

**A REPORT ON  
EVALUATION OF POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS (PMS)  
SCHEME AND ITS IMPACT ON THE SCHEDULED CASTE  
STUDENTS IN THE STATES OF ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR,  
CHHATISGARH, MAHARASHTRA, PUNJAB,  
UTTAR PRADESH AND WEST BENGAL**

*Submitted to:*

Planning Commission  
**Government of India**  
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**Planning Commission**  
Government of India  
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**Evaluation of Post Matric Scholarships (PMS)  
Scheme and its impact on the Scheduled  
Caste Students in the States of Andhra  
Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra,  
Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal**

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## Executive Summary

Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are the most disadvantaged groups of the Indian society. Due to socio-historical and geographical isolation socio-economic development has bypassed them so Central and State Governments have adopted many affirmative actions and strategies for their protection, welfare and development. The Constitutional safeguards in the form of reservations in legislature, Parliament, admissions in educational institutions, and jobs in government and Public enterprises establishing National Commission for SCs, STs and Safai Karmacharis, Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 & Prevention of Atrocities (POA) Act, 1989 are some of the important measures. The socio-economic up-liftment had been undertaken through various economic and social empowerment programmes of provision of livelihoods, amenities, infrastructure facilities and educational development programmes through Finance Corporations, skill development, training and educational development programmes. The Central and State governments are adopting special strategies of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan as a comprehensive strategies for the overall development of SCs and STs in the country with outlays specifying for their targeted development to minimise the socio-economic gaps between these disadvantaged groups and the rest of the population for an egalitarian society.

The SC population in India is 167 million constituting 16.23% of the total population (2001 Census). SCs are spread all over India and they are mainly concentrated in Uttar Pradesh (35.1 million), West Bengal (18.4 million), Tamil Nadu (11.8 million), Andhra Pradesh (12.3 million) and Bihar (11.3 million). While Uttar Pradesh has the highest concentration of SCs (21.1%) in terms of absolute number, Punjab with 28.9% SC population has the highest percentage of SCs to the State population. In terms of the number of the SC communities, there are about 1221 SC communities in India and Karnataka State has the largest number of SC communities (101) followed by Orissa (93). About 80% of the SCs are rural in their habitation and the important development indicators of literacy (54.7%), IMR (83), rural poverty (36%), urban poverty (38%) show large disparity with the general population. Occupation wise, majority of them are agricultural labourers (46%) and 20% of them are practicing cultivation.

The social empowerment is being carried out through educational development and promotion by the implementation of various schemes/programmes like Post-Matric Scholarships (PMS), Pre-Matric Scholarships to the SC students of parents engaged in unclean occupations, Hostels for SC boys and girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities, Coaching and Allied scheme, up-gradation of merit, Top Class education for meritorious SC students in reputed educational institutions for higher/technical education, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for M.Phil and Ph.D courses, National Overseas Scholarship scheme for higher studies in abroad besides many State level educational promotion schemes of free text books, uniforms, bicycles, merit scholarships, etc. Out of the many educational development schemes of SCs being promoted by the Central and State governments, the Post-Matric Scholarships scheme is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment which was initiated before Independence in 1944. The scheme objective is to provide financial assistance to the SC students at Post Matriculation so as to enable them to complete their education. The scheme was administered by the Central Government directly till 1958-59 and was transferred to the States/U.Ts in 1959-60 due to the increase in number of applications for

scholarships. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment retains the control over the scheme by framing general rules, regulations and financing it. Starting with 114 scholarships to SC students in 1944-45, the number of awardees has increased to 29.6 lakhs SC students in 2006-07. Since its inception, the Scheme has been revised several times and last time during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in 2003 in terms of enhancement of parental income ceiling limit, scholarship amount to students etc. The State Government and Union Territories are sanctioned 100% Central assistance over and above their respective committed liability. The committed liability is the plan expenditure incurred at the end of the five year annual Plan which has to be borne by the State government. The committed of North Eastern States has been dispensed in 1997-98 due to the financial conditions of North-Eastern States.

The present PMS scheme categorizes educational courses into 4 types viz: Group I/A: Degree and Post graduate courses (including M.Phil, Ph.D and Doctoral research) in Medicine, Engineering Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Science, etc. Group II/B: Other Professional & Technical graduate and post graduate courses not covered in Group I/A and Group III/C: Courses leading to graduate or above degree not covered in Group I/A and Group II/B. Group IV/D: Classes XI and XII in 10+ 2 system and other vocational courses besides the students pursuing Correspondence courses. The SC Students whose parents/guardians income is below Rs.1 lakh per annum are entitled for 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 deposit like caution money, security deposit are excluded. The additional allowances allowed under PMS are Reader Allowance for blind Scholars, transport allowance for disabled students, Escort Allowance for severely handicapped day scholar students, Extra coaching to mentally retarded students, Study tour charges, Thesis typing/printing charges for research scholars, Book Banks for students in technical and professional courses. The present PMS scheme has the norms for the provision of the following charges.

**Table E-1: Payment of maintenance charges to hostellers and day scholars**

<b>Type of Courses and Allowances</b>	<b>Hostellers (Rs. per month)</b>	<b>Day Scholars (Rs. per month)</b>
Group I/A (Engineering, Medical, Agriculture, Veterinary degrees etc.)	740	330
Group II/B (Post Graduate, Ph.D, Diploma Technical courses etc.)	510	330
Group III/C (Certificate courses, graduate courses etc.)	355	185
Group IV/D ( Post Matriculation- XI, XII Classes)	235	140
Correspondence Courses	Rs.750 per annum book grant + Course fees	
Study tour charges	Rs.1000 per annum	
Thesis typing/printing charges	Rs.1000 per annum	

### **E-1: Objectives and Methodology of the Study**

The present evaluation study was carried out in the 7 sampled States viz **Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal** which cover the various geographical regions of the country besides having high concentration of the SC population. The **objectives of the study are (i) To evaluate the implementation and delivery mechanism of the Post Matric Scholarship scheme as per the guidelines and objectives with special reference to the selected States, (ii) To assess the effectiveness of the existing system in various states interms of objectives, inputs,**

**outputs and goals. The impediments, best practices involved in affecting and accelerating the proper implementation of the scheme, (iii) To carry out an evaluation of the impact on the various beneficiaries (Group-I/A, Group- II/B, Group- III/C and Group- IV/D, Hostellers, Day scholars, Correspondence course students) and educational institutions (Government, Government aided and private recognized) specifically against the objectives of the programme, (iv) To carry out a SWOT analysis of the scheme and recommend suitable strategies to improve the provisions and working of the scheme.**

Four Districts from each of the 7 States have been selected totalling 28 districts and covering geographical regions of north, south, east and west of the States. 124 important institutions awarding professional and non-professional courses were selected in the selected 7 States representing Intermediate, degree, Post graduate, Universities of all the 4 type of courses. 50 beneficiaries from each selected district covering 200 samples from each State covering a total sample of 1400 beneficiaries from 7 selected States representing all the 4 types of courses (A/I, B/II, C/III and D/IV), hostellers, day scholars forms the total sample. Both primary and secondary data were collected for the study from the beneficiaries, Centre, State and Districts with the help of structured schedules of Beneficiary, State, District, Institutions besides focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with all the stake holders for the reference period of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07).

## **E-2: Higher Education status of SCs in the Country**

The post Matric education i.e beyond secondary school education among SCs in the country indicates that, about 10.16 lakh students were pursuing higher education beyond senior secondary level in different courses during 2001-02 and about 12.6 lakh students during 2004-05 as per the Department of Higher Education Statistics. The proportion of SC students are only 11% to the total student population and their representation beyond 10% is seen in courses like M.A (16.2%), B.A (14.9%), B.Ed/B.T (12.9%), Medicine (11.5%), B.Sc (11.3%) whereas in other courses their proportion is in the range of 6- 9% only. The choice of Arts subjects comes first followed by Science and Professional courses like Engineering and Medicine. 59.3 thousand SC students in Engineering and 29.6 thousand SC students in Medicine and 3.2 thousand SC students were pursuing Ph.d degrees in India during 2004-05. The secondary data indicate that neither the SC population proportionate representation is there in the total student population or in different courses. The NSSO data of 61<sup>st</sup> Round (2006) also indicate great disparity as only 4.1% of SCs are having education of higher secondary and above compared to 21.9% of general category population with a great variation across the States.

## **E-3: PMS implementation in the States**

The Centre has prescribes broad guidelines for the implementation of the PMS scheme and gets the feed back from the centre on the expenditure incurred and the projected requirement of funds for the next year in the prescribed prforma. The State governments are receiving PMS funds from the Centre in two or three installments. The District Welfare Office receives the funds from State Head Quarters generally in one or two installment normally at the end of the year. District Social Welfare Officers are the nodal Officers for the disbursement of funds to the various educational institutions, accounting and monitoring of the PMS scheme. Frequency of Scholarship given to the beneficiaries is normally once a year except payment of tuition and other non-refundable fees directly to the institutions by some States. The documents prescribed in the norms of the PMS scheme by the Centre are

taken from the applicants at the time of submission of scholarship are (a) fresh/renewal application, (b) pass port size photograph (for fresh application), (c) attested copy of certificates/diploma/degree etc., (d) original caste certificate, (e) income certificate/declaration in an affidavit on non-judicial stamp paper, (f) acknowledgement of the receipt of the scholarship in previous year from the institute. The time taken from application till the disbursement of PMS is generally 6 to 8 months. The modes of awareness about the scheme are through Notice Board in Institutions/ Colleges and Classroom announcement.

The allocation of funds and the broad guidelines of the Central Ministry are being followed differently by the States/U/Ts due to their own organizational structure, financial position and field level implementing agencies. In most of the States, PMS funds are being disbursed in the form of cheque to the students and in some States even in cash form when the students do not have the bank account. The monitoring mechanism in most of the States is weak and has also not been established at the State, District and Institution level except in A.P and W.B. The States of A.P and Maharashtra are planning to make the transfer of funds online for more transparency, quickness and efficiency. Most of the States are not supporting Correspondence course studies due to lack of sufficient funds at their disposal though Central govt. norms allows for the same. Only W.B government has consistently supported the Correspondence Course students and Maharashtra and A.P States had followed only for one year during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

The State government of A.P and W.B are paying more maintenance charges to the hostellers than the Central norms. The State government of A.P is following the income ceiling limit of (i) Rs. 50,920 per annum for professional courses, Rs.38,220 per annum for other than professional courses and Rs. 38,220 to Rs. 50,920 per annum for other than professional courses with half the maintenance allowance and full fees instead of Rs.1 lakh of the Central guidelines due to the scarcity of funds. A.P and U.P State governments are paying all non-refundable fees as fixed by the various Institutions/Colleges/Universities directly to the Institutions and A.P State has capped the fees of many professional courses and para-medical/technical courses. In Maharashtra, the state government has started a new procedure called the Budget Distribution System by releasing funds in installments and Tuition fees is being paid at different slab rates to the Medical, Engineering. & Private Colleges as per the rates decided by "Shikshan Shulka Samiti", a committee formed jointly by the Educational institutions in the State. In Punjab the scheme is being implemented through Director Public Instruction (DPI) (Schools) and DPI (Colleges), Director Medical Education and Director, Technical Education. In Punjab, Bihar and Chhattisgarh States, the scheme is being implemented as per the Government of India norms and rates of fellowships are being awarded as per the prescribed rates.

#### **E-4: Educational Institutions delivery Mechanism**

124 educational institutions comprising, Junior Colleges ITIs, Polytechnics, Graduate Degree Colleges, Post graduate degree colleges, University research degree colleges, Engineering, Medical and Management degree courses of the selected 7 States indicate that, out of the total enrolled students, SC students represent about 15% in Technical/Professional degree courses, and 30% from non-technical courses with an average of about 28% in both the category of courses on all India basis. SC students ranges from 4% in technical/professional courses in Chhattisgarh to 18% in Punjab and U.P States. The States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra educational institutions have indicated low enrolment for technical courses.

Out of 4.86 lakh enrolled students, 1.35 lakh students are SCs (28%) and about 74% of the enrolled SC students are getting PMS in all the 124 institutions with 68% in the Technical/Professional category courses and 75% in non-technical courses. The availability of hostel facility across the States was found to be most variable ranging from 18% in U.P to 74% in A.P. Many States like Punjab (22%), Chhatisgarh (26%), Bihar (31%) higher education the institutions reported less than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of hostel facility. Institutions are not conversant with all the details of the PMS guidelines as they are not disbursing funds relating to the Book-grant, thesis typing charges and study tour allowance allowed in the scheme. About 60% of the institutes are getting PMS funds from the welfare department through cheque/draft and 28% are receiving through bank transfer. PMS scheme is made aware of through notice board or/and class room announcement (91%) by the teachers to the students. More than 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the institutes are disbursing PMS amount to the students through bank draft/cheque and about 23% indicated that, they are either disbursing through bank transfer/cash to the students.

### E-5: Physical coverage and Financial performance of the Scheme

The Central Government is utilizing about Rs.1823 crore to cover about 1.16 crore SC students in the country for the PMS scheme. The scheme coverage and expenditure has grown enormously from 2004-05 after the revision of the scheme due to enrolment in private professional colleges and enhancement of tuition fees in these colleges. U.P State has a large coverage of 25.22 lakh students, followed by A.P (16.2 lakhs) and Maharashtra (14.15 lakhs) which have also numerically preponderant SC population in the country. The expenditure incurred also shows that, U.P followed by A.P and Maharashtra are spending about Rs.604 crore, Rs.354 crore and 215 crore respectively in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. In West Bengal about 8.9 lakh SC students are getting PMS but, the State has spent only about Rs.105 crore (Rs. 1176 per student). Similarly, in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra States expenditure per SC student is around Rs. 1500. Though this is a rough calculation which cuts across many types of courses, hostellers, day scholars but gives an indication that, the funds are being managed to cater to the large number of SC students. Other States show higher expenditure of Rs. 2194 in the case of A.P to Rs. 2393 in the case of U.P. The other way of looking at the problem is that, the students are getting adequate compensation in terms of tuition fees and other charges better in the later four States (A.P, U.P, Punjab and Bihar) than in other States. The State governments of A.P, Chhattisgarh, and West Bengal are allocating more maintenance allowance and have other education promotion schemes for the Post Matric students.

**Table E-2: Allocation, Expenditure and coverage under PMS scheme**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	No. of SC Beneficiaries (in lakh)
2002-03	275.00	153.05	18.94
2003-04	279.5	265.00	19.83
2004-05	307.5	330.27	22.64
2005-06	334.5	548.10	25.41
2006-07	362.00	526.03	29.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>1558</b>	<b>1822.45</b>	<b>116.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India

The coverage of hostellers constitutes 20% to 30% and major bulk of the PMS scholarship is being availed by the day scholars in most of the States. The break-up of the SC students in to hostellers and day scholars indicate that, in A.P the hostellers are more in number

compared to the day scholars which is in the ratio of 60:40 whereas in Bihar it is 10:90, in Chhattisgarh 8:92, in Maharashtra 16:84, in U.P 3:97, in Punjab 2:98 and in West Bengal 10:90. The details of the boys and girls split up data regarding the hostellers and day scholars also indicate that, boys are more than double the number of girls in the case of both the hostellers and hostellers. The utilisation of funds by the various States indicates that Andhra Pradesh state has spent about Rs. 1035 crore (including the committed liability) for all the five type of courses during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan with the highest amount being accounted for A type of courses (Rs.377 crore). The other major states supporting A type of courses are U.P and Maharashtra where about 10% of the PMS funds are being spent for the hostellers and day scholars. As in the case of coverage of students for different type of courses the utilisation of funds for these courses also indicate similar pattern where more than 50% of the PMS funds are being utilised for type C and type D courses in these States.

**Table E-3: 10<sup>th</sup> Plan Expenditure and coverage of PMS Students in the selected States**

(Rs. in crore, Beneficiaries in lakhs)

State	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef
A.P	58.0	2.4	54.5	2.8	84.3	3.5	94.4	3.8	62.6	3.8	353.8	16.1
Bihar	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	10.0	0.4	11.0	0.4	18.9	0.4	39.9	1.7
Chhattisgarh	1.1	0.3	3.5	0.3	15.7	0.7	5.3	0.4	7.3	0.5	32.9	2.2
Maharashtra	17.0	2.3	27.7	2.9	42.2	3.2	84.9	3.3	43.6	2.5	215.3	14.2
Punjab	4.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	2.1	0.1	8.7	0.4	13.9	0.6	31.2	1.3
U.P	86.0	4.0	82.2	3.9	84.3	4.8	175.9	5.6	175.3	6.8	603.6	25.2
W.B	6.8	1.7	21.7	1.7	8.1	1.8	32.8	1.9	35.3	1.9	104.6	8.9

**Table E-4: Physical and Financial coverage of PMS Scheme for different type of courses in the selected States during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.**

(Rs.in crore)

Type of course	Bihar*		A. P		Chhattisgarh		Maharashtra		U. P		W B.		Punjab	
	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount
A/I	7259	0.88 376.66	0.52	3.8	0.57	68.31	0.31	72.85	0.10	12.76	2095	4.57		
B/II	4300	1.71 175.53	0.07	8.7	2.85	199.9	1.54	114.5	0.34	17.15	1951	2.02		
C/III	8137	4.05 180.49	0.18	13.9	4.08	115.7	5.15	194.4	2.09	61.44	15391	4.26		
D/IV	18055	7.99 253.63	0.97	26.5	6.74	105.6	16.85	269.9	3.75	53.08	101122	17.8		
E/ V		1.08 47.85	0.84	5.9	0.93	12.53					15499	2.50		
Co.Course	999	0.39 0.58	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.53	----	----	0.13	3.67	-	-		
Total	38750	16.1 1034.8	2.14	58.9	15.23	578.8	23.85	651.6	6.69	186.9	135986	31.2		

\* Only for 2006-07 and no data are available for amount and for other years

@ The expenditure amount also includes the committed liability of the State government.

## E-6: Book bank and other Allowances of PMS scheme

The book bank scheme was a separate scheme and the scheme has been merged with the PMS scheme when it was revised in 2003. Only Maharashtra State is implementing the book bank component with some interest followed by A.P and U.P. About 47,877 students in Maharashtra and 11,547 students in A.P and 7833 students in U.P were covered during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. A.P govt. has spent about 1.71 crore for purchasing 4476 sets of books and 274 almirahs and Maharashtra purchased about 12998 books and 833 almirahs. The other States are not at all extending the facility of book bank to the SC students due to non-availability of separate funds and demands from the SC students. None of the Surveyed States have shown payment of other allowances like thesis typing, tour charges, reader allowance, escort/transport allowance etc. during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan due to non-availability of sufficient funds and lack of demand from the eligible SC students.

**Table E-5: Hostellers and Day Scholars (including Correspondence Course Students) of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in selected States**

(in lakhs)

State	Hostellers			Day Scholars			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>A.P*</b>	5.81	3.54	9.36	3.95	2.43	6.37	9.64	5.92	15.73*
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	0.13	0.05	0.18	1.44	0.47	1.92	0.96	0.52	2.14
<b>Maharashtra</b>	1.72	0.77	2.50	8.07	4.99	13.06	9.79	5.76	15.55
<b>West Bengal</b>			0.75			7.11			7.86
<b>U.P</b>			0.77			23.07			23.85
<b>Punjab</b>			0.03			1.34			1.35
<b>Bihar@</b>	2902	771	3673	27500	35077	7577	30402	3848	38750

\*State has two types of hostels. Attached and Student Managed hostels. The data pertain only to attached hostels. @ The data pertains only to the 2006-07 year and are actual numbers.

## E-7: District level performance

28 districts sampled data of the of the study reveals that, in terms of coverage of PMS fellowship, Nagpur district of Maharashtra has the largest coverage of 1.70 lakh SC students followed by 24 Paraganas (S) of West Bengal (1.40 lakh) and Warangal district of A.P (1.32 lakhs), Kanpur (1.08 lakhs) of U.P State. All the districts of A.P have a wide coverage of 65 thousand to 1.32 lakh students in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, whereas the coverage of students is very less in the States of Bihar and Punjab which is below 10, 000 students. There is a wide fluctuation across the districts and across the years which is depending on the the SC student population, higher educational facilities and allocation of funds. The general trend observed is that, districts like Krishna, Kurnool of A.P., Durg of Chhattisgarh and Kanpur of U.P have higher hostellers than day scholars but in other districts of the selected States day scholars are more in number than hostellers. The number of PMS awardees is generally more in A.P



followed by West Bengal and Maharashtra. The high SC concentrated States like U.P and Bihar are not supporting proportionate SC student population either due to lack of demand, delivery mechanism problems and funds availability. About 7 districts viz. Karnal, Durg, Krishna, Kurnool, Dhule, 24 Paraganas (S) and Medanapur-E have awarded PMS to all the SC applicants and the other 9 districts could not award all the applicants due to eligibility criteria and non-availability of PMS funds. The rejection of applications is seen mostly in the urban districts like Lucknow, Pune Hyderabad and one Jalpaiguri of West Bengal. PMS facility and availability of hostel is a great incentive to the SC students in furthering their higher education and this facility has a great variation across the States and across the district but, **the hostel facilities for all SC students were available only in 6 districts (Bilaspur, Durg, Krishna, Dhule, East Midnapore and Warangal districts).**

### **E-8: Impact on the SC student beneficiaries**

The impact analysis of the 1400 beneficiaries of 7 States from all the 28 districts comprising students from all the 4 type of courses, A, B, C and D type, hostellers, day scholars of government and private aided institutions indicate that agriculture and allied activities constitute about 40% of the parent's occupation of the beneficiaries. Salaried employees constitute the highest in Maharashtra (41%) followed by Chhattisgarh (21%) and they are below 7% in other States. Artisans and Petty shop owners are the majority in Bihar (48%) and Punjab (31%). The average family size of the beneficiaries is 5 and the annual income as reported by the beneficiaries and their parents is around Rs. 31,000 in Bihar to Rs. 57,576 in West Bengal State. On an average 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the families in the selected States had availed the PMS facility and are aware of the benefits of the scheme. Most of the students are getting the awareness about the scheme from the School/College/Institution, and they are also aware of the scheme before their entry into the educational institution. Generally it takes about 6 months to get the PMS amount in most of the States except in the case of A.P, Bihar, Maharashtra and U.P where most of the students have indicated that, they are getting paid their maintenance charges only after a lapse of considerable time and at the fag end of the year. As hostellers maintenance charges are being borne by the State government and they are not being paid any thing more than their hostel mess charges, the day scholar's maintenance charges are being paid only at the end of the academic year.

The SWOT Analysis of the PMS Scheme has brought out many strengths and opportunities of the scheme for achieving the objectives and ultimate goal of producing more higher educated SC students to achieve the socio-economic growth of the SC communities which in turn will result in narrowing the gap between the SCs and the general population. Based on the above data analysis and conclusions the following suggestions can be advanced for streamlining the scheme and to achieve better results and goal.

### **E-9: Suggestions**

- **Timely payment of scholarship:** One of the biggest complaints received from the SC students in the field was that, they are not getting timely payment of their scholarship amount. So, efforts should be made for the timely delivery of the PMS scholarship amount to the eligible students either quarterly or on monthly basis through bank/post office.

- **Payment of tuition and non-refundable fees by the State government:** The PMS guidelines stipulate that, the tuition and other non-refundable fees will be refunded by the government and most of the State governments are following the same except A.P. U.P and Maharashtra States. SC students from poor economic background find it difficult to pay tuition and other non-refundable fees which are very high in professional courses so, the State government should take the responsibility of paying the tuition and other fees directly to the institutions/colleges/Universities as being practiced in A.P and U.P States. The tuition fees in the professional courses, technical and para-medical courses has gone up exorbitantly in private recognized aided and unaided institutions/colleges, and the SC students are not in a position to bear the cost of the education. As State governments supports these institutions in terms of land, taxes and services, a mechanism should be worked out for payment of tuition fees at special rates to the SC students to promote social welfare and inclusive education.
- **Enhancement of income ceiling and maintenance charges:** The PMS guidelines stipulate that, the income ceiling of the SC students should be below Rs.1 lakh and they were to be revised every two years as per the cost price index for industrial workers. The maintenance charges fixed at the time of revision of the scheme (since 1.4.2003) have not been enhanced which are at present of Rs. 740 in the case of A type professional course hostel students and Rs. 235 in the case of group D hostel students (XI –XII classes). In the case of day scholars the amount is Rs. 330 to Rs. 140 in A to D type of courses which are very low. Since the maintenance and other charges are very low some of the State governments like A.P and W.B have enhanced the maintenance charges on their own and are paying higher amount per hosteller thus incurring heavy amount. The Central government should immediately enhance the maintenance charges and also increase the parental income ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh to at least Rs. 2 lakh for wider coverage of the SC students for the scheme.
- **Payment of scholarship through ‘Smart Cards’:** All the eligible students (professional day scholars at least) may be paid the scholarship amount through ‘Smart Cards’ (Electronic transfer) for quick delivery, transparency and to remove leakages. At the time of admission, the cards should be given to the Students by the Social Welfare dept. by specifying the amount and tying it up with a bank so as to enable the students to draw their scholarship amount as per their requirement periodically. Maharashtra government is already planning this and this need to be followed by all the State governments.
- **Transmission of quick funds from the Centre to the States:** The transfer of funds from the Centre to the States is being done two or three times in a year which is generally in June/July, November/December and March. The delayed release from Centre results in the late release of PMS funds from State to District head quarters, institutions and PMS beneficiaries. So, on-line transmission of funds should be established for quick transfer of funds from Centre to States and States to District Head Quarters and Institutions.
- **Streamlining the MIS System:** It has been observed that, the data maintenance at the Centre, State and District head quarters is not very systematic and some times it is not there for all the components of the scheme in some States and Districts like the hostellers, day scholars, boys, girls, maintenance charges, tuition fees, book bank fees, number of applicants received with institutions and year wise break-up which leads to malpractices and leakages in the scheme. The proforma designed by the Centre to get the feed back from the States is not full proof and it needs to cover all the aspects and components of the PMS scheme for getting the full requirement and

coverage in the previous period. This information need to be filed electronically for quick transfer of funds and proper MIS system.

- **Listing of recognized Institutions:** The Social Welfare Department should coordinate with all the Educational Boards like Technical, Medical, Secondary, and School Education and get the recognized institutions list every year so that they can award the scholarship to all the eligible students in these institutes properly as being done in A.P.
- **Establishing Monitoring mechanism:** There is no proper monitoring mechanism for overseeing the functioning of the PMS scheme implementation at the ground level. Though audit is being done routinely at the State head quarters, the periodic checks and monitoring and supervision should be established and put in place at District and State level. Though in A.P and W.B States monitoring mechanism has been established, it has to be effectively implemented to prevent delays and malpractices.
- **Sharing of Committed liability:** The committed liability of the State governments are increasing tremendously with a high of Rs.111 crore in of A.P and Rs. 65 crore in U.P which the State governments are not in a position to bear over the years. Some of the State governments are not increasing the PMS awards at the end of the five year plan as it will become the committed liability of the State. The good coverage States like Maharashtra, A.P., U.P have a high committed liability so, for the effective delivery of the scheme, the committed liability should be shared between the States and Centre.
- **Adequate number of hostels:** The field level data have indicated that, there are no adequate hostels for the group A and B type of students in many districts of the States and the SC students are put into lot of hardships and there is a need for establishing good number of hostels attached to the institutions/colleges/Universities for proper educational facilities of the students.
- **Book banks and other allowances:** The PMS scheme has components of book banks, thesis typing charges, tour charges, disability allowances and support to the Correspondence course students. However, most of the States are not supporting these components and the students and Institutions are not made aware of this. There is a need to allocate adequate funds towards this and to promote education among Correspondence Course, professionals courses students in terms of book banks, thesis typing, tour charges and handicap allowance to the needy students.

# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are the most disadvantaged groups of the Indian society. Due to socio-historical and geographical isolation since a long time socio-economic development has bypassed them. Majority of the SCs are found in the occupations as agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, share croppers, fishermen, leather workers, sweepers and scavengers and their settlements are found mostly in the exterior of the villages. As most of the SCs were practicing low and menial occupations they were treated as untouchables and were low in caste hierarchy. After independence, Government of India has abolished untouchability and practice of this has been made a cognizable offence and SCs were provided special provisions for their up-liftment. Many Constitutional safeguards were provided for the welfare, development and protection of SCs and STs in the country like; Article 14 – Equal rights and Opportunities, Article 15 – Protection against discrimination on the grounds of caste, religion, race, sex etc., Article 46 – Educational and Economic interests of Weaker sections, Article 275(1) – Grant-in-Aid for promoting the Welfare of STs and raising the level of administration, Article 330, 332 and 335- Stipulates reservation of seats in Lok Sabha, Legislative Assemblies and Services, Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 & Prevention of Atrocities (POA) Act, 1989 – Protection of STs and SCs from social discrimination like untouchability, exploitation and atrocities. The statutory National Commission for SCs and Safai Karmacharies has also an important role in safeguarding the rights, interests and welfare of the SCs in the country.

Development programmes for SCs have been formulated with the object of improving their social status and providing them educational and economic opportunities through the efforts of Centre, State Governments and Voluntary Organisations. Since independence, the developmental efforts followed in the earlier five year and annual plans of the Centre and State governments adopted main strategies of social empowerment, economic empowerment and social justice through welfare and developmental schemes/programmes. Economic empowerment of SCs has been carried out through provision of income generation activities like grants, loans, and subsidies, construction of infrastructure facilities for agriculture, irrigation and community welfare mainly through National Finance Corporations of SCs and Safai Karmacharis, State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations. Social Justice of SCs is being promoted through implementation of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and SC & ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, Monitoring Point 11(A) of the 20 point programme and through the activities of the Statutory Commissions of National Commission for SCs and National Commission for Safai karmacharis. The social empowerment is being carried out through educational development and promotion by the implementation of various schemes/programmes like Post-Matric Scholarship, Pre-Matric Scholarship to the SC students of parents engaged in unclean occupations, Hostels for SC boys and girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities, Coaching and Allied scheme by providing special pre-examination coaching, up-gradation of merit for SC students by providing them facilities for all-round development through education in residential schools, Top Class education for meritorious SC students in reputed educational institutions for higher/technical education, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students to pursue programmes in higher education such as M.Phil and Ph.d, National Overseas Scholarship scheme for higher studies abroad.

