GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

STUDY OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES

IN KERALA

MANPOWER DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

KERALA

NOVEMBER— 1983

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PREFACE

Government have taken a number of measures to provide adequate employment opportunities to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population in the State. Still, a large number of this population is in the live register of Employment Exchanges. The present report is result of a sample study of these sectors of the population, conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics.

The study was conducted by Sri P. C. JAIN, Research Officer, of the Man power Division in the Directorate. The report throws ample light on the characteristics of the unemployed Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in the State and would be of immense use to those engaged in the welfare of this sector of the population.

Trivandrum,   K. RAMA VARMA,

20-10-1983   *Director of Economics & Statistics.*

CONTENTS

GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE SURVEY

1.1   *Introduction* :

Kerala has the highest percentage of literacy among Indian States and the problem of educated unemployment is most acute here.   Every segment of her social fabric is under the evil impacts of this malady.   Employment Exchange figures, which stood very high   gave the impression that educated unemployment among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have climaxed into a grave social problem in this State.   It is true that many educated scheduled caste and scheduled tribe   members remain unemployed inspite of a number of special programmes meant for their welfare.   Development projects could attain only pyrrhic victory in extending employment opportunities to this group in the State.   In this circumstance the Manpower Division of the Department of Economics and Statistics found it imperative to conduct a study on the characteristics of this problem and to examine its impacts on the economic and social composition of the State.

1.2   *Objective of the study* :

The main objectives of the study are the following.

(1) An enquiry into the socio-economic conditions of educated unemployed scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Kerala;

(2) to examine the characteristics of employment among them;

(3) to examine the characteristics of unemployment among them;

(4) to examine the causes of unemployment among them; and

(5) to suggest some remedies in the light of the findings of the study.

1.3   *Methdology of the study*:

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members having qualification of S. S. L. C. and above and who were on the live Register of Employment Exchanges in Kerala as on 1-1-1980 formed the population for this sample study.   The sample size is fixed as follows:

TABLE 1.1

Sample Size

Qualification	Sample size	
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Trib
(1)	(2)	(3)
S. S. L. C.	5%	20%
P. D. C.	5%	20%
Graduates	20%	100%
Post-graduates	50%	100%

The required samples are selected district wise using systematic randor
sampling method. Proforma 'A' given in Appendix-1 relating to sampl
selection had been obtained from all District Offices of Economics an
Statistics, to verify the correctness of sample selection. The 'Wag
Structure Survey Investigator' under the direct supervision of district leve
officers did the field work. A training conference for Investigators has bee
conducted to explain the proforma and method of collection of data
Besides detailed instructions to fill up the proforma has also been given t
the field staff. Periodic inspections by district and higher level officers hav
been conducted to ensure the quality of data collected. The Proforma an
Instructions to field staff are given in Appendix II and III respectively.

1.4 *Period of survey*:

The survey took a period of 29 months from the date of commencemer
of field work on 1st of January 1981 to the completion of draft report i
May 1983. Actual field operations have been from 1st of January 1981 t
the end of November 1981.

1.5 *Tabulation and preparation of report*:

The filled-in schedules have been scrutinised thoroughly by the Researc
Officer and tabulated manually by two compilers attached to the Manpowe
Division. All the tables have been examined in detail before used fo
analysis and drafting of report.

1.6 *Questionnaire for the study*:

The questionnaire for the survey, given in Appendix II, is divided int
five parts. The first part contains nine questions relating to the informant
His educational details are collected through question number 22 and h
native district, Panchayat, Block etc., have been asked in questions 27 t
29. The second part includes eleven questions relating to the family of th
informant. Part three contains nine questions in respect of informants who

are employed at the time of the survey and details of unemployed informants are collected trough seventeen questions included in part four. Part five incorporates six questions meant to be canvassed among informants who are students at the time of enquiry.

1.7 *Coverage f the study*:

The study covered all the educated unemployed scheduled castes and scheduled tribes registered in the employment exchanges in Kerala as on 1-1-1980. On the whole 1016 persons among the scheduled castes and 257 persons among the scheduled tribes were subjected to detailed enquiry. However detais of only 969 schedule caste and 204 scheduled tribe persons could be collected. The distribution of these persons according to their general qualiftation is given in table 1.2 below.

TABLE : 1.2

Samplepopulation selected and canvassed under different educational group and percentage of response in each group

Qualification	No. of persons selected		No. of persons canvassed		Percentage of response		
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
S. S. L. C.	598	168	573	149	95.8	88.7	94.3
P. D. C.	171	45	160	34	93.6	75.6	89.8
Graduates	196	32	189	20	96.4	62.5	91.7
Post-graduates	51	12	47	1	92.2	8.3	76.2
Total	1016	257	969	204	95.4	79.4	92.1

1.8 *Field respnse* :

Field response of educated unemployed scheduled caste members stands high at 95.4% and that of scheduled tribe persons is 79.4%. The overall response comes o 92.1%. The percentage of response of all educational categories is above 90% in respect of Scheduled Castes and in re:pect of Scheduled Tribs, percentage of response of different educational groups shows much vriation, as seen in table 1.2 given above. Percentage of response is highest in the 'graduate group' of Scheduled Castes, which stands at 96.4% closey followed by the matriculate group whose percentage of resj nse comes to 95.8. As regards Scheduled Tribes, percentage of

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response is highest at 88.7, in the matriculate group and the lowest, 1
the post-graduate group, which stands at 8.3%. District-wise details o
field response is furnished in Appendix-IV. It shows that with resspect o
educated Scheduled Castes, percentage of field response is above 99-7 in al
the districts except the districts of Trivandrum, Wynad and Cannmanore
Response has been cent percent in the district of Alleppey and the lowest ir
Trivandrum District. District-wise details of response relating to educatee
Scheduled Tribes shows that response is above 97% only in two dlistricts.
viz., Kottayam and Idukki. In the districts of Kozhikode, Wymad and
Cannanore percentage of response is above 71 but below 78. There is
no response from educated Scheduled Tribes of Ernakulam district and only
14.3% responsed from the district of Malappuram. The overall perrcentage
of response for the study stands high above 98 in the districts of Quilor
Kottayam and Idukki and at 68, the lowest, in the state capital, Tri
vandrum.

CHAPTER—2

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

2.1 *Activity status* ;

For purposes of analysis, the informants are classified into three groups
viz., unemployed, employed and students, based on their activity status at the
time of field enquiry. Table 2.1 gives activity status classification of the
target group,

TABLE : 2.1

**Classification of sample population according
to activity status**

Activity status	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	No. of persons	%	No. of persons	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Unemployed	526	54.3	102	50.0
Employed	174	17.9	44	21.6
Students	269	27.8	58	28.4
Total	969	100.0	204	100.0

Among educated Scheduled Caste registrants, 54.3% is chronically unemployed, 17.9% is regularly employed and 27.8% is students. Among Scheduled Tribes also, the percentage of really unemployed stands high at 50 while 21.6% is employed and 28.4% is students. Treating the student group also as potentially unemployed the problem of unemployment is very acute among educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State.

2.2 Geographical spread :

A classification of the sample population according to native district of the informants shows that among Scheduled Caste registrants the highest percentage is in Quilon district and among Scheduled Tribes the highest percentage is in the district of Kottayam. Examining them from the activity status point of view, of the really unemployed, group the highest percentage of Scheduled Castes is natives of Ernakulam district and Scheduled Tribes natives of Idukki district. It is seen that 44.7% of unemployed Scheduled Castes and 82.4% of Scheduled Tribes are natives of central region viz of Alleppey, Kottayam, Idukki and Ernakulam. 20.2% and 4.8% respectively of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the unemployed group are natives of the southern districts of Trivandrum and Quilon. Unemployed group of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are natives of the northern districts of Trichur, Palghat, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Wynad and Cannanore are 35.1% and 12.8% respectively. The problem of unemployment among the target group is found to be most acute and concentrated in the central region of the state when compared to the southern and northern regions.

In the employed group, the highest percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are natives of Kottayam district. The regional disposition of the employed group of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shows that 47.1% of the former and 77.3% of the latter are natives of districts of the central region. Natives of the southern region among employed Scheduled Castes comes to 20.7% and Scheduled Tribes 9.1%. About 35% and 13% respectively of employed Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are natives of the northern region. Thus again, the central region contains the highest percentage of educated employed Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the state.

In the students group the highest percentage of Scheduled Castes are natives of Quilon district and Scheduled Tribes natives of Idukki district. The regional spread shows that highest percentage of students of both the communities are natives of the central region, followed by the northern region and southern region. Table 2.2 overleaf gives the classification of educated unemployed Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to native district and activity status.

