)	100(75)	110(85)
	2nd year & thereafter	185(125)	200(140)	100(75)	115(90)
3. Higher Technical and Professional studies like Degree and Post-graduate courses in Agriculture and Veterinary Science.	1st year	125(125)	135(135)	75(75)	85(85)
	2nd year & thereafter	125(125)	140(140)	75(75)	90(90)
Group 'B'					
Diploma courses in Engineering, Medicine, Technology & Post-graduate courses in Science.	1st year	125(90)	135(100)	100(60)	110(70)
	2nd year & thereafter	130(95)	145(110)	105(65)	120(80)
Group 'C'					
Certificate courses in Engg., Medicine, Technology, etc. and Post-graduate courses in Arts & Commerce.	1st year	125(80)	135(90)	100(50)	110(60)
	2nd year & thereafter	130(85)	145(100)	105(55)	115(70)
Group 'D'					
General courses upto graduate level (2nd year onwards)	2nd year onwards	115(75)	130(90)	70(45)	85(60)
Group 'E' *					
Classes XI and XII in 10+2 system, Intermediate courses and first year of general courses upto graduate level.	1st year	75(70)	85(80)	50(40)	60(50)
	2nd year 1st year of general courses	80(75)	95(90)	55(45)	70(60)

* New group introduced.

3.15 Delay in the disbursement of Scholarships: Delay in the disbursement of scholarships had been a major weakness in the working of the Scheme. One hundred and thirteen Institutions out of 166 (68.1 per cent) in respect of Scheduled Castes and 89 out of 128 (69.5 per cent) in the case of Scheduled Tribes reported delay in the disbursement of scholarships. Of the Institutions reporting delay in respect of Scheduled Castes scholarship holders, 62.8 per cent reported delay of periods upto three months. Of the remaining 37.2 per cent, an equal proportion (18.6 per cent each) mentioned delay ranging from three to six months and six to twelve months. In respect of Scheduled Tribes scholarship holders also, the range of delay was almost of the same order, viz., upto three months in the case of 65.2 per cent Institutions, 3 to 6 months in the case of 15.7 per cent, and 6 to 12 months in the case of 19.1 per cent.

Reasons for the Delay

3.16 The reasons for the delay in the disbursement of scholarships, as stated by the Heads of the Institutions, are presented in the Table 3.5.

Table 3.5

Reasons for the delay between sanction and disbursement of scholarships

Reasons	No. of Heads of Institutions reporting	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Administrative procedures/delays	65	54
Delay in release of funds from the Treasury	8	4
Delay in release of funds from the Institutions	14	14
Limited staff for this work	20	14
Delay in verification of certificate	9	9
No. of Heads of Institutions reporting:	113	89

Note: A few Heads of Institutions gave more than one reason.

3.17 Delay caused by administrative procedures was the most important impediment in the disbursement of scholarships, as mentioned by a large number of Heads of Institutions, 65 in the case of Scheduled Castes (57.5 per cent) and 54 in respect of Scheduled Tribes (60.7 per cent). The procedural delays were caused, inter alia, due to late submission of applications or incomplete data furnished in the applications on the one hand and due to queries raised on even minor points by the processing officials. Lack of adequate staff for processing the applications and delay in the release of funds from the Treasury/Institutions were other reasons attributed for the delay in the disbursement of scholarships.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Enrolment

In the selected Institutions, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students constituted about 15.5 per cent of the total students. The Scheduled Castes students were more than double the number of Scheduled Tribes students. Over the years, there had been a steady increase in the number of students in all the categories. (Para 2.2)

4.2 Only a small percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students (9.4 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively) were pursuing post-graduate studies during 1978-79. In the case of students belonging to the general category, the proportion of post-graduate students was somewhat higher (12.1 per cent). (Para 2.3)

4.3 About nine out of ten students belonging to Scheduled Castes and eight out of ten of Scheduled Tribes could get the scholarships. Girls constituted a smaller proportion of the total scholarship holders, particularly in the case of Scheduled Castes than the Scheduled Tribes. (Para 2.5)

4.4 The proportion of students getting the scholarship in the different Courses varied to some extent in both the groups. The percentage figure was lowest for Teachers' Training (88.5 per cent) in the case of Scheduled Castes students and for Law (72.4 per cent) in the case of Scheduled Tribes students. (Para 2.7)

4.5 A large proportion of scholarship holders were studying Arts. The enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Technical Courses, such as, Medicine, Engineering

and Agriculture, etc., was very low. (Para 2.9)

Academic Performance

4.6 The percentage of failure for both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities was found to be substantial (39.7 per cent and 31.1 per cent respectively). Majority who passed, secured only a Third Division or a mere Pass. As the students might do well in some subjects and not in others, their performance was analysed Coursewise. Although the overall percentage of failure of the Scheduled Castes scholarship holders during 1978-79 was of the order of 39.7 per cent, the figure varied significantly among the different Courses. It was highest in the case of Medicine (51.3 per cent) and Science (47.6 per cent) and lowest in the case of Agriculture (3.5 per cent). (Paras 2.12-2.13)

4.7 The problem of stagnation was more acute than that of drop-outs. The former was a problem common to almost all the Courses. However, the magnitude of the problem varied much among the different Courses. It was highest in the case of Scheduled Castes students in respect of Medicine (71.4 per cent) and lowest in respect of Commerce (43.3 per cent). In so far as the Scheduled Tribes were concerned, stagnation was highest in the case of Engineering (59.3 per cent), followed by Medicine (57.1 per cent) (Para 2.19)

4.8 According to the Heads of the sample Institutions, some scholarship holders gave up studies as soon as they were able to secure jobs to supplement the meagre income of their families. Other reasons for discontinuing studies

mentioned prominently were financial difficulties, family circumstances, lack of interest in studies, and the students not being able to cope up with the Course. (Para 2.22)

4.9 Hostel facilities were available in 77.7 per cent of the sample Institutions having Scheduled Castes students on roll and 84.4 per cent of the Institutions having students belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Compulsory residence in hostels was reported only in 16.8 per cent of the Institutions studied. (Para 3.1)

4.10 Out of the total of 13,530 Scheduled Castes students on roll in 130 sample Institutions having hostel facilities during 1978-79, a little more than one-third (37.3 per cent) were residing in hostels. The percentage varied widely among the different Courses. The proportion of Scheduled Castes students residing in hostels was highest in Agriculture (93.7 per cent) and lowest in Law (17.6 per cent). (Para 3.2)