Besides the educational development schemes initiated by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, the Departments of Elementary and Higher Education under Ministry of Human Resource Development have many educational promotion schemes like District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Lok Jumbish (LJ), Shiksha Karmi (SK), Non-Formal Education (NFE) and National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for quality elementary education with relaxed norms for opening of primary schools, the scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya with Boarding and Hostel facilities for girl students of Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools in the SC/ST concentrated areas/educationally backward districts. Besides this, The higher educational institutions administered by the Central Government reserve 15% seats for SCs in case of admissions as well as in appointments (teaching & non teaching posts). Seats are also reserved in hostels attached to the Central Universities/Colleges. Kendriya Vidyalayas provide 15% reservation for SCs and 7.5% for STs. Navodaya Vidyalayas provide reservation of seats in admissions to SC & ST students in proportion to their population in the District subject to the national minimum of 15% and 7.5% for SCs and STs respectively. Out of 43,000 scholarships at the secondary stage for talented children from rural areas 13,000 scholarships are awarded to SC/ST students. 225 scholarships are reserved for SC/ST students out of 1000 scholarships under National Talent Search Scheme. Tuition fee is abolished in most of the States in Government Schools at least up to senior secondary level. Various incentives are also provided like free textbooks, uniforms, stationary, school bags and bicycles for transport, attendance/merit promotion scholarships are being implemented in various States for SC/STs There is 15% reservation of seats for SCs and 7.5% for STs in Central Government Technical educational institutions including IITs, IIMs, NITs, etc. There is also relaxation in the minimum qualifying marks for admission in Universities, Colleges and Technical Institutions, apart from reservation. University Grants Commission provides relaxation of 5% marks at the Master's level for appointment as Lecturer from SC/ST candidates. Allocation of 15% funds on notional basis from the budget of the Department of Elementary Education & Literacy and Secondary & Higher Education under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) are some of the other incentives and positive discrimination for the educational development of the SCs in the country.

### **1.1 Post - Matric Scholarships Scheme**

Out of the many educational development schemes of SCs being promoted by the Central and State governments, the Post-Matric Scholarships (PMS) scheme is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment which stands as a monolith and so much so that, earlier this Ministry was more popularly known as Ministry of Scholarships as this is a old scheme and was initiated 6 decades before by the Central Government. The scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for SC students, instituted by the Government of India in 1944, gathered momentum with the extension of the scheme in 1948-49 to Scheduled Tribes as well. The scheme was intended to provide financial assistance to the SC and ST students at Post Matriculation or post-secondary stage so as to enable them to complete their education. The scheme was administered by the Central Government directly till 1958-59 and was entrusted to the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations in 1959-60 due to the increasing number of applications for scholarships. Still, the nodal Ministry of SCs development, the present Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment retains its control over the scheme by framing general rules and regulations and financing it. Starting with a minimum of 114 awardees

to SC students in 1944-45 and 89 for ST students in 1948-49, the number of awardees increased to 4.87 lakhs in 1979-80 and 5.21 lakhs in 1980-81. The number of scholarships has reached to 29.6 lakhs SC students in 2006-07. Since its inception, the Scheme has been revised several times particularly during 1974, 1978, 1989, 1995, 1998 and recently during 10th Plan in 2003 in terms of enhancement of parental income ceiling limit, scholarship amount to students etc.

The Post Matric Scholarships (PMS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and it provides non-refundable tuition fees, maintenance allowance, study tour, thesis typing/printing charges and book-grant besides additional allowance for students with disabilities. The nodal agencies for the implementation of the scheme are Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs for SC and ST students respectively. Under the scheme, the State Government and Union Territories are sanctioned 100% Central assistance over and above their respective committed liability. The committed liability of a State/UT is the total expenditure incurred under the scheme during the terminal year of the Five-year Plan. When the scheme was decentralized in 1959-60, it was also decided that the expenditure incurred on the scheme as in the preceding year 1958-59 to be treated as committed non-plan expenditure. Since then the level of committed liability reached at the end of the five year plans is being met by the State governments. The requirement of committed liability has however, been dispensed in the case of North Eastern States when the scheme was revised in 1997-98 due to the financial and peculiar conditions of the region. In the year 2000 when the Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set-up, the scheme of PMS has been bifurcated for SCs and STs and is being implemented by the respective Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs respectively. However, the aims, objectives and norms and funding pattern remained the same for the SCs and STs.

The present PMS scheme categorises educational courses into 4 types viz: **Group I/A:** Degree and Post graduate courses (including M.Phil, Ph.D and Doctoral research) in Medicine, Engineering Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Science, Management, Business Finance, Business Administration and Computer Applications, Commercial pilot License etc. **Group II/B:** Other Professional & Technical graduate and post graduate courses not covered in Group – I/A. C.A/ICWA/CS, all post graduate and graduate level diploma and all certificate level courses. **Group III/C:** All other courses leading to graduate or above degree not covered in Group I/A and Group II/B. **Group IV/D:** All Post Matric level courses leading to graduation like classes XI and XII in 10+ 2 system and other vocational courses.

All the SC Students are entitled to receive benefits of the PMS scheme subject to the condition that, the parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs.1 lakh per annum. The Students 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 deposit like caution money, security deposit will, however, be excluded. Compulsory non-refundable fee charged by recognised institutions against free and paid seats of recognised courses can be fully reimbursed as per the fee structure approved by the State/Central Government authority. Scholars who are entitled to free board and/or lodging will be paid maintenance charge at 1/3<sup>rd</sup> at Hostellers' rate. The scholarship amount to various categories of SC students to be issued is as follows:

**Table 1.1: Scholarship amount to various categories of SC students**

(in Rupees)

Type of Courses and Allowances	Hostellers	Day Scholars
Group I/A (Engineering, Medical degrees etc.)	740 per month	330 per month
Group II/B (Post Graduate, Ph.D, Diploma Technical courses etc.)	510	330
Group III/C (Certificate courses, graduate courses etc.)	355	185
Group IV/D ( Post Matriculation- XI, XII Classes)	235	140
Correspondence Courses	750 per annum book grant + Course fees	
Study tour charges	1000 per annum	
Thesis typing/printing charges	1000 per annum	
Disabled allowances-	150 for Group I, II courses	
(a) Reader allowance for blind scholars	125 for Group III courses	
	100 for Group IV courses	
(b) Transport allowance	100 per month	
(c) Escort Allowance	100 per month	
(d) Extra coaching for mentally retarded	150	
Book Banks - 1 set per 2 students (ceiling limits)	7500 for Medical/Engineering 5000 for Veterinary course 4500 for Agriculture course 2400 for Polytechnic course 5000 for P.G courses like MBA/Law/C.A/University level	
Storage charges	2000 per Almirah	
Book binding etc	5% of the grant	

## 1.2 Additional allowances under PMS scheme

The additional allowances allowed under PMS are Reader Allowance for blind Scholars at the rate of Rs. 150 for Group I and II courses and Rs.125 for Group III courses and Rs.100 for Group IV courses. Provision of transport allowance upto Rs.100 per month for disabled students, if such students do not reside in the hostel, **Escort Allowance** of Rs.100/- per month for severely handicapped day scholar students with low extremity disability. Special Pay of Rs.100/- per month is also admissible to any employee of the hostel willing to extend help to a severely **orthopedically handicapped student** residing in hostel of an educational institution who may need the assistance of a helper. Allowance of Rs.150/- per month towards **extra coaching to mentally retarded** and mentally ill students is also admissible in the scheme. **Study tour charges** upto a maximum of Rs.1000 per annum, limited to the actual expenditure incurred by the student on transportation 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 completion of his/her course of study. **Thesis typing/printing charges** upto a maximum of Rs.1000 will be paid to research scholars on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution as a part of the course. The students pursuing **Correspondence courses** are also eligible for an annual allowance of Rs.750/- for essential/prescribed books, besides reimbursement of course fees.



**Book Banks** are to be set up in all the Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Law and Veterinary Degree Colleges and Institutes imparting Chartered Accountancy, MBA and alike Management courses and Polytechnics where Scheduled Caste students are in receipt of Post Matric Scholarship. The set of text books will be purchased for 2 such SC students at various stages except in respect of Post-graduate courses and Chartered Accountancy where it will be one set for each student. However, the ratio of sets and students will have to be adjusted to the total number of sets that could be procured within the total resources allocated to the State concerned. The amount that can be awarded for a set of books per two students range from Rs. 2400 in polytechnic courses to Rs.7500 for Medical/Engineering courses. For storage of books and contingencies etc., the cost of steel almirah of Rs., 2000 for storing books of each Book Bank including contingencies like 5% of the grant are given for expenses on binding, stitching etc.

### **1.3 Conditions for the award of PMS to SC students**

The other conditions applicable for the award of Post Matric Scholarships are: (i) The scholarships are open to nationals of India, (ii) These scholarships will be given for the study of all recognised post-matriculation/post-secondary courses pursued in recognised institutions including correspondence courses except a few specialized courses like Aircrafts maintenance, Ship Dufferin and Pre-examination training. PMS is not eligible to those in internship of Medical degree and for multiple degrees at the same time and if the students is in receipt of another scholarship. Scholarships will be paid to the students whose parents/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000/- per annum. House rent allowance received by the parents of a student is exempted from the computation of 'income' if the same has been permitted to be exempted for purpose of Income tax. Income certificate is required to be taken once only i.e. at the time of admission to courses which are continuing for more than one year. All children of the same parents/guardians will be entitled to receive benefits of the scheme. The revised income ceilings account for Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers upto October 2002. Income Ceiling need to be revised once in every two years linking it with Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers for the month of October of the year, preceding the year of revision and will be made effective from April.

All the State Governments announce the details of the scheme in May-June, and invite applications through leading newspapers and other media of the State. The application for scholarship in the prescribed form (separate application forms for 'fresh' and renewal scholarship) along with passport size photograph, attested copy of certificates, diploma, degree etc. in respect of all examinations passed, a certificate (in original) of Caste duly signed by an authorised Revenue Officer not below the rank of Tehsildar, an income declaration by the self-employed parents/guardians, stating definite income from all sources by way of an affidavit on non-judicial stamp paper (Employed parents/guardians are required to obtain income certificate from their employer and for any additional income from other sources), a receipt in acknowledgement of the scholarship in the previous year if the application was in receipt of a scholarship under this scheme in the preceding year are to be submitted to the Institution or an officer specified for this purpose by the Government of State/Union Territory to which the student belongs for getting the scholarship.

Candidates belonging to one State but studying in other 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. Maintenance allowance is payable from 1<sup>st</sup> 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 allowance during holidays), provided that if the scholar secures admission after the 20<sup>th</sup> day of a month, the amount will be made from the month following the month of admission. In case of renewal of scholarships awarded in the previous years, maintenance allowance 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. 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 student secures promotion to the next higher class irrespective of the fact whether such examinations are conducted by a University or the Institution and 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 of default failed to make satisfactory progress or has been guilty of misconduct the scholarship can be withdrawn. If a SC student pursuing Group I course 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/her own expenses until he/she secures promotion to the next higher class.

#### **1.4 Need for the study**

Since the inception of the PMS scheme, the scheme has grown in leaps and bounds in terms of financial and physical coverage due to the revision of scholarship several times in terms of scholarship amount, tuition fees, increase in the number of recognized government aided and private educational institutions, courses besides the usual increment in the number of eligible students every year. It is estimated that, about 93% of the SC students of the country are covered under this scheme. Though the nodal Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment frames the general rules and regulations, releases the funds to various States/U.Ts the implementing States/U.Ts have been given certain leverage in terms of fixing the tuition fees, recognition of courses/ institutions and other eligibility criteria. The coverage of SC students under PMS and the release of funds have a wide variation across the states. During the year 2005-06, the major States which got benefited by the scheme are Uttar Pradesh (5.11 lakh students), Andhra Pradesh (3.99 lakh students), Maharashtra (3.34 lakh students), Tamil Nadu (2.53 lakh students), and West Bengal (2.03 lakh students). However, the other SC concentrated States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Chhattisgarh did not perform well. There is no correlation between the funds released to the SC concentrated States and the literacy rates among them. In case of Bihar and Orissa States, the share of PMS funds released are only 1.34% and 1.4% which has 14.8% and 16.5% of SC population with lowest literacy rates.

The committed liability is another major component of the scheme which is crucial for the proper implementation of the scheme. During 9th Plan, the committed liability for the scheme was Rs. 231.24 crore and it increased to Rs. 402. 53 crore during 10th Plan. The Central Government supports the States/U.Ts every year over and above the state committed liability for the scheme. The States which are receiving higher allocations are also having higher committed liability. During 10th Plan, States like Uttar Pradesh

(Rs.64.91crore), Andhra Pradesh (Rs.111.25 crore), Maharashtra ( Rs. 57.78 crore) are having higher committed liability whereas, other SC concentrated States like Bihar, Karnataka, Punjab and Tamil Nadu do not have a large burden. Other than finance, there are situational problems that interfere with the delivery mechanism of the PMS scheme like timely disbursement, the eligibility criteria, adequate fund, awareness of the scheme, availability of hostels, educational institutions etc.

The Mid-term evaluation of the 10th Plan by the Planning Commission has also pointed out problems of operational methodology and implementation infirmities in the PMS scheme like regularity in the payment of fees, budgetary allocations by the Centre and States, the role of committed liability burden on the States etc. So, it is important to evaluate the implementation and impact of this scheme particularly so, after the recent revision of the scheme since 1.4.2003. So far no major evaluation study has been undertaken across the country. Some of the components of the scheme which need deep probing and analysis, are: (i) Whether the PMS scholarship is being implemented with the objectives set-out for its implementation by the States/U.Ts., (ii) Whether the scholarship amount is paid timely by the State Government., (iii) What is the role of committed liability on the part of the State in the disbursement of funds. Financial allocations, releases and physical performance and the delivery mechanism of the scheme, (iv) What are the bottlenecks at various level and the time lag in the release of fund from the Central government to States and Districts and receipt of the scholarship amount to the beneficiaries? The mode and frequency of payment of scholarship amount to Institutions and beneficiaries. (v) Problems being faced by the various beneficiaries in different types of courses (I/A,II/B,III/C,IVD) in getting the Post Matric scholarship amount, (vi) The inter-state differences and best practices which are accelerating and inhibiting in the implementation processes of the scheme? (vii) Whether the Post Matric Scholarship scheme has helped the poor SC students especially below the poverty line in raising the literacy rate and educational standard of SC population? What percentage of SC students avails of the scholarship in different categories and educational Institutions? and (viii) the impact of the PMS scheme on SCs in enhancing the literacy, higher educational attainment, and in turn socio-economic up-liftment need to be probed in detail for understanding the delivery mechanism, operational impediments and impact of the scheme on the beneficiaries for streamlining the scheme.

# CHAPTER 2

## Evaluation Study Objectives, Methodology and Sampling

## **2 EVALUATION STUDY OBJECTIVES, METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLING**

### **2.1 Area of the study**

The Post Matric Scholarships scheme evaluation study has been carried out in the 7 sampled States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal which cover the various geographical regions of the country besides having high concentration of the SC population with variable implementation mechanism.

### **2.2 Objectives of the study**

The main objectives of the evaluation study are:

- To evaluate the implementation and delivery mechanism of the Post Matric Scholarship scheme as per the guidelines and objectives with special reference to the selected States
- To assess the effectiveness of the existing system in various states in terms of objectives, inputs, outputs and goals. The impediments, best practices involved in affecting and accelerating the proper implementation of the scheme
- To carry out an evaluation of the impact on the various beneficiaries (Group-I/A, Group- II/B, Group- III/C and Group- IV/D, Hostellers, Day scholars, Correspondence course students) and educational institutions (Government, Government aided and private recognized) specifically against the objectives of the programme
- To carry out a SWOT analysis of the scheme and recommend suitable strategies to improve the provisions and working of the scheme, if so required.

### **2.3 Approach**

The general approach and methodology adopted in the evaluation study keeping in view the broad objectives and scope of the study. The approach will be to evaluate the PMS scheme especially during 10th Five year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07) and the impact of the scheme. The approach adopted is

- To prepare an effective plan of work based on the nature and scope of work
- To identify sources of secondary data to be collected for the study

The preliminary information was collected on pre-tested questionnaire as well as Focus group discussions. Wall to wall survey was done to collect information from the secondary sources. Questionnaire for field-work were developed and refined after testing in the field. Field survey was conducted in order to collect primary information / data. Interaction with various respondents identified on both sides i.e. those involved in implementation of the scheme and those who have been benefited from the same.

## **2.4 Methodology**

### **2.4.1 Team Mobilization**

The experienced teams were constituted to carry out the assignment in selected states. The project team was oriented and guided by a Project Director and the point of contact with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment on all matters pertaining to this assignment.

Secondary data were collected for detailed information about the PMS Scheme, Scheme design and plan along with the implementation systems; Objectives, strategies and the evaluation indicators; Scheme planning process; Involvement of other stakeholders like Central and State governments and other agencies in Scheme implementation; Key management systems like organizational, operational, procurement and financial etc. The secondary data were used for planning the primary data collection for the study which includes, its scope and coverage, identifying the locations for field visits, the stakeholders and numbers to be contacted, interview schedule etc.

### **2.4.2 Secondary Research**

#### **(i) Designing of Data Collection Tools**

On the basis of information gathered through secondary data, the survey/ research tools were developed and pre-tested to collect the information from the various stakeholders. Separate sets of questionnaires were developed for each category of respondents and the beneficiaries. The questionnaires contain both close-ended and open-ended questions. The research instruments developed are:

#### **(ii) State level Schedule**

The Schedule covers secondary data on the financial allocations (State resources for committed liability), releases from the Centre to State, State to Districts / Blocks and Beneficiaries / Educational Institutions. Organizational structure for the implementation of the scheme, Implementation mechanism, accounting process, policy directives, delegation of powers, monitoring and evaluation procedure adopted etc.

#### **(iii) District level Schedule**

The schedule covers data relating to release of funds- quantum, frequency and timing etc. organizational structure, guidelines from State, financial and physical coverage for PMS scholarship scheme. Release of funds to various educational institutions and courses, beneficiaries in terms hostellers, day scholars, correspondence courses, problems and best practices being adopted, Monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the funds released, utilization and physical coverage by the State and District authorities have also been captured in the schedule.

**(iv) Institution level Schedule**

The schedule covers data relating to the number of SC students studying in various courses, number of students getting PMS scholarship, hostellers, day scholars, the amount of scholarship awarded, application procedure, screening procedure, documents sought, interaction with the social welfare department in terms of funds released and refund, problems associated with the disbursement of the scholarship amount etc.

**(v) Beneficiary level Schedule**

Beneficiary schedule was developed for obtaining primary data of all the category of beneficiaries pursuing Post Matric studies- Group- I/A, Group- II/B, Group- III/C, Group- IV/D, Correspondence courses, Hostellers, Day scholars in government, government aided and private recognized educational institutions in the selected districts and States. The beneficiary schedule also covers the socio-economic status of the students, family particulars, problems encountered in obtaining the scholarship if any, impact of the scheme in pursuing higher studies etc.

**2.4.3 Primary Data**

Primary Data were collected to assess the:

- Scheme, its objectives and achievements
- Implementation plan, implementation structure, participating agencies and institutions etc.
- Resource inputs and fund allocation and utilization
- Roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders and intended Beneficiaries
- Monitoring and evaluation system followed at various levels
- Time Plan for the scheme implementation
- Outcome of the scheme
- Primary data were collected by using following methods:
  - **Focus Group Discussions** Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with key beneficiaries and scheme implementation officials were organized at each district level.
  - **In-depth Interviews** In-depth interviews with the key beneficiaries, and scheme implementation agencies were conducted to generate information about the implementation methods, the achievements so far, the constraints faced by the implementers and the beneficiaries (students/parents & guardians), comments and suggestions for improvement. Semi-structured discussion guidelines were utilized for in-depth interviews.

#### **2.4.4 Development of Survey Plan**

The detail survey plan was developed for the state visits and collection of data from the Districts, Educational Institutions, and Beneficiary students.

#### **2.4.5 Data Collation, Analysis and Report Preparation**

Based on the data collected during the primary survey and review, the data were analyzed and collated based on which the evaluation report was prepared. The report deals in detail the status of the PMS scheme, the implementation status, fund flow and utilization, and recommendations for improving the scheme.

#### **2.4.6 Sampling Plan**

##### **(i) Selection of States**

The Study has been conducted in seven States of India covering geographical regions of south, east, north, west and Central. The States which have been covered are Andhra Pradesh in south, Chhattisgarh in central, Punjab and Maharashtra in West, Bihar and West Bengal in East and Uttar Pradesh in north. These States have also been selected from the angle of having high concentration of SC population and receiving higher allocation of funds and physical coverage.

##### **(ii) Selection of Districts**

4 Districts from each of the 7 States have been selected covering geographical regions of north, south, east and west to get a representative sample of the State in the implementation, delivery mechanism and impact of the scheme.

##### **(iii) Selection of Institutions**

Important institutions awarding professional and non-professional courses were selected in the selected 7 States. The selected Post Matric institutions are Junior colleges, Technical Institutes, Degree Colleges, Veterinary/Agricultural colleges, Engineering Colleges, Medical Colleges, Universities etc in various States.

##### **(iv) Selection of beneficiaries**

50 beneficiaries from each selected district covering 200 samples from each State and thus in turn covering a total sample of 1400 beneficiaries from 7 selected States forms the total sample. The beneficiaries are covered from all the 4 types of courses; A/I, B/II, C/III and D/IV, hostellers, day scholars and correspondence course students, disabled students covering government, government aided and private educational institutions for getting a representative sample.



**Table 2.2: The list of States, Districts, no. of institutions and no. of beneficiaries covered for the study**

SI.No	State	Name of the District covered	No. of Institutions	No. of SC beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.Hyderabad 2.Warangal 3.Kurnool 4.Krishna	19	212
2	Bihar	5.Patna 6.Bhagalpur 7.Muzaffarpur 8.Gaya	16	202
3	Chhatisgarh	9.Raipur 10.Bilaspur 11.Durg 12.Janjgir	23	206
4	Maharashtra	13.Mumbai 14. Pune 15.Dhule 16. Nagpur	16	211
5	Punjab	17.Patiala 18.18.Ludhiana 19.Jalandhar 20.Nawashahar	18	200
6	Uttar Pradesh	21. Lucknow 22..Kanpur 23.Bariely 24.Ghaziabad	17	205
7	West Bengal	25.Kolkatta 26.Mednipur (E) 27. New Jalpaiguri 28. 24 Paraganas (S)	15	209
<b>Total: 7 States</b>		<b>28 Districts</b>	<b>124 Institutions</b>	<b>1445 beneficiaries</b>

#### 2.4.7 Reference Period

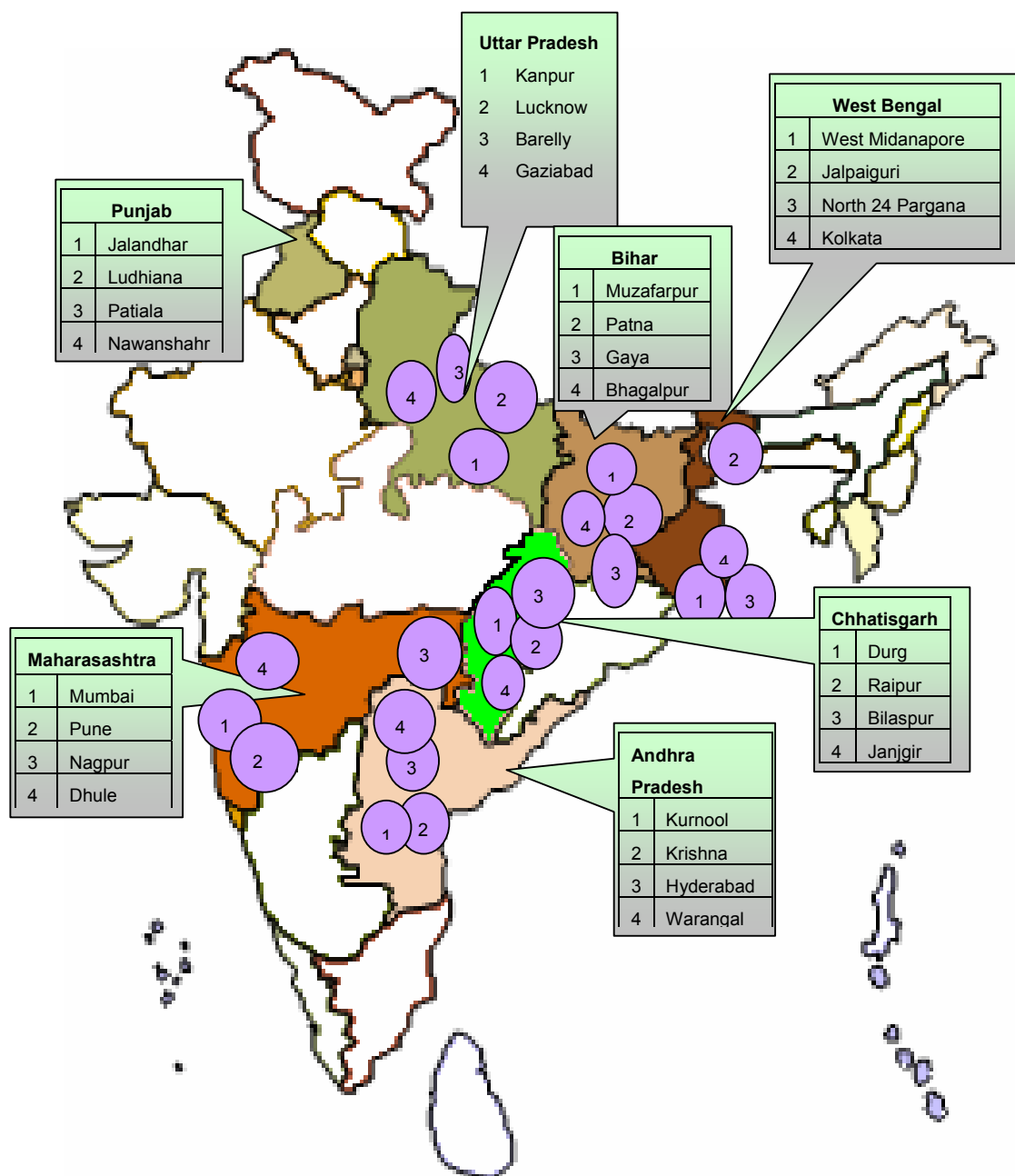
The reference period of the study is the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period i.e 2002-03 to 2006-07 of five years in the selected sampled States, Districts and Educational Institutions.

#### 2.4.8 Presentation of Report

The evaluation report is presented in 9 chapters dealing on 1. Introduction dealing the overview and scenario of the PMS scheme with details. 2. Objectives and Methodology of the study. 3. Population characteristics and higher educational status of SCs in the selected States. 4. Implementation process and methodology by the States and Districts and Institutions. 5. Delivery Mechanism of Post Matric Scholarships to SC students through Educational Institutions. 6. Financial and Physical Performance of the Scheme during 10<sup>th</sup>

Five year Plan in the selected States. 7. Delivery and Impact of the PMS scheme on the beneficiaries, 8. SWOT analysis of the PMS scheme and 9. Conclusion and Suggestions.

**Figure 2.1: Surveyed Districts and States**



CHAPTER 3  
Population  
Characteristics and  
Higher Education  
Status of SCs in the  
Selected States

### **3 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SCs IN THE SELECTED STATES**

The SC population in India is 16.7 crore constituting 16.23% of the total population (2001 Census). SCs are spread all over India and they are mainly concentrated in Uttar Pradesh (35.1 million), West Bengal (18.4 million), Tamil Nadu (11.8 million), Andhra Pradesh (12.3 million) and Bihar (11.3 million). These States account for 53.36% of the total SC population of the country. While Uttar Pradesh has the highest concentration of SCs (21.1%) in terms of absolute number, Punjab with 28.9% SC population has the highest percentage of SCs to the State population. In terms of the number of the SC communities, there are about 1221 SC communities in India and Karnataka State has the largest number of SC communities (101) followed by Orissa (93). The decadal growth rate of SC population during 1991-2001 is 20.5% as in the case of general population. About 80% of the SCs are rural in their habitation and the important development indicators of literacy (54.7%), IMR (83), rural poverty (36%), urban poverty (38%) show large disparity with the general population. Occupation wise, majority of them are agricultural labourers (46%) and 20% of them are practicing cultivation.

#### **3.1 Literacy and Education among SCs**

The literacy among SCs is 54.7% against 64.8% of the total population (2001). If the literacy rates are compared against the non-SC & ST general population (68.8%), the gap between SCs is still more with 14%. The male literacy among SCs is 66.6% and the female literacy is 41.9% both showing a gap of 9% and 12% against the total population in 2001. Though the literacy rates have increased since 1961 steadily from 10.3% but the increase during the last two decades 1981-91 and 1991-2001 was 16% and 17.3% respectively which has brought down the gap of about 15% to about 10% recently. However, if the literacy rates are compared to the non-SC & ST general population the male literacy and female literacy gap is more than 10% points suggesting more focused attention for the literacy and educational development of the SC population.

The enrolment rates of the SC students in the primary (I-V classes) and Middle classes (VI-VIII) have increased steadily since the last four decades particularly so during the last one decade due to the initiation many educational programmes like Operation Black Board, Sarva Sikha Abhiyan, Non-Formal Education system etc. in the country. But the significant pointer in the enrolment data is that, the female enrolment is always lower with in the SCs and comparatively so with the total population. However, as in the case of literacy, the enrolment rates indicate low values in the IX-X and XI-XII and higher education with a gap of 6%, 4% and 2% compared to the total population, though in the primary and elementary stages there is no difference in the enrolment rates indicating that the progress of SC students in higher classes is dismal suggesting government intervention. The analysis of 10<sup>th</sup> class and 12<sup>th</sup> class examination indicate that, about 20.4 lakh students in the former and 10.2 lakh students in the later have appeared constituting 15.3% and 13.2% respectively of the total candidates but only 55.8% in the 10<sup>th</sup> class and 59.5% in the 12<sup>th</sup> class have passed the examination which shows a gap of 9% lower pass percentage to the all candidates.