Classification of sample population according to native district and activity status

(1)	Unemployed				Employed				Students				Total			
	SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Trivandrum	23	4.4	2	1.9	20	11.5	4	9.1	30	11.2	5	8.6	73	7.5	11	5.4
Quilon	83	15.8	3	2.9	16	9.2	—	—	72	26.8	—	—	171	17 6	3	1.5
Alleppey	57	10.8	3	2.9	19	10.9	1	2.3	14	5.2	—	—	90	9.3	4	1.9
Kottayam	56	10.7	36	35.3	29	16.7	18	40.9	36	13.4	14	24.2	121	12.5	68	33.3
Idukki	19	3.6	38	37.3	11	6.3	15	34.1	15	5.6	30	51.7	45	4.6	83	40.7
Ernakulam	103	19.6	7	6.9	23	13.2	—	—	24	8.9	1	1.7	150	15.5	8	3.9
Trichur	56	10.7	1	1.0	17	9.8	—	—	17	6 3	1	1.7	90	9.3	2	1.0
Palghat	26	4.9	—	—	9	5.2	2	4.5	15	5.6	—	—	50	5.2	2	1.0
Malappuram	30	5.7	—	—	11	6.3	1	2.3	12	4.4	—	—	53	5.5	1	0.5
Kozhikode	35	6.6	—	—	11	6.3	—	—	22	8.2	—	—	68	7.0	—	—
Wynad	3	0.6	—	—	2	1.2	—	—	2	0.7	3	5.2	7	0.7	3	1.5
Cannanore	35	6.6	12	11.8	6	3.4	3	6.8	10	3.7	4	6.9	51	5.3	19	9.3
KERALA	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100 0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

.3 *Sex ratio:*

The survey shows that females are more among educated job seeking scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the State. Among scheduled castes, 50.7% is female, while their percentage among scheduled tribes stands at 54.9%. In the un-employed group, 54.7% of scheduled caste members and 68.6% of scheduled tribes are females. But in the employed group, males are more with 56.9% of scheduled castes and 65.9% of scheduled tribe members. In the students group, males are more among scheduled castes, while females are more among scheduled tribes, as 52.4% of the former is male and 53.4% of the latter is female. Table 2.3 gives the sex classification.

.4 *Religious composition :*

The religious classification of sample population given in table 2.4 shows that 98.3% of scheduled castes is born Hindus and 1.7% adults convert to Hiduism. The adult converts to Hinduism, who formed an insignifican minority, are either Christian converts from scheduled caste or their descendants. But among scheduled tribes, 51.5% is Christians and 48.5% only is Hindus. The problem of conversion and reconversion to Hinduism of Christian converts which created much of altercations is not a serious issue at all as they formed only an infenitesimally small percentage of scheduled castes.

TABLE : 2.3

Classification of sample population according to sex and activity status

Sex	Unemployed				Employed				Students				Total			
	SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Male	238	45.3	32	31.4	99	56.9	29	65.9	141	52.4	27	46.6	478	49.3	88	43.1
Female	288	54.7	70	68.6	75	43.1	15	34.1	128	47.6	31	53.4	491	50.7	116	56.9
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

TABLE : 2.4

Classification of sample population according to religion and activity status

Religion	Unemployed				Employed				Students				Total			
	SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Hindus	523	99.4	58	56.9	165	94.8	13	29.6	264	98.1	28	48.3	952	98.3	99	48.5
Adult Converts to Hinduism	3	0.6	—	..	9	5.2	—	..	5	1.9	—	..	17	1.7	=	..
Christians	—	..	44	43.1	..	..	31	70.4	—	..	30	51.7	—	..	105	51.5
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

2.5 *Sub-caste classification :*

Table 2.5 gives the classification of unemployed educated scheduled castes according to major sub-castes in the scheduled caste list. It is seen that the highest segment i.e. 37.4% of them belongs to them pulaya/Cheramar community. Of the total, 8% is members of Kurava community, 5.8% belongs to Parava community. 9.6% is Sambavas, 7.6% is Velans and all other sub-castes in the SC list constitutes 31.6%. In all the activity groups of unemployed, employed and students, members of Pulaya/Cheramar castes form the largest constituent with 39.9%, 33.9% and 34.6% respectively in each group.

TABLE 2.5

Classification of sample Scheduled Castes according to sub-caste and activity status

Sub-caste	Unemployed		Employed		Students		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pulayar & Cheramar	210	39.9	59	33.9	93	34.6	362	37.4
Kuravar	43	8.2	5	2.9	30	11.2	78	8.0
Paravar	29	5.5	14	8.1	13	4.8	56	5.8
Sambavar	47	8.9	27	15.5	19	7.1	93	9.6
Valans	41	7.8	12	6.9	21	7.8	74	7.6
Others	156	29.7	57	32.7	93	34.5	306	31.6
Total	526	100.0	174	100.0	269	100.0	969	100.0

The sub-caste classification of scheduled tribes furnished in table 2.6 shows that the dominant sub-caste among them is Malai Araya community which comes to 70.1% of the total. Members of Hill Pulaya community comes to 3.9%, Kanikkarans 6.4%, Marathis 5.4%, Konda Reddis only 0.5% and all other sub-castes in the scheduled tribe list comes to only 13.7%. In all the activity groups, among educated tribes, Malai, Araya community stands high with 62.8%, 79.6% and 75.9% respectively in the unemployed, employed and student groups.

Hence the survey shows that Pulaya/Cheramar community among scheduled castes and Malai Araya community among scheduled tribes are the dominant sub-castes in the three activity groups of educated unemployed.

TABLE 2.6

**Classification of sample scheduled tribes according
to sub-caste and activity status**

Sub caste	Unemployed		Employed		Students		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hill Pulaya	7	6.9	..	..	1	1.7	8	3.9
Kanikkaran	6	5.9	3	6.8	4	6.9	13	6.4
Kondareddi	..	..	1	2.3	..	..	1	0.5
Malai Araya	64	62.8	35	79.6	44	75.9	143	70.1
Marathi	8	7.8	..	..	3	5.2	11	5.4
Others	17	16.6	5	11.3	6	10.3	28	13.7
Total	102	100.0	44	100.0	58	100.0	204	100.0

11

2.6   Marital status:

84.2% of the target group among scheduled castes is unmarried and 15.5% are married while the corresponding percentages among scheduled tribes are 85.5 and 14% respectively. A small percentage of scheduled caste members is either divorced or separated. The percentage of unmarried persons remains high in all activity groups of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In the unemployed group, unmarried persons are comparatively higher among scheduled caste which comes to 80.6% while among scheduled tribes their percentage is 7.5. But in the employed group, percentage of un-married ones stands high among scheduled tribes with 88.6% and scheduled caste with 74.1% n the students group, percentage of un-married persons is very high and amost equal in both the category, as 97.8% of scheduled castes and 98.3% of scheduled tribes are bachelors. Table 2.7 gives the classification of sample population according to marital status.

TABLE 2.7

**Clasification of sample population according to
marital status and activity status**

Marital Status	Unemployed				Employed				Students				Total			
	SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Single	424	80.6	79	77.5	129	74.1	39	88.6	263	97.8	57	98.3	816	84.2	175	85.8
Married	100	19.0	23	22.5	44	25.3	5	11.4	6	2.2	1	1.7	150	15.5	29	14.2
Widowed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Divorced	..	..	..	..	1	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.1	..	..
Separated	2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.2	..	..
TOTAL	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

13

2.7 *Age conposition* :

The age classification of educated un-employed scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is given in Table 2.0 52% of informants among scheduled castes and 73% among scheduled tribes belong to 20-25 age group. Persons having age below 20 years among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes comes to 17.)% and 15.2% respectively. 24.1% and 11.8% respectively are in the agegroup of 26-30. Among scheduled caste members 5.6% is in the age group of 31-35 and 0.3% is in the 36-40 age group. Persons of age above 40 years come to only a small percentage (0.1). In the unemployed group, 92.2% among scheduled castes and cent per cent among scheduled tribes are having age below 31 and it is seen from the sample that 7.8% of scheduled caste members, having age above 30 remains chronically unemployed. In the employed group, 90.2% among scheduled cantes and all scheduled tribes are having age below 31. In the students group, the entire sample population of S.Cs & S.Ts are below the age of 31. Hence the unemployed ones including students among educated scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are in the dynamic age group fit for incessant and assiduous trial for a job in the highly competitive employment market and the employed ones have the time ahead for making a good future in service.