4.11 In respect of Scheduled Tribes students, out of 8,350 students on roll in the sample Institutions, 31 per cent were residing in hostels. Here also, the proportion of students residing in hostels varied significantly among those pursuing different Courses. (Para 3.2)

4.12 Only 9 out of 130 sample Institutions subsidised boarding/lodging costs. Of these, 7 were hostels run by the Government. (Para 3.3)

Career Planning

4.13 Only 11 Institutions in the case of Scheduled Castes and 9 in the case of Scheduled Tribes out of 167 sample Institutions reported some efforts in the direction of Career Planning. These were in the nature of special

coaching and information on employment. (Para 3.4)

Views and Reactions

4.14 Only a little over two-fifths of the Heads of Institutions in the case of both the communities (42.2 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 43.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes) were satisfied with the criteria for award of scholarships followed at present. Almost an equal proportion of the two categories were partially satisfied (38.5 per cent and 37.1 per cent), (Para 3.6)

4.15 While the average amount received by a hosteller was about Rs.94 to 96 and it ranged from Rs.71 in case of Teachers' Training to Rs.175 in case of Medicine, the average amount recommended by the Heads of Institutions was about Rs.132 to 135, highest being for Medicine (Rs.191 in the case of Scheduled Castes and Rs.189 in the case of Scheduled Tribes) and lowest for the Teachers' Training (Rs.105) in the case of Scheduled Tribes and for Science (Rs.120) in the case of Scheduled Castes (Para 3.12)

4.16 As regards the day-scholars, the average amount of scholarship was Rs.52 and it ranged from Rs.31 to Rs.79 in the case of different Courses. The average amount suggested was Rs.78 and Rs.76 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively and it ranged from Rs.47 for Teachers' Training for Scheduled Tribes to Rs.114 for Medicine for Scheduled Castes. (Para 3.13)

4.17 The main reasons given by the Heads of Institutions for the delay in the sanction/disbursement of the scholarships were administrative procedures and delay in the release of the funds from the Institutions. It appeared that there was scope and need to process the applications expeditiously both at the Institutional and Departmental levels. (Para 3.17)

CHAPTER V

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR THE PERIOD 1968-71 WITH REPEAT SURVEY (1976-79)

The analysis of the data collected in the Repeat Survey through the Institution Schedule for the period 1976-79 shows that some changes have taken place in the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme especially with regard to (a) Enrolment, Academic Performance and Wastage of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and (b) Hostel Facilities and Career Planning and Attitude of Heads of Institutions, between the periods 1968-71 and 1976-79. These changes are discussed below.

(1) Enrolment: It was observed that the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students to the total enrolled in the selected Institutions had gone up by about 3 per cent during the interval of 8 years. Similarly, there had been a slight increase in the percentage of both the categories of students pursuing post-graduate studies over the years, though the overall percentage still remained very low.

(2) Award of Scholarships: In the earlier period of Study (1968-71), it was found that nine out of ten students belonging to both the communities were getting scholarships. However, during the present survey of 1976-79, it had been found that while the proportion remained the same in the case of Scheduled Castes, it had gone slightly low in the case of Scheduled Tribes, in that, only eight out of ten of them were found to be scholarship holders. Girls continued to constitute only a small proportion of scholarship holders.

(3) Choice of Courses by Scholarship holders: There had been no noticeable change regarding the pattern of choosing the Course. Large proportion of scholarship holders were studying Arts and those in professional Courses were few at both the points of time.

(4) Academic Performance: In the academic performance of the scholarship holders, there had not been much improvement during the interval. Percentage of failures continued to be substantial in the range of 30 to 40 per cent. In fact, it had slightly gone up by 2.6 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes. It had, however, come down by 5.7 per cent in the case of Scheduled Tribes.

(5) Stagnation and Drop-out: Stagnation continued to be the problem more acute than drop-out of students. The reasons given for dropping out were more or less the same as given during 1968-71, the main being discontinuing the studies as soon as they were able to secure jobs to supplement family income.

(6) Hostel Facilities: There was no significant change in the percentage of Institutions having hostel facilities. This may be because of the sample being the same in both the periods of survey. However, while there was an appreciable increase in the percentage of Scheduled Castes students residing in hostels (from 28 per cent to 37.3 per cent) during 1976-79, there was an equal decline of about 10 per cent in the Scheduled Tribes students residing in hostels.

- (7) Career Planning: Facilities for guidance to Career Planning also continued to be conspicuously absent in the vast majority of Institutions studied. There had not been any improvement in the situation over the years.
- (8) Views on Criteria for Award of Scholarships: Regarding the criteria applied for award of scholarships, only about two-fifths of the Heads of Institutions expressed their satisfaction and there had been only marginal improvement in the position between the two periods.
- (9) Disbursement of Scholarships: The delay in the sanction and disbursement of scholarships have continued and the main reason attributed to it was the administrative procedures involved in processing of application and the release of funds. The rationalisation and streamlining of the Scheme brought about so far, appear to have not resulted in appreciably reducing the delay.
- (10) Rates of Scholarships: At the time of the Survey in 1968-71 as well as in 1976-79, suggestions were made by the Heads of Institutions for enhancement of rates of scholarships. Even the quantum of increase required was indicated. The rates were enhanced by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1974-75 and again in 1978-79 and lately with effect from 1st July, 1981 in respect of certain Courses. The rates of scholarships in force at the above mentioned three points of time for the different types of Courses and applicable to the boys and girls in the hostels as well as for day scholars, are given in the Comparative Statement at Appendix VI.
- (11) To sum up, while a large majority of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students were getting scholarships, there

had not been much improvement in their academic performance. The percentage of failures as well as stagnation continued to be very high. Facilities for providing guidance in the choice of Courses and Career Planning were almost absent in the Institutions. Unless such guidance and assistance is also provided along with the award of scholarship, the objective of the Scheme may not be fulfilled in the near future. Similarly, though the rates of scholarships had been revised from time to time, the delay in their disbursement had not yet been much reduced. Hence further streamlining of the Scheme by the implementing Ministry is required so as to curtail procedural delays.