**Table 3.1: Literacy and Enrolment and Drop-out Rates among SCs in India**

S.No	Items	Total/General Population	SCs Total
1.	Population (%)	74.6	16.2
	(i) Rural population (%)	71.1	79.9
	(ii) Urban population (%)	28.9	20.1
2.	Sex Ratio	933	936
3.	Decadal growth rate (1991-2001)	21.5	20.5
4.	Effective Literacy Rate (2001)	64.8	54.7
	(i) Male literacy	78.7	66.04
	(ii) Female literacy	58.17	41.9
5	Gross Enrolment Rate (2003-04)		
	(i) Class I-V ( 6-11 years)	108.50	116.05
	(ii) Class VI-VIII (11-14 years)	70.51	70.69
	(iii) Class IX-X (14-16 years)	51.65	45.41
	(iv) Class XI-XII (16-18 years)	27.82	23.11
	(v) Higher Education ( 18-24 years)	7.96	6.02
6.	Drop out Rate (2003-04)		
	(i) Class I-V	31.47	36.56
	(ii) Class I-VIII	52.32	59.42
	(iii) Class I- X	62.69	73.13

**Table 3.2: Enrolment of SCs over the years in primary, Middle, High school and Sr. Secondary School stages**

Primary Stage (Class I-V) (in crores)							
Year	Total			SCs			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	%
1999-2000	6.41	4.95	11.36	1.18	0.86	2.04	(17.9)
2004-05	7.0	6.1	13.1	1.4	1.1	2.5	(19.1)
Secondary Stage (Class VI-VIII)							
1999-2000	2.51	1.70	4.21	0.39	0.24	0.63	(14.9)
2004-05	2.9	2.3	5.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	(17.3)
High School Stage (Class IX-X)							
1995-96	1.07	0.61	1.68	0.15	0.07	0.21	(12.5)
2004-05	1.4	1.0	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	(16.7)
Sr. Secondary School Stage (Class XI-XII)							
1990-91	0.44	0.20	0.64	0.05	0.01	0.06	(9.3)
2004-05	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	(15.4)

Source: Selected educational statistics, 2004-05, Dept. of Higher Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.

**Table 3.3: Pass out percentage in Secondary (High school-Class X) and Sr. Secondary (Class XII) Examination among SCs in India**

Category	Number of Students (in lakhs)						Pass Percentage		
	<u>Appeared</u>			<u>Passed</u>			Boys	Girls	Total
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total				
Xth Class Examination (High School)									
All	78.9	53.6	132.5	49.1	36.3	85.4	62.2	67.7	64.4
SCs	12.6	7.8	20.4	6.7	4.7	11.4	53.5	59.6	55.8
XIIth Class Examination (Sr. Secondary School)									
All	44.8	31.8	76.7	29.5	23.3	52.7	65.7	73.0	68.8
SCs	6.3	3.9	10.2	3.6	2.5	6.0	57.2	63.0	59.5

Source: Selected educational statistics, 2004-05, Dept. of Higher Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.

### 3.2 Higher Education scenario among SCs

The post Matric education i.e beyond secondary school education among SCs in the country indicates that, about 10.16 lakh students were pursuing higher education beyond senior secondary level in different courses during 2001-02 and if we include the technical and vocational education beyond Matriculation, about 1.2 lakh additional students were pursuing these courses. This has increased to 12.6 lakh students in the case of university education and 1.6 lakh in the case of vocational and technical education during 2004-05 in the country as per the Department of Higher Education Statistics. The details of the different courses being pursued by the SC students indicate that, the proportion of SC students are only 11% to the total student population and their representation beyond 10% is seen in courses like M.A (16.2%), B.A (14.9%), B.Ed/B.T (12.9%), Medicine (11.5%), B.Sc (11.3%) whereas in other courses their proportion is in the range of 6- 9%. Though the reasons for choosing a particular course may be many but the choice of Arts subjects comes first followed by Science and Professional courses like Engineering and Medicine. 59.3 thousand SC students in Engineering and 29.6 thousand SC students in Medicine and 3.2 thousand SC students are pursuing Ph.D degrees in India as per 2004-05 higher education statistics. The detailed break-up of different courses being pursued during the academic years 2001-02 and 2004-05 indicate that neither the SC population proportionate representation is there in the total student population nor in different courses. This requires detailed analysis besides the high cost of higher education particularly in professional degrees besides the choice, availability of colleges in the neighbourhood. Another point which emerges out of the higher education among SCs during 2001-02 and 2004-05 is that, the enrolment in post matriculation courses of university have slightly declined from 11.5% to 10.7% but the vocational and technical courses enrolment have increased from 10.0% to 12.8%.

The NSSO data of 61<sup>st</sup> Round (2006) based on 2004-05 indicate that, 63.8% of SCs in the country are illiterate, 17.7% are literate upto Primary level only, 9.8% are of Middle level, 4.5% are of Secondary education, 2.3% are of Higher Secondary, 0.5% have diploma/certificate degrees and only 1.3% have education of graduation and above. These data when compared to the general population (non SCs/STs) indicate greater disparity as only 4.1% of SCs are having education of higher secondary and above compared to 21.9% of general category population.

**Table 3.4: Enrolment of SCs in Higher Education in the country**

(in thousands)

Courses	Total Population	Boys	Girls	SCs- Total	Percentage to total
Ph.D/D.Sc/D.Phil	55.4	2.4	0.8	3.2	5.8
M.A	469.3	49.7	26.1	75.9	16.2
M.Sc	198.7	13.5	7.2	20.7	10.4
M.Com	122.3	7.6	3.4	11.0	9.9
B.A/B.A (Hons.)	3772.2	350.1	212.8	562.9	14.9
B.Sc/B.Sc (Hons.)	1490.8	107.3	61.0	168.3	11.3
B.Com/B.Com (Hons.)	1465.0	84.6	40.7	126.3	8.6
B.E/B.Sc.Engg./B.Arch.	696.6	47.1	12.2	59.3	8.5
Medicine,Dentistry,Nursing, Pharmacy,Ayurvedic and Unani etc.	256.7	15.9	13.7	29.6	11.5
B.Ed/B.T	155.2	11.7	8.3	20.0	12.9
Others	3095.1	101.9	82.7	184.6	6.0
Total	11777.3	791.8	469.2	1261.0	10.7
Polytechnic Institutes	388.6	29.8	7.8	37.6	9.7
Teacher Training Institutes	123.9	7.7	6.5	14.2	11.5
Tech..Indus., Arts and Crafts Schools	742.3	101.6	7.7	109.3	14.7

Source: Selected educational statistics, 2004-05, Dept. of Higher Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.

### 3.3 Andhra Pradesh State

The total population of Andhra Pradesh is 76.2 million (2001 Census) out of which 12.3 million (16.2%) are SCs. Andhra Pradesh occupies 4<sup>th</sup> position in terms of SC population in the country and there are 59 SCs in the State. Out of 59 SCs, Mala, Madiga, Adi Dravida and Adi Andhra together constitute 93.6% of the SC population of the State. Madiga are numerically the largest SCs with a population of 60.74 lakhs accounting 49.2% of the State SC population. They are followed by Mala with 51.39 lakhs (41.6%). Adi Dravida (1.6%) and Adi Andhra (1.2 per cent) 82.5 % of SCs are living in the rural areas and in terms of concentration, Nellore has the highest (22 %) SC population and Visakhapatnam the lowest (7.6 %). The overall sex ratio of the SC population of Andhra Pradesh is 981 females per 1000 males. Out of total workers, 'agricultural labourers' constitute 68.3 %, which is higher than 22.7 % points when compared to 45.6 % for SCs at the national level. 'Other workers' account for 20.1 % and only 9.7 are cultivators.

#### 3.3.1 Literacy and Education

The percentage of SC literates aged 7 years and above is 53.5% which is lower than 60.5% of the State population. The literacy rate was 31.6% in 1991 and this has to increase by 21.9% during decade 1991 to 2001. Among the major SCs, Adi Andhra have the highest literacy rate of 69.6% have been reported have been reported have been reported, followed by Adi Dravida (65%) and Mala (60 %). The female literacy rate of 43.3 % among SC

population is lower compared to the total females of state (50.4 %) as well their male counterparts (63.5 %). Out of total literate, 34.9 % are below the Primary level. The literates upto Primary and Middle levels, constitute 32 % and 10.6 % respectively. 17.8 % are having educational level upto Matric/Higher Secondary implying that every 6<sup>th</sup> SC literate is a Matriculate. Literates with educational level of graduation and above are 3.7%.The educational level shows that the drop out rate is conspicuous after the Primary level and again after Matric/Secondary levels. 72.8 % of the SC children in the age group of 5-14 years are attending various educational institutions.

The higher education scenario among SCs in Andhra Pradesh has been analysed before 10<sup>th</sup> Plan (2001-02) and during 2004-05 for the various Post Matric Courses. The data indicate that, there is increase in general of the Post Matric Courses from 2,94,926 during 2001-02 to 4,04,992 in 2004-05 an increase of 37.3% but proportionately it was 13.9% during 2001-02 and it has come down to 11.4% in 2004-05 compared to the total student population of higher education in the State. However, the data also indicates that, there is a general decrease of enrolment in courses like Ph.d, M.Sc but there is a phenomenal increase in the professional courses like Engineering, Medicine and B.Ed/B.T. Though the enrolment of SCs has increased from 16.3% to 19% in XI-XII classes but technical and vocational courses in general show decrease in enrolment. One reason which can be ascribed to the apparent indications of the data is that, the candidates are choosing more the professional courses in Andhra Pradesh after passing XII due to the opening of various government and private professional colleges in the State.

**Table 3.5: SC Students enrolment/study at different levels of education in Andhra Pradesh in 2001-02 and 2004-05**

S.No	Course	2001-02			2004-05		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	P.h.d.	732	145	877 (12.8)	317	148	465 (9.8)
2.	M.A.	1423	629	2052 (15.00)	1518	524	2042 (14.1)
3.	M.Sc.	1296	467	1763 (11.0)	1163	562	1725 (10.1)
4.	M.Com	574	214	788 (15.0)	583	256	839 (13.2)
5.	B.A./B.A.(Hons)	25434	9187	34621 (20.6)	28,741	9,504	38,245 (22.3)
6.	B.Sc./B.Sc.(Hons)	14064	7998	22062 (10.5)	15,893	10,084	26,067 (11.9)
7.	B. Com/B.Com(Hons)	11503	7481	18984 (13.0)	15,236	8,971	24,207 (13.5)
8.	B.E./B.Sc.(Engg.)/B.Arch	6928	2715	9643 (11.8)	16,197	4,737	20,934 (10.1)
9.	Medicine/Dentistry/Nursing/Pharmacy/ Ayurveda/ Uniani and Homeopathy	928	903	1831 (14.1)	1,369	1,140	2,509 (16.0)
10.	B.Ed./B.T.	939	365	1304 (12.7)	1,519	949	2,468 (20.2)



11.	Others(not included in specific category)	1479	1017	2496 (15.9)	338	250	588 (0.26)
12.	Total Higher Education Courses	65300	31121	96421 (13.9)	82,964	37,125	1,20,089 (11.4)
	Technical Courses & Post Matric School Education						
13.	Polytechnic Institutions	5006	1603	6609 (16.9)	1,703	1,303	3,006 (16.5)
14.	Teachers Training School	348	226	574 (14.9)	341	197	538 (11.7)
15.	Tech/Industrial /Arts & Craft School	12738	919	13657 (33.3)	16,141	597	16,738 (15.0)
16.	XI-XII Classes (16-18 years)	112665	65,000	177,66 (16.3)	161911	102710	264621 (19.0)
	<b>Total Post Matric Courses</b>	<b>196057</b>	<b>98869</b>	<b>294926</b>	<b>263060</b>	<b>141932</b>	<b>4,04,992</b>
* Percentages in parenthesis indicate SC students proportion to total student population in the State.							
<i>Source: Selected educational statistics, 2004-05, Dept. of Higher Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.</i>							

### 3.4 Bihar State

The Scheduled Caste (SC) population of Bihar State is 13.5 million (2001 Census) constituting 15.7 % of the total population (82.9 million) of the State. The State holds 3rd rank in terms of SC population in the country. The State accounts for 1.3 % of the SC population of the country. The growth of SC population during 1991-2001 is 30.7 %. The SCs are overwhelmingly rural with 93.3 % residing in rural areas. Among the districts, Gaya has the highest proportion of SCs (29.6 %) followed by Nawada, Aurangabad, Kaimur, Vaishali and Nalanda. Kishanganj district has the lowest proportion of the SC population (6.6%). Out of 23 SCs in the State Chamar is the most populous caste constituting 31.3 % of the total SC population in the State. Dusadh is the second largest SC accounting 30.9 % of the SC population. The over all sex ratio of the SC population in Bihar is 923 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average of 936 in respect of all SCs. Agricultural Labourers constitute the highest proportion of 77.6 % among all workers. Cultivators account for only 7.9 % against the national average of 20 %.

#### 3.4.1 Literacy and Education

The literacy among the SCs of Bihar is dismally low as the over all literacy rate of SCs is 28.5% (2001 census) which is nearly half of that recorded for all SCs at the national level (54.7%). Male and female literates constitute 40.2 % and 15.6 % respectively. These figures are lower than those at the national level (66.6% and 41.9 %). Among the literates, 39.7% of SCs are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportion of literates who have attained education upto to primary and middle levels constitute 28.4% and 13.1 % respectively. About 15.1% literates are educated upto matric/secondary /higher secondary etc. Graduates & above are 3.6% while non-technical & technical diploma holders constitute a meager 0.1%. Among the major castes, Dhobi have the highest proportion of matriculates (19.7%) whereas Musahar and Bhuiya have the lowest proportion of matriculates (6 % each). The drop out rate is high after primary level as the percentage of middle level literates is less than half of the primary level literates.

Number of students decline sharply from secondary onwards. Out of the total 38.8 lakh SC children in the age group of 5-14 years, 11.4 lakh attend school constituting 29.4%.

As revealed in the literacy rates, the enrolment rates of SCs in higher educational courses is very low compared to national, SCs average and State level general population. The enrolment of SCs in post Matric courses has increased from 94, 271 to 46,746 during 2001-2 to 2004-05 which is a 101.6% increase. The increase in 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> classes is only 3000 during these four years. The secondary statistics reveal that in general admission of SCs has increased in Engineering and general category courses like BA, BSc, B.Com, B.Ed and it has decreased in Medicine and other general non –specified courses during the past five years. Proportionately SCs do not show fair representation of 15% of their population proportion in any of the courses when compared to total student population in the State.

**Table 3.6: SC Students enrolment/study at different levels of education in Bihar in 2001-02 and 2004-05**

S.No	Course	2001-02			2004-05		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	P.hD.	59	23	82 (16.3)	190	74	264 (12.6)
2.	M.A.	454	102	556 (0.91)	1380	473	1853 (12.7)
3.	M.Sc.	90	39	129 (5.0)	919	537	1456 (12.7)
4.	M.Com	61	18	79 (1.1)	741	239	980 (12.7)
5.	B.A./B.A.(Hons)	9409	909	10318 (7.5)	18389	9702	28091 (12.6)
6.	B.Sc./B.Sc.(Hons)	2253	231	2484 (4.0)	12073	1458	13531 (12.6)
7.	B. Com/B.Com(Hons)	951	60	1011 (0.8)	12868	3268	16136 (12.7)
8.	B.E./B.Sc.(Engg.)/B.Arch	229	16	245 (7.5)	1166	54	1220 (12.7)
9.	Medicine/Dentistry/Nursing/Pharmacy/Ayurveda/Unani and Homeopathy	996	198	1194 (15.5)	947	125	1072 (12.7)
10.	B.Ed./B.T.	129	44	173 (4.6)	740	435	1175 (12.7)
11.	Others(not included in specific category)	8039	2410	10449 (14.5)	3572	935	4507 (12.5)
12.	Total Higher Education Courses	22670	4050	26720 (5.6)	52985	17300	70285 (12.6)
	Technical Courses & School Edn.						
13.	Polytechnic Institutions	346	25	371 (14.1)	287	26	313 (10.0)

S.No	Course	2001-02			2004-05		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
14.	Teachers Training School	254	72	326 (11.8)	3	0	3 (42.8)
15.	Tech/Industrial /Arts & Craft School	736	85	821 (16.8)	2180	90	2270 (15.2)
16.	XI-XII Classes (16-18 years)	10560	7948	18508 (6.4)	12240	9160	21400 (5.7)
	<b>Total Post Matric Courses</b>	<b>34566</b>	<b>12180</b>	<b>46746</b>	<b>67695</b>	<b>26576</b>	<b>94271</b>

\* Percentages in parenthesis indicate SC students proportion to total student population in the State.

Source: Selected educational statistics, 2004-05, Dept. of Higher Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.

### 3.5 Chhatisgarh State

The SC population of Chhatisgarh is 2.41 million (2001 census) constituting 11.6 % of the State population (20.8 million). The decadal growth of SC population during 1991-92 is 12.6 % which is 5.7 % lower than the growth of State population. The SC population in the State is overwhelmingly rural as 78.5 % of them reside in the rural areas. District-wise distribution of SC population shows that SCs have their highest concentration in Janjgir-Champa district (22.5 %), followed by Bilaspur (18.5%), Raipur (16.2%) districts. Out of 43 SCs, Chamar are the largest, with a population of 16.6 lakhs constituting 68.6% of the total followed by Ganda, Mahar and Ghasi. 17 castes are very small each having population less than 100. Agricultural Labourers constitute the highest proportion of 41.6 % among all SC workers. Cultivators account for 32.6 % which is significantly higher than that of all SCs at the national level (20 %) Persons working as 'Other Workers' have a share of 23.2 % only which is lower than the national average (30.5 %).

#### 3.5.1 Literacy and Education

The overall literacy rate of the SCs is 64 % (2001 census), which was 38.7 % in 1991 census. Male and female literacy rates (78.7 % and 49.2 %) are higher than those of all SCs at the national level. Among the major castes, Mahar have registered the highest literacy rate and Ghasi have the lowest literacy rate. Mahar also have more than 60 % female literates followed by Ganda and Chamar and Ghasi. Among the SC literates, 38 % are of below primary level, while literates without any educational level constitute 5 %. The proportion of literates upto primary and middle levels are 27.4 % and 13.8 % respectively. The literates educated upto to matric /secondary/higher secondary level constitute 12.2 %. Proportion of the graduates and above is only 3.2 %. Non-technical and technical diploma holders constitute 0.3 % only. Among numerically larger groups, Mahar also have the highest proportion of matriculates. The drop out rate is high after primary level as the proportion of middle level literates is half of the primary level literates. It declines sharply from higher secondary level onwards. Out of the total 6.5 lakh SC children in the age group 5-14 years, only 4.5 children attend school, constituting 70 %.

2004-05 educational statistics of Ministry of HRD indicates that about 13.2% of SC student population is in XI and XIIth classes and altogether about 18,293 SC students (11.2%) are pursuing post Matric courses and the highest being in B.A. course (5021) followed by B.Com (3978), B.Sc (3624) respectively. SC students pursuing Engineering courses are very low in the State and constitute 909 only (6.9%) and 192 (11.16%) respectively compared to total student population. But the interesting point is that there is fair representation of 13 to 16% in the technical courses and on the whole about 58,285 students were pursuing Post Matric courses in the State during 2004-05. The increase during 2004-05 compared to 2001-02 is about 15,912 SC students (37.6%). Most of the SC students are pursuing general courses.

**Table 3.7: SC Students enrolment/study at different levels of education in Chhatisgarh during 2001-02 and 2004-05**

S.No.	Course	2001-02			2004-05		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	P.h.D.	9	11	20 (0.42)	101	9	110 (2.1)
2.	M.A.	358	365	723 (12.3)	1078	563	1641 (11.6)
3.	M.Sc.	215	162	377 (12.1)	257	155	412 (11.6)
4.	M.Com	155	28	182 (12.3)	122	73	195 (11.6)
5.	B.A./B.A.(Hons)	3757	2312	6069 (15.9)	3132	1889	5021 (11.6)
6.	B.Sc./ B.Sc.(Hons)	495	227	722 (29.8)	2260	1364	3624 (11.6)
7.	B. Com/B.Com (Hons)	801	74	875 (2.9)	2481	1497	3978 (11.6)
8.	B.E./ B.Sc.(Engg.) / B.Arch	360	70	430 (5.3)	708	201	909 (6.9)
9.	Medicine/Dentistry/Nursing/Pharmacy / Ayurveda / Uniani and Homeopathy	109	65	174 (11.9)	120	72	192 (11.6)
10.	B.Ed./B.T.	179	48	227 (11.3)	165	99	264 (11.6)
11.	Others(not included in specific category)	2011	1135	3146 (14.5)	1271	676	1947 (15.6)
12.	Total	8449	4497	12946 (9.0)	11695	6598	18293 (11.2)
	Technical Courses & School Edn.						
13.	Polytechnic Institutions	-	-	-	431	154	585 (16.3)
14.	Teachers Training School	36	15	51 (0.3)	68	59	127 (15.1)

S.No.	Course	2001-02			2004-05		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
15.	Tech/Industrial /Arts & Craft School	61	10	71	2154	89	2243 (15.0)
16	XI-XII Classes (16-18 years)	19876	9429	29305 (123.0)	22784	14253	37037 (13.2)
	Total Post Matric Courses	28422	13951	42373	37132	21153	58285
* Percentages in parenthesis indicate SC students proportion to total student population in the State.							
Source: Selected educational statistics, 2004-05, Dept. of Higher Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.							

### 3.6 Maharashtra State

The total population of Maharashtra is 96.8 million (2001 Census). Out of which 9.9 million (10.2%) are SC. The SC population constitutes 5.9 % of the country's SC population and there are 59 SCs in the State. The growth rate of SC population during the decade 1991-2001 which is 12.8 % which is considerably lower compared to the overall growth rate of 22.7 % of the state population. Out of 59 SCs, Mahar, Mang, Bhambi and Bhangi together constitute 92 % of the SC population of the state. Mahar are numerically the largest SC with a population of 56.8 lakh constituting 57.5 % followed by Mang (20.3 %), Bhambi (12.5 %) and Bhangi (1.9 %). 61.7 % of SCs are residing in rural areas. District-wise distribution of SC population shows that Latur has the highest SC population (19.4 %) followed by Bhandara (17.8 %). The overall sex ratio of the SC population in Maharashtra is 952 females per 1000 males. Agricultural labourers constitute 46.1 % and other workers account for 37.3 %. Only 12.9 % are cultivators and the remaining 3.7 % are in household industry. The workers engaged in agricultural activities (cultivators plus agricultural laborers) constitute 59 % of the total work force against 64.3 % recorded in 1991 census. Of the SC population of Maharashtra, 67 % are Hindu, 32.9 % are Budhists.

#### 3.6.1 Literacy and Education

According to 2001 the Census, percentage of literate persons aged 7 years and above, among SC population of Maharashtra is 71.9 %, which is lower than 76.9 % of state population as a whole. The literacy rate, which was 56.5 % in 1991, has increased by 15.4%age points in 2001. Among the major SCs, Bhangi are reported to have the highest 77.1 % literacy rate, followed by Bhambi (74.9 %), Mahar (74.1 %) and Mang (62.2 %) The female literacy rate of 60 % among SC population is lower as compared to 67 % among females of the states. As in literacy rate, the highest and lowest female literacy rate of 66.9% and 48.6% have also been recorded among Bhangi and Mang. Out of the total SC literates, 31.5 % are literates without any educational level or have attained below Primary level. The literates, who have attained education upto Primary and Middle levels, constitute 26.3 % and 16.6 % respectively. 20.5 % are having educational level upto Matric/Higher Secondary levels, implying that every 5<sup>th</sup> SC literate is a Matriculate and those educational level of Graduation and above are 4.8 %. 79.3 % of the SC children in the age group 5-14 is attending various educational institutions.

As per the 2004-05 educational statistics, there are 1,48,458 SC students pursuing higher educational courses in Maharashtra constituting 9.7% of the total students in the State.

Most of the SC students were seen to be pursuing courses of MA (9736), B.A. (60,235), B.Sc (11,322), B.Com (13,928). Their proportion in Medicine, Ph.D degree courses are very low though the enrolment in XI and XII the classes is 2,27,662 (12.8%) of the total student population of the State. The enrolment of SCs in polytechnics is very low (235) but a about 14,577 students were seen to be pursuing technical/industrial courses. The proportion of female SC students in post matric courses is only 37.6% during 2004-05 and there is an altogether increase of about 20.7% from 2001-02 to 2004-05 i.e. for 4 years for the Post Matric courses among SC students.

**Table 3.8: SC Students enrolment/study at different levels of education in Maharashtra during 2001-02 and 2004-05**

S.No.	Course	2001-02@			2004- 05		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Ph.D	9	2	11 (5.2)	130	29	159 (4.0)
2.	M.A.	5,918	2,889	8,807 (18.9)	6719	3017	9736 (20.3)
3.	M.Sc.	481	250	731 (10.1)	974	416	1390 (9.7)
4.	M.Com	809	385	1194 (12.8)	1229	431	1660 (14.1)
5.	B.A./B.A.(Hons)	36,383	23,595	59,978 (15.1)	39412	20843	60255 (13.6)
6.	B.Sc./B.Sc.(Hons)	5285	3108	8393 (8.6)	6434	4888	11322 (10.6)
7.	B. Com/B.Com(Hons)	9692	5612	15304 (6.5)	9040	4888	13928 (5.3)
8.	B.E./B.Sc.(Engg.)/B.Arch	5822	1317	7139 (6.0)	2801	540	3341 (2.6)
9.	Medicine/Dentistry/ Nursing/Pharmacy /Ayurveda/Uniani and Homeopathy	2158	1958	4114 (11.3)	2910	2929	5839 (13.9)
10.	B.Ed./B.T.	2694	1030	3724 (12.6)	1221	529	1750 (13.1)
11.	Others(not included in specific category)	76016	3303	987 (1.1)	20111	18967	39078 (8.5)
12.	<b>Total</b>	<b>77523</b>	<b>43449</b>	<b>110382</b> <b>(9.5)</b>	<b>90981</b>	<b>57477</b>	<b>1,48,458</b> <b>(9.7)</b>
	<b>Technical Courses &amp; School Edn.</b>						
13.	Polytechnic Institutions	5700	1530	7230 (8.6)	197	38	235 (0.58)
14.	Teachers Training School	2034	2087	4121 (15.5)	1681	1165	2846 (11.0)

15.	Tech/Industrial /Arts & Craft School	15109	3320	18429 (9.0)	13279	1298	14577 (15.0)
16.	XI-XII Classes (16-18 years)	1,15,733	70,310	1,86,043 (12.2)	139193	88469	227662 (12.8)
	<b>Total Post Matric Courses</b>	<b>216099</b>	<b>120696</b>	<b>326205</b>	<b>245331</b>	<b>148447</b>	<b>393778</b>
<p>@ Bold Part of this data pertains to 200-01 educational statistics * Percentages in parenthesis indicate SC students proportion to total student population in the State.</p>							
<p>Source: Selected educational statistics, 2004-05, Dept. of Higher Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.</p>							

### 3.7 Punjab State

The SC population of Punjab is 70.28 lakh , which constitutes 28.9 % of the total population of the State. The State has the highest proportion of SC population among all the States and Union Territories. In absolute numbers, Punjab holds 10<sup>th</sup> rank and accounts for 4.2 % of the total SC population of the country. The growth rate of the SC population during the decade of 1991-2001 is 22.4 % which is higher than the growth rate of the total population. The SCs in the State are predominantly rural (75.5 %) and district-wise distribution of the SC population shows that they are mainly concentrated in the districts of Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Sangrur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Patiala which account for 62.5 % of the total SC population. Out of 33 SCs in the State, Mazhabi, Chamar, Ad Dharmi, Balmiki and Bazigar together constitute 86.8 %of the total SC population. Mazhabi is numerically the largest SC constituting 31.6 %of the total SC population, followed by Chamar (26.2 %), Ad Dharmi (14.9 %), Balmiki (11.2 %) and Bazigar (3.0 %). 8 are very small having less than 1000 population.

The over all Sex Ratio of the SC population in Punjab is 892 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average of 936 of the SC population. The child sex ratio among the SCs of 861 is considerably lower compared to the national figures. Agricultural Labourers account for 38.4 % workers and only 3.9 % are Cultivators and 3.4 % are engaged in Household Industry. Sikhism is the predominant religion of the State and the SCs professing Sikhism account for 59.9 %, followed by Hinduism (39.6 %).The 98.5 % of Mazhabi belong to Sikhs.

#### 3.7.1 Literacy and Education

The literacy rate of the SCs which was 41.1 % in 1991 has increased to 56.2 % in 2001. The male literacy was 49.8 % in 1991 and reached to 63.4 % in 2001 whereas female literacy rate has increased from 31.0 % in 1991 to 48.3 % in 2001. Ad Dharmis have the highest literacy rate of 76.4 %and occupy the top position among the SCs, followed by Chamar (63.7 %) and Balmiki (56.1 %). Mazhabi who are numerically the largest community have the lowest literacy rate at (42.3%). About 29% of the SC literates are either without any educational level or have education below primary level. The proportion of literates who have attained education upto primary level is 31.6% and 16.8 % SC literates have attained education upto middle level. The proportion of literates up to

matric/secondary/higher secondary level constitutes 20.3 %, implying that every 5<sup>th</sup> SC literate is a matriculate. The percentage of the SC literates in the higher levels of education is small as only 2.0 % SC literates are graduates. The drop out rate is high after primary level as the percentage of matriculates is half of the primary level literates. There is a sharp decline in the percentage of students at the higher levels of education.

The proportion of SC students pursuing higher education in Punjab is 4.2% for M.Com, 5.7% for M.Sc., 9.0% for M.A.courses compared to total student population. About 15,949 SC students were pursuing B.A. courses, about 1200 in Engineering Courses and 1360 SC students in Medicine courses and their proportion is far below to 25.9% of the SC population in the State. Even in XI and XII classes about 64,693 students were enrolled constituting 21.4%. Altogether about 94,974 students were pursuing post Matric courses during 2004-05 compared to 87,466 SC students before the 10th Plan. SC students enrolment in Vocational and technical courses is very low and in fact they were less compared to 2001-02 academic year.