TABLE 2.8

Clasification of sample population according to age group and activity status

Age group	Unemployed				Employed				Students				Total			
	SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Below—20	60	11.4	15	14.7	1	0.6	..	..	113	42.0	16	27.6	174	17.9	31	15.2
20—25	294	55.9	76	74.5	72	41.4	32	72.7	138	51.3	41	70.7	504	52.0	149	73.0
26—30	131	24.9	11	10.8	84	48.2	12	27.3	18	6.7	1	1.7	233	24.1	24	11.8
31—35	38	7.2	..	..	16	9.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	5.6	..	..
36—40	2	0.4	..	..	1	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0.3	..	..
Above—40	1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.1	..	..
TOTAL	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

Classification of sample population according to educational qualification and activity status

Qualification	Unemployed				Employed				Students				Total			
	SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
S.S.L.C.	374	71.1	87	85.3	47	27.0	24	54.6	152	56.5	38	65.5	573	59.1	149	73.0
P. D. C.	63	12.0	12	11.8	16	9.2	6	13.6	81	30.1	16	27.6	160	16.5	34	16.7
B.A./B.Sc./B. Com.	69	13.1	3	2.9	54	31.0	12	27.2	25	9.3	4	6.9	148	15.3	19	9.3
MA/MSc/M. Com.	10	1.9	..	..	33	19.0	1	2.3	4	1.5	.	.	47	4.9	1	0.5
M.B.B.S./M.D.	8	1.5	..	..	17	9.8	1	2.3	7	2.6	..	..	32	3.3	1	0.5
B.Sc Engg./M. Sc. Eng.	2	0.4	..	..	7	4 0	..	..	..	.	.	9	0.9	..	..	
Other Tech. qualification	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

15

2.8 *Educational background* :

An examination of the educational background of the sample population, given in table 2.9 reveals that S.S.L.C. holders inflate the number of educated unemployed scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as their respective percentages stands at 59.1 and 73.0. P.D.C. holders among them come to 16.5 and 16.7 percentages respectively. The percentage of arts, science and commerce graduates is 15.3 and 9.3 respectively. 4.9% among scheduled castes and 0.5% among scheduled tribes are post graduates in arts, science and commerce subjects. Graduates and post-graduates in medicine come to 3 3% and 0.5% respectively of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There are no graduates or post graduates in Engineering among scheduled tribes and their percentage among scheduled castes is very low at 0.9. Hence, 75.6% of the educated among scheduled castes and 89.7% among scheduled tribes are either matriculat s or intermediates. Persons having qualification o graduation and above constitute comparatively a lesser frac ion of 24.4% among scheduled castes and 10.3% among scheduled tribes.

In the un-employed group, 71.1% of scheduled castes and 85.3% of scheduled tribes are matriculates and 12% and 11.8% respectively are intermediates. Un-employed graduates among them come to 13.1% and 2.9% respectively. It is also seen that of the unemployed scheduled castes 1.9% is Post Graduates, 1.5% is Doctors and another 0.4% is Engineers.

In the employed group, among scheduled castes the highest segment constituting 63.8% is having qualification of graduation and above while among scheduled tribes, matriculates form the highest percentage which comes to 54.6 and graduates and above comes to only 31.8%

In the students group also, majority of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are matriculates closely followed by intermediates.

In short majority of educated scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the state are less qualified and thus had only a limited employment opportunity. Moreover scheduled tribes contain comparatively larger precentage of less qualified manpower. This high percentage of less qualified manpower among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes aggrevates the problem of unemployment among them.

2.9 *Subject of study* :

Intermediates and above have been examined for their special interest in subject selection for college studies. It is seen that a high percentage of 22.7 and 17.7 respectively of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes preferred arts subjects and only a small percentage showed interest in science and technical subjects.

In the unemployed group of scheduled castes, 18.8% has taken arts subjects, 8.6% science subjects, 1.5% medicine and 0.4% engineering, for their courses in higher education. Among scheduled tribes of this group, 10.8% has studied arts subjects 2.9% science subjects and none took medicine, engineering or other technical subjects.

In the employed group, 29.9% and 25% respectively of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have taken arts subjects for study, while 29.3% and 18.2% respectively studied science subjects. Of the employed, 10.3% and 2.3% respectively of the constituent communities have studied medicine. In the students group also percentage of persons taking arts subjects stands high among scheduled casts and scheduled tribes which comes to 24.1% and 22.7% respectively.

It seems that educated scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons in the state are totally unconcerned or unaware of the relevance of subject selection in shaping their future prospects of employment. Steps are imminent to attract them more to professional and technical fields of studies which are job oriented. A classification of sample population according to subject of study is given in Table 2.10.

TABLE 2.10

**Classification of sample population according to subject of study
and activity status**

Subject of Study	Un-employed				Employed				Students				Total			
	S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Arts	99	18.8	11	10.8	52	29.9	11	25.0	69	25.7	14	24.1	220	22.7	36	17.7
Science	45	8.6	3	2.9	51	29.3	8	18.2	43	16.0	7	12.1	139	14.3	18	8.8
Medicine	8	1.5	..	..	18	10.3	1	2.3	7	2.6	..	..	33	3.4	1	0.5
Engineering	2	0.4	..	..	6	3.5	..	..	1	0.4	..	..	9	0.9	..	..
Technical	..	..	..	..	1	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.2	..	..
Others	372	70.7	88	86.3	46	26.4	24	54.5	149	55.3	37	63.8	567	58.5	149	73.0
TOTAL	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

18

10 *Class or division obtained*:

As shown in table 2.11, 89% of educated scheduled castes and 91.7%
scheduled tribes have only mere pass or third class in their qualifying
aminations. 9.2% and 5.8% respectively have second class to their
edit; and only 1.8% among scheduled castes and 2.5% among scheduled
bes are first class holders. In the unemployed group, 98% scheduled
bes and 95% of scheduled castes are third class holders. But among
ucated unemployed scheduled castes 4.2% is second class holders and
8% is first class holders. In the employed group of scheduled castes,
2% is first class holders, 27.6% second class holders and 67.2% is third
ss holders. The corresponding percentages among scheduled tribes are
3, 9.1 and 88.6 respectively. In the students group also, the highest
rcentage is third class holders.

TABLE 2.11

Classification of sample population according to division/class in qualification possessed and activity status

Division/ Class	Un-employed				Employed				Students				Total			
	S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Mere pass or Third class	500	95.0	100	98.0	117	67.2	39	88.6	246	91.5	48	82.8	863	89.0	187	91.7
Second class	22	4.2	2	2.0	48	27.6	4	9.1	19	7.0	6	10.3	89	9.2	12	5.8
First class	4	0.8	..	..	9	5.2	1	2.3	4	1.5	4	6.9	17	1.8	5	2.5
TOTAL	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

11. *Special qualification possessed :*

The Survey reveals that only 15 9% of educated Scheduled Castes
id 1 6% of Scheduled Tribes are having some special qualifications to
eir credit. Among Scheduled Castes, 8 9% has Typewriting and Short-
ind Certificates, 0.2% has LLB/LLM, 1.1% has B.Ed /M.Ed. About
8% has I. T. I. Certificate etc. and another 3.9% is having other
tificate or diploma. Among Scheduled Tribes, the corresponding
rcentages are 9.3 for Typewriting and Shorthand, 0.5 M.Ed.,
9 I.T.I., etc. and 4.9 Certificate or Diploma.

Among educated unemployed Scheduled Castes, 84% and among
heduled Tribes, 86.3% do not possess any special qualification. But
iong educated Scheduled Caste who are unemployed, 11 4% is qualified
Typewriting and Shorthand, 0.2% is LLB or LLM, 0 4% is B.Eds
M.Eds, 1 3% is I.T.I. holders and 2.7% is having other Certificate
Diploma as additional qualification. Among Scheduled Tribes there is
ne having additional qualification in Law or Education, 7.8% is
alified in Typewriting and Shorthand, 2.0% is I.T.I. holders and
ther 3.9% is qualified in other Certificate or Diploma Courses.

Of the employed group of educated Scheduled Castes, 74.1% does not
ssess any special qualification, while among Scheduled Tribes the
responding percentage stands at 65.9. Relatively more among Scheduled
ibes of the educated employed category is having special qualification in
ne field or other.   In the students group also the percentage of
sons having no special qualification stands high.   The classification of
icated unemployed Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to
litional qualification possessed is furnished in table 2.12.   It is seen that
need for acquiring additional qualifications in job oriented technical
ses is not yet seriously felt by the job seeking ones of these communities.

TABLE : 2.12

Classification of sample population according to additional qualification possessed and activity Status

Additional Qualification possessed	Un-employed				Employed				Students				Total			
	S. C.		S. T.		S. C.		S. T.		S. C.		S. T.		S. C.		S. T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
No additional qualification	442	84.0	88	86.3	129	74.1	29	65.9	244	90.7	51	87.9	815	84.1	168	82.4
Typewriting and Short hand	60	11.4	8	7.8	14	8.0	7	15.9	12	4.5	4	6.9	86	8.9	19	9.3
L.L.B./L.L.M.	1	0.2	..	..	1	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.2	..	..
B. Ed./M. Ed.	2	0.4	...	..	9	5.2	1	2.3	..		..	..	11	1.1	1	0.5
I.T.I. etc.	7	1.3	2	2.0	7	4.0	4	9.1	3	1.1	..	..	17	1.8	6	2.9
Other certificate Diploma	14	2.7	4	3.9	14	8.1	3	6.8	10	3.7	3	5.2	38	3.9	10	4.9
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

22

23

2.12. *Place of study* :

As shown in table 2.13 97.7% of Scheduled Castes and cent per cent of Scheduled Tribes in the sample have studied in the educational institutions in Kerala only. Amon; Scheduled Castes, 2.3% of unemployed group, 1.1% of the employed group and 3% of the students group did their studies out side Kerala. This is indicative of the sample educational facilities available to these communities within the State.