A P P E N D I X E S

APPENDICES

	Page
Appendix I. Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for studies in India - Regulations Governing the Award of Scholarships, 1974-75.	53
Appendix II. Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for studies in India - Regulations Governing the Award of Scholarships, 1978-80 (Amendments upto 31.12.1980 incorporated)	63
Appendix III. Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for studies in India - Regulations Governing the Award of Scholarships (Extracts giving modifications in the regulations applicable from 1st July, 1981).	73
Appendix IV. Details of the Sample.	75
Appendix V Study of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Report by Programme Evaluation Organisation, 1974 - Main Findings.	77
Appendix VI Comparative Statement showing the rates of Post-Matric Scholarships for different Courses during specified periods.	81

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Home Affairs

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SCHEME OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE SCHEDULED
CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR STUDIES IN INDIA

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS, 1974-75

I. Object

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe students studying at Post-matriculation or Post-secondary stage so as to enable them to complete their education.

II. Scope

These scholarships are available for studies in India only and are awarded by the Government of the State/Union Territory to which the applicant actually belongs i.e. permanently settled.

III. Conditions of Eligibility

- (i) The scholarships are open to nationals of India only.
- (ii) These scholarships will be given for the study of all recognised Post-matriculation or Post-secondary courses pursued in recognised Institutions with the following exceptions:

Scholarships are not awarded for training courses like Air Craft Maintenance Engineer's Course; courses at Training Ship Dufferin, courses of training at the Military College, Dehra Dun, courses at Pre-examination training centres of all-India and State levels and trade courses at the Industrial Training Institutes.

- (iii) Only those candidates who belong to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes so specified in relation to the State/Union Territory to which the applicant actually belongs i.e. permanently settled and who have passed the Matriculation or Higher Secondary or any other equivalent examination or any higher examination of a recognised University or Board of Secondary Education will be eligible.

- (iv) Candidates who after passing one stage of education are studying in the same stage of education in a different subject e.g. I.Sc. after I.A. Jr. or B.Com. after B.A. or M.A. in one subject after M.A. in other subject will not be eligible.
- (v) Candidates who after having completed their educational career in one professional line continue professional studies in a different line, e.g. LL.B. after B.T./B.Ed. will not be eligible.
- (vi) Students studying in Class XI of the Higher Secondary School Courses or the XIIth Class of the Multipurpose High School will not be eligible being a continuous school course. However, in cases, where tenth class examination of such courses is treated as equivalent to Matriculation and students who after passing tenth class join other courses, such students will be treated as post-matric students and will be eligible for the award of scholarships.
- (vii) Students pursuing post-graduate courses in medicine will be eligible if they are not allowed to practise during the period of their course.
- (viii) Candidates who after failing or passing the under-graduate/graduate/Post-Graduate Examinations in Arts/Science/Commerce join any recognised professional or technical certificate/diploma/degree course will be awarded scholarships if otherwise eligible. No subsequent failure will be condoned and no further change in the course will be allowed.
- (ix) Candidates who pursue their studies through correspondence courses will not be eligible.
- (x) Students who are in full time employment will not be eligible.
- (xi) Only two children of the same parents/guardian will be entitled to receive scholarships.
- (xii) A scholarship holder under this scheme will not hold any other scholarship/stipend. If awarded any other scholarship/stipend, the student can exercise his option for either of the two scholarship/stipend, whichever is more beneficial to him and should inform the awarding authority through the Head of the Institution about the option made. No scholarship will be paid to the student under this scheme from the dates he/she accepts another scholarship/stipend.

The student can, however, accept a grant or ad-hoc monetary help from the State Government or any other source for the purchase of books, equipment or for meeting the expenses on board and lodging in addition to the scholarship amount paid under this Scheme.

IV. Tenability

The scholarships are tenable for pursuing recognised courses in the recognised institutions only.

V. Value of Scholarships

- (i) The value of scholarship includes maintenance charges, fees and expenses on approved study tours and typing/printing of thesis. The details are given below:-

Maintenance Allowance

Courses of study	Year of course of study	Rates of maintenance allowances			
		Hostellers		Day Scholars	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls

(Rs. per month)

Group A:

Higher technical and professional studies like Degree & Post-graduate courses in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Medicine, Agriculture, and Veterinary Science.	First Year	125	135	75	85
	Second Year or after	125	140	75	90

Group B:

Degree and Diploma level courses in Indian medicine, B.A.M.&S. and comparable courses in Ayurvedic, Unani/Tibbia and Homeopathic Systems of Medicine.	First Year	90	100	60	70
	Second Year or after	95	110	65	80

Degree and post-graduate courses in Nursing and Pharmacy.

Diploma and comparable courses in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, medicine; Diploma level courses in Printing Technology and courses for overseers, draftsman, surveyor, wireless and television operators, sound recording and sound engineering, motion picture photography, film direction, film editing, film acting, screen play writing.

Courses of study	Year of course of study	Rate of maintenance allowances			
		Hostellers		Day Scholars	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(Rs. per month)					

Flying Training Courses for Private/Commercial Pilot Licences; Diploma and higher courses in hotel management, catering technology and applied nutrition.

Degree/post-graduate diploma courses in business administration, Chartered and Works Accountancy

Post-graduate courses in Science Subjects.

Group C:

Certificate courses in Engineering Technology, Architecture & Medicine	1st Year	80	90	50	60
	2nd year or after	85	100	55	70

Diploma and certificate courses in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Inland Fisheries, Dairy Development Hygienic and Public Health, Sanitary Inspectors' courses; courses for Rural Services, Cooperation and Community Development; sub-officers' courses at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

Degree/post-graduate Diploma and Post-graduate courses in Teacher's Training Library Science and Physical Education, Music, Fine Arts, and Law; Craft Instructor's Training Course; Certificate Course in a Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition.

Post-graduate courses in Arts and Commerce subjects.

Group D:

General courses upto Graduate level	1st Year	70	80	40	50
	2nd Year	75	90	45	60
	or after				

- Meritorious students, i.e., those securing atleast 60% marks in the aggregate (or an equivalent grading where any other grading system is followed) in the last qualifying university/board examination will have the option to receive maintenance allowance at the new rates given above or the old rates whichever are more beneficial to them.

- Blind students will be given an additional amount of Rs.20/- p.m. as "Readers' Charges".

Fees

Scholars will be paid enrolment/registration, tuition, games, union, library, magazine, medical examination and such other fees compulsorily payable by the scholar to the institution or University/Board. Refundable deposits like caution money, security deposit will, however, be excluded.

Study Tours

Study tour charges up to a maximum of Rs.100/- per year limited to the actual expenditure incurred by the students on train/bus fares, tonga charges, etc, will be paid to the scholars studying in professional and technical courses, provided that the Head of the Institution certifies that the study tour is essential for the scholar for the completion of his/her course of study.