**Table 3.9: SC Students enrolment/study at different levels of education in Punjab during 2001-02 and 2004-05**

S.No.	Course	2001-02			2004-05		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	P.hD.	0	1	1 (0.4)	0	0	0 (0.0)
2.	M.A.	348	528	876 (8.8)	448	743	1191 (9.0)
3.	M.Sc.	60	63	123 (5.6)	107	135	242 (5.7)
4.	M.Com	22	22	24 (2.6)	9	47	56 (4.2)
5.	B.A./B.A.(Hons)	7069	7298	14387 (10.8)	7490	8459	15949 (11.8)
6.	B.Sc./B.Sc.(Hons)	589	645	1234 (7.4)	747	751	1498 (6.2)
7.	B. Com/B.Com(Hons)	681	452	1133 (5.5)	535	374	909 (5.5)
8.	B.E./B.Sc.(Engg.)/B.Arch	1090	200	1290 (9.4)	1006	193	1199 (7.0)
9.	Medicine/Dentistry/Nursing/Pharmacy/ Ayurveda/Uniani and Homeopathy	386	469	855 (14.0)	554	806	1360 (15.0)
10.	B.Ed./B.T.	260	428	688 (18.1)	251	434	685 (16.4)
11.	Others(not included in specific category)	3497	4090	7587 (28.3)	388	128	456 (0.8)
12.	<b>Total Higher Education</b>	<b>14022</b>	<b>14196</b>	<b>28218 (12.1)</b>	<b>11475</b>	<b>12070</b>	<b>23545 (6.0)</b>



	<b>Technical Courses &amp; School Edn.</b>						
<b>13.</b>	Polytechnic Institutions	1780	543	2323 (26.3)	1991	575	2566 (26.2)
<b>14.</b>	Teachers Training School	561	799	1360 (2.52)	69	357	426 (21.5)
<b>15.</b>	Tech/Industrial /Arts & Craft School	3394	1526	4920 (25.3)	2779	965	3744 (19.6)
<b>16</b>	XI-XII Classes (16-18 years)	28844	21801	50645 (16.7)	36531	28162	64693 (21.4)
	<b>Total Post Matric Courses</b>	<b>48601</b>	<b>38865</b>	<b>87466</b>	<b>52845</b>	<b>42129</b>	<b>94974</b>
* percentages in parenthesis indicate SC students proportion to total student population in the State.							
<i>Source: Selected educational statistics, 2004-05, Dept. of Higher Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.</i>							

### 3.8 Uttar Pradesh State

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State of India and the SCs population is 35.1 million (2001 Census) constituting 21.1 % of the total population (166.2 million) of the State. Uttar Pradesh holds 1st rank in terms of absolute number of SC population in the country. The decennial growth of SC population during 1991-2001 is 25.3 % which is comparable with the growth of total population of the State. The SCs are predominantly rural (87.7 %) and District-wise distribution of SC population shows that they have the highest concentration in Sonbhadra (41.9%), followed by Kaushambi (36.1 %) and Sitapur (31.9 %) districts. Baghpat has the lowest proportion of SC population (11 %). Out of 66 SCs, Chamar has the highest number (19.8 million) constituting 56.3% followed by Pasi (15.9%), Dhobi, Kori and Balmiki. The overall sex ratio of the SC population in Uttar Pradesh is 900 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average of (936). The sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years (930) is also lower than that of the SCs at the national level (938). Among the total workers, 65.2 % are main workers, and Agricultural Labourers constitute the highest proportion (42.5 %) among the total SCs workers. Cultivators constitute 30.9 % which is significantly higher than the national average (20 %). Other Workers account for 22.2 %, against the national average of 30.5 %. Workers engaged in Household Industry constitute 4.3 %, which is slightly higher than the national average (3.9 %).

#### 3.8.1 Literacy and Education

The overall literacy rate of the SCs has increased from 26.2 % in 1991 Census to 46.3 % in 2001 Census which is considerably lower than the national average (54.7 %). Male and female literacy rates (60.3% and 30.5 % ) among the SCs are also lower than those recorded for all SCs at the national level (66.6 % and 41.9 %). Among the SC literates, 38% are either without any educational level or have education below primary level. The proportion of literates who have attained education upto primary and middle levels are 27.1% and 18.5% respectively. Literates who are educated upto matric/higher secondary constitute 13.3%. Graduates and above are 3 %. The non technical and technical diploma holders constitute a meager 0.1 %only. There is a sharp decline in the percentage of literates from the secondary level onwards. The percentage of matriculates is almost half of the middle level

literate. The proportion of matriculates (8.5 %) decline to one third in graduation level and above. Out of the total 133 lakh SC children in the age group of 5-14 years, 58.3 lakh (56.4%) have been attending school.

As in the case of literacy rates, the proportion of SC students pursuing higher education courses were only 2,77,969 (18.4%) compared to 21% of the SC population in the State. There is an increase of about 1,27,781 SC students between 2001-02 to 2004-05 i.e. an increase of 85%. Even in XI and XII classes the enrolment was only 2,02,284 (11.1%) of the total student population in the State. The female students in the total pursuing Matric courses constitute only 29.5% indicating the high gender gap in the State. Except in B.A. and Medical courses in almost all the courses their enrolment is lower than their population proportion in the total population. Most of the SC students are in XI and XII and B.A. courses totaling 3,62,097 (74%) of the total courses being pursued by them during 2004-05. There was altogether 193% increase in the enrolment of SCs (i.e. from 1, 67,294 students to 4,90,346 students) during 2001-02 to 2004-05.

**Table 3.10: SC Students enrolment/study at different levels of education in Uttar Pradesh during 2001-02 and 2004-05**

S.No	Course	2001-02			2004-05		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	P.hd.	22	6	28 (2.0)	32	11	43 (2.3)
2.	M.A.	12562	4781	17343 (15.8)	20015	7960	27975 (19.8)
3.	M.Sc.	2245	512	2757 (9.1)	3661	746	4407 (12.7)
4.	M.Com	1367	245	1612 (8.6)	1806	331	2137 (9.6)
5.	B.A./B.A.(Hons)	62207	17725	79932 (14.2)	96600	63213	159813 (20.2)
6.	B.Sc./B.Sc.(Hons)	19322	4748	24080 (13.9)	23908	5926	29834 (12.8)
7.	B. Com/B.Com(Hons)	6865	886	775 (9.2)	7915	1247	9162 (7.8)
8.	B.E./B.Sc.(Engg.)/B.Arch	3279	1276	4555 (26.1)	3938	290	4228 (19.2)
9.	Medicine/Dentistry/Nursing/Pharmacy /Ayurveda/Uniani and Homeopathy	119	37	156 (2.1)	1405	1205	2610 (22.6)
10.	B.Ed./B.T.	1078	242	1320 (13.1)	1255	381	1636 (15.3)
11.	Others(not included in specific category)	9312	1343	10655 (21.1)	20033	16091	36124 (30.0)
12.	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,18,388</b>	<b>31,801</b>	<b>1,50,189</b> <b>(14.1)</b>	<b>1,80,568</b>	<b>97,401</b>	<b>2,77,969</b> <b>(18.4)</b>

	<b>Technical Courses &amp; School Edn.</b>						
<b>13.</b>	Polytechnic Institutions	1658	87	1745 (17.8)	1573	99	1672 (8.6)
<b>14.</b>	Teachers Training School	321	153	474 (12.1)	434	198	632 (5.5)
<b>15.</b>	Tech/Industrial /Arts & Craft School	824	38	862 (1.8)	7120	669	7789 (15.0)
<b>16.</b>	XI-XII Classes (16-18 years)	90,117	23,827	113944 (11.3)	156122	46162	202284 (11.1)
<b>17</b>	<b>Total Post Matric Courses</b>	<b>211308</b>	<b>55,906</b>	<b>167214</b>	<b>345817</b>	<b>144529</b>	<b>490346</b>
* Percentages in parenthesis indicate SC students proportion to total student population in the State.							
Source: Selected educational statistics, 2004-05, Dept. of Higher Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.							

### 3.9 West Bengal State

The total population of West Bengal is 80.2 million and out of this 18.5 million are SCs constituting 23%. The State has registered 14.8 % decadal growth of SC population in 1991-2001. There are 59 SCs in the State. The Rajbanshi and Namasudra have more than 32 lakhs population each constitute 35.8 %of the total SC population of the state. Bagdi, Pod, Bauri and Chamar each have more than 10 lakhs population. The SCs have a comparatively smaller population. North Twenty Four Pargana, South Twenty Four Pargana and Barddhaman districts account for one third of the total SC population of the state. Majority of SCs are living in rural areas (84.1%). The sex ratio of SC population in the State is 949, which is higher than the national average (936) for all SCs. The child sex ratio (0-6 age group) of 958 for SCs in the state is higher than the national average for the same category (938). Of the total SC main workers, 31.9 % are agricultural labourers and 20.3 % are cultivators.

#### 3.9.1 Literacy and Education

Among all SCs, 59 %of the population is literate, which is higher than the aggregated national average for SCs (54.7 %). The gender gap in literacy among SCs is quite conspicuous with male and female literacy rates of 70.5 %and 46.9 % respectively. The level of education indicates that 11.6 % of total SCs in West Bengal are having educational level above matriculation. About 2,52,063 SC students were pursuing post- Matric courses during 2004-05 and there is an increase of 61,615 during the years 2001-02 to 2004-05. Majority of the SC students are seen in the XI-XII classes (1,45,824) followed by B.A. course (56,256) B.Sc (11,964), B.Com (10,219). Only 56 SC students were pursuing Ph.D courses. In none of the courses the SCs population is seen to be that of State 23% of SC population. In polytechnic courses about 1740 SC students are enrolled (29%) and in technical/industrial courses about 959 SC students were enrolled constituting 15.2%.

**Table 3.11: SC Students enrolment/study at different levels of education in West Bengal during 2001-02 and 2004-05**

S.No.	Course	2001-02			2004-05		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	P.hD.	21	12	33 (9.4)	44	12	56 (14.0)
2.	M.A.	2178	1470	3648 (18.4)	4220	2200	6420 (13.3)
3.	M.Sc.	676	310	986 (15.3)	1436	460	1896 (10.0)
4.	M.Com	801	60	861 (25.3)	570	88	658 (9.2)
5.	B.A./B.A.(Hons)	32873	20398	53271 (16.3)	34776	21480	56256 (16.7)
6.	B.Sc./B.Sc.(Hons)	7441	3301	10742 (10.3)	8052	3882	11934 (11.9)
7.	B. Com/B.Com(Hons)	9137	1391	10528 (4.6)	8331	1888	10219 (9.5)
8.	B.E./B.Sc.(Engg.)/B.Arch	318	30	348 (4.2)	4976	786	5762 (11.8)
9.	Medicine/Dentistry/Nursing/Pharmacy /Ayurveda/Uniani and Homeopathy	313	35	348 (9.2)	330	240	570 (14.4)
10.	B.Ed./B.T.	618	507	1125 (14.5)	1084	355	1439 (16.7)
11.	Others(not included in specific category)	1114	540	1654 (23.6)	3701	2276	5977 (9.2)
12.	<b>Total Higher Education courses</b>	<b>55490</b>	<b>28054</b>	<b>83544 (11.7)</b>	<b>67520</b>	<b>33667</b>	<b>101187 (13.6)</b>
	<b>Technical Courses &amp; School Edn.</b>						
13.	Polytechnic Institutions	1659	49	1708 (28.2)	1685	55	1740 (28.9)
14.	Teachers Training School	442	198	640 (14.9)	913	440	1353 (17.5)
15.	Tech/Industrial /Arts & Craft School	251	315	566 (6.3)	1849	110	1959 (15.2)
16.	XI-XII Classes (16-18 years)	66680	37310	103990 (17.6)	90603	55221	145824 (19.9)
* percentages in parenthesis indicate SC students proportion to total student population in the State.							
Source: Selected educational statistics, 2004-05, Dept. of Higher Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.							

CHAPTER 4  
Post Matric  
Scholarships  
Implementation in the  
Selected States

## **4 POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SELECTED STATES**

During the initial period, the Ministry at the Centre used to implement the PMS scheme directly but since 1958-59, the Ministry has entrusted the implementation of the PMS scheme to the State/U.T governments due to the large number of applications it used to receive from all over India. Though the implementation of the PMS scheme was entrusted to the States/U.Ts, the controlling of the scheme by framing general rules and regulations and financing to the States/U.Ts was retained by the Central Ministry. But still some flexibility has been given to the States/U.Ts in terms of number nature of courses, type of Institutions, tuition and other fees, payment of scholarship amount etc. Due to the general rules framed by the Central Ministry and the flexibility given to the States/U.Ts there is a lot of variation between different States/U.Ts in the implementation of the PMS Scheme and intern in its success. This chapter analyses the different procedures being adopted by the States/U.Ts in the implementation vis-à-vis the central guidelines which is having the effect on the PMS beneficiaries.

The Central Government releases funds to the State Finance Department in two or three instalments with a copy to the Social Welfare Department concerned with the PMS scheme and has also stipulated some broad guidelines of PMS which stipulates that, all the State/U.T Governments may announce in May-June, the details of the scheme and invite applications by issuing an advertisement in the leading newspapers and other media outfits. The completed application should comprise (a) fresh/renewal application, (b) pass port size photograph (for fresh application), (c) attested copy of certificates/diploma/degree etc., (d) original caste certificate, (e) income certificate/declaration in an affidavit on non-judicial stamp paper, (f) acknowledgement of the receipt of the scholarship in previous year from the institute. The applications are to be addressed to the State designated Officer and to be received in the institute from where the student is admitted/pursuing the Post-Matric Studies following the instructions of the State/Institute.

The allocation of funds and the broad guidelines of the Central Ministry are being followed by the differently by the States/U/Ts due to their own organizational structure, financial position and field level implementing agencies. The main procedure being followed in the selected States of A.P, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Punjab, U.P and West Bengal are outlined below.

### **4.1 PMS implementation in Andhra Pradesh State**

The State has many educational development schemes for SCs in the State like Pre-matric scholarships, Ashram schools, residential schools, hostels for pre-matric students, Student managed hostels, and Society registered residential schools besides the educational promotions programmes like school uniform, text books, merit scholarships besides the PMS scheme.

The State is receiving PMS funds from the Central government in two or three installments usually in the months of August/September, December and March. The State releases PMS funds to the District Social Welfare Officer in 3 to 4 installments. Before the commencement

of the academic year the Scholarship forms are obtained by the Principals from the district social welfare office. The Deputy Director of social welfare maintains a register and enters the college-wise applications distributed through Assistant Social Welfare Officers (ASWO). The Modes of awareness about the PMS is through, (a) Newspaper advertisement, (b) Notice Board in Institutions and Colleges, (c) Classroom announcement. SC students usually obtain the PMS scholarship form from their respective institutions and then along with filled-in application forms they submit enclosures like (i) Permanent Caste Certificate, (ii) Income Certificate, (iii) Educational Certificates from SSC onwards, (iv) Transfer Certificate, (v) Ration Card or Voter Identity Card of their parents, (vi) One Self addressed Inland letter, (vii) Three pass port size photographs, (viii) First two pages of bank pass book.

After receiving complete application forms from the SC students, the institution sends these to the District Social Welfare Office (DSWO), then the Assistant Social Welfare Officer (ASWO) on receipt of application forms enters all the particulars in a register and subsequently he conducts verification of students, who applied for scholarships. After the physical verification the ASWO keeps a photocopy of the application forms and sends the original to the Deputy Director, Social Welfare Office with his recommendation for sanction of scholarship. On receipt of scholarship application forms from ASWO, the DSWO has to conduct a minimum of 30% verification/scrutiny of all un-aided colleges, 100% verification to Technical, Medical and Paramedical institutes and a minimum of 10% of all other colleges in each ASWO jurisdiction at random. The State government has also issued guidelines to constitute institute level supervising/monitoring committee for the proper implementation of the scholarship scheme in which the SC student representatives, College Principal and District Social Welfare Officer are the committee members.

The Directorate PMS gets the lists of recognised institutions, Colleges, Technical Para-medical and Medical Colleges and Universities from the relevant Board for disbursing the PMS to eligible SC students pursuing studies in these institution. The Deputy Director (DD) sanctions the scholarship for the financial year as per the rates prescribed by the Commissioner and issues computerized proceedings. The DD after receipt of budget from the Commissioner of Social Welfare makes sanction on priority basis i.e. first to all the Government Colleges then to University Colleges later to Private Aided Colleges and finally to all other Private Un-aided Colleges. The Cheques are handed over to the Principals of the concerned colleges by the Deputy Director, Social Welfare in a meeting organized in the presence of ASWO. The Principal on receipt of cheque credits the amount into the college account then after verifying 75% attendance of the eligible students individual Account Payee cheques are issued in the name of the students. For renewal cases the SC students are submitting only a renewal form and no long term process is required as that of fresh cases. Usually the institution after receiving scholarship amount from the welfare department disburses by Account Payee cheque to the respective students with in a month's time once a year. The time taken from application till the disbursement of PMS is generally 4 to 6 months

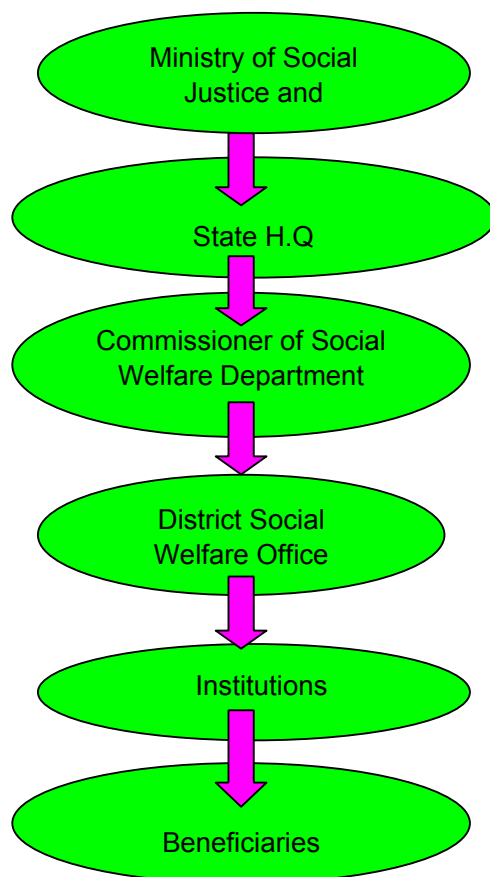
The State government earlier used to give PMS to Correspondence Course students also, but since 2004-05 has done away with this due to the scarcity of funds. The rates of PMS amount being paid to the SC eligible students since 1.4.2004 are as follows.

**Table 4.1: Rates of PMS amount being paid to the SCs in AP**

(Rs.Per month)

SI.No	Group	Hostellers		Day Scholars	Students Managed Hostels
		State	GOI	State & GOI	State
1	I	740	740	330	340
2	II	525	510	330	340
3	III	400	355	185	250
4	IV	400	235	140	250

**Figure 4.1: Flow of Funds in Andhra Pradesh for PMS implementation**



The State government is following the income ceiling limit of (i) Rs. 50,920 per annum for professional courses with full fees and full maintenance, (ii) if Rs.38,220 per annum for other than professional courses with full and full maintenance allowance, (iii) if it is between Rs. 38,220 and Rs. 50,920 per annum for other than professional courses with half the maintenance allowance and full fees instead of Rs.1 lakh as per the Central guidelines due to the scarcity of funds at its disposal and the amount received by the Central Government . The State has a unique system in several ways in having different types of hostels, (Attached, Student managed, society managed, Residential), Schools, Colleges, tuition fees, maintenance charges (Central govt. rates, State govt. rates) scrutiny and release system.



Monitoring mechanism has been established at the State, District level and on-line system of transfer of funds from the State to District and Institutions is being contemplated now for effective delivery system of the PMS scholarship to the SC students.

The State government is sanctioning all non-refundable fees as fixed by the various Institutions/Colleges/Universities to eligible SC students. But, in certain courses like Self-finance courses like Micro-Biology, Bio-technology and other science related subjects, the fees is limited to Rs. 20,000 per annum or as fixed by the University which ever is lower though it ranges from Rs.13,000 to Rs.80,000. Similarly, in courses like Nursing the State Government has capped Rs.12,000 per annum as tuition fees though private institutions are charging Rs.12,000 for government seats and Rs. 60,000 for Management seats. Similarly, the State government is reimbursing Mess charges or Rs. 400 per month in Junior colleges (XI-XII classes) though the Central government charges are lower for these courses.

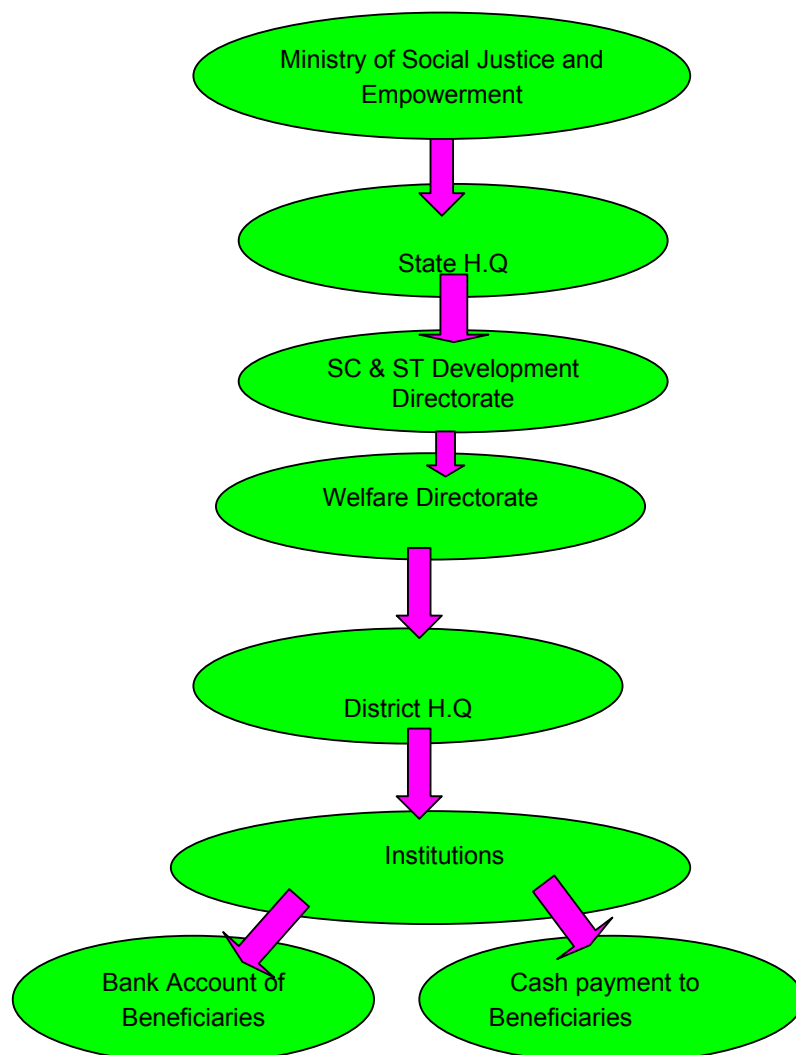
#### **4.2 PMS implementation in Bihar State**

Social Welfare department implements educational development schemes for SCs like stipend to primary, Middle and High school students, supply of uniforms, renovation of schools, construction of additional class rooms, stipends to students of unclean occupations, construction of hostels, Post Matric scholarships, SC,ST,OBC Residential Schools, Pre-Examination Training Centres. The Welfare department is also running 51 residential schools for SCs, 146 hostels for SCs. Social Welfare department is covering about 13.42 lakhs primary and Middle school students, 2.17 lakh students of high school for stipend, uniforms to 10,600 girl students and 2000 students for pre-matric scholarships besides the Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme.

The State government is receiving PMS funds from the Centre in two or three installments as in the case of other States. The District Welfare Office receives the funds from State Head Quarters generally in one installment. Frequency of Scholarship given to the Beneficiaries is once a year and the Documents taken from the applicants at the time of submission of scholarship forms are : (a) Caste Certificate issued by the competent authority, (b) Income Certificate issued by Revenue Officers, (c) Educational Certificates from SSC onwards, (d) Transfer Certificate of previous Colleges/Institution, (e) Ration Card or Voter I Card of their parents. The time taken from application till the disbursement of PMS is generally 4 to 6 months. The modes of awareness about the scheme is through, Notice Board in Institutions/Colleges and Classroom announcement.

SC students usually obtain the PMS scholarship forms from their respective institutions and then along with filled application forms they submit enclosures like (i) Permanent Caste Certificate,(ii) Income Certificate, (iii) Educational Certificates from SSC onwards, (iv) Transfer Certificate,(v) Ration Card or Voter I Card of their parents. After receiving complete application forms from the SC scholars the institution send these to the District Social Welfare Office, and then the SWO on receipt of application forms enters all the particulars in a register. The Deputy Director after the receipt of budget from the Commissioner of Social Welfare makes sanction on priority basis first to all the Government Colleges then to University Colleges later to Private Aided Colleges and finally to all other Private un-aided Colleges. The Cheques are handed over to the Bank of the concerned colleges/institutes.

**Figure 4.2: Flow of Funds for PMS scheme in Bihar**



The Principal on receipt of cheque credits the amount into the college account, and then after verifying 75% attendance of the students amount is disbursed to the students. The mode of payment is done through Account Payee Cheque or Cash which depends on the institute and the SC students having the bank account. The number of SC students, type of courses, Colleges and Institutes/Universities are limited in the State but still there are problems in the release and accounting process as funds were not released to the States due to production of utilization certificates. The State is following the Central Government norms of the PMS rates of maintenance allowance and admission fees.

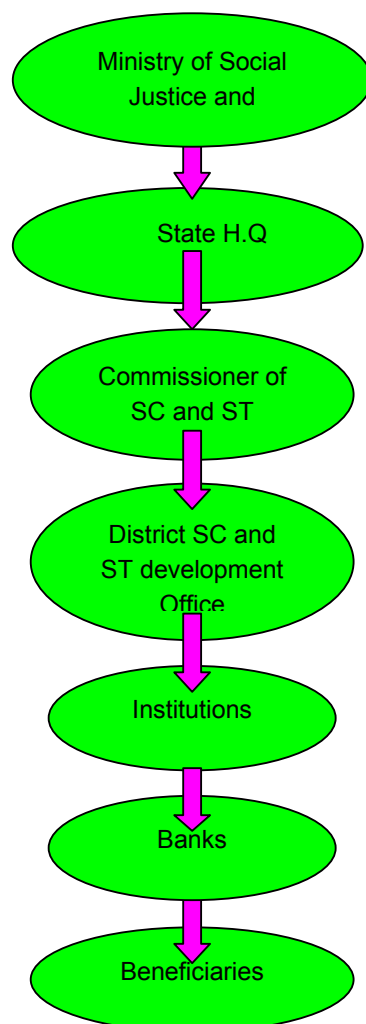
There is no proper monitoring mechanism or timely release of funds of the scheme either from the State head quarters to Districts due to non-receipt of funds from the Centre and in turn delays in District releases to institutions and beneficiaries which is affecting the PMS delivery mechanism. The other benefits associated with the PMS scheme like Book Bank grant, Thesis typing, Study tour charges, Handicap students allowance are not being paid by the authorities or claimed by the SC beneficiaries. Considering the large size of the State, the

institutions to be covered the staff pattern is inadequate and implementation is weak in the State both at the State head quarters and District head quarters.

### 4.3 PMS implementation in Chhattisgarh State

The important schemes for the educational development of SCs in the State are (a) Schemes for increasing enrollment of SC girl child, (b) Hostels and Ashram Schools- 28 SC Ashram schools, 216 Pre Matric hostels and (c) 45 Post Matric hostels with a residential facility, (d) Pre-matric Scholarships of Rs. 25 to 50 per month for the boys and girls without any income ceiling, (e) Vishesh Bhojan Sahaya Yojana in Post Matric hostels are provided with Rs.200 per month for nutritional requirement, (f) Special Tuition Scheme for SC Hostellers in the subjects of Mathematics, English and Science in 171 special tuition centres, (g) Different schemes of vocational training, and polytechnic courses.

**Figure 4.3: Flow of Fund for PMS scheme in Chhattisgarh**



A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to SCs is being implemented for the SC students whose parental income is upto 1 lakh. The rates of

scholarship are being given as per the Government of India norms. The nodal department for the implementation of the PMS scheme is the Secretary, ST & SC Welfare department. Commissioner/Asst. Commissioner, ST & SC Welfare department sanctions and releases the funds to the educational institutions by cheque through banks. The State is receiving the PMS funds from the Central Government in two or three installments. The State in turn releases the funds to the banks for onward releases to the institutions/beneficiaries.

Asst. Commissioner sends the application forms to educational institutions in the month of July and also releases the first installment amount in the month of July. Subsequent installments are being released mostly quarterly basis in the months of September, December and in the month of March. Monitoring is being done by the Asst. Commissioner at the District level and by the Commissioner and Secretary at the State level. The State is giving publicity of the PMS scheme through local news papers, notice boards of the institutions/Colleges and Class room announcement. The application has to be submitted to the institutions along with the Caste, income, previous educational qualifications and address certificates. The State is also supporting Correspondence Course Students and paying the tuition and other non-refundable fees as prescribed by the institutions/ Colleges/Universities. However, it has followed the revised rates and guidelines of PMS from the third year of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

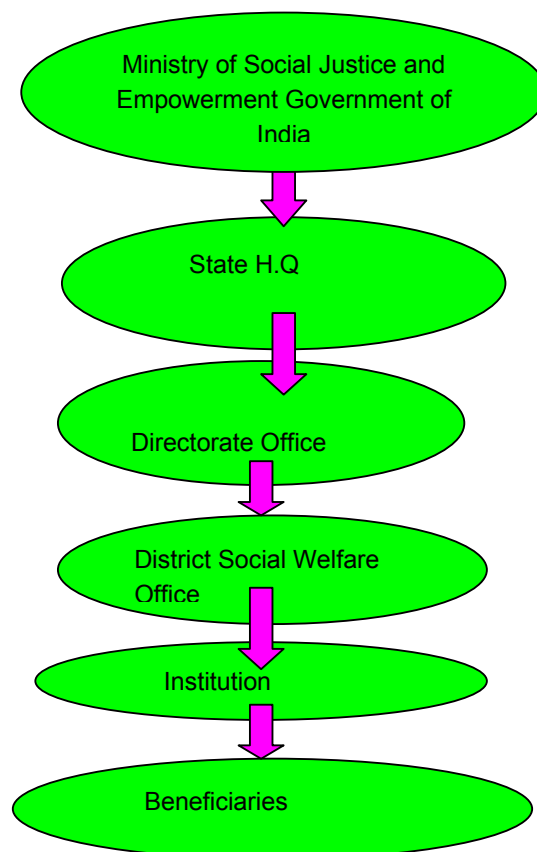
#### **4.4 PMS implementation in Maharashtra State**

Maharashtra State has many educational development schemes for SCs like Pre-Matric Scholarships, Hostels, free school uniforms and text books, residential schools, merit scholarships besides the Post Matric Scholarship scheme.

The State nodal department i.e. the Directorate of Social Welfare Department is responsible for the implementation of the Post Matric Scholarship is in Pune, which is the sole charge of disbursing the PMS scholarship to all the districts in the State. In Maharashtra State, the flow of PMS funds from the central government to the beneficiaries takes place through 6 stages. The state receives the PMS funds from Centre and then the amount is passed on to the Directorate office and from Directorate the amount is transferred to the respective District Social Welfare Office (DSWO), then the (DSWO) issues the cheques in the name of the respective Institutions who have applied for the PMS amount and finally the Institutions disburse these amount to the SC beneficiaries by cheque or by cash.

The DSWOs are receiving the PMS scholarships in two installments from the Directorate office, Pune. The DSWO arranges a meeting of the Principal of the college to discuss about the PMS scholarship requirement in the meeting. Before releasing PMS funds to the respective institutions the Social Welfare Officer ensures about the last year utilization certificate (UC) and after verifying UC the Social Welfare Official releases the funds to the eligible institutions. The institutions that do not produce the UCs to the welfare department will not get fresh funds. After receiving the proposal from the institutions the social welfare department releases the first installment amount, and rest of the amount by cheque in the name of the institution. In government colleges, the scrutiny and monitoring of the PMS scholarship is being done by the respective institutions but incase of private institutions the scrutiny/monitoring is done by the respective District Welfare Department. There is no separate monitoring committee at state or district level for the PMS scheme.