Classification of sample population according to place of study and activity status

Place of Study	Un-employed				Employed				Students				Total			
	S. C.		S. T.		S. C.		S. T.		S. C.		S. T.		S. C.		S. T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Kerala	514	97.7	102	100.0	172	98.9	44	100.0	261	97.0	58	100.0	947	97.7	204	100.0
Outside Kerala	12	2.3	..	..	2	1.1	..	..	8	3.0	..	..	22	2.3	..	..
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

2.13. *Residential status as students* :

Table 2.14 shows that 75.9%, the highest per centage, of educated Scheduled Castes has been day scholars during their period of study while 58.9% of Scheduled Tribes has been residents of hostels. In the unemployed group, 80.6% of Scheduled Castes and 47.1% of Scheduled Tribes are dayscholars. Of the employed group, 55.2 and 31.8 per centage respectively of SC/ST are dayscholars and among students the corresponding percentage stands at 79.9 and 48.3 respectively. Residential education or hostel arrangements and adjustment of financial concessions towards boarding fee, special tution etc. would be more effective in shaping better qualified from among Scheduled Castes an I Scheduled Tribes students.

TABLE : 2.14

Classification of sample population according to residential status as a student and activity status

Residential status as a student	Unemployed				Employed				Students				Total			
	S. C. No.	%	S. T. No.	%	S. C. No.	%	S. T. No.	%	S. C. No.	%	S. T. No.	%	S. C. No.	%	S. T. No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Day scholar	424	80.6	48	47.1	96	55.2	14	31.8	215	79.9	28	48.3	735	75.9	90	44.1
College Hostel	37	7.0	9	8.8	44	25.3	8	18.2	13	4.8	13	22.4	94	9.7	30	14.7
Cosmopolitan Hostel	2	0.4	..	..	7	4.0	2	4.6	8	2.9	1	1.7	17	1.8	3	1.5
Other Hostel	21	4.0	8	7.8	19	10.9	8	18.2	19	7.2	8	13.8	59	6.0	24	11.8
Others	42	8.0	37	36.3	8	4.6	12	27.2	14	5.2	8	13.8	64	6.6	57	27.9
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

!.?4 *Parents occupation* :

'l'able 2.15 provides details of parents occupation of the sample
population. 61.8% of parents of educated scheduled castes is labourers
who either dwell down at their heels or subsist on a meagre wage income.
33.9% of parents is non-agricultural laboures and 27.9% is agricultural
labourers. But among scheduled tribes 50% of parents is Agriculturists
while non-agricultural laboures constitute 24.5% ar d agricultural labourers
only 6.9%. Parents who are government employees formed 12.6 and 6.9
percentages respectively of S.C. and S.T. Business men comes to 2.3 and
.9 percentages respectively. 1.7 and 1.9 percentages respectively of
parents are teachers. Parents who are self employed, other than business,
come to very small percentages of 0.8 and 0.5 respectively. 15% and
.4% respectively are employed in other types of jobs.

In all the groups of unemployed, employed and students, this general
rend holds good. In the unemployed group of scheduled castes 38.8 and
8.9 percentages respectively are non-agricultural labourers and agricultural
labourers. In the employed group, the respective percentages are 24.7 and
5.5 and in the students group 30.5 and 34.2. Among scheduled tribes
agriculturits form the dominant group of parents. In the unemployed
roup, 42.?, in the employed group 52.3 and in the students group 62.1
re the respective percentages of parents who are agriculturists.

As is evident from the above analysis, the highest percentage of parents
f educatec unemployed scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are either
labourers or marginal cultivators who are economically backward to equip
and motivate their children for an employment in the highly competitive
ob market.

37/4815/B.

TABLE 2.15

Classification of sample population according to parents occupation and activity status

Parents occupation	Unemployed				Employed				Students				Total			
	S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Agriculturists	22	4.2	43	42.2	12	6.9	23	52.3	22	8.2	36	62.1	56	5.8	102	50.0
Businessmen	12	2.3	2	1.9	4	2.3	2	4.5	6	2.2	..	..	22	2.3	4	1.9
Government Employees	55	10.5	11	10.8	33	18.9	2	4.5	34	12.6	1	1.7	122	12.6	14	6.9
Agricultural Labourers	152	28.9	5	4.9	27	15.5	2	4.5	92	34.2	7	12.1	271	27.9	14	6.9
Other labourers	204	38.8	33	32.4	43	24.7	7	16.0	82	30.5	10	17.2	329	33.9	50	24.5
Teachers	6	1.1	1	0.9	6	3.5	1	2.3	4	1.5	2	3.5	16	1.7	4	1.9
Self-employed except business	7	1.3	..	...	1	0.6	..	..	..	..	1	1.7	8	0.8	1	0.5
Other jobs	68	12.9	7	6.9	48	27.6	7	15.9	29	10.8	1	1.7	145	15.0	15	7.0
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

2.15 *No of dependant members in the family* :

A classification of sample population according to number of dependant members in the family is given in table 2.16 which speaks for the dependancy burden of sample households. The highest percentage of scheduled caste families viz 20.9% has 7 members in the family to subsist on with the meagre income of the earning members. 20.1%, the highest percentage of scheduled tribe families contains 6 members. The percentage of families having the ideal number of four members remains very low at 7.2 and 8.8 percentages respectively. Moreover significant percentages of 7.9 and 6.3 respectively of S.C. and S.T. families have even more than ten members. Personal attention and economic incentives from the family might have been totally absent in scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families having a large number of mouths to be fed.

TABLE 2.16

Classification of sample population according to number of members in the family and activity status

Number of members in the family	Un-employed				Employed				Students				Total			
	S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
2	9	1.7	4	3.9	2	1.2	..	..	4	1.5	1	1.7	15	1.6	5	2.5
3	27	5.1	2	2.0	10	5.8	2	4.6	15	5.6	1	1.7	52	5.4	5	2.5
4	43	8.2	9	8.8	14	8.1	4	9.0	13	4.8	5	8.6	70	7.2	18	8.8
5	90	17.1	19	18.6	24	13.8	7	15.9	43	16.0	10	17.2	157	16.2	36	17.7
6	113	21.5	23	22.6	30	17.2	6	13.6	48	17.8	12	20.7	191	19.7	41	20.1
7	113	21.5	22	21.6	34	19.5	5	11.4	56	20.8	12	20.7	203	20.9	39	19.1
8	60	11.4	8	7.8	23	13.2	10	22.7	37	13.8	11	19.0	120	12.4	29	14.2
9	39	7.4	7	6.9	20	11.5	8	18.2	25	9.3	3	5.2	84	8.7	18	8.8
0 and above	32	6.1	8	7.8	17	9.7	2	4.6	28	10.4	3	5.2	77	7.9	13	6.3

2.16 *No. of earning memrs in the family* :

The burden of mataining a number of dependant members have been rested with the small nuber of earning members in the family. About 45.7%, of scheduled cas and 41.6% of scheduled tribes have two earning members in the family. And an equally hih percentage of 37.6 and 42.6 respectively have only e earning member to shoulder the economic burden of the family. The economic burden coupled with the social disinterest and lack of motivation ade scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the state comparatively le s educated and less competent in the job market. Table 2.17 gives the dailed figures.

TABLE 2.17

Classification of sample population according to number of earning members in the family and activity status

No. of earning members in the family	Un-employed				Employed				Students				Total			
	S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.		S.C.		S.T.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	213	40.5	45	44.1	30	17.2	10	22.7	121	45.0	32	55.2	364	37.6	87	42.6
2	243	46.2	46	45.1	87	50.0	25	56.8	113	42.0	20	34.5	443	45.7	91	44.6
3	51	9.7	4	3.9	41	23.6	5	11.4	23	8.6	4	6.9	115	11.9	13	6.4
4	13	2.5	1	1.0	13	7.5	1	2.3	6	2.2	1	1.7	32	3.3	13	1.5
5 and above	6	1.1	6	5.9	3	1.7	3	6.8	6	2.2	1	1.7	15	1.5	10	4.9
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

.17 *Income group* :

Table 2.18 furnishes the economic status of the families based n the income group classification. The highest percentage of 45.3 and 5.8 respectively of SC and ST families has a monthly income below Rs. 00. Among the unemployed group 53.2% of Scheduled castes and 43.1% f Scheduled tribes come in this income group. In the students group the espective percentages are 54.3 and 37.9. But it is seen that in the mployed group the highest percentage of 36.2 and 31.8 respectively are aving a monthly income above Rs. 1000.