Thesis Typing/Printing Charges

Thesis typing/printing charges upto a maximum of Rs.100/- will also be paid to research scholars on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution.

(ii) Scholars who are entitled to free board and/or lodging will be paid maintenance charges at the following rates:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (a) Free Board and Lodging | 1/3rd at Hostellers' rates. |
| (b) Free Board | 1/3rd at Hostellers rates plus Rs.5/- p.m. |
| (c) Free lodging | Full at Hostellers' rates minus Rs.5/- p.m. |

(iii) Students belonging to Scheduled Tribes will be paid full scholarship irrespective of income of their parents/guardians but in the case of Scheduled Castes, the scholarship will be paid to the students according to the following Means Test:-

(a) In case of students whose parents/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed Rs.500/- p.m. Full maintenance allowance and full fees.

(b) In case of students whose parents/guardians' income from all sources exceeds Rs.500/- p.m. but does not exceed Rs.750/- p.m. and who pursue.

(i) Courses in Group A. Full maintenance allowances and full fees.

(ii) Courses in Groups B, C & D Half maintenance allowances and full fees.

(c) In the case of students whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources exceeds Rs. 750/- p.m. No scholarship.

(d) In the case of students who are in full time employment No scholarship.

Note. 1: Parents/Guardians will be eligible to receive scholarships for their wards not exceeding two in number.

Note. 2: So long as either of the parents(or husband in the case of married unemployed girls student) are alive, only the income of the parents/husband (as the case may be) from all sources has to be taken and of no other members though they may be earning. In the form of income declaration, income is to be declared on this basis. Only in the case where both the parents (or husband in the case of a married but unemployed girl students) have died, the income of the guardian who is supporting the student in his/her studies has to be taken.

- (iv) Normally the term 'Hostel' is applicable to a common residential building and a common mess for the students run under the supervision of the educational institution authorities. In case the college authorities are unable to provide accommodation in the college hostel, an "approved place of residence" can also be treated as hostel for purposes of this scheme. The place will be approved by the Head of the Institution after due inspection and keeping in view the rules and regulations laid down by the University, if any. In such cases a certificate to the effect that the student is residing in an "approved place of residence" as he is unable to get accommodation in the college hostel should be furnished by the Head of the Institution.

VI. Selection of Candidates:

- (i) All the eligible Scheduled Tribe candidates applying for these scholarships will be granted scholarships irrespective of the income of their parents/guardians during the current academic year 1974-75. From 1975-76, they will be subjected to the same means test as is applicable to the Scheduled Castes.
- (ii) All the eligible Scheduled Castes candidates will be given scholarships subject to the application of Means Test prescribed in Regulation V(iii).
- (iii) Candidates belonging to one State but studying in another State will be awarded scholarships by the State to which they belong and will submit their applications to the competent authorities in that State. In the matter of exemption from fees or other concessions also they will be treated as if they were studying in their own State.

VII. Duration and Renewal of Awards:

- (i) The award once made will be tenable from the stage at which it is given to the completion of course subject to good conduct and regularity in attendance. It will be renewed from year to year provided that within a course which is continuous for a number of years, the scholar secures promotion to the next higher class irrespective of the fact whether such examinations are conducted by a University or the Institution.
- (ii) If a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe scholar pursuing Medical and Engineering courses fails in the examination for the first time, the award may be renewed.

- (iii) If a Scholar is unable to appear in the annual examination owing to illness, the award may be renewed for the next academic year on submission of a medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Head of the Institution and his certifying that the scholar would have passed had he appeared in the examination.
- (iv) If according to the Regulations of a University/ Institution a student is promoted to the next higher class even though he may not have actually passed in lower class and is required to take examination of the junior class again after some time, he will be entitled to scholarship for the class to which he is promoted if the student is otherwise eligible for scholarship.

VIII. Payments:

- (i) Maintenance charges are payable from 1st April, or from the month of admission, whichever is later, to the month in which the examinations are completed at the end of the academic year (including maintenance during holidays) provided that if the scholar secures admission after the 20th day of a month, the payment will be made from the month following the month of admission.
- (ii) In case of renewal of scholarships awarded in the previous year, maintenance charges will be paid from the month following the month upto which scholarship was paid in the previous year, if the course of study is continuous (e.g. from Intermediate Jr. to Intermediate Sr. Class).
- (iii) All scholars are expected to purchase the necessary text books, stationery, etc., out of the maintenance allowance sanctioned. If it is reported by the Head of the concerned Institution that a scholar is without text-books, stationery etc., the value of the scholarship may be reduced at the discretion of the authority sanctioning the scholarship.
- (iv) The scholarship money will be paid to the selected students by the Government of the State/Union Territory to which they belong in accordance with the procedure laid down by them in this regard.
- (v) Scholarship will be paid for the period of internship/house-manship in the M.B.B.S. courses or for a practical training in other courses, wherever compulsory, to obtain the degree/diploma/certificate

in the course the student is studying subject to the condition laid down in Regulation III(xii). Students undergoing such practical training must submit a certificate from the Head of the Institution that the practical training/internship is compulsory and forms an integral part of the course of study. The exact date of commencement of the training and the date on which it will be completed by the student should be indicated in the certificate along with the rate of remuneration, if any, that is received by the student.

IX. Other Conditions for the Awards:

- (i) The scholarship is dependent on the satisfactory progress and conduct of the scholar. If it is reported by the Head of the Institution at any time that a scholar has by reasons of his/her own act or default failed to make satisfactory progress or has been guilty of misconduct such as resorting to or participating in strikes, irregularity in attendance without the permission of the authorities concerned, etc., the authority sanctioning the scholarship may either cancel the scholarships or stop or withhold further payment for such period as it may think fit.
- (ii) If a candidate is found to have obtained a scholarship by false statements, his/her scholarship will be cancelled forth-with and the amount of the scholarship paid will be recovered, at the discretion of the State Government. The student concerned will be black-listed and debarred for scholarship in any scheme for ever.
- (iii) A scholarship awarded may be cancelled if the scholar changes the subject of the course of study for which the scholarships was originally awarded or changes the Institution of study, without the prior approval of the State Govt. The Head of Institution shall report such cases to them and stop payment of the scholarship money. The amount already paid may also be recovered at the discretion of the State Government.
- (iv) A scholar is liable to refund the scholarship amount at the discretion of the State Govt. if during the course of the year the studies for which scholarship has been awarded is discontinued by him/her.
- (v) The Regulations can be changed at any time at the discretion of the Govt. of India.