**Figure 4.4: Flow of Funds in Maharashtra State for PMS scheme**



In most of the institutions, the Scholarship department which is responsible for the disbursement of the PMS scheme and issues Cheque in the names of the eligible SC scholars and credits it to the bank and the bank transfer the scholarship amount to the beneficiaries account. If any eligible SC student is not having account in the bank then the institution helps him/her to open an account in the bank or pays the amount by cash. Recently, the state government has started a new procedure called the Budget Distribution System (BDS), where the amount is being paid in installments to the respective District Social Welfare Offices. In BDS system, the 1st installment is given in the month of June, 2nd in the month of July/September to the District Social Welfare Offices. In turn the institutions are receiving funds also in installments and due to this more and more complaints are being voiced by the students and institutions in the state due to the irregularity in the release of amount. Tuition fees is being paid at different slab rates to the Medical, Engineering. & Private Colleges and fixed as per the rate decided by a special committee called "Shikshan Shulka Samiti" This committee is formed jointly by the institutions in the State so, the management committee of any institution can not charge the tuition fees as per their own wish. Maharashtra State is following the Government of India norms of income ceiling, rates of scholarships and the book bank scheme to certain extent, but, the correspondence course students were supported only in the last year of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

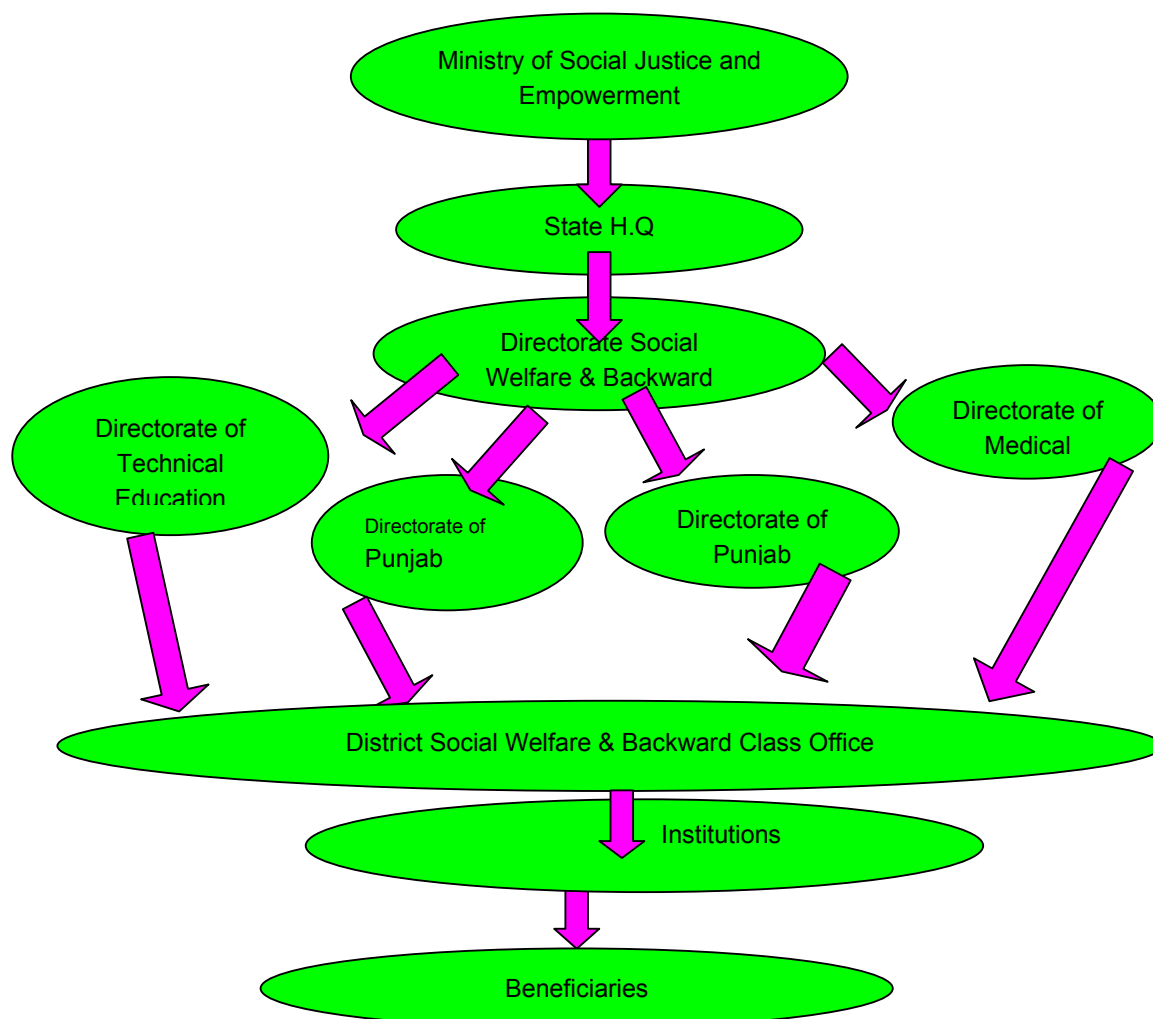
#### 4.5 PMS implementation in Punjab State

The major Educational Development Programmes being implemented in Punjab State are (i) **Residential Institute for Pre-examination coaching:** A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-examination Coaching Centre at Mohali to the members of SC, OBC and Minority students whose parental income is less than 1.00 lakh. (ii) **Free books to SC students:** Free Text Books to the SC Students studying in 1st to 10<sup>th</sup> classes through PRIs covering about 14,00,000 students per year. (iii) **Special grant to SC girls for Post Matric studies** with annual income of Rs. 60,965/- get financial assistance of Rs. 50/- and Rs. 60/- pm per girl student at Post Matric and Post Graduate classes in addition to any other stipend given at Post Matric level. (iv) **Merit Scholarship to Brilliant SC students,** (v) **Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of engaged in Unclean occupations,** (vi) **Hostel for SC boys and girls,** (vii) **Free text Books to SC girl students:** Text Books free of cost are provided to the SC girl students studying at Schools/Colleges in class 10+2. The students are assisted by providing financial assistance of Rs. 1300/- to Medical and non Medical students and Rs. 800/- to Commerce and Arts SC girl student. (viii) **Training Institute for SC students in stenography** and (ix) Training of Staff Nurses/Para-medical staff.

**Post Matric Schoarships to SC Students:** Financial assistance is given to the SC students studying at Post-matriculation including Technical, Engineering and Medical Courses whose parent's income does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lach per annum under the Govt. of India scheme. The scheme is implemented through Director Public Instruction (DPI) (Schools) and DPI (Colleges), Director Medical Education and Director, Technical Education. The scheme is being implemented as per the Government of India norms and rates of fellowships are being awarded as per the prescribed rates.

SC students usually obtain the PMS scholarship form from their respective institutions and then along with filled application forms they submit enclosures like (i) Caste Certificate (ii) Income Certificate (iii) Educational Certificates (v) Ration Card or Voter I Card of their parents. After receiving completed application forms from the SC scholars, the institution sends those to the District Social Welfare and Backward Class office. The District Social welfare and Backward Class Officers sends these Applications to concern department like (i) Directorate of Technical Education, (ii) Directorate of Medical Education (iii) Directorate of Punjab Institutions- Colleges (iv) Directorate of Punjab Institutions- Schools. These Departments forwards the applications back to Directorate Social Welfare & Backward Class for approval. The DD after receipt of budget from the Directorate Social Welfare makes sanction to the all above departments and departments sends it to Institutes through District Social Welfare and Backward Class. The Cheques are handed over to the Bank of the concerned colleges.

**Figure 4.5: Flow of Funds for PMS Scheme in Punjab**



The mode of payment is done through Account Payee Cheque or Cash, twice a year and it generally takes 3 to 5 months. The modes of awareness is through, Notice Board in Institutions and Colleges and Classroom announcement. The State government is receiving PMS funds from the Centre in two to three instalments and it releases in turn to the District Social Welfare Offices in 1 to 2 instalments. The State is following the norms of Central guidelines for the income ceiling of the parents, payment of fees and scholarship amount to hostellers and day scholars. However, the Correspondence Course students are not being supported under the scheme and the State is also not claiming sufficient funds under the book bank and other allowances allowed under the PMS scheme. There is no proper scrutiny of forms like physical verification at district level besides the monitoring mechanism at the State and district level which is resulting in the untimely release of budgets/scholarships and students have to follow up to get the Scholarship amount.

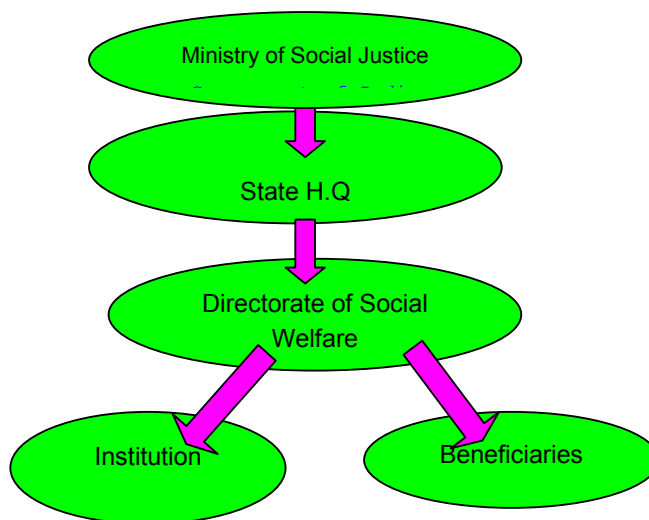
#### 4.6 PMS implementation in Uttar Pradesh State

The State is implementing many educational development schemes for the SCs like the Pre-Matric Scholarships, Hostels for the boys and girls at Middle, Matric and Post-Matric, College and Universities, Residential schools, Coaching Centres, Pre-Matric scholarships for children of unclean occupations etc. besides the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme of the Central Government. The Scheme is being implemented as per the Govt. of India norms for the income ceiling and payment of maintenance charges for the hostellers and day scholars.

The State government is receiving PMS funds from the Centre in two to three installments and in turn releases to District Welfare Office from State in 1 to 2 installments. The mode of payment is done through Account Payee Cheque or Cash and frequency of Scholarship given to the Beneficiaries is once a year. The time taken from application till the disbursement of PMS is generally 6 to 12 months. The State is not supporting Correspondence Course students for the PMS scheme. The Modes of awareness is through Notice Board in Institutions and Colleges and announcement in the Class rooms.

SC students usually obtain the PMS scholarship form from their respective institutions and then along with filled application forms they submit enclosures like (i) Caste Certificate,(ii) Income Certificate, (iii) Educational Certificates from SSC onwards,(iv) Transfer Certificate,(v) Ration Card or Voter I Card of their parents. After receiving complete application forms from the SC scholars the institution sends these to the district Social Welfare Office. The SWO scrutinizes these applications and releases the amount to the institutions. The Deputy Director after the receipt of budget from the Commissioner of Social Welfare makes sanction to all the Government Colleges, University Colleges, Private Aided Colleges and finally to all other Private Un-aided Colleges. The Cheques are handed over to the Bank Account of the concerned colleges. The Principal on receipt of cheque credits the amount into the college account and after verifying 75% attendance of the students payment is made either by cheque or by cash.

Figure 4.6: Flow of PMS Funds in Uttar Pradesh





SC scholars are submitting only a renewal form and no long term process is required as that of fresh cases. There is no proper scrutiny of forms and physical verification at district level. There is no monitoring mechanism in place and consequently timely release of budgets Scholarship amount to students is an impediment. From this current financial year Scholarship amount is being released simultaneously through online system to the institutions and to the beneficiaries, first the maintenance fees, later the tuition fees of the respective institutions into their respective bank accounts. The State govt. is paying the tuition fees directly to the institutions/Colleges once the SC students get the admission and become eligible for the scheme.

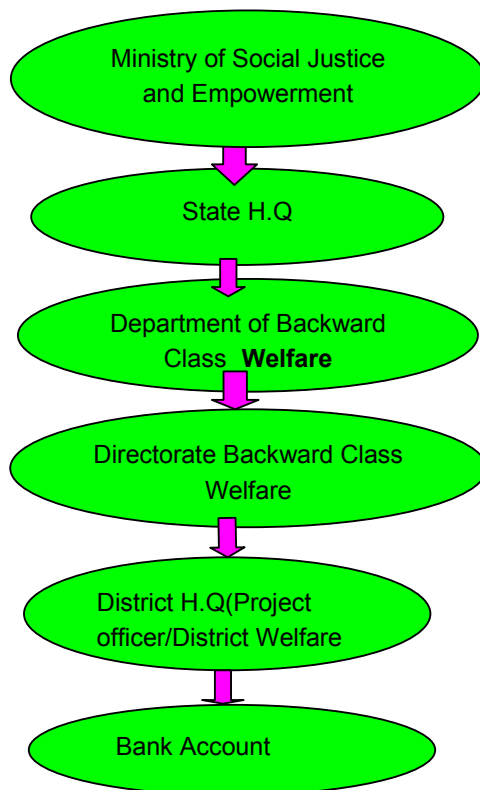
#### **4.7 PMS implementation in West Bengal State**

The State is implementing many educational development schemes for the welfare and development of SCs and STs like (a) Book grant for SC students in Class V to Class X classes with rates of Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 per annum to APL families, Rs. 20 to Rs. 500 per annum to BPL families. (b) Maintenance grant for SC students of Rs. 40 per month with a parental income ceiling of Rs. 36,000, (c) Hostel for SC/ST students with Rs. 400 per month for 10 months with an annual income ceiling of Rs. 36,000 to 40,000 students, (d) Ashram schools for students pursuing studies from Class I – X with a maintenance allowance of Rs. 400 per student per month in 279 hostels and a capacity of 8310 students, (e) 90 Central hostels with a sharing cost of 50:50 between Centre and State in SC/ST concentrated areas, (f) Merit Scholarship for meritorious SC students in Classes V- X and XI-XII Classes of Rs. 100 to 400 as incentive to promote merit/ excellence among them, (g) Up-gradation of merit for remedial coaching the scheme of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for SC students in classes IX to XII, (h) Pre-matric Scholarship of those students whose parents are pursuing manual scavenging and the (i) Hostels for the SC/ST students.

The State receives PMS funds in 2 - 3 instalments from Centre. The State Head Quarters releases these funds in 3- 4 instalments through bank transfer to the district implementing agencies. Commissioner's Office, Backward Classes Welfare (BCW) is the nodal department for the implementation of the PMS scheme in the State and Deputy Director, BCW is the nodal officer at the Directorate level. A monitoring Committee at the State and District Head Quarters has been established. At the district level, District Social Welfare Officer implements the PMS scheme. A District monitoring committee under Chairman, Zilla Parishad has been constituted with District Magistrate and District Social Welfare Officers as the members of the committee.

Advertisement is given in leading dailies of West Bengal for PMS scheme. Applicants are to collect application forms from the district offices, sub-divisional offices and blocks after producing (a) admit card of the institution, (b) Mark sheet for Madhyamik/Post Madhyamik exams, (c) Caste certificate, (d) income certificate of parents, (e) fees book, (f) hostel admission certificate if any. Filled in application with 3 photographs are to be submitted at the above offices. Application has to be counter signed by the institution head/authorities. After scrutiny of applications, students are issued entitlement cards and are requested to open bank accounts in nationalized/co-operative bank. The scholarship amount is credited in the bank account of the eligible SC students. Payment is through treasury Cheques by the Project Officer cum DWO.

**Figure 4.7: Flow of Funds for PMS scheme in West Bengal**



**Table 4.2: PMS allowances being paid in West Bengal State**

Type of courses	Hostel Charges (in Rs.)	Day scholar charges (in Rs.)
A/I	740	330
B/II	510	330
C/III	400	185
D/IV	400	140

Students studying outside the State are also entitled to PMS scheme and their applications are sought and processed at the Directorate Head Quarters through their institutions. PMS amount is paid to the SC students through head of the institutions. The requirements of the application are (a) fees particulars, (b) ID card/old entitlement card, (c) hostel certificate if any. The State is also awarding PMS scholarship amount to the SC student pursuing Correspondence Courses and students pursuing studies outside the State also. The entire amount of the PMS is released in one instalment between November and February. The PMS amount being released to Hostellers and Day scholars for various courses and income ceiling followed is as per the Central Government norms.

CHAPTER 5  
Delivery Mechanism of  
Post Matric  
Scholarships to SC  
Students through  
Educational  
Institutions

## **5 DELIVERY MECHANISM OF POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO SC STUDENTS THROUGH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

In the beginning, Post Matric Scholarships used to be implemented directly by the Ministry of Scheduled Castes welfare and development and was decentralised due to the growth and large number of applicants. After its decentralisation since 1958-59 the Central Government has entrusted the implementation to the States and States in turn is getting it implemented mainly through the educational institutions. The previous chapter has dealt in detail the implementation and transmission of funds mechanism from the Centre to State, District to educational institutions and the present chapter examines in detail the actual delivery mechanism of the Post Matric Scholarship amount to the eligible beneficiaries from the educational institutions to the SC students.

As in the case of the growth of the PMS scheme, there is a tremendous growth of educational institutions after independence and in particular during the last one decade as higher education in private sector is achieving leaps and bounds of growth. As per the University Grants Commission reports, there were about 203 Universities, 52 Deemed Universities/Institutions, 8737 Arts, Science & Commerce Colleges, 838 Engineering Colleges and 725 Medical (Allopathic, Unani, Ayurveda, Pharmacy, Nursing) Colleges during 2001-02 i.e at the beginning of the 10<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan which has grown to 298 Universities, 96 Deemed Universities, 10,377 Arts, Science & Commerce Colleges, 1302 Engineering Colleges and 817 Medical (Allopathic, Unani, Ayurveda, Pharmacy, Nursing) Colleges during 2004-05 and they are still growing. This phenomenal growth of 13,150 higher educations in 2001-02 to 16,009 in 2004-05 is a 21.7% increase in 3 years period with an average of 9% growth per year and in absolute terms of institutions at graduate degree level with 1640, Engineering colleges of 464 and Medical colleges of 92 colleges respectively. Coupled to this there is also great increase in the number of Teachers Training Colleges, ITIs, Polytechnics. This growth of Post Matric education is mostly in the Private Management sector and this being so, the delivery mechanism of Post Matric Scholarships in the educational institutions becomes all the more important for the efficiency of the scheme.

As dealt in detail in the Methodology chapter, data pertaining to 124 educational institutions comprising, Junior Colleges (XI – XII Classes), ITIs, Polytechnics, Graduate Degree Colleges (Arts, Science, Commerce), Post graduate degree colleges (M.A, M.Sc courses), University research degree colleges (M.Phil, Ph.D courses), Engineering, Medical and Management degree courses were covered from the selected 7 States in the present study. The break-up of these educational institutions are 19 from 4 districts of A.P, 16 from 4 districts of Bihar, 23 from 4 districts of Chhatisgarh, 16 from 4 districts of Maharashtra, 18 from 4 districts of Punjab, 17 from 4 districts of U.P. and 15 from 4 districts of West Bengal. The educational institutions covered reflect all the four Post Matric Courses; I/A, II/B, III/C and IV/D to understand the delivery mechanism of PMS details, hostel facilities and application procedure, disbursement mechanism of scholarship amount to the eligible SC students. These educational institutions represent both government and privately managed ones and are broadly grouped into two categories; Technical/Professional and Non-Technical Institutes. The Professional/Technical Colleges/Institutes cover courses like ITIs/Polytechnics, Engineering, Medical, Management, Ph.D/M.Phil imparting

colleges/Universities/Institutes and non-technical Colleges/Institutes like, Pre-degree/Junior colleges, graduate courses (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com, M.Sc., M.Com, Diploma, Teachers Training courses etc. Out of the 124 sampled educational institutions covered in the study, 38 (31%) represent the Technical/Professional degree colleges/institutes and 86 (69%) for the non-technical degree colleges/institutes. The details of the number of colleges/institutes covered from each district of the selected State and the category of the colleges/Institutes is given below.

**Table 5.1: Number of Institutions covered in different Districts of the States**

A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal
Kurnoo = 5	Gaya =4	Bilashpur = 4	Nagpur = 6	Nawashahar=3	Kanpur= 4	Jalpaiguri= 6
Hyderabad = 4	Patna =4	Durg= 6	Mumbai = 4	Patiala= 5	Barely= 4	Kolkata=1
Krishna = 4	Bhagalpur =4	Janjgir= 6	Dhule= 3	Ludhiana= 5	Lucknow= 4	South 24 Paragana = 4
Warangal = 6	Muzaffarpur =4	Raipur= 7	Pune= 3	Jalandhar= 5	Gaziabad= 5	West Midanapur=4
<b>Total = 19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>

**Table 5.2: Type of Institutes covered in different States**

Type of Institute	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
Technical & Professional	11 (58%)	4 (25%)	3 (13%)	4 (25%)	6 (33%)	9 (53%)	1 (7%)	38 (31%)
Non Technical	8 (42%)	12 (75%)	20 (87%)	12 (75%)	12 (67%)	8 (47%)	14 (93%)	86 (69%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>124</b>

### 5.1 Students Enrolment and Award of PMS to SC students

The sampled data indicates that, out of the total enrolled students in the 124 educational institutions, SC students represent about 15% in Technical/Professional degree courses and 30% from non-technical courses with an average of about 28% in both the category of courses on all India basis. This is a fair representation of SC student population of the 16.2% SCs in the country compared to the low percentages observed in the secondary statistics (10.7%) dealt in the third chapter wherein in almost all of the post Matric Courses, the highest enrolment observed was in B.A degree (14.9%) and M.A degree (16.2%). However, there is a great variation between the States in the enrolment pattern of SC students observed in these educational Institutions as it ranges from 4% in technical/professional courses in Chhatisgarh to 18% in Punjab and U.P States. The States of Bihar, Chhatisgarh and Maharashtra educational institutions have indicated low enrolment for technical courses. In non-technical courses, the enrolment pattern is better with a range of 21% in West Bengal to 43% in Bihar. The secondary statistics released by the Department of Higher Education indicates that, about 11.38 lakh SC students representing 11.3% were enrolled in Post Matric

courses during 2001-02 and in 2004-05 they increased to 14.22 lakh but proportionately decreased to 10.9% in the country. Two important points which emerge out of this analysis are that, there are great differences in the secondary statistics and the present sample and the sampled institutions were basically government ones which have been operating the PMS scheme and proposed for the sample selection by the implementing agencies of the District and State machinery.

Table 5.3 also indicates that, out of 4.86 lakh enrolled students, 1.35 lakh students are SCs (28%) and about 74% of the enrolled SC students are getting PMS in all the 124 institutions with 68% in the Technical/Professional category courses and 75% in non-technical courses. In States like A.P, Punjab and U.P about 70% of the enrolled SC students are getting PMS whereas in other States like W.B, Bihar, Chhatisgarh about 80% of the SC students are getting PMS benefit. In States like A.P, Punjab and U.P the technical courses are preponderant in availing the PMS and in other sampled States it is other way round.

**Table 5.3: Students Availing PMS facility in different Institutes of States**

Particulars	No. of Students Enrolled	No of SC Students	No of SC students Getting PMS	% of SC Students of total Enrolled	% of SC Student getting PMS of total SC Student
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
Technical/Professional	16846	2888	2066	17%	72%
Non Technical	51541	12144	8502	24%	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68387</b>	<b>15032</b>	<b>10568</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Bihar</b>					
Technical/Professional	18185	2355	1467	13%	62%
Non Technical	107471	46666	35919	43%	77%
<b>Total</b>	<b>125656</b>	<b>49021</b>	<b>37386</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>Chattisgarh</b>					
Technical/Professional	1909	85	54	4%	64%
Non Technical	47297	11796	9594	25%	81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49206</b>	<b>11881</b>	<b>9648</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>81%</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
Technical/Professional	18185	2355	1467	13%	62%
Non Technical	48129	18918	14125	39%	75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>66314</b>	<b>21273</b>	<b>15592</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>73%</b>
<b>Punjab</b>					
Technical/Professional	7075	1261	937	18%	74%
Non Technical	63568	13646	9468	21%	69%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70643</b>	<b>14907</b>	<b>10405</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
Technical/Professional	14031	2575	1870	18%	73%
Non Technical	54554	12702	8968	23%	71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68585</b>	<b>15277</b>	<b>10838</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>71%</b>

<b>West Bengal</b>					
Non Technical	37581	7752	6023	21%	78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37581</b>	<b>7752</b>	<b>6023</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>Total (All States)</b>					
Technical/Professional	76,231	11,519	7,861	15%	68%
Non Technical	4,10,141	1,23,624	92,599	30%	75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,86,372</b>	<b>1,35,143</b>	<b>1,00,460</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>74%</b>

However, in general most of the SC students prefer the non-technical courses and about 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the enrolled students are getting the benefit of PMS scheme in the country. The secondary statistics data obtained from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment observes that, more than 90% of the enrolled SC students get PMS in the country. However, our field data from the educational institutions indicates that in none of the States it reaches more than 81% of the PMS award to the SC students.

## 5.2 Availability of Hostel facility to SC students

Availability of hostel facility is a great advantage to the students pursuing studies and the studies conducted earlier have revealed that, the disadvantaged benefited a lot in terms of educational attainment, quality education, good nourishment notwithstanding the many weakness found in the maintenance and running of these hostels by the government and institutions. PMS amount being paid to hostellers and day scholars also varies and it is higher for all the four categories of courses for reimbursement of maintenance allowance being charged by the hostel authorities. The present study reveals that, out of 124 educational institutions surveyed only 46 (37%) have hostel facility and the other 78 (63%) do not have hostel facility. The availability of hostel facility across the States was found to be most variable ranging from 18% in U.P to 74% in A.P. Many States like Punjab (22%), Chhatisgarh (26%), Bihar (31%) have less than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the institutions of higher education without any hostel facility. Another point which emerged out of the data analysis is that, out of about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> educational institutions with hostel facility, more than half of them (54%) are combined and separate indicating residential accommodation for both the boys and girls but in separate quarters in most of them though housed in the same building. Separate girl hostels were found only in 14 educational institutions (about 1/3<sup>rd</sup>) of the existing hostels. Girls hostels were found mostly in the States of A.P, Punjab, U.P and West Bengal. There is a need for the government to provide adequate hostel facility to the wards to encourage and provide quality education to these disadvantaged groups.

**Table 5.4: Hostel Facility Available in different Institutes of the States**

Hostel Facility	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
Available	14 (74%)	5 (31%)	6 (26%)	8 (50%)	4 (22%)	3 (18%)	6 (40%)	46 (37%)
Not Available	5 (26%)	11 (69%)	17 (74%)	8 (50%)	14 (78%)	14 (82%)	9 (60%)	78 (63%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>124</b>

**Table 5.5: Type of Hostel Facility Available in different Institutes of the States**

Type of Hostel	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
Combined & Separate	5 (36%)	4 (80%)	4 (67%)	7 (88%)	2 (50%)	1 (33%)	2 (33%)	25 (54%)
Boys	1 (7%)	1 (20%)	2 (33%)	1 (12%)	----	---	2 (33%)	7 (15%)
Girls	8 (57%)	----	----	---	2 (50%)	2 (67%)	2 (33%)	14 (30%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>

### 5.3 PMS amount receipt and guidelines from Social Welfare Department

More than half of the institutions (58%) in the selected 7 states reported that, they receive the PMS funds from the Social Welfare Department after the intimation of the number of students enrolled and eligible in their Organisation. However, 40% of the institutes have reported that, they are getting PMS funds from the welfare department immediately after the admission procedure is over and a few (3%) institutions in Bihar and Maharashtra have reported that, they are getting funds before the admission procedure. About 60% of the institutes are getting PMS funds from the welfare department through cheque/draft and 28% are receiving

**Table 5.6: Timing of PMS amount receipt from the Social Welfare Department**

Particulars	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
Before Admissions	---	1 (6%)	---	3 (19%)	---	---	---	4 (3%)
After Admissions	6 (32%)	7 (44%)	9 (39%)	7 (44%)	10 (56%)	4 (24%)	6 (40%)	49 (40%)
After Intimation of no. of eligible SC Students	13 (68%)	8 (50%)	12 (61%)	6 (38%)	8 (44%)	13 (75%)	9 (60%)	71 (58%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>124</b>



**Table 5.7: Mode of PMS amount receipt from Social Welfare Department**

Particulars	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
Through Cheque/ Draft	11 (58%)	16 (100%)	8 (35%)	16 (100%)	12 (67%)	11 (65%)		74 (60%)
Through Bank Transfer	8 (32%)		12 (52%)		4 (22%)	2 (12%)	10 (66%)	36 (28%)
Student get it directly			3 (13%)		2 (11%)	4 (24%)	5 (33%)	14 (12%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>124</b>

**Table 5.8: Receipt of PMS Guidelines from the State social Welfare department**

Particulars	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
Guidelines received	14 (74%)	15 (94%)	18 (78%)	15 (94%)	16 (89%)	11 (65%)	6 (40%)	95 (77%)
Guidelines Not received	5 (26%)	1 (6%)	5 (22%)	1 (6%)	2 (11%)	6 (35%)	9 (60%)	29 (23%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>124</b>

Through bank transfer and 12% have reported that, students receive the PMS amount directly from the Welfare department. Some of the State governments are disbursing funds to the eligible SC students directly particularly to those who are studying outside the State directly to them. All the Institutions of Bihar and Maharashtra States have reported that, they are receiving PMS funds only through cheque/bank draft. Out of 124 institutes surveyed, 95 institutes (77%) only have reported that, they are in receipt of the PMS guidelines and the mechanism how to disburse the PMS funds to the eligible SC students. Our focussed group discussions with the institutions head in Hyderabad showed us that, they are not conversant with all the details of the PMS guidelines as they are not disbursing funds relating to the Book-grant, thesis typing charges and study tour allowance allowed in the scheme. So, there is a need for the periodic dispatch of circulars to all the eligible institutions by the State Social Welfare department officials.

#### **5.4 PMS Awareness and Application forms to SC students**

PMS scheme is made aware of the eligible SC students through various methods by the institutes covered in the survey and the most popular one being either through notice board or/and class room announcement (91%) by the teachers to the students. The other mechanism being practised by the institutions are; at the time of admission itself (6%) and a combination of class room announcement and the former. On the whole a combination of different methods are being followed by different institutions in bringing to the notice of the eligible SC students.