TABLE : 2.18

Classification of sample population according to income group and activity Status

Income group (Rs)	Un-employed				Employed				Students				Total			
	SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Rs. 300 and below	280	53.2	44	43.1	13	7.5	7	15 9	146	54.3	22	37.9	439	45.3	73	35.8
301—500	117	22.2	25	24.6	31	17.8	6	13.6	59	21.9	13	22.4	207	21.4	4	21.6
501—700	63	12.0	17	16.7	31	17.8	9	20.5	30	11.2	8	13.8	124	12.8	34	16.7
701—1000	41	7.8	8	7.8	36	20.7	8	18.2	17	6.3	11	19.0	94	9.7	27	13.2
Above Rs. 1000.	25	4.8	8	7 8	63	36.2	14	31.8	17	6.3	4	6.9	105	10.8	26	12.7
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	104	100.0

34

35

2.18 *Source of income* :

As has already been observed that the highest percentage of families belonging to scheduled caste is that of labourers, majority of them have daily wage as the main source of income, wage income earners come to 5.7%. Among unemployed and students category, the respective percentages stand at 63.9 and 64.3. Of the employed scheduled castes, the highest percentage of 75.3 comes from families under salary income. Among scheduled tribes, 37.8% the highest, has agricultural income. It may be noted that in the unemployed group of scheduled tribes the highest percentage of 37.3 belongs to the wage income group. In the employed category, their percentage in the salary income group remains 59, lesser when compared with the position of scheduled castes. Table 2.19 gives the details of classification of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes according to source of income.

Economic status of participant families and employment prospects of educated members in the family seems to be positively correlated while dependency burden and 'employment incentives' shows a nagative correlation in respect of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families in the State.
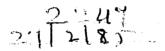
7/4815/B.

TABLE : 2.19

Classification of sample population according to source of income for family and activity status

Source of income for family	Un-employed				Employed				Students				Total			
	SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Agricultural Income	17	3.2	34	33.3	7	4.0	16	36.4	15	5.6	27	46.6	39	4.0	77	37.8
Salary Income	150	28.5	27	26.5	131	75.3	26	59.0	71	26.4	8	13.8	352	36.3	61	29.9
Wage Income	336	63.9	38	37.3	31	17.8	2	4.6	173	64.3	23	39.6	540	55.7	63	30.9
Profit Income	3	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0.4	..	..
Other Income	20	3.8	3	2.9	5	2.9	..	..	10	3.7	.	..	35	3.6	3	1.4
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

36

.19 *Land ownership* :

Table 2.20 which gives a landownership classification of sample households shows that majority of scheduled castes i: 27.2%, owns land between 6 to 10 cents. 8.5% is found landless. But among scheduled tribes, 54.9% the maximum, owns land above one acre. In the employed roup of scheduled castes persons having land between 11 and 25 cents orm the highest percentage with 25.3.

TABLE 2.20

Classification of sample popultion according to land ownership and activity status

Extent of land owned (cents)	Unemployed						Employed						Students				Total			
	SC		ST				SC		ST		SC		ST				SC		ST	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Landless	43	8.2	1	1.0	19	10.9	3	6.8	23	7.4	1	1.7	82	8.5	5	2.4
1-5 cents	73	13.9	6	5.9	16	9.2	..	..	30	11.2	1	1.7	119	12.3	7	3.4
6-10 cents	161	30.7	8	7.8	27	15.5	1	2.3	76	28.2	6	10.4	264	27.2	15	7.4
11-25 cents	129	24.5	11	10.8	44	25.3	2	4.5	66	24.5	5	8.6	239	24.6	18	8.8
26-50 cents	56	10.6	13	12.8	27	15.5	1	2.3	30	11.2	1	1.7	113	11.7	15	7.4
51-100 cents	38	7.2	19	18.6	21	12.1	7	15.9	24	8.9	6	10.4	83	8.6	32	15.7
Above 1 acre	26	4.9	44	43.1	20	11.5	30	68.2	23	8.6	38	65.5	69	7.1	112	54.9
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

38

20   House ownership: —

As seen in table 2.21 89% of educated scheduled castes and 94.6% of schedluld tribes own a house of their own and only 11% and 5.4% respectivel do not own a house to dwell in. In all the three specific groups the general trend is found true.

It iis a matter of satisfaction that a high percentage of families of ducated scheluled castes and scheduled tribes are not landless and are having a house of theirown.

TABLE 2.21

Classification of sample population according to ownership of house and activity Status

House owner ship	Unemployed				Employed				Students				Total			
	SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST		SC		ST	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
With an owned House	468	89.0	99	97.1	151	86.8	39	88.6	243	90.3	55	94.8	862	89.0	193	94.6
With out an owned House	58	11.0	3	2.9	23	13.2	5	11.4	26	9.7	3	5.2	107	11.0	11	5.4
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0	174	100.0	44	100.0	269	100.0	58	100.0	969	100.0	204	100.0

40

CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

1 Employmt position :

As has already been examined under activity status in chapter 2, 1.9% of edu ted scheduled castes and 21.6% of educated scheduled tribes the sample population are found having regular employment. The gional destrbution of employed ones shows that 47.1% of educated mployed scheuled castes and 77.3% of scheduled tribes are natives of the ntral region nd the highest percentage of employed persons belongs to ottavann dist t. Mal s dominate the group of employed. 94.8% of mployed scheuled castes is born Hindus and 5.2% is adult converts to induism. 74% of employed scheduled tr bes is Christians and Hindus me to only 9.6%. Members of Pulaya or Cheramar caste among heduled cast and Malai Araya among scheduled tribes are the minant sub stes among the employed group of the sample population. high percenge of employed sch duled castes and scheduled tribes is married. ajority of employed scheduled castes are in the age group of -30 and schluled tribes in the age group of 20-25. The highest percentage employed scheduled castes is graduates while scheduled tribes is matriculates, most o them have only a mere pass in the qualifying examinations d are Ihavinno additional qualification to their credit.

2 Sector of ployment :

As furnishl in Table 3.1 government is the largest employer of ucated scheuled castes and scheduled tribes in the State as 63.2% of the rmer and 70% of the latter in the sample are employed in the overnment seor. The private sector stands second in the rank of extensen of employent to this vulnerable section of the society with 16.6 and 1.9 percentas respectively and Banking sector comes in the third place aploying 13 and 6.8% respectively of scheduled castes and scheduled tbe The corporate sector stands far behind in giving jobs to these mmuniities.

TABLE 3.1

Classification of sample population (employed) acccordin to sector of employment

Sector of employment	SG		ST	
	No.	%	No.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Private	29	16.6	7	
Government	110	63.2	31	
Autonomous Bodies/Quasi-				
Government	2	1.2	..	
Boards and corporations	5	2.9	1	
Companies	5	2.9	2	
Banks	23	13.2	3	
Others	..	..	..	
Total	174	100.0	44	1

3.3   Nature of job :

Table 3.2 gives the classification of educated employeed sch castes and scheduled tribes according to nature of job held. 569.2 an percentage respectively of scheduled castes and scheduleed trib employed in clerical jobs. The percentage of employeed ones h executive or managerial jobs is comparatively less. Professisional 1 are comparatively higher among scheduled castes which conmes to and less among scheduled tribes, which comes to only 2.3%. There to be some positive relation between the qualification possessseed anc held by members of these communities.

TABLE 3.2

Classification of sample population (employed) according to nature of job

Nature of job	SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Executive	10	5.7	1	2.3
Managerial	17	9.8	3	6.8
Clerical	103	59.2	30	68.2
Professional Advocate & private Dotor etc.)	20	11.5	1	2.3
Others	24	13.8	9	20.4
Total	174	100.0	44	100.0

3.4 Agency recruitment :

As seen i table 3.3 below, Kerala Public Service Commission is the main agency of recruitment of educated scheduled castes and tribes in the State as 41.4% of the former and 38.6% of the latter are recruited by them. Other Boards and Commissions recruited 23% of scheduled castes, the second highest, while 22.7% of scheduled tribes is selected by the employment exchanges in the State. U.P.S.C. selected 2.9% of SC's while none from ST is selected by this agency.