X. Announcement of the Scheme

All State Govts. will announce in May-June the details of the scheme and invite applications by issuing an advertisement in the leading newspapers of the State. All requests for application forms and other particulars should be addressed to the Govt. of the State/ Union Territory to which the students actually belongs. The applicant should submit the completed application to the prescribed authority before the last date prescribed for receipt of applications.

XI. Procedure for Applying:

- (i) An application for scholarship should comprise:
 - (a) One copy of the application for scholarships in the prescribed form (separate application form have been prescribed for 'fresh' and 'renewal' scholarship);
 - (b) One copy of the passport size photograph with signature of the student thereon (for Fresh Scholarships only);
 - (c) One attested copy of certificates, diplomas; degrees, etc., in respect of all examinations passed;
 - (d) A certificate (in original) of caste and citizenship duly signed by a Member of Parliament/Member of State Legislature/Municipal Commissioner/Member of District Board/Gazetted Officer/Specially Authorized Officer;
 - (e) An income declaration by the parents/guardians, stating definitely income from all sources.
 - (f) A receipt in acknowledgement of the scholarship in the previous year on the form attached to the application duly countersigned by the Head of the Institution concerned, if the applicant was in receipt of a scholarship under this Scheme in the preceding year.
- (ii) Applications complete in all respects shall be submitted to the Head of the Institution being attended or last attended by the candidates and shall be addressed to an Officer specified for this purpose by the Government of the State/ Union Territory to which the student belongs in accordance with the instructions issued by them from time to time.
- (iii) Incomplete applications or applications received after the prescribed date will not be considered.

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

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SCHEME OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE SCHEDULED
CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR STUDIES IN INDIA

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS - 1978-80

(AMENDMENTS UPTO 31.12.1980 INCORPORATED)

I. Object

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary stage so as to enable them to complete their education.

II. Scope:

These scholars are available for studies in India only and are awarded by the Government of the State/Union Territory to which the applicant actually belongs i.e. permanently settled.

III. Conditions of Eligibility:

- (i) The scholarships are open to nationals of India.
- (ii) These scholarships will be given for the study of all recognised post-matriculation or post-secondary courses pursued in recognised institutions with the following exceptions:-

Scholarships are not awarded for training courses like Aircraft Maintenance Engineer's Course and Private Pilot Licence Course; Courses at Trainingship Dufferin (now Rajendra); Courses of training at the Military College, Dehradun; Courses at Pre-Examination Training Centres of all India State levels and Trade Courses at the Industrial Training Institutes.
- (iii) Only those candidates who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so specified in relation to the State/Union Territory to which the applicant actually belongs i.e. permanently settled and who have passed the Matriculation or High Secondary or any other equivalent examination or any higher examination of a recognised University or Board of Secondary Education will be eligible.

- (iv) Candidates who after passing one stage of education are studying in the same stage of education in different subject e.g. I.Sc after I.A.Jr. or B.Com. after B.A. or M.A. in one subject after M.A. in other subject will not be eligible.
- (v) Candidates who, after having completed their educational career in one professional line continue professional studies in a different line, e.g., LL.B. after B.T./B.Ed. will not be eligible.

From the Academic Year 1980-81, studies in two professional courses allowed.

- (vi) Students studying in Class XI of the Higher Secondary School Courses or the XII Class of the Multipurpose High School will not be eligible for it being a continuous school course.

However, in cases, where tenth class examination of such courses is treated as equivalent to Matriculation and students who after passing tenth class join other courses, such students will be treated as post-matric students and will be eligible for the award of scholarships.

- (vii) Students pursuing post-graduate courses in medicine will be eligible if they are not allowed to practice during the period of their course.
- (viii) Candidates who after failing or passing the under-graduate/graduate/post-graduate examinations in Arts/Science/Commerce join any recognised professional or technical certificate diploma/degree course will be awarded scholarships if otherwise eligible. No subsequent failure will be condoned (except Medical and Engineering courses) and no further change in the course will be allowed.
- (ix) Candidates who pursue their studies through correspondence courses will not be eligible.
- (x) Students who are in full-time employment will not be eligible. However, employed students who take leave without pay for the entire duration of the course and study as full time students will be eligible for scholarships.

From the academic year 1980-81, employed students whose income combined with the income of their parents/guardians does not exceed Rs.750/- p.m. are made eligible to Post-Matric Scholarships confined to re-imbusement of all compulsory payable non-refundable fees.

- (xi) Students pursuing part-time courses will not eligible.

- (xii) Only two children of the same parents/guardian will be entitled to receive scholarships. From the academic year 1980-81, this restriction will not apply to girls.
- (xiii) A scholarship holder under this scheme will not hold any other scholarship/stipend. If awarded any other scholarship/stipend, the student can exercise his option for either of the two scholarships/stipends, whichever is more beneficial to him and should inform the awarding authority through the Head of the Institution about the option made. No scholarship will be paid to the student under this scheme from the dates he/she accepts another scholarship/stipend. The student can, however, accept free lodging or a grant or ad-hoc monetary help from the State Government or any other source for the purchase of books, equipment or for meeting the expenses on board and lodging in addition to the scholarship amount paid under this scheme.
- (xiv) Students who have already received coaching in any of the pre-examination training centres with financial assistance from the Government will not be eligible.

IV. Tenability:

The scholarships are tenable for pursuing recognised courses in the recognised institutions only.

V. Value of Scholarships

The value of scholarship includes maintenance charges, fees and expenses on approved study tours and typing/printing of thesis.

The details are given below:

Maintenance allowance:

Course of study	Year of course of study	Rate of maintenance allowance			
		Hostellers		Day scholar	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(Rs. per month)					
<u>Group A.</u>					
Medical/Engineering	1st Year	185	195	75	85
	2nd Year and thereafter	185	200	75	90

Course of study	Year of course of study	Rate of maintenance allowance			
		Hostellers		Part-tular	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls

Group A (Contd.)