**Table 5.9: Intimation regarding PMS Scheme to SC Students**

Particulars	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
Through Notice Board	4 (21%)	5 (31%)	2 (9%)	4 (25%)	4 (22%)	3 (18%)	6 (40%)	28 (23%)
Classroom Announcement	2 (11%)	--	---	---	2 (11%)	2 (12%)	---	6 (5%)
Admission Time	1 (5%)	---	4 (17%)	---	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	---	7 (6%)
Through Notice Board & Classroom Announcement	5 (26%)	8 (50%)	12 (52%)	5 (31%)	5 (28%)	3 (18%)	---	38 (31%)
All of Above three	3 (16%)	3 (19%)	5 (21%)	7 (44%)	3 (17%)	3 (18%)	---	24 (19%)
Classroom Announcement & Admission Time	4 (22%)	---	---	---	3 (17%)	5 (30%)	9 (60%)	21 (16%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>124</b>

Application forms for the award of PMS to SC students are given mostly at the time of admission time in more than half of the institutes (54%), and 28% of the institutes have reported that, they give it after admission and in 9% of the cases they give it on request to the students and 9% of the institutes have reported that the students get it directly from the Welfare department. There is no uniformity in the procedure being followed in making available the PMS application forms to the students and it is advisable that, the SC students should get these forms at the time of admission time itself as in the case of Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra and Bihar States as there is a long procedure and number of certificates to be enclosed along with the application for its processing before the disbursement of the PMS funds to the students.

**Table 5.10: Mode of PMS Forms Given to SC students**

Particulars	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
At Admission Time	6 (32%)	16 (100%)	21 (91%)	14 (88%)	6 (33%)	4 (24%)	---	67 (54%)
On request by Students	1 (5%)	--	2 (9%)	---	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	6 (40%)	11 (9%)
Students obtain from Welfare/ Edn. Deptt.	3 (16%)	--	--	---	3 (17%)	3 (18%)	2 (13%)	11 (9%)
After admission	9 (47%)	--	--	2 (13%)	8 (44%)	9 (53%)	7 (47%)	35 (28%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>124</b>

The essential documents being sought by the institutes along with the PMS applications are Caste certificate (73%), Income certificate (74%) and identity and residence proof certificates

(34%). As SC students submit caste certificate at the time of admission there is no need for again seeking a separate caste certificate for the PMS application though income certificate is mandatory for the award. However, it was observed that, some of the institutes are not very particular about the income certificate particularly in the case of Maharashtra and Chhatisgarh States.

**Table 5.11: Documents Taken From the SC Students for PMS**

Particulars	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
Caste Certificate	17 (89%)	15 (94%)	6 (26%)	9 (56%)	17 (94%)	14 (82%)	12 (80%)	90 (73%)
Income Certificate	17 (89%)	15 (94%)	8 (35%)	9 (56%)	17 (94%)	14 (82%)	12 (80%)	92 (74%)
Identity, Residence & Others	7 (37%)	14 (88%)	4 (18%)	9 (56%)	7 (39%)	5 (29%)	---	42 (34%)
<b>Total Institutes</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>124</b>

Most of the institutes (65%) of the surveyed indicated that, they obtain the relevant documents for the award of the PMS to the eligible students only at the time of admission and not every year even if the course of the study is more than one year. However, about 35% of the institutes have indicated that they obtain every year the required documents for the PMS. The Central Government guidelines in this regard are not very specific and there is some flexibility left to the State Governments to administer the PMS scheme. So there is lot of variation across the States in this regard as 26% of the institutes in A.P are insisting relevant forms and certificates every year and in the case of Maharashtra it is almost 50% of the institutes and other States are in between these two extreme modes. As submission of forms and certificates is a cumbersome process it is better that, the State governments should give specific directions to the institutes not to insist and call for application forms every year if the course of the study is more than one year but only to adhere to the other guideline of regular attendance and satisfactory progress of the student in the course of the study.

**Table 5.12: Frequency of Documents Taken From the Students for PMS**

Particular	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
Forms are taken Every Year	5 (26%)	5 (31%)	10 (43%)	8 (50%)	6 (33%)	5 (29%)	4 (27%)	43 (35%)
Only at the Time of Course / Degree Admission	14 (74%)	11 (69%)	13 (57%)	8 (50%)	12 (67%)	12 (71%)	11 (73%)	81 (65%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>124</b>

### 5.5 PMS payment to the eligible students

The data obtained from the 124 educational institutes indicate that, more than 3/4th of them are disbursing PMS amount to the students through bank draft/cheque and about 23% indicated that, they are disbursing through bank transfer to the students account. Only a few institutes in West Bengal have reported that, they are disbursing the amount in the cash form to the students. The educational institutes other data relating to the frequency of disbursement shows that, about 2/3rd of them are disbursing the PMS amount to the eligible SC students in more than one instalment and 1/3rd of them are disbursing the amount in one lump sum. Our field enquiries in focus group discussion and beneficiaries data which has been dealt in detail in the impact chapter indicates contrary to this as most of the students have informed that, they are getting the payment only in one instalment that too at the end of the academic year which is a more a rule than an exception. Of all the surveyed States West Bengal State is following payment to the students mostly (71%) in one lump sum whereas A.P, Chhatisgarh and U.P institutes have informed that, they are paying to the students in instalments. The payment to the students regularly depends on the timely release of the PMS fund to the institutes and as most of them (90%) are receiving funds only after admission and after intimation about the eligible candidates to the Social Welfare department it is but natural that they can not pay to the needy students in time and in frequent intervals. As most of the students are from the poor economic back ground and need they need to be paid quarterly to meet their requirements.

**Table 5.13: Mode of PMS Payment to the SC Students**

Particulars	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
Cash							2 (13%)	2 (2%)
Cheque/Draft	14 (74%)	16 (100%)	16 (70%)	13 (81%)	14 (78%)	12 (71%)	8 (53%)	93 (75%)
Bank Transfer	5 (26%)	----	7 (30%)	3 (19%)	4 (22%)	5 (29%)	5 (33%)	29 (23%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>124</b>

The other important issue in the PMS scheme is not only disbursement of scholarship amount to the hostellers and day scholars but also the tuition fees which is quite an amount particularly in the Professional/Technical colleges. In States like A.P, U.P, and other States as well they are not insisting from the students but this amount is being paid by the Social Welfare department. However, the institutes were not forthright in this as some of the institutes in the degree and post graduate courses and smaller institutions are insisting payment from the students and the students have to get this amount reimbursed by the Social Welfare department later. As the Professional degree courses tuition fees is exorbitant and is beyond the reach of the SC students, it is advisable that, State governments should give specific directions to all the educational institutes not to insist on the payment of the tuition fees from the SC students at the time of admission but to take the income certificate and other relevant documents and an undertaking from them for payment of tuition fees in case of non-payment by the Social Welfare Department.

The institutes surveyed for PMS study reported that, only 22 of the 124 of them (18%) are specifying PMS details in the SC students Transfer Certificates and more than 82% are not mentioning about the award of PMS. More than 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the institutes in States like West Bengal (40%) and Maharashtra (25%) have the tradition of including this in the Transfer Certificate and in other States institutes it is still low or almost negligible. There are no specific guidelines in this regard from the Central Government and State governments have flexibility and discretion to mention this in the students documents as a reference. As mentioning the award will help the SC students in further getting the scholarship either in other institutes or further studies, It is but advisable that, mandatory provisions may be made in this regard either in the Transfer certificate or in other form.

**Table 5.14: Frequency of PMS Payment to the SC Students**

Particulars	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
One Lump Sum Amount	3 (16%)	6 (38%)	3 (13%)	8 (50%)	9 (50%)	3 (18%)	12 (71%)	44 (35%)
In Instalments	16 (84%)	10 (62%)	20 (87%)	8 (50%)	9 (50%)	14 (82%)	3 (29%)	80 (65%)
Total	19	16	23	16	18	17	15	124

**Table 5.15: PMS Particulars are Mentioned in the Transfer Certificate issued by the Institute**

Particulars	A.P.	Bihar	Chhatisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P.	West Bengal	Total
Yes	3 (16%)	1 (6%)	3 (13%)	4 (25%)	2 (11%)	3 (18%)	6 (40%)	22 (18%)
No	16 (84%)	15 (94%)	20 (87%)	12 (75%)	16 (89%)	14 (82%)	9 (60%)	102 (82%)
Total	19	16	23	16	18	17	15	124

# CHAPTER 6

## Physical and Financial Performance of the PMS Scheme in the Selected States

## **6 PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE PMS SCHEME IN THE SELECTED STATES**

The Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched during 1944 to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste (SC) students for pursuing higher studies in the recognized colleges, universities and other educational institutions. During the initial period, the Central Ministry used to implement the scheme directly but when the eligible SC students grew in number, the Ministry decided to transfer the scheme to the States/U.Ts in 1958-59 for its proper implementation keeping the control of framing the broad rules and regulations. When the scheme was decentralized, it was also decided that, the expenditure incurred on the scheme as in the preceding year of 1958-59 to be treated as committed non-plan expenditure which has become a committed liability of the States. The committed liability of a State/UT is the total expenditure incurred under the scheme during the terminal year of the Five-year Plan. The committed liability in the case of North-Eastern States was dispensed in 1997-98 when the scheme was revised due to financial problems being faced by these States. The committed liability of U.Ts is also being borne by the Centre like their plan expenditure. The scheme is an open ended one and envisages that, all the eligible SC students pursuing the Post-Matric studies will be get the scholarship given the parameters of parental income and admissions in the recognized Institutes/Colleges/Universities. Under the scheme, the State Govt. and Union Territories are sanctioned 100% Central assistance over and above their respective committed liability.

The scheme in its present form provides non-refundable tuition fees, maintenance allowance, study tour, thesis typing/ printing charges and book-grant besides additional allowance for students with disabilities and the scheme particulars are dealt in detail in the Introduction Chapter. Since the inception of the scheme it has been revised several times particularly in October, 1995 and recently during 10th Plan effective from 1.4.2003 in terms of increase in maintenance and other allowances of the students, merging of book bank scheme with PMS besides the income ceiling of the parental income from Rs.49,000 to Rs1,00,000. This Chapter deals about the performance of the Scheme at the National level, in Selected States and Districts in terms of physical and financial coverage, funds requirements and expenditure, coverage of courses, hostellers, day scholars, Correspondence course students, boys and girls students, delivery mechanism, maintenance of records, scholarship and allowances paid over the years in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan at the Centre, selected States and Districts during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### **6.1 Allocation, utilization of funds and coverage of Students during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan**

The nodal Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment responsible for the implementation of the PMS scheme all over India and gets the budget from the Planning Commission based on the performance of the Scheme over last Five years and Annual Plan. The Ministry gets the feed back from the various State/U.T governments for their requirement of funds based on the prescribed proforma which has details of number of various courses, hostellers, day scholars, boys, girls, maintenance allowance, tuition fees, book grant, committed liability of the State government etc for the succeeding years besides the actual expenditure incurred towards these various categories for the previous year. Based on these projections the Ministry estimates the requirement of funds and the budget is sought from Planning

Commission besides policy changes in the eligibility criteria of the students, courses, institutions and tuition maintenance and other allowances.

**Table 6.1: Payment of maintenance charges to hostellers and day scholars**

Type of Courses and Allowances	Hostellers		Day Scholars	
	Pre-revised (Rs. per month)	Revised	Pre-revised (Rs. per month)	Revised
Group I/A (Engineering, Medical, Agriculture, Veterinary degrees etc.)	425	740	190	330
Group II/B (Post Graduate, Ph.D, Diploma Technical courses etc.)	290 (B + C Courses)	510	190 (B + C Courses)	330
Group III/C (Certificate courses, graduate courses etc.)	230 (D courses)	355	120 (D courses)	185
Group IV/D ( Post Matriculation- XI, XII Classes)	150 (E Courses)	235	90 (E Courses)	140
Correspondence Courses	Rs.750 per annum book grant + Course fees			
Study tour charges	Rs.1000 per annum			
Thesis typing/printing charges	Rs.1000 per annum			

The present PMS scheme which was revised since 1.2003 has prescribed the following rates of maintenance allowance for the various courses. The present evaluation study has the focus on 10<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e 2002-03 to 2006-07 and the scheme was implemented with the pre-revised norms in 2002-03 with revised norms during the last four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e 2003-04 to 2006-07 so, both the norms applicability criteria were analysed. The book bank scheme was a separate scheme which has been merged with the PMS scheme when it was revised in 2003. Besides the tuition fees and maintenance allowance, other allowances like book bank, reader allowance, escort, transport, thesis typing, study tour charges etc. are also admissible to the eligible SC scholars. The Central Government has prescribed maintenance allowance for hostellers, day scholars, tuition fees and other allowances for the SC students who are pursuing recognized courses in recognized institutions of government, government aided and private. As Education is a concurrent subject for both the State and Centre, the Centre has left the flexibility of deciding the recognition of courses, institutions/colleges/Universities to the States besides allowing them to award more than the maintenance allowance prescribed and tuition fees in the recognized institutions from their own funds.

It is estimated that, about 93% of the SC students of the country are covered under the scheme. The scheme covers both the hostellers, day scholars and correspondence course students with variable amount of maintenance allowances. During the end of 9th five year Plan, about 17.84 lakh students got the PMS with 71% of them accounting for hostellers, 27.3% day scholars and 1.7% were Correspondence Course students. A total of 73.47 lakh students were benefited during all the five years and the committed liability under the



scheme was Rs. 231.24 crore during 9th Five year Plan. The number of SC students covered increased tremendously during the successive five year plans. Number of students benefited in 2002-03 was 18.94 lakh which rose to 19.94 lakh in 2003-04, 22.66 lakh in 2004-05, 25 lakh during 2005-06 and about 29.58 lakh SC students are getting the benefit of the scheme across the country during 2006-07. The funds released rose from Rs.153.05 crore in 2002-03 to Rs.526.03 crore in 2006-07 which had been quadrupled due to revision of the scholarship rates. Altogether, about 116.4 lakh SC students were covered for various courses across the States in the country during 10th Plan and expenditure of about of Rs.1822.45 crore was incurred in implementing the scheme over and above the committed liability of Rs. 401.20 crore per year being borne by the States totaling altogether about Rs.3828.45crore (Rs. 1822.45 crore from Centre + Rs. 2006 crore from the States). As the scheme caters to different type of courses, institutions, with varying maintenance allowances for hostellers, day scholars, book banks and other allowances, besides the revision of the scheme at the beginning of the year, it is not realistic to work the average expenditure per student for the country. But the rough estimates of the expenditure indicate that, about Rs.3289 was incurred per student during 10th Plan in the country for the scheme.

**Table 6.2: Allocation, Expenditure and coverage under PMS scheme**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	No. of SC Beneficiaries (in lakh)
2002-03	275.00	153.05	18.94
2003-04	279.5	265.00	19.83
2004-05	307.5	330.27	22.64
2005-06	334.5	548.10	25.41
2006-07	362.00	526.03	29.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>1558</b>	<b>1822.45</b>	<b>116.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India.

The coverage of students under PMS and the release of funds have a wide variation across the states. During the year 2005-06, the major States which got the benefit of the scheme are Uttar Pradesh (25.22 lakh students), Andhra Pradesh (16.12 lakh students), Maharashtra (14.15 lakh students), Tamil Nadu (14.14 lakh students), West Bengal (8.89 lakh students). However, the other SC concentrated States like Bihar (1.68 lakhs), Madhya Pradesh (4.64 lakh students), Punjab (1.31 lakhs) and Chhattisgarh (2.19 lakhs) did not perform well. If we link the funds released to the SC population concentration and the literacy rates among the states there is no correlation. Andhra Pradesh has received 26.3% of the total funds released which has 16.2% of SC population whereas, Uttar Pradesh got only 17.47% of the total released funds with about 21% of SC population concentration in the state. The literacy rate is also lower in U.P. compared to Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, Maharashtra got 11.60% of the total released funds, whereas the SC population is about 10.2% with comparatively better literacy rate of 72%. In case of Bihar, the picture is different as the share of PMS funds released to the state during 10th plan was only 1.34% which has 14.8% of SC population concentration with lowest literacy rate. This reflects the poor performance of the scheme with only 2.4% of share of the total students getting benefited. In the case of Orissa State, there was no proper release of funds and the coverage of students was only 1.41% as compared to the 16.5% of SC population in the state with low literacy rates.

It is found that about 55.4% of total released funds during 10<sup>th</sup> plan have been released to the three states – Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh i.e. about 588.86 lakh of SC population (35.3%) of the country. There is a mismatch with respect to the concentration of SC population, coverage of the SC students for the PMS scheme and the quantum of funds released to the states which is based on the availability of educational institutions, students pursuing higher studies, awareness, literacy rates and the effective delivery mechanism of the Scheme. The committed liability is another major component of the scheme which is crucial for the proper implementation of the scheme. During 9th Plan, the committed liability for the scheme was Rs. 231.24 crore and it rose to Rs. 402.53 crore during 10th Plan. The Central Government supports the States/U.Ts every year over and above the state committed liability for the scheme. The States which are receiving higher allocations are also having higher committed liability.

## 6.2 Implementation problems at the Centre

The comparative analysis of the financial and physical details indicates that, there has been increase of 56% SC beneficiaries due to rise in the income ceiling of the parents in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The increase due to maintenance allowance in professional courses was 75% and 55% for the other three courses. The increase in the fees has been noteworthy in all the category of courses in government and private institutions particularly in the case of later due to the government policy to reduce subsidy on education and privatization of professional courses. The tuition fees increase in degree and professional courses (Group A/I) is 140%, 222% in PG level Diploma/Certificate courses, and 33% in the case of Group C/III and 78.3% in Group D/IV courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The increase in the number of beneficiaries during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan is due to availability of professional courses to the SC students in private institutions, Universities/Deemed universities and the State Governments like A.P and U.P have made a policy that, the admitted students need not pay the tuition fees to the educational institutions which will be paid by the State Government.

**Table 6.3: Expenditure on Tuition fees of different courses for PMS scheme during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan**

Courses	(Rs. in crore)					
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	% increase in the last year
1A/I	99.40	94.20	148.63	154.58	238.16	139. 6%
B/II	43.07	76.94	102.37	106.71	138.94	222. 6%
C/III	79.35	80.12	69.08	88.12	105.99	33. 6%
D/IV	24.64	58.78	70.66	84.55	113.76	78. 3%
Corr. Course	38.89	5.72	4.85	9.48	10.23	-73.69%
<b>Total</b>	<b>245.15</b>	<b>315.82</b>	<b>395.59</b>	<b>443.44</b>	<b>607.08</b>	

Source: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India.

As the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has to cover all the eligible SC students who are admitted in the recognized institutions it is beset with many problems like funds crunch, proper releases, MIS system, and monitoring mechanism at the Centre. It is estimated that, about 8% of the student population increase is there in the in the country every year and the scheme being an open ended one there is always requirement of funds for the scheme from the States. As per the norms of the revised scheme of 1.4.2003 there is

a need for revision of the maintenance charges of the scholars every two years as per the Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers of the previous year but the Ministry has not revised the scheme. The revised scheme was put into operation during the fag end of the financial year 2003-2004 so, most of the State governments could not really able to take advantage of the revised norms and the Ministry has to release the revised maintenance allowance and tuition fees amount as arrears to various States has resulted in untimely payment and in some cases non-payment to eligible students. The proforma designed by the Ministry for filing by the States/U.Ts is not with full details of all the expenditure/payments being made to the students for the scheme and it requires modification. The Ministry is releasing funds to the States/U.Ts in two to three instalments usually in the months of August, November and March. The data management at the Ministry should also be made online now with all the State/U.T governments for filing the reports. It is also observed that, almost all the State governments are claiming arrears for the previous year due to late release both at the Centre and State which results in the late payments to the SC students.

### 6.3 PMS funds utilization and coverage of students in the selected States

The seven selected States for the study are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and these are following broad guidelines of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment but have different implementing mechanisms due to the availability of the institutions, Colleges/Universities, hostels and their management besides the prevailing socio-economic conditions, literacy, awareness, accessibility of the scheme to the SC students in their respective States. This is reflected in the coverage of SC students in different courses and institutions of Hostellers, Day scholars, Correspondence Course Students over the years during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The analysis of the below Table indicates that, U.P State had a large coverage of 25.22 lakh students, followed by A.P (16.2 lakhs) and Maharashtra (14.15 lakhs) which have also numerically preponderant SC population in the country. The analysis of the table also indicates that there is less coverage in 2006-07 in the States of A.P, Maharashtra and during 2003-04 in U.P and W.B compared to the previous years which may be due to the late release of funds in the former case and revision effect of the scheme in 2003-04 and consequently late and less release of funds to the eligible students.

**Table 6.4: Tenth Plan Expenditure and coverage of PMS Students in the selected States**

(Rs. in crore, Beneficiaries in lakhs)

State	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef
A.P	58.04	2.37	54.49	2.77	84.34	3.46	94.35	3.77	62.55	3.75	353.8	16.12
Bihar	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.29	10.0	0.37	11.00	0.37	18.92	0.38	39.92	1.68
Chhattisgarh	1.07	0.34	3.53	0.34	15.68	0.66	5.26	0.38	7.34	0.47	32.88	2.19
Maharashtra	16.97	2.29	27.66	2.88	42.20	3.18	84.91	3.34	43.57	2.46	215.3	14.15
Punjab	4.79	0.22	1.81	0.06	2.11	0.07	8.65	0.43	13.86	0.56	31.21	1.31
U.P	85.97	4.03	82.17	3.91	84.31	4.82	175.9	5.62	175.3	6.84	603.6	25.22
W.B	6.77	1.68	21.66	1.66	8.07	1.80	32.79	1.87	35.34	1.88	104.6	8.89

The expenditure incurred by the State governments reflects the position seen in the case of coverage of SC students for the PMS scheme i.e the highest being the U.P followed by A.P

and Maharashtra which are spending about Rs.604 crore, Rs.354 crore and 215 crore respectively in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The interesting point which is seen in the table is that, in West Bengal about 8.9 lakh SC students are getting PMS but, the State has spent only about Rs.105 crore which is very prudent (Rs. 1176 per student). Similar is the case with the States of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra where the expenditure per SC student is around Rs. 1500. Though this is a rough calculation which cuts across many types of courses, hostellers, day scholars but gives an indication that, the funds are being managed to cater to the large number of SC students than in other States which show an expenditure of Rs. 2194 in the case of A.P to Rs. 2393 in the case of U.P. The other way of looking at the problem is that, the students are getting adequate compensation in terms of tuition fees and other charges better in the later four States (A.P, U.P, Punjab and Bihar) than in other States. Given the keeping of records, delivery mechanism and transparency it is difficult to generalize that, States like Bihar and Punjab are adequately managing and delivering the scholarships to the SC students. The State governments of A.P, Chhattisgarh, and West Bengal are allocating more maintenance allowance and have other education promotion schemes for the Post Matric students. The maintenance allowance prescribed by the Centre and released amount is insufficient so these State Governments are compensating more for the hostellers.

#### **6.4 Coverage of Students in various Courses in the States**

During 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, the focus of the study has two types of scheme norms. The old PMS scheme was in operation in 2002-03 with less amount of maintenance and other allowance for hostellers, day scholars and correspondence course students. The old scheme was catering to five types of course students and book bank scheme was separately operated to the SC students. The PMS scheme was revised in 2003 in which the number of courses was brought down to 4 and the book bank scheme was merged with the PMS. However, due to late notification of the scheme and late releases, some of the States have operated the old scheme norms even for the financial year 2003-04 of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan or try to make it up. This is very explicit in the case of Chhattisgarh which has operated the old scheme for Annual Plans 2002-03 and 2003-04. It is observed that, about half or more than half of the SC student population is availing the type D/IV courses i.e 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> classes immediately after passing the Matriculation in major States like U.P, A.P and to a lesser degree in Maharashtra. The other 50% of the Post Matric scholarships are again mostly availed in the type C/III course in the ratio of 20 to 25% in most of the cases. This is followed by about 15% in the case of B/II courses and only about 10% of the student population is availing type A/I courses. Though this is the general scenario, but there is some variation across the States particularly in West Bengal, Bihar, U.P and Punjab where the SC students pursuing the professional courses like Engineering, Medical, Veterinary, Agriculture etc are very meagre. In spite of this it is revealing that, States like A.P., and Maharashtra and to a lesser degree Chhattisgarh have good number of SC student population availing A/I and B/II degree courses comprising about 0.88 lakhs, 0.57 lakhs and 0.52 lakhs respectively. The SC concentrated States like Bihar and U.P are far behind and most of the SC students in these States are pursuing either 11-12 Classes or graduate degrees only. Correspondence Courses are not being supported in the States of U.P and Punjab and in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh it was in operation only in the first year of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and later it was discontinued mainly due to insufficient funds. West Bengal has shown consistency in the support of Correspondence Courses and Maharashtra State has supported the Correspondence Course students have during the last year.

The coverage of SC students is further bifurcated into boys, girls, hostellers and day scholars. It is observed that, hostellers constitute 20% to 30% at the most and major bulk of the PMS scholarship is being availed by the day scholars in most of the States. However, the exception to this is Andhra Pradesh State which is supporting 60% of the SC students availing hostel facilities during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The hostel facilities availed by the SC students in Punjab (0.03 lakhs) and U.P (0.77 lakhs) States is abysmally low. Majority of the SC students in these States are availing only day scholarship. The analysis of the table also indicates that girl students are only 40% of the total SC students in the states. As in the case hostellers availing more of the PMS facilities, Andhra Pradesh state has also more number of girl students particularly in the C & D type of courses which is up to 60% of the PMS students in the state. As discussed in the earlier Chapter, Andhra Pradesh State has given priority for the residential schools, hostels both at the school level and college level. The hostels being run in the state are attached hostels, students managed hostels and the state government is supporting more than the prescribed maintenance allowance by the Central Government. West Bengal Government is also supporting more maintenance allowance to the hostellers due to high maintenance allowance being incurred in these institutions.

**Table 6.5: Physical and Financial coverage of PMS Scheme for different type of courses in the selected States during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.**

(Rs.in crore)

Type of course	Bihar*	A. P		Chhattisgarh		Maharashtra		U. P		W. B		Punjab	
	Nos	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount
A/I	7259	0.88	376.66	0.52	3.8	0.57	68.31	0.31	72.85	0.10	12.76	2095	4.57
B/II	4300	1.71	175.53	0.07	8.7	2.85	199.9	1.54	114.5	0.34	17.15	1951	2.02
C/III	8137	4.05	180.49	0.18	13.9	4.08	115.7	5.15	194.4	2.09	61.44	15391	4.26
D/IV	18055	7.99	253.63	0.97	26.5	6.74	105.6	16.85	269.9	3.75	53.08	101122	17.8
E/ V		1.08	47.85	0.84	5.9	0.93	12.53					15499	2.50
Co.Course	999	0.39	0.58	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.53	----	----	0.13	3.67	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38750</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>1034.8</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>15.23</b>	<b>578.8</b>	<b>23.85</b>	<b>651.6</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>135986</b>	<b>31.2</b>

\* Only for 2006-07 and no data are available for amount and for other years  
@ The expenditure amount includes the committed liability of the State govt. also

The utilisation of funds by the various states indicates that Andhra Pradesh state has spent about Rs. 1035 crore (including the committed liability of the State) for all the five type of courses during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan with the highest amount being accounted for A type of courses (Rs.377 crore). The other major states supporting A type of courses are UP and Maharashtra where about 10% of the PMS funds are being spent for the hostellers and day scholars in these states. As in the case of coverage of students for different type of courses the utilization of funds for these courses also indicate the similar pattern where more than 50% of the PMS funds are being utilized for type C and type D courses in these States.

The details of the various courses, hostellers, day scholars, boys and girls have been dealt in details in each year of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in the selected States of A.P., Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, U.P. All the details regarding the above data are not being maintained by the other States of Bihar and Punjab. The available data have been presented as Annexure and the data indicates that, about 27 thousand SC students in A.P, 16 thousand in Maharashtra, 7 thousand in U.P, 7259 students in Bihar, 3 thousand in West Bengal 1426 students in Chhattisgarh, and only 285 students in Punjab were pursuing A type courses which are

mostly professional ones like Engineering, Medical, Agriculture, Veterinary courses. The States like A.P and Maharashtra are the only States which are having substantial number of SC students pursuing professional courses whereas in other States majority of SC students are pursuing D and C type of courses particularly so in U.P and Bihar States.

In Andhra Pradesh there is 170% increase in the case of A type of courses, 330% increase in B type of courses, 500% increase in C type of courses and 300% increase in type D courses over the years in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. About 3.75 SC lakh students are availing PMS in A.P and the share of A, B, C and D courses during 2006-07 are 7.2%,11.5%,28.5%, 52.8% respectively. In the case of Chhattisgarh, about 46,851 students are getting PMS scholarship during 2006-07 and the share of A,B,C and D type of courses are 3%, 4%, 10.3%, 82% respectively. In Maharashtra, PMS facility was being utilized by 2.29 lakh students in 2002-03 which has increased to about 2.46 lakh SC students in 2006-07 and the ratio of A,B,C and D type of courses in the last year of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are 4.5%, 8.8%,23.5% and 61.8% respectively. In West Bengal about 1.16 lakh SC students were availing PMS during 2002-03 which has risen to 1.88 lakh students in 2006-07. The ratio of A,B,C and D type of course students during 2006-07 in West Bengal are 1%, 4%, 27%, 85% respectively and the rest towards Correspondence Course students. In U.P State, about 3.81 lakh SC students were getting PMS in 2002-03 which has risen to 5.62 lakh in 2006-07 and the share of A,B,C and D course during the last year of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are 1.2%, 7.8%, 26% and 65% respectively. In Bihar about, 38,750 SC students and 56,044 SC students in Punjab were getting PMS during 2006-07 which is a very small number especially considering the SC population in the State. If we examine the proportion of type of courses being pursued by the PMS students in Punjab it, indicates that, about 94.5% of the SC students are pursuing D type of courses (i.e 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Classes) and only 0.5% of them are in professional category. In Bihar about 38,750 SC students were given PMS and the majority of them are in D type (47%) and C type (21%) and the rest are A and B type course students. The increase in the PMS across the States also indicates great variability during the beginning of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan to the terminal year. **The increase in PMS students during 2002-03 to 2006-07 is about 73% in A.P, 54% in Chhattisgarh, 54% in Maharashtra, 62% in West Bengal, 48% in U.P and 158% in Punjab State.** The other interesting point revealed is that, all the States are not supporting the Correspondence Courses.