TABLE-3.3

Classification of sample population (employed) according to agency of recruitment

Agency of recruitment	SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
K. P. S. C.	72	41.4	17	38.6
Employment Exchange	28	16.1	10	22.7
U.P.S.C.	5	2.9	..	..
Private Maigement	19	10.9	7	15.9
Other Board & Commissions	40	23.0	5	11.4
Others	10	5.7	5	11.4
Total	174	100.0	44	100.0

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

4.1 *Unemployment position:*

About 54.3 and 50 percentages respectively of scheduled t castes
scheduled tribes of the sample population are chronically unempbloyed.
a matter of fact the extent of unemployment among educated i schedu
castes and scheduled tribes stands at an alarming magnitudle, , inspit
various schemes for harijan upliftment. Including students, the poter
entrants to job market, the percentage of unemployed comes to a very h
magnitude of 82.1 and 78.4 respectively among scheduled castes
scheduled tribes. The problem warrants immediate attemtioon of
planners and administrators and emphasises the need for enmployn
specific programmes. The highest concentration of educated scheddulled ca
who are unemployed belongs to the district of Kottayam and of schedu
tribes to the district of Idukki. The central region contains 44.7% of se
duled castes and 82.4% of scheduled tribes who are chronically unnemplo
Females are the dominant group of the unemployed with 54.7% of f schedu
castes and 68.6% of scheduled tribes sample population. When 99.4%
unemployed scheduled castes is born Hindus 0.6% is adult convert to i Hindu
Among scheduled tribes Hindus formed the majority of 56.9% of the un
ployed while the remaining 43.1% is christians. The Pulaya/Cheraamar ca
formed the largest segment ie. 39.9% of the unemployed scheduuled ca
while 62.8% of the unemployed scheduled tribes belongs to the Mlalai Ai
community. Only a small percentages of 19.4 and 22.5 respcectively
married among the unemployed scheduled castes and scheduled triibes.
highest percentage belongs to the 20-25 age group, which stands aat 5'.9
74.5 respectively of the component communities. A vast majjority
remains unemployed have only lesser educational qualification as 71.1%
scheduled castes and 85.3% of scheduled tribes are matriculates wwhere 8
and 86.3% respectively have no special qualification. As has allready b
examined, 67.7% of educated unemployed scheduled castes beloongs to
labour class families and 42.2% the highest segment, of schedduled tr
comes from agricultural families. In the unemployed group, 67.9%
scheduled castes and 66.7% of scheduled tribes members have morre than
members to feed on the meagre income of the limited number of eari
members. The highest percentage of 53.2% among unemployedl schedu
castes and 43.1% of scheduled tribes are found in the very low inccome gi
of below Rs. 300 per month.

4.2 *Registration with Employment Exchange:*

Table 4.1 gives the classification of sample populatiom who
chronically unemployed according to registration with employmenmt exchi
in the State. Among the unemployed who are not registeredd with
Employment Exchanges comes to an infenitessimally small perrcentage
0.1. Employment exchange registration seems to be an inevitablle thing
unemployed ones.

TABLE 4.1

**Classification of sample population (unemployed) according
to employment exchange registration**

Employment Exchange	S. C.		S. T.	
Registration	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Registered with E. Es.	525	99.9	101	99.9
Not registered with E. Es.	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0

4.3   *Year of registration*:

Among the unemployed registrants 98.7% of Scheduled castes and
all of scheduled tribes have registered after 1970. But 1.3% of scheduled
castes who registered before 1970 remains unemployed even now.

TABLE 4.2

**Classification of sample population (unemployed) according
to period of registration**

Period of registration	S. C.		S. T.	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Regd. before 1970	7	1.3	..	..
Regd. after 1970	519	98.7	102	100.0
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0

4.4   *Number of calls obtained*:

Table 4.3 gives a classification of sample population according to
number of calls obtained from Employment Exchanges.

TABLE 4.3

Classification of sample population (unemployed) according to number of calls obtained from E. Es.

Number of calls from E. Es.	S. C.		S. T.	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No calls	410	78.0	69	67.7
One or more calls	116	22.0	33	32.3
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0

It is revealed that 78% of Scheduled Caste and 67.7% of Scheduled Tribe registrants do not get even a single call for appointment through the employment exchanges in the state. Only 22 and 32.3% respectively get one or more calls from the Employment Exchanges.

The special employment exchange for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, now maintained by the Directorate of National Employment Service of Kerala has to take more active interest in providing help for these category by way of finding more employment.

4.5 *Competitive examinations* :

As seen in Table 4.4 below, 67.5% of SCs and 50% STs have taken one or more competative examinations. But a significiant part of the unemployed does not take even a single examination yet.

TABLE 4.4

Classification of sample population (unemployed) according number of competitive examinations taken

No. of competitive examinations taken	S. C.		S. T.	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No. competative examination taken	171	32.5	51	50.0
Taken one or more competitive examinations	355	67.5	51	50.0
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0

4.6 *Coaching for examinations* :

As furnished in Table 4.5 below, 96.4% of Scheduled Castes and 97% of Scheduled Tribes do not got the benefit of coaching done by pre-examination training centres run for equipping job seeking SCs and STs to write examinations better.

<div align="center">TABLE 4.5</div>

Classification of sample population (unemployed) according to coaching recieved in pre-examinations training centre

Coaching in pre-examination coaching centre	S. C.		S. T.	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Got coaching in pre-examination training centre	19	3·6	3	3.0
Did not get coaching in pre-examination training centre	507	96.4	99	97.0
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0

4.7 *Unemployment dole* :

As is evident from Table 4.6, the majority of unemployed Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are disinterested in unemployment dole extended by Government. 62.9% of Scheduled Castes and 71.6% of Scheduled Tribes even do not apply for this help from Government.

<div align="center">TABLE 4.6</div>

Classification of sample population (unemployed) according to application for unemployment dole

Unemployment dole	S. C.		S. T.	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Applied for unemployment dole	195	37.1	29	28.4
Did not apply for unemployment dole	331	62.9	73	71.6
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0

4.8 *Wage paid m nual work* :

Table 4.7 speaks for the disinterest of educated scheduled castes and tribes for wage paid manual work. The white collar preference is present or dignity of labour is absent among these groups also.

TABLE 4.7

Classification of sample population (unemployed) according to preference for wage paid manual work

Preference for wage paid manual work	S. C.		S. T.	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Going for wage paid manual work	103	19.6	17	16.7
Not going for wage paid manual work	423	80.4	85	83.3
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0

4.9 *Work on own land or domestic duty* :

As is seen in Table 4.8, about 52.1% of SCs and 69.6% of STs are found engaged in own farm work or domestic duties but a fairly high percentage is reluctant to do these types of work.

TABLE 4.8

Classification of sample population (unemployed) according to preference for work in own land/domestic duty

Preference for work in own land/domestic duty	S. C.		S. T.	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Working in own land or attending domestic duty	274	52.1	71	69.6
Not working in own land or not attending domestic duty	252	47.9	31	30.7
Total	526	100.0	102	100.0

4.10 *Extra carricular activity* :

Table 4.9 sounds a sorry note on the inactivity of the unemployed group of SC/STs. Almost 87.1% and 94.1% respectively of the SCs and STs are having no extra carricular activity and they prefer to remain idle.

TABLE 4.9

Classification of sample population (unemployed) according to extra carricular activity

Preference for extra carricular activity	S. C.		S. T.	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
With extra-carricular activity	68	12.9	6	5.9
Without extra carricular activity	458	87.1	96	94.1
TOTAL	526	100.0	102	100.0

4.11 *Skill Position* :

Table 4.10 below shows that 80.2% of SCs and 89.2% of STs in the unem ployed group have no skill. The employment prospect for them are more dim as most of them are unskilled.

TABLE 4.10

Classification of sample population (unemployed) according to skill possesed

Skill possesed	S. C.		S. T.	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
With skill	104	19.8	11	10.8
Without skill	422	80.2	91	89.2
TOTAL	526	100.0	102	100.0

4.12 *Self-employment* :

Self employment is employment of the last resort as is evident from Table 4.11. About 83.1% of SCs and 89.2% of STs are not interested in self-employment programme. Employment generation becomes more difficult in the event of an allergy to self-employment.

TABLE 4.11

Classification of sample population (unemployed) according to interest in self employment

Interest in self employment	S. C.		S. T.	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Interested in self employment	89	16.9	11	10.8
Not interested in self employment	437	83.1	91	89.2
TOTAL	526	100.0	102	100.0

4.13 Students the potentially unemployed:

As we have seen earlier, 27.8% of scheduled castes and 23.4% of scheduled tribes of sample population are students who can better be grouped as the "potentially unemployed". Since 56.5% of the former and 65.5% of the latter category of students are matriculates, extending employment to this non-technical, less qualified manpower group is a very serious problem. A classification of the sample population according to their present course of study shows that 42.8% of scheduled castes and 36.2% of scheduled tribe students population are doing their graduation or post graduation and 40.6 and 41.4 percentages respectively are attending the pre-degree course. Only 16.6% of SCs and 22.4% of STs are attending some type of job oriented technical courses of study. This situation also suggests the possibility of severe educated unemployment among the students when they come out of their educational institutions. A reorientation of the courses of study and some urgent steps to motivate the students to prefer technical and job oriented courses have become inevitable to save them from the threat of unemployment. Table 4.12 gives the classification of students population according to their present course of study.

TABLE—4.12

**Classification of sample population (students) according
to their present course of study**

Course of study	SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
P. D. C.	109	40.6	24	41.4
Graduation	97	36.1	17	29.3
Post graduation	18	6.7	4	6.9
Type & short hand	11	4.1	4	6.9
Other technical course	34	12.5	9	15.5
Total	269	100.0	58	100.0

4.14 Subject of study of students :

A classification of students population according to their subject of study, given in Table 4.13 below, shows that 53.2% of scheduled castes and 51.7% of scheduled tribes are lovers of art subjects and only 25.3 and 22.4 percentages respectively prefer science subjects. Students doing their medical, engineering, professional or technical courses have been found comparatively of lesser percentage. Prospects of self employment is too dim as is evident from their course of study and subjects of interest.