Higher Technical and Professional studies like Degree and Post-graduate courses in Agriculture and veterinary Science.	1st Year	125	135	75	85
	2nd Year and thereafter	125	140	75	90

Group 'B'

Degree and Diploma level courses in Indian medicine, B.A.M.&S and comparable courses in Ayurvedic Unani/Tibbia and Homoeopathic System of Medicine	1st Year	90	100	60	70
	2nd Year and thereafter	95	110	65	80

Diploma and Comparable course in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Medicine, diploma level courses in printing technology and courses for overseas, draftman, surveyor

Commercial Pilot Licence, Diploma and higher courses in hotel management, catering technology and applied nutrition

Degree and post-graduate course in nursing and pharmacy.

Wireless and television operators, sound recording and sound engineering, motion picture photography, film direction, film editing, film acting, screenplay writing.

Degree/post-graduate diploma courses in business administration chartered and cost/Works Accountancy.

Post-graduate courses in science subject.

Course of study	Year of course of study	Rate of maintenance allowance			
		Hosteller		Day scholar	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls

(Rs. p.m.)

Group 'C'

Certificate course in Engineering Technology, Architecture and Medicine	Ist year	80	90	50	60
	2nd year and thereafter	85	100	55	70

Diploma and certificate courses in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Indian Fisheries, Dairy Development, Hygienic and Public Health, Sanitary Inspectors, courses; courses for Rural services, Cooperation and Community Development, Sub-Officers' Courses at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

Degree/Post-graduate Diploma and Post-graduate courses in Teachers' Training, Library Science and Physical Education, Music, Fine Arts, and Law, Craft Instructor's Training Courses; Certificate Course in Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition.

Post-graduate courses in Arts and Commerce subjects

Groups 'D'

General courses upto Graduate level	Ist year	70	80	40	50
	2nd year and thereafter	75	90	45	60

- Blind students will be given an additional amount of Rs.25/- p.m. as "Readers" charges in the first year and Rs.35/- p.m. in second and subsequent years.

Fees:

Scholars will be paid enrolment/registration, tuition, games Union, library, magazine, medical examination and such other fees compulsory payable by the scholar to the Institution or University/Board, Refundable deposit like caution money, security deposit will, however, be excluded.

Study tour

Study tour charges upto a maximum of Rs.100/- p.a. limited to the actual expenditure incurred by the student on train/bus fares, tonga charges etc. will be paid to the scholars studying professional and technical courses, provided that the head of the Institution certifies that the study tour is essential for the scholar for the completion of his/her course of study.

Thesis Typing/printing charges:

- (i) Thesis typing/printing charges upto a maximum of Rs.100/- will also be paid to research scholars on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution.
- (ii) Scholars who are entitled to free board/and/or lodging will be paid maintenance charges at 1/3rd at Hosteler's rates.
- (iii) Scholarships will be paid to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the following 'means test':
 - (a) In case of students whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed Rs.500/- p.m. Full maintenance allowance and full fees.
 - (b) In case of students whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources exceeds Rs.500/- p.m. but does not exceed Rs.750/- p.m. and who pursue
 - (i) Courses in Group - A. Full maintenance, allowance and full fees.
 - (ii) Courses in Groups B, C&D Half maintenance allowance and full fees.
 - (c) In the case of students, whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources exceeds Rs.750/- p.m. No scholarship.
 - (d) In the case of students who are in full time employment. No scholarship.

NOTE: 1. Parents/Guardians will be eligible to receive scholarships for their wards not exceeding two in number. A declaration by the parents/guardians stating that not more than two of their children have availed of or are availing of scholarships should be sufficient.

NOTE: 2: So long as either of the parents (or husband in the case of married unemployed girl students) are alive, only the income of the parents/husband (as the case may be) from all sources has to be taken and of no other members though they may be earning. In the form of income declaration, income is to be declared on this basis. Only in the case of where both the parents (or husband in the case of married but unemployed girl student) have died, the income of the guardian who is supporting the student in his/her studies has to be taken.

NOTE: 3: House rent allowance received by the parents of a student shall be exempted from the computation of 'income' if the same has been exempted for purposes of Income Tax.

- (iv) Normally the term 'Hostel' is applicable to a common residential building and a common mess for the student run under the supervision of the educational institution authorities. In case the college authorities are unable to provide accommodation in the college hostel, an 'approved place of residence' can also be treated as hostel for purpose of this scheme. The place will be approved by the Head of the Institution after due inspection and keeping in view the rules and regulations laid down by the University, if any. In such cases a certificate to the effect that the student is residing in an 'approved place of residence' as he is unable to get accommodation in the college hostel should be furnished by the Head of Institution.

VI. Selection of Candidates:

- (i) All the eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates will be given scholarships subject to the application of Means Test prescribed in Regulation V(iii).
- (ii) Candidates belonging to one State but studying in another State will be awarded scholarships by the State to which they belong and will submit their applications to the competent authorities in that State. In the matter of exemption from fees or other concessions also they will be treated as if they were studying in their own State.

VII. Duration and Renewal of Awards:

- (i) The award once made will be tenable from the stage at which it is given to the completion of course subject to good conduct and regularity in attendance. It will be renewed from year to year provided that within a course which is continuous for a number of years, the scholar secures promotion to the next higher class irrespective of the fact whether such examinations are conducted by a University or the Institution.

- (ii) "If a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe scholar pursuing Medical and Engineering Courses fails in the examination for the first time, the award may be renewed. For second and subsequent failure in any class, the student shall bear his own expenses until he secures promotion to the next higher class."
- (iii) If a scholar is unable to appear in the annual examination owing to illness, the award may be renewed for the next academic year on submission of a medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Head of the Institution and his certifying that the scholar would have passed had he appeared in the examination.
- (iv) If according to the Regulations of a University/Institution, a student is promoted to the next higher class even though he may not have actually passed in lower class and is required to take examination of the junior class again after sometime, he will be entitled to scholarship for the class to which he is promoted if the student is otherwise eligible for scholarship.

VIII. Payment:

- (i) Maintenance charges are payable from 1st April or from the month of admission, whichever is later, to the month in which the examinations are completed at the end of the academic year (including maintenance during holidays) provided that if the scholar secures admission after the 20th day of a month, the payment will be made from the month following the month of admission.
- (ii) In case of renewal of scholarships awarded in the previous year, maintenance charges will be paid from the month following the month upto which scholarship was paid in the previous year, if the course of study is continuous (e.g. from Intermediate Junior to Intermediate Sr. Class).
- (iii) All scholars are expected to purchase the necessary text books, stationery, etc. out of the maintenance allowance sanctioned. If it is reported by the Head of the concerned Institution that a scholar is without text-books, stationery etc. the value of the scholarship may be reduced at the discretion of the authority sanctioning the scholarship.
- (iv) The Scholarship money will be paid to the selected students by the Government of the State/Union Territory to which they belong in accordance with the procedure laid down by them in this regard.