**Table 6.6: Hostellers and Day Scholars (including Correspondence Course Students) of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in selected States (in lakhs)**

State	Hostellers			Day Scholars			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
A.P*	5.81	3.54	9.36	3.95	2.43	6.37	9.64	5.92	15.73*
Chhattisgarh	0.13	0.05	0.18	1.44	0.47	1.92	0.96	0.52	2.14
Maharashtra	1.72	0.77	2.50	8.07	4.99	13.06	9.79	5.76	15.55
West Bengal	0.75	-	-	7.11	-	-	-	-	7.86
U.P	0.77	-	-	23.07	-	-	-	-	23.85
Punjab	0.03	-	-	1.34	-	-	-	-	1.35
Bihar@	2902	771	3673	27500	7577	35077	28402	8348	36750

\*State has two types of hostels. Attached and Student Managed hostels. The data pertains only to attached hostels. @ The data pertains only to the 2006-07 year and are actual numbers.

The break-up of the SC students in to hostellers and day scholars indicate that, in the case of A.P the hostellers are more in number compared to the day scholars which is in the ratio of 60:40 whereas in Bihar it is 10:90, in Chhattisgarh 8: 92, Maharashtra 16: 84, U.P 3: 97, Punjab 2:98 and West Bengal 10: 90. The number of SC students getting hostel facilities in A.P is comparatively better than in any other State with comparable SC population and SC students. The details of the boys and girls split up data regarding the hostellers and day scholars also indicate that, boys are more than double the number of girls in the case of both the hostellers and hostellers.

## 6.5 Utilisation of funds by the States for PMS scheme

Based on the coverage and number of students in different courses and the hostellers, day scholars or Correspondence course students the funds have been utilized and claimed by the respective States. As is seen in the preceding paragraphs there is no uniformity between the States in the courses being pursued by them and it mostly depends on the admissions available to the SC students, the type of courses and institutions and the hostel facilities.

### 6.5.1 Andhra Pradesh State

In Andhra Pradesh about 2.17 lakh students were availing PMS at the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan and the State was spending about Rs.130.4 crore on the SC students and this has risen to about Rs.1034.8 crore (including the State committed liability) at the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan for the coverage of 16.1 lakh students. The SC student population has increased from 2.37 lakhs to 3.75 lakhs at the end of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The State has spent about Rs.72.41 crore in 2002-03 which has jumped to Rs.186.62 crore in 2003-04 due to revision of the scheme but covering only 2.77 lakh SC students (0.40 lakh SC students increase). At the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, the State government was covering about 3.75 lakh SC students and utilizing about Rs.282.45 crore which includes the committed liability of Rs. 111.25 crore. The States committed liability was about 49.11 crore at the end of 9<sup>th</sup> Plan and this has risen to Rs. 111.25 core during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The State government has a huge burden of committed liability due to wide coverage of the SC students in the country other than U.P. The other problem in the State is that, the State is having a sizable SC student population pursuing A type of courses like Engineering, Medical, Agriculture etc. which have a high tuition fees. The hostel charges in the State are also being compensated more and the State is bearing the cost over and above the Central government norms.

**Table 6.7: Maintenance Rates being paid in Andhra Pradesh**

(In Rs)

Group	Hosteller	Day Scholar	Student Managed Hostels
I/A	740	330	250
II/B	525	330	250
III/C	400	240	250
IV/D	400	140	250

The pattern of payment of different allowances like tuition fees and maintenance allowance indicates that, the State is incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 670 crore towards hostellers and Rs. 356 crore towards day scholars during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan which is roughly about two times to the hostellers than to the day scholars. If we analyse further, the proportion of maintenance allowance comes to about Rs. 266 crore and Rs. 404 crore for the tuition fees towards the

hostellers. Similarly, the expenditure incurred towards maintenance allowance is Rs. 112 crore and Rs. 244 crore for the tuition fees in the case of day scholars. On the whole the State is incurring more towards hostellers than to the day scholars. **The other point apparent from the table is that, tuition fees component of the hostellers is 60% and it is 70% in the case of day scholars. More than half of the tuition fees component of the A type of course students account for the total tuition fees of the hostellers and day scholars indicating the huge amount being incurred by the A.P State for the PMS scheme.** The tuition fees by the State for the C and D type of course are less than the hostel maintenance charges being incurred. Most of the SC students pursuing PMS studies are in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Classes and degree courses.

### 6.5.2 Bihar State

**Bihar State has utilized about Rs. 39.92 crore and covered about 1.68 lakh SC students under various courses.** The State has a committed liability of Rs. 4.66 crore every year. The State has not received any Central govt. amount for the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 for want of submission of utilization reports. The State's coverage of SC students is very low of 0.27 lakh students in 2002-03 which has barely risen to 0.38 lakh students in 2006-07. The State is not maintaining the number and type of various courses- sub courses like Engineering, Medical etc., and boys and girls, hostellers, maintenance charges, tuition fees etc. across the years. The MIS system in the State is very much wanting and the availability of hostel facilities is very nominal. The State has only 51 residential schools, 31 boys hostels and 20 girls hostels and considering the huge SC population in the State, the Government has to increase the coverage enormously both in terms of providing facilities of educational institutions, hostel facilities and delivery of scholarships at the school and collegiate level. The data regarding the different components of the scheme like tuition fees, maintenance charges for day scholars and hostellers is not available and the State is not maintaining the same.

**Table 6.8: Payment of Maintenance Allowance and Tuition Fees under PMS scheme by the selected States during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan**

(Rs. in crore)

	Hostellers			Day Scholars		
	Maintenance Allowance	Tuition Fees	Total	Maintenance Allowance	Tuition Fees	Total
<b>Andhra Pradesh State</b>						
I/A	27.93	214.64	242.57	10.15	123.86	134.01
II/B	47.18	77.34	124.52	21.41	48.78	70.19
III/C	64.78	50.40	115.18	30.90	33.36	64.26
IV/D	99.35	48.74	148.09	46.70	32.80	79.50
V/E	26.27	13.20	39.47	3.28	5.09	8.37
C.Course	---	----	----	---	0.58	0.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>265.51</b>	<b>404.32</b>	<b>669.83</b>	<b>112.44</b>	<b>244.47</b>	<b>356.91</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh State</b>						
I/A	0.87	0.61	1.48	0.94	1.38	2.32
II/B	1.71	1.22	2.93	2.31	3.41	5.72
III/C	2.43	1.66	4.09	2.58	7.28	9.86



IV/D	5.18	4.89	10.07	10.67	7.08	17.75
V/E	0.21	0.03	0.24	4.60	1.05	5.65
C. Course	---	---	----	----	0.04	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>18.81</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.24</b>	<b>41.34</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>						
I/A	3.74	4.73	8.47	1.08	2.09	3.17
II/B	4.57	1.71	6.28	7.48	3.59	11.07
III/C	6.58	1.66	8.24	34.66	16.01	50.67
IV/D	12.41	1.19	13.60	60.83	10.09	70.92
V/E	2.29	0.17	2.46	7.48	1.58	9.06
C. Course	--	----	---	---	3.67	3.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.59</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>39.05</b>	<b>111.53</b>	<b>37.03</b>	<b>148.56</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>						
I/A	16.56	26.30	42.87	8.35	24.22	32.57
II/B	15.45	16.25	31.70	92.25	105.88	198.13
III/C	19.82	9.17	28.99	51.41	38.63	90.04
IV/D	21.52	9.33	30.85	68.94	24.02	92.96
V/E	2.23	0.50	2.73	7.11	2.69	9.80
C. Course	---	----	----	29.94	---	29.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.58</b>	<b>61.55</b>	<b>137.14</b>	<b>258.0</b>	<b>195.44</b>	<b>453.44</b>

**Uttar Pradesh**

I/A	-	-	46.0	-	-	26.67
II/B	-	-	19.16	-	-	95.40
III/C	-	-	15.70	-	-	178.40
IV/D	-	-	10.34	-	-	259.57
V/E	-	-	---	-	-	---
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>91.2</b>	-	-	<b>560.04</b>

**Punjab**

I/A	0.58	1.72	2.30	0.26	2.04	2.30
II/B	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.49	1.14	1.63
III/C	0.23	0.03	0.26	1.76	2.36	4.12
IV/D	0.008	-	0.008	11.33	6.50	17.83
V/E	-	-	-	1.56	0.94	2.50
<b>Corr. Course</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.878</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>2.678</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>12.98</b>	<b>28.38</b>

**6.5.3 Chhatisgarh State**

Chhattisgarh State had covered 27,717 SC students and utilized about Rs. 3.58 crore during 2001-02 i.e at the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan. The coverage of SC students has increased from 30,475 students in 2002-03 to 46,851 in 2006-07 and expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.75 crore in 2002-03 and Rs.14.10 crore in 2006-07. The State has spent altogether about Rs. 58.91 crore for covering about 2.14 lakh SC students in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The State's committed liability is Rs. 4.11 crore annually. The State is also supporting Correspondence Course

students though in a meagre fashion as altogether only 989 students were supported for the PMS scheme incurring an expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The expenditure being incurred in the different courses during 10<sup>th</sup> plan are in the ratio of 6.4%, 14.7%, 23.7%, 45.1% for the courses A,B,C and D respectively. There is a quantum jump of expenditure from Rs.4.75 crore in 2002-03 to Rs.12.92 crore immediately after the revision of the PMS scheme in the State. The State has followed the old scheme pattern of 5 types of courses even during 2003-04 though it should have followed 4 types of courses due to late release of orders and funds from the Central Government. The State is following the norms of maintenance allowance, tuition fees as prescribed by the Centre. States maintenance of records is comparatively better and there is still a scope for better management of the data regarding the physical and financial components of the scheme.

The different components of PMS allowances like maintenance charges, tuition fees for both the day scholars and hostellers seen in the above table shows that, **Chhattisgarh State is incurring about, 31% of the PMS funds towards hostellers and 69% towards day scholars.** Unlike in the A.P State, Chhattisgarh State is incurring more expenditure towards maintenance charges than on tuition fees in the case of hostellers and almost equal amount in the case of day scholars during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. Similarly, the tuition fees amount being incurred by the State for all the 4 type of courses in the case of hostellers and reverse in the case of day scholars. The tuition fees component in the case of day scholars though higher than maintenance charges it is only marginal except in the case of C type of course. All this tend to indicate that, there are no sufficient number of hostels for the SC students and number of SC students pursuing higher studies are more in the C and D courses than in higher professional courses (A and B type).

#### 6.5.4 Maharashtra State

In Maharashtra State, about 2.29 lakh SC students were benefited from the PMS scheme in 2002-03 and this has increased to 3.53 lakhs during 2006-07 (an increase of 54%) and the expenditure during this periods was Rs. 68.60 crore and Rs. 138.49 crore respectively. The State expenditure towards the scheme in 2003-04 after the revision of the scheme had jumped to Rs.146.32 crore which had again decreased progressively over the years instead of increase and there is no substantial increase in the number of SC students also in the State over the last 4 years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. Another interesting thing observed in Maharashtra State is that, the State has supported Correspondence Course students only in the terminal year of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and not in any other year. Altogether about, 15.23 lakh SC students were supported during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and an expenditure of Rs.578 crore was incurred towards the scheme. The data management being observed suggests that, there is a need for close scrutiny of the expenditure and delivery mechanism of the PMS scheme in the State and more systematic and transparent delivery system with accountability need to be established for its effectiveness.

The expenditure incurred towards different components of the PMS indicates that, Maharashtra State has incurred Rs.137 crore towards hostellers and Rs. 453 towards day scholars which is in the proportion of 28% and 72% respectively. Group A and Group B course students residing in hostels are claiming more than half of the expenditure being incurred by the State and same is the case with the day scholars. The break-up of maintenance allowance and tuition fees shows that, tuition fees component is less than maintenance allowance in the case of hostellers and day scholars. If it is further divided

between different course components, the tuition fees being paid by the State government is more towards A and B type of course students both in the case of hostellers and day scholars.

**Table 6.9: Committed liability of different States towards PMS scheme**

(Rs, in crore)

S.No	State	9 <sup>th</sup> Plan	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan
1	A.P	49.11	111.25 (As per Govt. Of India Rates) 130.45 (As per State Govt. Rates)
2	Bihar		4.66
3	Chhattisgarh		4.10
4	Maharashtra	46.60	57.77
5	Punjab	2.80	4.93
6	Uttar Pradesh		64.91
7	West Bengal	14.10	21.33
All India Committed liability		231.24	400.82

### 6.5.5 Punjab State

Punjab State was supporting about 21,715 SC students at the beginning of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan with an expenditure of about Rs. 4.79 crore and this has risen to 56,044 SC students in 2006-07 (158% increase) with an expenditure of Rs. 13.86 crore. During 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, about 1.36 lakh SC students were supported for the PMS scheme in the State involving an expenditure of Rs. 31.18 crore for different components of the scheme. The coverage of SC students in the State is very less particularly in the B and A type of professional courses. The split up data on hostellers and day scholars also indicate that, only 3758 hostellers were supported in the State against total SC student population of 1.35 lakhs constituting about 3% which is meagre suggesting a need for provision of more hostel facilities to the students for promoting higher education among SC students. The State has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1.7 crore towards hostellers and Rs. 28.4 crore towards the day scholars which is in the ratio of 8% and 92% respectively. Most of the States PMS expenditure is being incurred towards payment of tuition fees both in the case of hostellers and day scholars especially so in the case of A and B type of courses being pursued by the SC students in the State. The State is not supporting Correspondence course student's higher education and the data maintenance also requires streamlining with release of funds in time through online system. Punjab State has a committed liability of Rs.2.80 crore during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan and Rs. 4.93 crore during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### 6.5.6 Uttar Pradesh State

U.P State had supported about 3.81 lakh SC students in 2002-03 for various types of higher education courses and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 85.98 crore which has risen to 5.61 lakhs in 2006-07 involving an expenditure of Rs. 175.3 crore which shows an increase of 48% of student coverage from the beginning to the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. Altogether about 23.85 lakh SC students were supported in the State during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period and about Rs.651.58 crore was utilized for supporting the SC students. The ratio of the students in various courses in the State are 71%, 22%, 6% and 1% for A, B,C and D type of courses respectively. The number of hostellers is only 0.77 lakh (3%) out of the total 23.85 lakh SC students who have availed the PMS facility and they are mostly pursuing 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>

classes i.e D type of courses. The committed liability of the State is 64.91 crore during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and this account for about 50% of the funds which have been utilized for the PMS scheme in the State.

The expenditure pattern of the different components of the scheme indicates that, the State has incurred only Rs. 91.2 crore towards hostellers (both maintenance and tuition fees) and Rs. 560 crore towards day scholars (both tuition fees and maintenance allowance) which shows a ratio of 14% and 86% respectively. The State is not showing detailed bifurcation of maintenance allowance, tuition fees for the hostellers and day scholars against different courses and there is a need for proper maintenance of MIS system in the State.

### 6.5.7 West Bengal State

West Bengal State had covered about 1.16 lakh SC students at the beginning of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and this has risen to 1.9 lakh SC students of different courses in 2006-07 and the expenditure incurred at the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan was Rs. 45.7 crore. The SC student population has increased by 62% during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and the expenditure also has doubled during this period. Altogether, about 6.7 lakh SC students were supported during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and the expenditure incurred was Rs.186.9 crore. The State has a well supporting hostel system and is also allocating more resources towards maintenance charges than the norms prescribed by the Central government. The rates of maintenance allowance being given by the State are given below. The State has supported about 0.75 lakh hostellers and 7.11 lakh day scholars incurring an expenditure of Rs.39 crore and Rs.149 crore respectively during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The committed liability of the state is Rs. 14.10 crore during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan and Rs.21.33 crore during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period. The State has again increased the maintenance charges of hostellers for Post Matric students to Rs.600 during the terminal year of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

**Table 6.10: PMS allowances being paid in West Bengal State**

	<b>Hostel Charges (in Rs.)</b>	<b>Day scholar charges (in Rs.)</b>
A/I	740	330
B/II	510	330
C/III	400	185
D/IV	400	140

Due to higher rate of charges being paid by the State government, the State is incurring additional expenditure over and above the amount being received from the Centre. The detailed break-up of the charges indicate that, tuition fees component is 1/3<sup>rd</sup> compared to the maintenance allowances for both the hostellers and day scholars. The expenditure incurred towards tuition fees is slightly above the maintenance allowance of A course students both in the case of hostellers and day scholars but, it decreases in the lower courses of C and D types. The higher rate being paid to the A and B type of courses is not that enormous than has been observed in the case of A.P and Maharashtra States.

## 6.6 Book bank Charges

The book bank scheme was a separate scheme during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan as a Centrally Sponsored one with 50:50 contribution from the Centre and the States and after the revision of the scheme during the beginning of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, i.e in 2003 the scheme has been merged with the PMS scheme and the Centre has given the flexibility of utilizing the funds out of the total PMS allotted funds to the State. The Centre is not releasing separate funds for the book bank component of the scheme and due to this several States are operating this depending upon the availability of the funds and the number of SC students pursuing higher courses in their States. The available data from the selected States shows that, all the States are not supporting the book bank component to the desired level. The following table illustrates the position of book bank implementation in the three States of A.P, Maharashtra and U.P. The other States of Bihar, Punjab and Chhattisgarh are not showing book bank component as a separate in the PMS scheme allocation and expenditure in their accounts. The available data from the three States indicate that, only Maharashtra State is implementing the book bank component with some interest followed by Andhra Pradesh. About 47,877 students in Maharashtra and 11,547 students in A.P and 7833 students in U.P were covered during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. A.P govt. has spent about 1.71 crore for purchasing 4476 sets of books and 274 almirahs and in the case of Maharashtra State the coverage is seen to be more number of set of books (12998) and almirahs (833). The other States are either spending as a dire necessity or not at all extending the facility of book bank to the SC students due to non-availability of separate funds and demands from the SC students of their States.

**Table 6.11: Payment towards Book Bank under PMS scheme by different States during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan**

Year	Students	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Sets	Almirah
<b>Maharashtra</b>				
2002-03	7070	1.76	3319	206
2003-04	6735	1.76	4000	205
2004-05	12647	3.37	1781	127
2005-06	9144	3.36	1377	117
2006-07	12,281	3.01	2521	178
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,877</b>	<b>13. 26</b>	<b>12998</b>	<b>833</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
2002-03	533	0.16	--	--
2003-04	7300	2.16	--	--
2004-05	---	3.16	--	--
2005-06	---	1.00	--	--
2006-07	---	1.00	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>7833</b>	<b>7. 48</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>				
2002-03	1438	25.24	<b>1438</b>	<b>0</b>
2003-04	2618	103.41	<b>1309</b>	<b>262</b>
2004-05	7431	40.78	<b>1699</b>	<b>0</b>
2005-06	52	2.00	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>
2006-07	8	0.50	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11547</b>	<b>171.93</b>	<b>4476</b>	<b>274</b>

### 6.7 Other allowances of PMS scheme to the SC students

None of the selected States have shown any payment of allowances like thesis typing, tour charges, reader allowance, escort/transport allowance etc. during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan due to non-availability of sufficient funds and lack of demand from the eligible SC students. There must be good number of students who require funds for this facility and the State government is not making aware of this and consequently the institutions and students are not claiming these facilities.

### 6.8 PMS implementation in the selected districts

In the present study as dealt in detail in the Methodology chapter II, 4 districts were selected from each of the 7 States totaling altogether about 28 districts in the present study. The selected districts and the number of PMS awardees along with the break-up of the hostellers, day scholars, allocation and expenditure during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan is presented in the below table. Most of the States are not having details of hostellers, day scholars, boys and girls, maintenance allowance, tuition fees, book bank and other charges break-up and are also not filing the same to the Central Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The 10<sup>th</sup> Plan available data of 27 districts from the 7 States indicates that, most of the districts have utilized the allocated funds except Warangal in A.P, all the 4 district of Bihar, three districts (Janjir, Durg, Bilaspur) of Chhattisgarh, Bareilly of U.P and East Midnapore of West Bengal States.

In terms of coverage of SC students towards PMS fellowship, Nagpur district of Maharashtra has the largest coverage of 1,69,759 SC students followed by 24 Paraganas (S) of West Bengal (1.40 lakh) and Warangal district of A.P (1.32 lakhs), Kanpur (1.08 lakhs) of U.P State. All the district of A.P have a wide coverage of 65 thousand to 1.32 lakh students in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, where as the coverage of students is very less in the States of Bihar and Punjab which is below 10, 000 students. There is a wide fluctuation across the districts and across the years in various States during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan which is dependent on the eligibility/availability of the SC student population in the district, higher educational facilities, allocation of funds and prompt delivery mechanism of the State. If we break the PMS awardees into hostellers and day scholars, the general trend observed is that, districts like Krishna, Kurnool of A.P., Durg of Chhattisgarh and Kanpur of U.P have higher hostellers than day scholars but in other districts of the selected States day scholars are more in number than hostellers. The number of PMS awardees is generally more in A.P followed by West Bengal and Maharashtra. The high SC concentrated States like U.P and Bihar are not supporting proportionate SC student population either due to lack of demand, awareness or due to delivery mechanism problems of funds availability and disbursement in time to hostellers and day scholars.

**Table 6.12: Allocation and Expenditure towards PMS in the selected districts of seven States during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan**

(Rs. in crore)

District	Allocation	Expenditure	PMS awardees	Hostellers	Day scholars	Cor. Courses
<b>Andhra Pradesh State Districts</b>						
Kurnool	36.26	36.26	65,336	55,578	9,758	Nil
Hyderabad	60.52	60.52	99,017	19,690	79,327	nil
Krishna\$	65.20	65.19	93,669	65,366	28,102	201
Warangal	56.63	41.75	1,32,827	17,268	1,15,559	---
<b>Bihar State Districts</b>						
Patna	4.00	3.83	9325	--	--	--
Gaya	3.55	3.38	9974	--	--	--
Muzaffarpur	1.22	0.94	5843	-	-	-
Bhagalpur	1.47	1.28	5484	--	--	--
<b>Chhattisgarh State Districts</b>						
Bilaspur**	12.41	12.35	34,966	3,974	28,983	2009
Durg	5.16	4.22	39,611	21,564	18,046	nil
Janjir*	9.2	7.41	41,376	-	-	-
Raipur	12.39	12.39	38,106	2,950	35,156	-
<b>Maharashtra State Districts</b>						
Dhule	8.55	8.55	23,684	2,708	18,258	2,718
Pune	40.6	40.6	55,714	14,942	40,772	nil
Nagpur	256.8	256.8	1,69,759	51,173	1,18,586	nil
Mumbai		10.23	19142			
<b>Punjab State Districts</b>						
Patiala	--	1.12	3414	--	--	--
Ludhiana	---	2.62	11581	--	--	--
Jalandhar	---	2.97	10088	--	---	--
Nawansharhar	---	0.68	2598	--	--	--
<b>Uttar Pradesh State Districts</b>						
Kanpur	25.69	25.69	1,08,761	66,339	42,422	nil
Lucknow@	19.8	19.8	29,850	1,236	28,614	nil
Bareilly	16.56	15.56	42,660	1,013	41,647	nil
<b>West Bengal State Districts</b>						
Midnapore (E)	9.58	9.54	34,045	9,119	23,185	1,741
24 Paragnas (S)	27.6	27.6	1,40,564	9,995	1,30,569	nil
Jalpaiguri	12.57	12.56	57,175	6,014	51,161	nil
Kolkatta	---	18.13	45,050			
* Data for 4 years. ** Data for 1 year. @ Data for 3 years.\$ Data for 2 years						

The districts data of PMS awardees have been further analysed into different types of groups of courses, hostellers, day scholars, average charges per student of hosteller, day scholar and is presented below. The analysis of these data indicate that, Warangal and Hyderabad districts of A.P has a very high number of A type of PMS awardees where as in Krishna and Kurnool districts the D type of course students are preponderant. Hostellers are more in all the 4 type of courses in Krishna and Kurnool districts; whereas it is reverse in the other two districts. The average charges being incurred by the district for hostellers in Krishna district is more in A, B and C type of courses which is Rs. 28,874, Rs.11,086 and Rs. 5267 compared to Rs. 17,666, Rs.9,768 and 4,847 respectively. However, in Kurnool district only B type of course students hostellers are accounting higher charges compared to day scholars and in other courses the reverse is the case.

In Chhattisgarh State, the coverage of PMS awardees across the four courses indicates that, D type of course students and day scholars are more in all the 4 districts of Janjir, Raipur, Durg and Bilaspur. The State is not maintaining data for all the five years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and the other point which emerges out of these tables is that, C and D type of students are more in number than the A and B type in all the districts. Raipur district being the head quarters of the State and with number of educational institutions is supporting a large SC student population for the PMS scheme. The average expenditure across the courses indicates that, hosteller's maintenance and tuition fees charges are more in Janjir district compared to other districts of Raipur and Durg where it is the day scholars who are claiming more funds of PMS.

In Maharashtra State, Nagpur district has a large number of PMS awardees and they are more represented in the A and B type of courses and day scholars are more compared to hostellers. In Dhule district, hostellers are very few and the majority of the PMS students are pursuing C and D type of courses. The average expenditure of day scholars ranges from Rs. 1098 in the case of D type of courses to Rs.3300 for A type of course students for day scholars and it ranges from Rs. 3493 to 7396 in the case of hostellers. More or less the same type of pattern of expenditure is observed in Dhule district also.

In West Bengal, only two districts have maintained detailed data regarding the hostellers, day scholars and type of various courses being availed by the SC students. The PMS awardees data of Jalpaiguri indicates that, about 51,164 day scholars and 6014 hostellers have availed the facility during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and majority of them in D type of courses. But, among A type of course students hostellers are more in number than the day scholars. In the case of East Midnapore district, though the similar situation is seen but the numbers of awardees are less in this district. Though 24 Paraganas district has the highest number of PMS awardees in the State but, detailed break-up is not available for this district.



**Table 6.13: Coverage of PMS students in different categories during 10<sup>th</sup> five year Plan in Chhatisgarh**

Group/ District	Raipur		Janjgir		Durg		Bilaspur	
	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars
Group I/A	234	2430	13	14	71	489	50	298
Group II/B	331	7421	10	4490	146	2790	135	1020
Group III/C	852	9832	151	11,307	380	2781	290	1563
Group IV/D	1533	15463	241	19972	832	15038	528	2048

\*Only for 4 years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan excluding 2002-03, \*\* only for the one year of 2006-07

**Table 6.14: Average expenditure per PMS student in different categories during 10<sup>th</sup> five year Plan in Chhatisgarh**

Group /District	Raipur District		Janjgir District*		Durg District (in Rs.)	
	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars
Group I/A	7400	10501	57969	25057	18341	19467
Group II/B	5100	6838	27610	4011	4792	1733
Group III/C	3550	1858	12562	1943	2066	1645
Group IV/D	2350	1364	9004	1268	1537	1271
<b>Average for All courses</b>	<b>3406</b>	<b>3290</b>	<b>12281</b>	<b>1835</b>	<b>2845</b>	<b>1803</b>

\* Data for 4 years

**Table 6.15: Coverage of PMS students in different categories during 10<sup>th</sup> five year Plan in A.P**

Group/ District	Warangal		Krishna *		Kurnool		Hyderabad	
	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars
Group I/A	5,313	15,938	1974	4231	16843	203	4231	16843
Group II/B	10,627	18,596	4449	5506	21,466	307	5506	21,466
Group III/C	N.A	31,879	7696	5778	27,551	2826	5778	27,551
Group IV/D	1,328	49,145	16,595	4175	28,252	6422	4175	28,252

\* Data for only two years 2005-06 and 2006-07

**Table 6.16: Average expenditure per PMS student in different categories during 10<sup>th</sup> five year Plan in A.P**

(in Rs.)

Group/District	Warangal		Krishna		Kurnool	
	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars
Group I/A	3143	3143	26,874	17,666	18,285	27,532
Group II/B	3143	3143	11,086	9,768	19,739	16,277
Group III/C	3143	3143	5,267	4,847	4,322	5,439
Group IV/D	3143	3143	4,393	5,097	3,315	2,952
<b>Average for All courses</b>	<b>3143</b>	<b>3143</b>	<b>7026</b>	<b>7026</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>4,603</b>

**Table 6.17: Coverage of PMS students in different categories during 10<sup>th</sup> five year Plan in Maharashtra**

Group/District	Nagpur		Dhule	
	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars
Group I/A	13,662	28,382	591	1,984
Group II/B	16,131	38,978	616	2,467
Group III/C	13,980	27,718	666	1,565
Group IV/D	7400	28520	835	3,043

**Table 6.18: Average expenditure per PMS student in different categories during 10<sup>th</sup> five year Plan in Maharashtra**

(In Rs)

Group/District	Nagpur		Dhule	
	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars
Group I/A	7,396	3,300	6,658	3,745
Group II/B	5,100	3,300	4,899	2,393
Group III/C	1,539	1,778	4,486	4,664
Group IV/D	3,493	1,098	3,685	1,611
<b>Average for All courses</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>4,807</b>	<b>2,819</b>

**Table 6.19: Coverage of PMS students in different categories during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in W.B**

Group/District	Jalpaiguri		24 Paraganas- South		Midnapore- East	
	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars
Group I/A	1,154	324	--	--	64	90
Group II/B	499	638	--	---	610	1873
Group III/C	1447	15281	--	--	1479	2715
Group IV/D	2914	34921	1,577	21,297	7026	20,326
<b>Total</b>	<b>6014</b>	<b>51,164</b>				

**Table 6.20: Average expenditure per PMS student in different categories during 10<sup>th</sup> five year Plan in W.B**

(in Rs.)

Group/District	Jalpaiguri		24 Paraganas	
	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars
Group I/A	12,351	10,273	N.A	N.A
Group II/B	5,829	4,879	N.A	N.A
Group III/C	5269	2467	N.A	N.A
Group IV/D	3220	1355	N.A	N.A
<b>Average for All courses</b>	---	---	<b>3850</b>	<b>1599</b>

In other States, district wise break-up data on various components of PMS is not available and the Ministry should exert pressure to stream line this for proper MIS in all the States and districts of the country through online system.

### 6.9 Hostel facilities in the Districts

PMS facility and availability of hostel is a great incentive to the SC students in furthering their higher education and this facility has a great variation across the States and across the district. Data regarding the availability of this facility was obtained from the districts but not all the districts have the proper data in this regard. As observed earlier, the hostel facility is mostly available at the lower levels of D and C type of course students than to the A and B type of students. Besides this there are various types of hostels in the States like College hostels, Attached hostels, Student managed hostels, Residential schools etc. In the present study, data regarding the number of applicants who have applied for PMS and the hostel facility and those who obtained the same has been tabulated below. The table indicates that, about 7 districts viz. Bilaspur, Durg, Krishna, Kurnool, Dhule, 24 Paraganas (S) and Midanapore-E have reported that they have awarded PMS to all the applicants who have applied for the same. The other 9 districts could not award all the applicants and the reasons are many like not fulfilling the criteria laid down for the scheme by the applicants, late applications, non-availability of PMS funds etc. The rejection of applications is seen mostly in the urban districts like Lucknow, Pune Hyderabad and one district of Jalpaiguri of West Bengal.