TABLE - 4.13

**Classification of sample population (students) according to
subject of study**

Subject of study	SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arts	143	53.2	30	51.7
Science	68	25.3	13	22.4
Medicine	10	3.7	1	1.7
Engineering	12	4.5	1	1.7
Other technical	36	13.3	11	19.0
Professional	—	—	2	3.5
Total	269	100.0	58	100.0

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4.15 *Management of educational institutions* :

As is furnished in Table 4.14 below the highest percentage of students population of these category is studying in Government owned educational institution. About 26.4% of SCs and 34.5% of STs are studying in educational institutions run by christion management, who maintain higher standards in education. Comparatively the ST students get more of this benefit as most of them are christians.

TABLE – 4.14

Classification of sample population (students) according to management of educational institutions of their Study

Management of Educational institution	SC		ST	
	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Government	102	37.9	29	50.0
Christian Management	71	26.4	20	34.5
Other management	87	32.3	4	6.9
Other bodies	9	3.4	5	8.6
Others	—	—	—	—
Total	269	100.0	58	100.0

CHAPTER—5

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

5.1 *Part of a general problem* :

The survey gives some insights into the reasons of unemployment among educated scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the state. Unemployment among these category of people is a part of the general problem of acute educated un-employment in the state.

5.2 *Non-technical and less qualified manpower* :

As the highest number of educated scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are non-technical and less qualified manpower consisting of matriculates and intermediates, possibilities of employment are limitedto them.

5.3 *Non-utilisation of educational concessions:*

Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons fail to make effective utilisation of educational concessions extended to them and are disinterested in acquiring higher qualifications is general, professional and technical fields.

5.4 *Lack of interest in technical and job oriented courses:*

Lack of interest in obtaining technical qualifications in job oriented courses limits their employment opportunities and most of them prefer arts subjects for their course of study.

5.5 *Service of pre-examination training centres limited and less effective:*

They are less equipped to face competitive examination for employment and have little motivation in job oriented lines of education. The services of pre-examination training centres are less effective and limited to urban centres.

5.6 *Economic backwardness:*

As most of the educated scheduled caste and scheduled tribe person-belong to low income families with high dependency burdens they do not get employment incentive or competitive infrastructure like papers, magazines, and such other informative materials at home or within their reasonable reach, to prepare effectively for a competitive examination.

5.7 *Employment exchange registration:*

An employment exchange registration seems to give them a ray of consolation of an employment guarantee, most of them are prompt in renewing the registration and waiting for the never coming calls.

5.8 *No idea of employment opportunities:*

They have no idea of employment opportunities occuring in the organised sector and never adhered to select their area of specialisation or course of study to suit this employment demand.

5.9 *Lack of interest in self-employment schemes:*

Educated SCs & STs are reluctant to takeup self employment project as they are dormant in entrepreneurial talents, shy of innovation and un willing to take risk.

5.10 *Disinterest in wage paid manal work:*

Being educated, they are disinterested in wage-paid manual work and prefer work in own land cr attend domestic duties to wage paid manual work.

54

CHAPTER—6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 *Main findings* :

(1) The sample survey covered scheduled caste and scheeduled registrants with employment exchanges who had qualifications oof SSLC above, to study their employment and socioeconomic charactteirisistics.

(2) The sample population has been classified into thhree ac groups of unemployed, employed and students in which schectduled constitute 54.3, 17.9 and 27.8 percentages respectively amdd scheo tribes 50.0, 21.6 and 28.4 percentages respectively, reveeahling hi percentage of unemployment among educated scheduled castes aand sch ed tribes, mainly concentrated in the central region of the state.

(3) Women dominate the sample population with 50.7° scheduled castes and 56.9% of scheduled tribes being femaldes 51.5 scheduled tribes is christians and 48.5%, Hindus while alll obf scheo castes are either born or convert Hindus.

(4) Pulayas/Cheramars of scheduled caste constituting 37.4% Malai Arayas of scheduled tribes constituting 70.1% aree found dominant sub-castes of the respective sample population and theey dom in all the three activity groups.

(5) 84.2% of the sample population among schedulledd caste 85.8% among scheduled tribes are unmarried and 52% of the forme 73% of the latter belong to the age group of 20-25.

(6) Matriculates form the vast majority of educated sclheeduled and scheduled tribes in the state with 59.1% of the former and 73% c latter being SSLC holders. About 89% of scheduled castes and 9] of scheduled tribes do not have any distinction, division, or cllass in qualifying examinations and 84.1% of the former and 82.4% obf the do not possess any special qualifications. The subject selecttion of i mediates and above shows that a high percentage of 22.7 and 17.7 resp vely of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes prefer arts subjeccts and a small pereentage shows interest in science and teehnical subjjects. of them have studied in educational institutions in Kerala. A hhigh pe tage of scheduled castes is day scholars during their period of study t most of scheduled tribe members are hostelers.

(7) 61.8% of educated scheduled castes belongs to labour cblass fal while 50% of scheduled tribes is members of agricultural familiies, 55 of the former has wage income as the main source of income and 37 of the latter has agricultural earnings as the main source of ind Majority of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population i ie. 45 ¿ 35.8 percentages respectively, have a meagre monthly incomne of Rs. 300 and are thus economically backward. The highestt percer of SC families ie 20.9% has seven dependant members and scheeduled (families ie 20.1% has six members.

55

8 Land ownership pattern of sample population shows that only a
ll percentage of 8.5 and 2.4 respectively is land less among educated
duled castes and scheduled tribes. When 27.2% of the former own
1 in between 6 to 10 cents 54.9% of the latter possessed land above one
Similarly only a small percentage of 11 and 5.4 respectively of
dul d castes and scheduled tribes is found without an own house.

9. Only a small percentage of 17.9 and 21.6 respectively of educated
duled castes and scheduled tribes is having regular employment. 47.1%
he former and 77 3% of the latter who are employed belong to districts
he initial region. 70 4% of employed scheduled tribes is christians.
ramar/pulaya caste among SCs and Malai Araya among STs are
in ut sub castes of the employed group. The highest percentage of
loy I ones of both the category are unmarried and belong to 26-30 age
p. The highest percentage of employed scheduled castes is graduates
le among scheduled tribe the highest percentage is matriculates. The
ernm m is the largest employer of educated SCs and STs as 63.2% of
form r and 70 4% of the latter are employed in Government sector. It
so seen that 59.2% of SCs and 68 2% of STs are employed in Clerical
and K.P.s.C. has been the principal agency of recruitment of these
gory of people.

10. Extent of unemployment among educated scheduled castes and
duled tribes stands at an alarming magnitude as 54.3% of the former
50% of the latter are chronically unemployed. The highest concentr-
a of unemployed scheduled castes is in Kottayam district and that of
duled tribes in Idikki district. The centr l Travancore area contains
% of unemployed SCs and 82.4% of unemployed STs. Females are more
ng the unemployed as 54.7% of the former and 68.6% of the latter of the
nplo edare women. 56.9% of the unemployed scheduled tribe population
ndus and only 43.1% is christians. Pulayas/cheramar of SCs and Malai
a of STi are the dominant sub castes of the unemploy d. 55.9% of SCs and
% of STs who are unemployed belong to 20-25 age group. It is seen that
% of unemployed SCs ar d 85.3% of STs are only matriculates and 84
6.3 percentages respectively have no special qualification to claim for
st. Almo t all unemployed ones are found having employment
ange registration, majority have registered after the year 1970; but
rity of hen did not get even a single call of appointment through the
oyn nt exchange. A highest percentage of them has taken many
petitive xaminations and majority of them does not get the benefit of
ing of pre-examination training centres. A high percentage of the
ployed does not go for wage paid manual work but prefers to work in
and o to attend domestic duties. Majority of them have no extra
cular activities and are totally unskilled also. About 83.1% of SCs
89.9% of STs, who are unemployed, are not interested in self
oyment programme.

11. 27.8% of educated scheduled castes and 28.4% of scheduled tribes are students ie the potentially unemployed. Their present course of study and lack of interest in joboriented courses suggest possibility of severe unemployment among them in the near future.

6. 2. *Conclusions* :

In the light of the main findings of this study the following suggestions are made to remedy the problem of unemployment among the target group.

(1) Effective administrative and academic steps may be taken to ensure optimum utilisation of educational concessions by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students to become better qualified in the highly competitive job market. As most of them are non-technical less qualified manpower possibilities of employment are quite limited. Residential education and special coaching can go a long way in shaping them better qualified in academic achievements. They will have to be motivated to acquire higher technical, and professional qualifications and to select joboriented courses of studies to become employable.

(2) A comprehensive scheme of training for competitive examinations may be introduced widening the net work of pre-examination training centres so as to extend the benefits of its coaching to the rural applicants also.

(3) Voluntary organisations may be attracted to start "Job Training Centres" for educated scheduled castes and schedule I tribes in rural areas, by providing grants and other required financial assistance. These "Job Training Centres" can work in laison with the pre-examination training centres run by the Harijan Welfare Department.