- (v) Scholarships will not be paid for the period of internship/house-manship in the M.B.B.S. course or for a practical training in other courses if the student is in receipt of some remuneration during the internship period or some allowance/stipend during the practical training in other courses.

IX. Other Conditions for the Award

- (i) The scholarship is dependent on the satisfactory progress and conduct of the scholar. If it is reported by the Head of the Institution at any time that a scholar has by reasons of his/her own act or default failed to make satisfactory progress or has been guilty of misconduct such as resorting to or participating in strikes, irregularity in attendance without the permission of the authorities concerned, etc. the authority sanctioning the scholarship may either cancel the scholarships or stop or withhold further payment for such period as it may think fit.
- (ii) If a candidate is found to have obtained a scholarship by false statements, his/her scholarship will be cancelled forthwith and the amount of the scholarship paid will be recovered, at the discretion of the State Government. The student concerned will be black-listed and debarred for scholarship in any scheme for ever.
- (iii) A scholarship awarded may be cancelled if the scholar changes the subject of the course of study for which the scholarships were originally awarded or changes the Institution of study, without the prior approval of the State Government. The Head of Institution shall report such cases to them and stop payment of the scholarship money. The amount already paid may also be recovered at the discretion of the State Government.
- (iv) A scholar is liable to refund the scholarship amount at the discretion of the State Government if during the course of the year the studies for which the scholarship has been awarded, is discontinued by him/her.
- (v) The Regulations can be changed at any time at the discretion of the Government of India.

X. Announcement of the Scheme

All State Governments will announce in May-June the details of the scheme and invite applications by issuing an advertisement in the leading newspapers of the State. All requests for application forms

and other particulars should be addressed to the Government of the State/Union Territory to which the scholars actually belong. The applicant should submit the completed application to the prescribed authority before the last date prescribed for receipt of applications.

XI. Procedure for Applying

- (i) An application for scholarship should comprise:
 - (a) One copy of the application for scholarship in the prescribed form (separate application form have been prescribed for 'fresh' and 'renewal' scholarship);
 - (b) One copy of the passport size photograph with signature of the student thereon (for fresh scholarship);
 - (c) One attested copy of certificates, diploma, degree etc. in respect of all examinations passed;
 - (d) A certificate (in original) of caste and citizenship duly signed by a Member of Parliament/Member of State Legislature/Municipal Commissioner/Member of District Board/Gazetted Officer/Special Authorised Officer.
 - (e) An income declaration by the parents/guardians, stating definitely income from all sources, excluding house-rent allowance if the same has been exempted for purposes of Income Tax.
 - (f) A receipt in acknowledgement of the scholarship in the previous year on the form attached to the application duly countersigned by the Head of the Institution concerned, if the applicant was in receipt of a scholarship under this Scheme in the preceding year.
- (ii) Applications complete in all respects shall be submitted to the Head of the Institution being attended or last attended by the candidates and shall be addressed to an Officer Specified for this purpose by the Government of the State/Union Territory to which the student belongs in accordance with the instructions issued by them from time to time.
- (iii) Incomplete application or applications received after the prescribed date will not be considered.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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SCHEME OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO THE SCHEDULED
CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR STUDIES IN INDIA

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS

Extracts giving modifications in the regulations applicable
from 1st July, 1981.

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

Item V(ii)

Scholarships will be paid to the Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes according to the following 'Means Test':

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| (a) | In case of students whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed Rs.750/- p.m. | Full maintenance allowance and full fees. |
| (b) | In case of students whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources exceeds Rs.750/- p.m. but does not exceed Rs.1000/- p.m. and who pursue: | |
| (i) | Courses in Group - A | Full maintenance allowance and full fees. |
| (ii) | Courses in Groups - B, C, D & E* | Half maintenance allowance and full fees. |
| (c) | In the case of students, whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources exceeds Rs.1000/-p.m. | No scholarship. |

* Earlier Group 'D' modified and Group 'E' introduced.

Item V. Value of Scholarship

Courses for which Rates revised since July, 1981 (Earlier Rates (1978-80) are given in brackets)

(i) Maintenance allowance:

Course of Study	Year of course of study	Hostellers (Rs. in month)		Day scholars (Rs. in month)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Group A</u>					
1. Medical/Engineering	1st year	-	-	100 (75)	110 (85)
2. B.Sc.(Agri)/ B.V.Sc.	2nd year and there after	-	-	100 (75)	115 (90)
<u>Group B</u>					
	1st year	125 (90)	135 (100)	100 (60)	110 (70)
	2nd year and there after	130 (95)	145 (110)	105 (65)	120 (80)
<u>Group C</u>					
	1st year	125 (80)	135 (90)	100 (50)	110 (60)
	2nd year and there after	130 (85)	145 (100)	105 (55)	115 (70)
<u>Group D</u>					
	2nd year and there after	115 (75)	130 (90)	70 (45)	85 (60)
<u>Group E *</u>					
	1st year	75 (-)	85 (-)	50 (-)	60 (-)
	2nd year and there after				
	1st year and general courses	80 (-)	95 (-)	55 (-)	70 (-)

* New Group introduced.

APPENDIX - IV

DETAILS OF THE SAMPLE

State	District*	Number of Beneficiaries			
		Institutions**	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	4	25	2	27
	Guntur	6	23	4	27
2. Assam	Kamrup	7	30	24	44
3. Bihar	Patna	6	22	3	25
	Ranchi	8	12	38	50
4. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	7	29	10	39
	Surat	7	16	21	37
5. Haryana	Rohtak	4	11	-	11
6. Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	4	8	7	15
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	7	18	-	18
8. Karnataka	Mysore	7	23	1	24
	South Kanara	6	8	5	13
9. Kerala	Ernakulam	5	20	11	31
	Trivandrum	8	26	4	30
10. Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	6	26	2	28
	Raigarh	4	6	21	27
11. Maharashtra	Chandrapur	6	16	7	23
	Nagpur	7	33	16	49
12. Meghalaya	United K. & J. Hills	6	3	25	28
13. Orissa	Cuttack	5	20	7	27
	Mayurbhanj	1	8	11	19
14. Punjab	Jullundur	6	16	-	16
15. Rajasthan	Alwar	3	14	10	24
	Jaipur	8	23	17	40
16. Tamil Nadu	Madurai	6	28	1	29
	Tiruchirapalli	5	20	1	21
17. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	6	35	-	35
	Meerut	7	22	1	23
	Pithoragarh	2	2	7	9
18. West Bengal	Darjeeling	6	14	14	28
	24 Parganas	5	22	-	22
TOTAL	31	175	539	270	809

* Selected on the basis of; number of scholarships awarded per lakh, proportion of S.Cs/STs population, and availability of PEO teams.

** Selected on the basis of largest number of scholarship holders for each of the courses.

APPENDIX V

STUDY OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
REPORT BY PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION, 1974

MAIN FINDINGS

The main findings of the study were the following:-

(i) Considerable disparity in the rate of expenditure on scholarships was noticed among the States, both for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Inter-State variations in the growth of the Scholarship Scheme was marked.

(ii) In the selected Institutions, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students constituted about one-eighth of the total students. Only a small percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students (6.2 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively) were pursuing post-graduate studies.

(iii) Nine out of 10 students belonging to both communities were getting the scholarships. Girls constituted a much smaller proportion of the total scholarship holders in case of Scheduled Castes than the Scheduled Tribes.

(iv) The proportion of students getting the scholarships in the different Courses varied to some extent in both the groups. The percentage figure was the lowest for Engineering (79.2 per cent) in the case of Scheduled Castes students and for Agriculture (71.9 per cent) in the case of Scheduled Tribes students.

(v) A large proportion of scholarship holders were studying Arts. Enrolment in the Professional Courses such as Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, etc., as well as in the post-graduate education was very low.

(vi) Percentage of failures for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in University Examinations other than the Final Examination was found to be substantial (37.1 per cent and 36.8 per cent respectively). Majority who passed, secured only a Third Division or a mere Pass. Figures of failure were highest in the case of Law (61.3 per cent) and lowest in the case of Agriculture (13.6 per cent) Courses. In respect of the Final Examination also, the proportion of failures as well as those getting Third Division or a mere Pass varied significantly for the different Courses.

(vii) The problem of stagnation was more acute than that of drop-outs. The former was a problem common to almost all the Courses. However, the magnitude of the problem varied much among the different Courses. It was highest in the case of Scheduled Castes students in respect of Science (68 per cent) and lowest in respect of Engineering (11.8 per cent). In so far as the Scheduled Tribes were concerned, stagnation was highest in the case of Engineering (85.7 per cent) followed by Medicine (50.7 per cent).

(viii) As regards drop-outs, some scholarship holders gave up studies as soon as they were able to secure jobs to supplement the meagre income of their families. Other reasons for drop-out mentioned prominently were family circumstances, financial difficulties, lack of interest in studies and poor academic performance.

(ix) Hostel facilities were available in 76.6 per cent of the sample Institutions having Scheduled Castes students on roll and 72.5 per cent of the Institutions having students belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Only 7 out of 146 sample Institutions subsidised boarding and lodging costs. Of these, 4 were hostels run by the Government.

(x) A little over one-fourth (23 per cent) of the total Scheduled Castes students on roll in the sample Institutions during 1970-71 were residing in hostels. The percentage varied widely among the different courses. The proportion of Scheduled Castes students residing in hostels was highest in Medicine (94.9 per cent) and lowest in Law (9.7 per cent). In respect of Scheduled Tribes students, 42 per cent of the total on roll in the sample Institutions were residing in hostels and the proportion varied significantly among the different Courses.

(xi) There appeared to be no agency for providing any guidance to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the choice of Courses and Career Planning. Only 9 out of 175 sample Institutions reported some efforts in the direction of Career Planning. These were in the nature of extra lectures and information on employment.

(xii) Only about two-fifths of the Heads of Institutions in the case of Scheduled Castes and one-third of them in the case of Scheduled Tribes were satisfied with the criteria for award of scholarships followed at present. Almost an equal

proportion was partially satisfied, whereas 15 per cent of them in the case of Scheduled Castes and 27 per cent in the case of Scheduled Tribes were dissatisfied with the present criteria. About two-thirds of the Heads of Institutions who were partially satisfied or dissatisfied, offered some suggestions for modification of the criteria and the main among them related to linking scholarship with merit and attendance.

(xiii) There has been general recognition of the need for revising the amount of scholarships, both for the hostellers and day scholars.

(xiv) There was considerable delay in the sanction and disbursement of scholarships, particularly in the States which had not taken measures to streamline the administrative procedure and to decentralise and delegate authority to the District level.

(xv) The main reasons for the delay were late receipt of sanction orders and delay in release of funds from the Treasury or the Institutions.

Comparative Statement showing the rates of Post-Matric Scholarships
for different courses during specified periods.

Courses of study	Year of course of study	Hostellers (Rs. per Month)						Day Scholars (Rs. per Month)						
		Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls			
		1974-	1978-	1981	1974-	1978-	1981	1974-	1978-	1981	1974-	1978-	1981	
		75	80	5	75	80	75	80	75	80	75	80	75	80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<u>Group A</u>														
1. Medical/ Engineering	1st year	125	185	185	135	195	195	75	75	100	85	85	110	
	2nd year and thereafter	125	185	185	140	200	200	75	75	100	90	90	115	
2. B.Sc.(Agri.)/ B.V.Sc.	1st year		x	185		x	195		x	100		x	110	
	2nd year and thereafter		x	185		x	200		x	100		x	115	
3. Higher Technical & professional studies like Degree & Post-graduate Courses in Agri. and Veterinary Science	1st year		125	125		135	135		75	75		85	85	
	2nd year and thereafter		125	125		140	140		75	75		90	90	
<u>Group B</u>	1st year	90	90	125	100	100	135	60	60	100	70	70	110	
	2nd year and thereafter	95	95	130	110	110	145	65	65	105	80	80	120	
<u>Group C</u>	1st year	80	80	125	90	90	135	50	50	100	60	60	110	
	2nd year and thereafter	85	85	130	100	100	145	55	55	105	70	70	115	
<u>Group D</u>	1st year	70	70	-	80	80	-	40	40	-	50	50	-	
	2nd year and thereafter	75	75	115	90	90	130	45	45	70	60	60	85	
<u>Group E</u>	1st year	-	-	75	-	-	85	-	-	50	-	-	60	
	2nd year and thereafter	-	-	80	-	-	95	-	-	55	-	-	70	
	1st year of General courses													



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