(4) The corporate and private sectors may be made to extend adequate employment opportunities for educated scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(5) Self employment scheme for Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tr ibe may be made more viable and suitable taking into consideration the limited qualification of the present back log of unemployed, majority of. whom are women folk, entrepreneurial talents may be created in them providing increased incentives, technical guidance and finance on easy terms. In short self employment schemes may be made simple and attractive and opened in central region of Kerala as the bulk of unemployed belongs to this region.

(6) The reasons for less of education and less of employment among other sub castes except Cheramar/Pulaya among Scheduled Castes and Malai Araya among scheduled Tribes may be subjected to study through a proper agency.

(7) Unemployment among technically qualified and professionally qualified is undesirable and hence complete job guarantee may be provided to these category of manpower belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Study of Educated Unemployed Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

PRO FORMA—'A'

(Sample selection particulars)

Sl. No.	Qualification	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes				Total selected
		Total No. in the register as live on 1-1-1980	Random column and No. used	Sampling interval used	No. of persons selected	Total No. in the register as live on 1-1-1980	Random column and No. used	Sampling interval used	No. of persons selected	Columns $(6+10)$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

1. S. S. L. C.
2. P. D. C./P. U. C.
3. Graduates
4. Post graduates

1. Name of Employment Exchange
2. Name of District
3. Name of Investigator
4. Name and signature of
   supervising officer

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Study of educated Unemployed Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

PRO FORMA

1. Name
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Marital Status
5. Religion
6. Caste
7. Whether Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
8. Are you an adult convert to Hinduism ?
9. No. of members in your family
    (a) Male
    (b) Female
10. Parents' Occupation
    (Question No. 11 to 21 relates to the family of the informant)
11. No. of earning members
12. Sources of income (specify)
    (a) 1st
    (b) 2nd
    (c) 3rd
13. Average monthly income (in Rs.) from all sources
14. Extent of land owned (in cents)
15. Do you own a House ?
16. Did you obtain a house loan from any source and if so name of the agency supplying the loan
17. Is anybody self employed ?
18. If so, nature of enterprise
19. Average net annual income from the enterprise (in Rs.)

20. Agency financing the enterprise

21. No. of Government Servants (Central or State)

22. Details of your educational qualifications

    (a) Highest academic qualification

    (b) Main subject(s) of study

    (c) Name of Board/University

    (d) Class or Division obtained

    (e) Additional qualifications, if any

    (f) Where you residing in a College Hostel or Cosmopolitan Hostel or a Day Scholar during your period of study

23. Are you employed ?

24. If yes

    (a) Sector of employment

    (b) Name of the Post

    (c) Scale of Pay

    (d) Present total emolument

    (e) Year of entry into service

    (f) Agency of recruitment

    (g) Did you get the benefit of special recruitment by the Public Service Commission

    (h) What is the minimum qualification for the present post ?

    (i) Are you attending any evening course, whether academic or professional ? If yes, name of the course

25. f you are unemployed :

    (a) Is your name registered with the Employment Exchange

    (b) Year of Registration

    (c) Number of calls obtained from the Employment Exchange

    (d) Number of competitive examination/ interviews attended so far

3/4815/B.

(e) Did you get the coaching of a pre-examination centre

(f) Did you apply for unemployment dole ?

(g) Do you go for wage-paid manual work ?

(h) Do you work in your own land or domestic service ?

(i) What is your extra curricular activity ?

(j) What skill do you have ?

(k) Are you interested in self employment projects

(l) If yes, nature of the project

(m) Location of the project proposed

(n) Amount of investment required

(o) Net profit expected

(p) What assistance do you require for the project

(q) Are you confident in the success of the project

26. If you are a student :

    (a) Course attended

    (b) Duration of the course

    (c) Main subject of study

    (d) Management of the educational institution in which you are studying

    (e) Are you residing in a hostel or a day scholar

    (f) Distance from your place of residence to the institution (only for day scholars)

27. (g) Name of your native District

28. Name of your native Panchayat

29. Name of your native Community Development Block

30. Name and signature of the Investigator

31. Date of canvassing the pro forma

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

**Study of educated unemployed SCs & STs in Kerala
(Instructions to field staff)**

Harijans.—Means for the purpose of the survey all those who belong schuled castes, scheduled tribes and reconverts to Hinduism.

Items (1) to (3)—Are self explanatory.

Item (4)—Record single or ever married, as the case may be.

Item (5)—Self explanatory.

Item (6)—Write the name of the sub caste eg. Pulaya, Paraya and Malai Araya etc.

Items (7) to (9)—Self explanatory.

Item (10)—If both father and mother are employed write the name of the Occupation from which the maximum annual income is obtained.

Items (11) to (12)—Relate to the family of the person seltected for detailed enquiry.

Item (12)—All sources of income including remittances must be listed in order. That source which brings the maximum income during the reference period (last year) must be entered first.

Item (13)—Income from all sources except remittances may be aggregated and then divided by 12 to get the average annua income.

Items (15) to (16)—Self explanatory.

Item (17)—Self employment includes partnership enterprises also. Write 'Partner' if the enterprise is a joint one.

Item (18)—Self explanatory.

Item (19)—Net income means gross income minus gross expenditure. Write the prifit share if partnership.

Item (21) to (21)—Are self explanatory.

Item (22)—(a) to (d) and (f) self explanatory. (e) Write all additional qualifications like L.L.B., B.Ed., Typewriting K.G.T.E. etc.

Item (*23*)—Answer Yes or No.

Item (*24*)—(a) Write the name of the Department Board, Local body, Corporations etc., if in Government or quasi-Government services write the field of operation if in private service. (b) to (h) are self explanatory.

Item (*i*)—There may be instances of an employee studying for courses like L.L.B, M.A. Typewriting etc. In such cases fill item (24) i.

Item (*25*)—(a) to (d) are self explanatory.

(e) to (h) answer Yes or No.

(i) to (9) are self explanatory.

Item (*26*)—(a) to (c) self explanatory.

Item (*26*)—(d) Write Government Christian Management, Hindu Management NSS, SNDP, Devaswam MES Management as the case may be.

Item (*e*) *to* (*i*)—Are self explanatory.

Item (*27*) *to* (*31*)—Are self explanatory.

Districtwise Number of Persons Selected and Canvassed from each Educational Category of SCs/STs in Kerala

District	S.S.L.C.				P.D.C.				Graduates			
	No. of persons selected		No. of persons canvassed		No. of persons selected		No. of persons canvassed		No. of persons selected		No. of persons canvassed	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Trivandrum	4'\	15	25	9	20	5	13	2	30	5	28	2
Quilon	90	3	90	3	30	1	30	1	40	1	39	..
Alleppey	51	3	51	3	9	1	9	..	15	1	15	..
Kottayam	78	26	77	26	17	11	17	11	16	6	16	6
Idukki	34	90	33	89	5	11	5	11	6	12	6	12
Ernakulam	100	5	98	.	20	5	19	..	35	2	32	..
Trichur	23	1	23	1	35	1	35	1	21	1	21	..
Palghat	37	2	36	1	4	2	4	2	10	1	10	..
Malappuram	45	5	44	1	10	1	10		4	1	4	...
Kozhikode	56	4	56	4	14	1	13	1	11	1	11	..
Wynad	8	4	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	36	10	33	9	7	6	5	5	8	1	7	..
State	598	168	573	149	171	45	160	34	196	32	189	20

63

District	Post-Graduates				Grand Total						% of response col. 23 as % of col. 20
	No. of persons selected		No. of persons canvassed		No. of persons selected		Total	No. of persons canvassed		Total	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST		SC	ST		
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Trivandrum	5	2	4	..	95	27	122	70 (73.7)	13 (48.2)	83	68.0
Quilon	8	1	8	..	168	6	174	167 (99.4)	4 (66.7)	171	98.3
Alleppey	7	1	7	..	82	6	88	82 (100.0)	3 (97.8)	85	96.6
Kottayam	7	1	7	..	118	44	162	117 (99.2)	43 (97.8)	160	98.8
Idukki	1	1	1	1	46	114	160	45 (97.8)	113 (99 1)	158	98.8
Ernakulam	8	1	7	..	163	13	176	156 (95.7)	.. (0)	156	88.6
Trichur	5	2	4	..	84	5	89	83 (98.8)	2 (40.0)	85	95.5

(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Palghat	5	1	5	..	56	6	62	55 (98.2)	3 (50.0)	58	87.9
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	59	7	66	58 (98.3)	1 (14.3)	59	89.4
Kozhikode	3	1	3	..	84	7	91	83 (98.8)	5 (71.4)	88	96.7
Wynad	..	..	..	..	8	4	12	7 (87.5)	3 (75.0)	10	83.3
Cannanore	2	1	1	..	53	18	71	46 (86.8)	14 (77.5)	60	84.5
State	51	12	47	1	1016	257	1273	969 (95.4)	204 (79.4)	1173	92.1

Percentage is given in brakets.