**Table 6.21: PMS Applications received and awarded in different Districts of the Selected States**

S.No	District	Total applications			Hostel Applications		
		Received	Awarded	%	Received	Awarded	%
1	Lucknow	49711	29850	60.0	2058	1236	60.5
2	Kanpur	76009	66 339	87.2	--	---	---
3	Barely	47,070	42,606	90.5	--	---	---
4	Bilaspur	34,967	34967	100	3974	3974	100
5	Durg	21 564	21 564	100	1492	1492	100
6	Raipur	38,106	35,156	92.2	3110	2951	94.9
7	Krishna	93 669	93 669	100	65567	65567	100

8	Hyderabad	134728	99017	73.5	6430	5700	88.6
9	Kurnool	65,336	65,336	100	6983	4032	57.7
10	Warangal	135,483	132827	98.0	17,613	17,268	98.0
11	Nagpur	173, 545	169,759	97.8	52 ,407	51,173	97.6
12	Pune	65,458	58,371	89.2	16,635	14,947	89.8
13	Dhule	23,594	23,594	100	2,708	2708	100
14	Jalpaiguri	83,169	57,175	63.9	N.A	N.A	---
15	24 Paraganas(S)	148401	147508	99.3	N.A	N.A	--
16	Midnapore-E	34,080	34,045	99.8	9133	9119	99.8

The hostel facilities data were available from 12 districts only and this indicates that, only 6 districts (Bilaspur, Durg, Krishna, Dhule, Midnapore –E and Warangal districts) have hostel facilities for all the applicants so all the applicants were provided hostel facility. It is generally known that, hostel facility is not available for all the SC students and there is a need for starting good hostels in every district of the country for imparting quality education. The previous data also indicates that, the day scholars outnumber the hostellers in many of the districts and States. Though the provision of the hostel facility is comparatively better in A.P but, on the whole the maintenance of these hostels and availability of residential accommodation for proper educational environment is a necessity in the success of the PMS scheme. The hostels visited by us in some States show that they are in dilapidated conditions and require proper maintenance. The maintenance charges being given by the Centre is not enough and there is an urgent need to upgrade these charges. Some State governments like A.P and W.B have upgraded the maintenance allowance of the SC hostellers besides some giving incidental charges for their basic necessitate like toiletries, and maintenance.

# CHAPTER 7

## Delivery and Impact of PMS Scheme on the Beneficiaries in the Study States

## **7 DELIVERY AND IMPACT OF PMS SCHEME ON THE BENEFICIARIES IN THE STATES**

The implementation of the PMS scheme by the various State governments through their District level Offices and Institutions has a great variety of delivery mechanism in terms of award of different components of PMS funds and its timely payment to the eligible SC students in various States. As seen in the previous Chapters, the PMS funds to the SC students are being disbursed mostly through the Institutions which are getting the funds from the District Social Welfare Office. The decision to call for the applications, type of courses, quantum and different components of the PMS like tuition fees, maintenance charges, book bank, Thesis typing and tour charges etc. and the release of funds in time to the institutions by the Social Welfare Offices of the District plays a crucial role in the success of the scheme. The previous chapters have also revealed that, various districts, States, Institutions have differential physical and financial achievements over the years in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in terms of provision of facilities like hostels and timely disbursement of scholarship amount to the SC students. This Chapter deals in detail about the sampled SC student beneficiaries across the States, their socio-economic background, delivery of the PMS scheme as seen by the beneficiaries, the problems being faced by them and the impact of the scheme on them.

As dealt in detail, data regarding beneficiaries who have received the PMS during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan were procured from 200 SC students of each selected State, A.P, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Punjab, U.P and W.B totaling about 1400 beneficiaries. These student beneficiaries comprise of students from all the 4 type of courses, A, B, C and D type, hostellers, day scholars of government and private aided institutions from all the 28 districts. Besides the beneficiary's data, focus group discussions were held with all the stake holders of Institutions heads, parents of the SC student beneficiaries, State and Central government Officials to get the feed back on the implementation procedure and associated problems.

### **7.1 Educational background of the Beneficiaries**

The present sampled data of the beneficiaries comprise both the boys and girls and they are in equal proportion in U.P but more boys represent in the States of Chhattisgarh, W.B and Maharashtra and more girls in the case of Punjab (73%) and A.P (59%). The educational status of these beneficiaries has a representation of all the 4 type of courses. D type of course (XI-XII classes) students represent about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> in A.P and W.B and half in the case of Bihar and they are less in other States. The representation of C type of course is about 1/4<sup>th</sup> in A.P, Bihar, and they are more than 1/2 in Chhattisgarh, Punjab States. The B type of course students Graduate (B.Sc, B.Com, B.A. etc.) has a representation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> in A.P, Maharashtra but, less in proportion in other States. The A type of courses have a representation of 10% in A.P and Chhattisgarh and about 20% in U.P State. Ph.D scholars have also been represented in the case of A.P and Chhattisgarh States. The beneficiaries represent 50% hostellers in Bihar, 36% in A.P. but less in the case of other States and day scholars are more in the six selected States.

**Table 7.22: PMS student beneficiaries Status in the selected States**

Status of Beneficiary	A.P	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Mahra shtra	Punjab	U.P	W.B
<b>Sex of the Respondent</b>							
Boys	41%	59%	67%	69%	27%	54%	69%
Girls	59%	41%	33%	31%	73%	46%	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						
<b>Education status</b>							
Inter	30%	50%	13%	18%	13%	35%	24%
Graduate (ITI, B.Sc , B.Com,BA, Diploma Engg, etc.)	26%	25%	61	38%	87%	20%	60%
Technical (Engg. Medical, MBA, IIT, MCA, Dental course, etc)	35%	20%	16	39%	---	25%	5%
Post Graduate (MA , MSc, MCom., LLM)	6%	5%	9	5%	---	20%	11%
Ph.D	3%	0%	1%	0%	---	0%	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						
<b>Status of the beneficiary</b>							
Hosteller	36%	50%	23	30%	13%	27%	8%
Day scholar	64%	50%	77	70%	87%	73%	92%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						

## 7.2 Educational background and occupation of the beneficiary's parents

It is well known that, the socio-economic background of the family has an important role in the education of the children. The literacy, educational background and occupational pattern of the parents of the beneficiaries has been examined for understanding the effect of this on their children's higher education and consequently the availing of PMS facility in different States. There is a great variation across the States for the literacy and level of education of the parents in the present sample. The highest number of illiterates (46%) has been observed in A.P and the illiterate parents range from 2% in U.P to 19% in Punjab. The highest number of more educated parents (Graduates and above) are seen in Maharashtra (16%), Bihar (11%) and A.P (6%). Most of the parents have the education of Middle to Inter level in a range of 30% in A.P to 76% in Punjab indicating that, these group of parents in general are availing the PMS facility to their children.

The majority of the parents of the beneficiaries are in agriculture related activity either as cultivators in Chhattisgarh (43%), Bihar (41%), U.P (37%). Agriculture labourers are about 6% in Punjab to 15% in A.P. Altogether, agriculture and allied activities constitute about 40% of the parent's occupation of the beneficiaries. Salaried employees constitute the highest in Maharashtra (41%) followed by Chhattisgarh (21%) and they are below 7% in other States. Artisans and Petty shop owners are the majority in Bihar (48%) and Punjab (31%). Non-agriculture labour constitutes a high of 35% in A.P and 53% in Punjab. The other class of

occupational categories is less than 10% like business, professional category indicating that, the PMS in general is being availed by the most needy families in the selected States. The average family size of the beneficiaries is 5 and the annual income as reported by the beneficiaries and their parents shows that, it is around Rs. 31,000 in Bihar to Rs. 57,576 in West Bengal State. Though income data are difficult to obtain and can not be relied on but the beneficiaries have to submit the affidavit regarding their income while availing the PMS facility from their institutions so, it is obvious that, most of the beneficiaries family income is with in Rs. 50,000 in most of the cases and even less in A.P, Bihar and Maharashtra States.

**Table 7.23: Educational status, Occupation, family size and annual income of head of the family across the States**

	A.P	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P	W.B
Educational qualification							
Illiterate	46%	9%	5%	3%	19%	2%	6%
Literate	12%	1%	1%	1%	4%	4%	0%
Primary	6%	4%	9%	7%	1%	0%	4%
Middle	13%	10%	21%	22%	1%	34%	18%
Metric	11%	18%	35%	25%	68%	17%	27%
Inter	8%	47%	25%	26%	7%	41%	39%
Graduate	6%	9%	2%	10%	0%	2%	6%
Post Graduate	0%	2%	2%	6%	0%	--	--
Others (specify)	1%	-	0%	--	0%	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						

**Table 7.24: Occupation of the head of the beneficiaries household in the selected States**

Occupation	A.P	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P	W.B
Cultivator	23%	41%	43%	24%	1%	37%	25%
Allied Agriculture Activity	7%	0%	0%	6%	1%	4%	18%
Agricultural Wage labour	15%	2%	2%	1%	6%	12%	5%
Non Agricultural Wage labour	35%	--	3%	12%	53%	20%	7%
Artisan/independent Work	1%	2%	0%	2%	30%	3%	8%
Petty shop/other small Business	9%	46%	20%	12%	1%	14%	29%
Organized Business/Trade	0%	1%	6%	1%	--	4%	1%
Salaried / Employment /Pension etc	7%	6%	21%	41%	--	4%	7%
Professional not Classified elsewhere	2%	2%	5%	1%	--	2%	--
Living on Income from rent	4%	--	---	--	--	--	--
Others	--	2	--	--	8%	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						
<b>Average Family Size</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Average Annual Income (in Rs.)</b>	<b>38272</b>	<b>30740</b>	<b>54886</b>	<b>41162</b>	<b>43629</b>	<b>54412</b>	<b>57576</b>



### 7.3 Assets ownership of the beneficiary's families

The possession of live stock and movable assets of the beneficiary's family indicates that (Table 7.4) very few of the families are in possession of live stock in A.P, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh States. Surprisingly, more than 50% of the beneficiaries from Bihar and Punjab have reported possession of buffaloes and cows and to some extent in West Bengal State (27%). Movable assets like two wheelers and TVs are common in possession in most of the State's beneficiaries but some of the costly items like fridge, washing machine and four wheeler have also been reported from the beneficiaries of A.P and U.P. Beneficiaries from West Bengal and Chhattisgarh generally do not have many movable assets in turn indicating lower income among them.

**Table 7.25: Assets ownership of the beneficiary family in the selected States**

	A.P	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P	W.B
<b>Live Stock holding of the family</b>							
Buffaloes	13%	57%	1%	3%	60%	18%	2%
Bullocks	6%	---	9%	3%	--	--	1%
Cow	13%	23%	22%	15%	--	19%	20%
Goat	4%	9%	1%	4%	--	11%	4%
Sheep			---		--	--	---
<b>Movable assets of the family</b>							
Four Wheeler	2%	---	3%	--	--	--	1%
Fridge	2%	---	1%	12%	12%	10%	1%
Other (Cycle)	40%	---	38%	20%	---	3%	20%
TV	84%	65%	46%	84%	70%	80%	18%
Two Wheeler	17%	6%	9%	20%	16%	15%	3%
Washing Machine	8%	---	---	1%	--	8%	1%

### 7.4 Availing of PMS and other development programmes by beneficiary family

The data regarding the availing of PMS and other SC development programmes of the beneficiary families was obtained across the States from 1400 sampled data. The data indicates that, about 18% families from U.P, 23% families from Maharashtra, 24% families in A.P, 43% from Bihar, 47% from W.B and about 61% from Chhattisgarh had at least one or more family member in the family had already availed the PMS scheme. This indicates that, on an average 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the families in the selected States had availed the PMS facility and is aware of the benefits of the scheme. Only Punjab State beneficiaries are mostly first generation awardees as only 2% of the families only had availed the PMS facility.

**Table 7.26: PMS and other benefits received by the beneficiary family in the selected States**

	A.P	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P	W.B
<b>Family members earlier got the benefit of PMS scheme</b>							
Yes	24%	43%	61%	23%	2%	18%	47%
No	76%	57%	39%	77%	98%	82%	53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						
<b>Family got the SC development programme in last 5 years</b>							
Yes	25%	57%	40%	30%	18%	57%	22%
No	75%	23%	60%	70%	82%	43%	78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						

The families which got the other SC development programmes reflect the same pattern of availing of PMS facility observed earlier. About 57% of the families in Bihar and U.P, 40% families in Chhattisgarh, 30% families in Maharashtra and about 25% families of A.P and W.B and Punjab had availed some or other development scheme indicating that, these families are well aware of the PMS scheme. As observed earlier, Punjab State beneficiaries are not availing the SC programmes and are not having good accessibility of the programmes.

### 7.5 Awareness about the PMS scheme

The analysis of the data obtained regarding the awareness about the scheme from the SC beneficiary students reveal that, 100% of the Punjab students are getting it from the School/College/Institution, where as it is 83% in the case of Maharashtra students, 72% in the case of W.B students and about 59% students of A.P. and Chhattisgarh and U.P. About 38% of the beneficiaries of Chhattisgarh got it from their family members and 21% of Bihar beneficiaries got it from relatives. Very few of them are also getting it from Social Welfare Department. Most of the students are getting the details of the scheme from their own institutions either through the notice board or class room announcement. However, it is prior information and awareness which is very crucial for the impact and success of the scheme which plays a crucial role in making the students to pursue the higher education. If the students are well aware of the financial assistance through the scheme for the tuition and maintenance charges then only they will venture for higher education. As the scheme is a very old one and is in operation since the last 50 years most of the students going for higher education are well aware of this scheme benefits.

**Table 7.27: Awareness about the PMS scheme to the SC students in the selected States**

	A.P	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P	W.B
Through family members,	9%	4%	38%	4%	0%	0%	6%
Relatives,	4%	21%	2%	1%	0%	14%	7%
Friends	26%	30%	14%	12%	0%	41%	13%
School/College/Institution	59%	45%	46%	83%	100%	45%	72%
Social Welfare Dept.	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Others	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						

### 7.6 Application and receipt of PMS

SC students are receiving PMS amount only after admission as per the norms of the scheme. However, some SC students of A.P (11%) U.P (37%), Chhattisgarh (2%) and West Bengal (1%) have indicated that they are getting the scholarship amount at the time of admission. As the State governments of A.P and U.P are paying the tuition fees of the eligible SC students directly to the institutions, they are getting part of the PMS at the time of admission itself especially the day scholars. As the tuition fees of the professional courses forms a large component of the PMS, it is a great relief to the students to be relieved of this burden. As other State governments are reimbursing the tuition fees they should also defray the tuition fees charges at the time of admission itself.

Generally it takes about less than 6 months to get the PMS amount in most of the States except in the case of A.P, Bihar, Maharashtra and U.P where most of the students have indicated that, they are getting paid their maintenance charges only after a lapse of considerable time and it is more than 9 months i.e at the fag end of the year. As hostellers maintenance charges are being borne by the State government and they are not being paid any thing more than their hostel mess charges which is being accounted against the maintenance charges, the day scholar's maintenance charge are being paid only at the end of the academic year. It is advisable that, given the quick electronic transmission system, the payment to both hostellers, day scholars and other charges need to be paid with in 3 months of the submission of the application to the eligible SC students.

**Table 7.28: Application and receipt of PMS amount to the SC students in the selected States**

	A.P	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P	W.B
<b><i>PMS application by the student</i></b>							
Before admission	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	--	--
At the time of admission.	11%	0%	2%	0%	0%	37%	1%
After admission	89%	100%	98%	100%	100%	63%	99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						

<b>Time taken to get the PMS</b>							
Less than 3 Month	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	37%	4%
Less than 6 Month	0%	14%	21%	24%	100%	7%	22%
Less than 9 Month	5%	20%	50%	0%	0%	10%	55%
More than 9 Month	95%	66%	27%	75%	0%	47%	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						

### 7.7 Frequency of receipt of PMS amount

The data obtained from the SC student beneficiaries reveals that, in 5 States; Chhattisgarh, U.P, Punjab, Maharashtra, and Bihar PMS amount is being received only once in a year. The other States like A.P and W.B have disbursed the PMS fund to the SC students in two or three instalments. This is due to the payment of the tuition fees by the State Government to the concerned institution at the time of admission. None of the State government has the facility of disbursing the PMS amount on monthly basis.

**Table 7.29: Frequency of PMS amount received by the beneficiaries in the selected States**

	A.P	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P	W.B
<b>Frequency of PMS received</b>							
Yearly	81%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	87%
Quarterly	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Half Yearly	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Monthly	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						

### 7.8 Payment of PMS amount to Students

The SC student beneficiaries of Bihar and Chhattisgarh have informed that, they have received the PMS amount in full where as only 98% SC students of W.B, U.P and Maharashtra have received the full amount and the rest have indicated that they have not received their full amount of PMS. The student from these States who have not received their full amount have indicated that, they have paid some amount to get their scholarship particularly in A.P (7%), U.P (2%) and Bihar & W.B (1%) either in time or as a token of service charge to the department staff.

**Table 7.30: PMS receipt details to SC Beneficiary students across the States**

Payment details	A.P	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Maharashtra	Punjab	U.P	W.B
<b>PMS amount received in full</b>							
Yes	95%	100%	100%	98%	75%	98%	98%
No	3%	0%	0	2%	25%	2%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						

<b>Payment made to get the scholarship</b>							
Yes	7%	1%	0	0%	0%	2%	1%
No	93%	99%	100	100%	100	98	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						
<b>Made representation to social Welfare Dept.</b>							
Yes	15%	51%	38%	28%	0	64%	35%
No	85%	49%	61%	72%	100%	36%	61%
No reply			1%				4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						

The students in the States of U.P (64%), Bihar (51%), Chhattisgarh (38%), W.B (35%) and Maharashtra (28%) have made representation to the Social Welfare department either to process their applications speedily or get their grievances address in terms of payment of tuition fees/maintenance charges as per the norms of their eligibility or application related matter.

### 7.9 Problems faced by the SC student beneficiaries

The focus group discussions with the students, parents and implementing Officials have also brought to light many problems and hurdles being faced by them at various levels. Due to insufficient funds many SC students across the States are not getting PMS. The States are releasing funds to the Institutions only at the fag end of the academic year in most of the cases and this is resulting in delay payments. The institutions and students are not aware of the eligibility of other allowances like Thesis typing, tour charges, book bank, handicap allowance etc. so are not claiming the same. The State governments are not releasing adequate funds towards all the components of the scheme in time and making aware of the scheme in detail. The circulars being issued by the State governments should clearly bring out the Center's guidelines and State's guidelines to the institutions and student beneficiaries. The State should directly pay the tuition fees to the institution in full instead of students paying the amount and claiming the amount later. The students should be given PMS facility for all the seats in the private aided and private unaided institutions for professional/technical courses. The students have also expressed their reservation against the capping of the tuition fees by the State government and want the full fees payment by the government. There is a need for more transparency in the selection of candidates and disbursement of funds towards various components of the scheme through on-line release and web based management. The names and number of recognised colleges should be obtained by the Social Welfare Department every year from the concernment Education/Technical/Medical Boards in the beginning of the academic year and all the eligible students should be awarded PMS in time. Quarterly or monthly payment of maintenance charges should be paid to the day scholars through bank/post office by introducing smart card to reduce hardship of late payment. The maintenance charges being paid to the hostellers and day scholars is very less and it needs to be revised. The hostellers need some pocket allowance to maintain their personal clothing and hygiene properly. Monitoring committees need to be set-up at the Institution, Block, District and State levels with representatives of senior Officials and local leaders for proper implementation of the PMS scheme.

# CHAPTER 8

## SWOT Analysis of PMS Scheme

## **8 SWOT ANALYSIS OF PMS SCHEME**

SWOT analysis is a strategic planning device used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats involved in a project or Scheme or a business venture. It involves specifying the objectives of the Programme/Scheme and identifying the internal and external factors that are favourable and unfavourable to achieve the objectives. SWOT analysis groups key issues of Scheme/ Programme into two main categories; Internal factors – The strengths and weaknesses internal to the scheme/programme and External factors – The Opportunities and Threats presented by external environment. The internal factors may be viewed as strengths or weaknesses depending upon the impact on scheme/programme objective. The external factors include extraneous conditions like socio-cultural change, legislation, policy changes etc.

The Present Post Matric Scholarship Scheme has been initiated in the very beginning as a welfare measure to meet the opportunity cost of the SC parents to defray the cost of higher education of their children and in that sense a social development scheme with welfare objective. The Scheme when initiated in 1944 i.e before Independence with the main objective for supporting financial assistance to SC students to pursue higher education i.e Post Matric courses in recognized educational institutions of government and private managed ones. It was within the manageable limits for about 15 years catering to the small number of SC students in the country. Starting with 114 awards to SC students in 1944-45 and 89 for ST students in 1948-49, the number of awardees increased to 4.87 lakhs in 1979-80 and 5.21 lakhs in 1980-81. The number of scholarships has reached to 29.6 lakhs SC students in 2006-07. Since its inception, the Scheme has been revised several times particularly during 1974, 1978, 1989, 1995, 1998 and recently during 10th Plan in 2003 in terms of enhancement of parental income ceiling limit, scholarship amount to students etc. A major policy was taken to decentralize the PMS scheme in 1959-60, and the expenditure incurred on the scheme as in the preceding year (1958-59) had been treated as committed non-plan expenditure. The North-Eastern States have been exempted from the committed liability in 1997-98 because of their financial conditions. Due to increase in the size of the coverage and consequent decentralization of the scheme but with overall command and finance at the Centre it has diversified further with the thrust of State governments and variation has crept in the implementation mechanism. We need to critically examine all the aspects of the PMS scheme so SWOT analysis has been presented in the light of the findings dealt in detail in earlier Chapters.

### **8.1 Strengths of the PMS Scheme**

- A very old scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment being delivered to SC students through Social Welfare Department of the States which has well established staff strength in all the States/U.Ts. for delivering the system.
- It can cover all the SC students who got admissions in recognized educational institutions with eligible criteria of parental income.

- The single most Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Government of India for SCs higher educational development with huge outlays of about Rs.1800 crore in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan,with a coverage of 1.16 crore SC students across the States.
- It has a good delivery mechanism in place at State, District and Institutions for effective implementation in various States/U.Ts.
- The scheme has a proven record of improving the higher educational standard of deserving bright SC students.
- The impact of the Scheme has been well established due to success stories and standing examples of individuals of the community across the States in the educational field.
- There are different components of the Scheme with allowances to make the scheme for wider reach SC student population in rural, urban, disabled, girls etc for inclusive education.
- There is an inbuilt mechanism in the Scheme to revitalize and mould according to growth in the educational institutions with change in norms for more allowances and coverage over the years.
- There is a strong Government support and policy backing for the scheme to grow in future.

## **8.2 Weakness of the PMS Scheme**

- Due to large coverage of the scheme across the States/U.Ts through District Officials and Institutions there is always a scope for mismanagement and misappropriation of funds.
- Different States are adopting different delivery mechanism to transfer funds and to give the scholarship to SC students.
- The Scheme is growing enormously and the States/U.Ts are not in a position to manage and cope up with the growth in the number of SC students and educational institutions.
- The growth in the Professional and Technical Courses fees in various Private Institutions is forcing State governments to limit the eligible number of SC Students.
- Demand for PMS is enormous and financial requirement is always more than the targets. States are not in a position to fulfill the demand of all the SC student population growth.
- Hostels are less in number and State governments are not in a position to provide adequate residential accommodation to all SC students.



- The maintenance and tuition fees charge being compensated is less than the requirement which is resulting in poor delivery of the Scheme.
- The States are not in a position to disburse all the components of the Scheme like book bank, Thesis typing, Tour charges, handicap allowance etc. due to inadequate funds from the Centre and their own funds.
- The delivery mechanism and disbursement of PMS amount to the student beneficiaries is erratic, irregular and most of the cases once in a year resulting in hardships to the SC students.
- There is lack of transparency in the maintenance of records and quick disbursement of funds.
- The monitoring and review mechanism at the National, State and District level is not well established and is weak.
- The Committed liability at the end of the five year Plan is becoming the committed liability of State which is about half of the Annual Plan expenditure for the PMS scheme. The committed liability is a huge burden which is threatening the effective delivery system of the scheme in States.
- The procedural delays in transmission of funds from the Centre to States and to Districts, Institutions and finally to SC student beneficiaries is resulting in late payments.
- The Scheme is not providing enough financial support in terms of maintenance charges and tuition fees for all the SC students across the States thus denying the benefit of higher education.
- The Scheme is largely being availed by the families of second and third generation children and students with good awareness and middle income rather than first generation students with poor socio-economic background.

### **8.3 Opportunities for the PMS Scheme**

- There is a great opportunity for the growth of the Scheme in the country as there is good supply of SC students with Matriculation and above in many States for pursuing higher education due to promotion of many educational development schemes at Pre-Matric and Matric level like Sarva Shikhsa Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal Scheme, Hostels, Residential Schools, Ashram Schools, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalas, Kendriya Vidyalayas etc..
- The Scheme provides a good platform for bringing socio-economic transformation for the disadvantaged sections of the society which will have triggering effect on the other members of the family and community.

- Due to the continuous support of the government at Centre and State there is always an opportunity to expand and bring in innovative policy changes in the Scheme for the effective delivery mechanism and wider coverage.
- There is a good scope for the expansion of the Scheme due to growth in government and private educational institutions, courses, hostels and student population.
- SC community from rural areas have the accessibility and the Scheme can cover the professional/Technical courses, demand oriented courses in the market oriented economy and on going privatization in education.

#### **8.4 Threats for the PMS Scheme**

- PMS scheme funding pattern and allowances is less and unless the funding and committed liability is taken care of the Scheme may not have the desired effect of complete coverage of all the SC student population in the States.
- The number of Students in the A type of courses i.e professional courses maintenance charges and tuition fees amount in private institutions is insufficient. The number of SC students pursuing A and B type of courses in many of the States are very less so, the Scheme is largely benefiting 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Class students, graduate degree course students.
- The PMS scheme is not attracting the bright and meritorious SC students as they are opting other available schemes like Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship, UGC, CSIR, National Merit Scholarship etc. which have higher allowances they are very few in number compared to PMS.
- The scheme has not been revised since the last five years though it has to be revised every two years for the parental income and maintenance charges. The revision of the scheme is fraught with the difficulty for want of sufficient funds.
- PMS being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme it may be transferred to the States as all the CSS are to be transferred to States at some stage and in that case it will not have the same kind of patronage and support from all the State governments due to financial problems of the States.

# CHAPTER 9

## Conclusion and Suggestions

## 9 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are the most disadvantaged groups of the Indian society. Most of the SCs are found in the occupations as agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, share croppers, fishermen, leather workers, sweepers and scavengers and their settlements are found mostly in the exterior of the villages. Due to socio-historical and geographical isolation since a long time socio-economic development has bypassed them. There are many Constitutional safeguards for the welfare, development and protection of SCs as well as STs in the country. The statutory National Commission for SCs and Safai Karmacharies has also an important role in safeguarding the rights, interests and welfare of the SCs in the country. The SC population in India is 167 million constituting 16.23% of the total population (2001 Census). SCs are spread all over India and they are mainly concentrated in Uttar Pradesh (35.1 million), West Bengal (18.4 million), Tamil Nadu (11.8 million), Andhra Pradesh (12.3 million) and Bihar (11.3 million). While Uttar Pradesh has the highest concentration of SCs (21.1%) in terms of absolute number, Punjab with 28.9% SC population has the highest percentage of SCs to the State population. In terms of the number of the SC communities, there are about 1221 SC communities in India and Karnataka State has the largest number of SC communities (101) followed by Orissa (93). About 80% of the SCs are rural in their habitation and the important development indicators of literacy (54.7%), IMR (83), rural poverty (36%), urban poverty (38%) show large disparity with the general population. Occupation wise, majority of them are agricultural labourers (46%) and 20% of them are practicing cultivation.

The Centre and State governments have adopted main strategies of social empowerment, economic empowerment and social justice through welfare and developmental schemes/programmes to improve the socio-economic status of SCs in the country. The social empowerment is being carried out through educational development and promotion by the implementation of various schemes/programmes like Post-Matric Scholarship, Pre-Matric Scholarship to the SC students of parents engaged in unclean occupations, Hostels for SC boys and girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities, Coaching and Allied scheme, up-gradation of merit, Top Class education for meritorious SC students in reputed educational institutions for higher/technical education, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for M.Phil and Ph.d, courses, National Overseas Scholarship scheme for higher studies in abroad besides many State level educational promotion schemes of free text books, uniforms, bicycles, merit scholarships, etc.

**Out of the many educational development schemes of SCs being promoted by the Central and State governments, the Post-Matric Scholarships scheme is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment** which was initiated 6 decades before by the Central Government. The scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for SC students, instituted by the Government of India in 1944. The scheme objective is to provide financial assistance to the SC students at Post Matriculation so as to enable them to complete their education. The scheme was administered by the Central Government directly till 1958-59 and was transferred to the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations in 1959-60 due to the increase in number of applications for scholarships. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment retains the control over the scheme by framing general rules and regulations and financing it. **Starting with 114 scholarships to SC students in 1944-45, the number of awardees increased to 29.6 lakhs SC students in 2006-07.** Since its

inception, the Scheme has been revised several times and recently during 10th Plan in 2003 in terms of enhancement of parental income ceiling limit, scholarship amount to students etc. The State Government and Union Territories are sanctioned 100% Central assistance over and above their respective committed liability. The requirement of committed liability has been dispensed in the case of North Eastern States in 1997-98 due to the financial conditions of North-Eastern States.

The present PMS scheme categorises educational courses into 4 types viz: **Group I/A:** Degree and Post graduate courses (including M.Phil, Ph.D and Doctoral research) in Medicine, Engineering Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Science, etc. **Group II/B:** Other Professional & Technical graduate and post graduate courses not covered in Group – I/A.. **Group III/C:** Courses leading to graduate or above degree not covered in Group I/A and Group II/B. **Group IV/D:** Classes XI and XII in 10+ 2 system and other vocational courses. All the SC Students are entitled to receive benefits of the PMS scheme whose parents/guardians income is below Rs.1 lakh per annum. The Students are entitled for 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 deposit like caution money, security deposit are excluded. The additional allowances allowed under PMS are **Reader Allowance** for blind Scholars, **transport allowance** for disabled students, **Escort Allowance** for severely handicapped day scholar students. **Extra coaching to mentally retarded** and mentally ill students, **Study tour charges**, **Thesis typing/printing charges** for research scholars, **Book Banks** for students in polytechnic courses and Medical/Engineering courses. The students pursuing **Correspondence courses** are also eligible for an annual allowance of Rs.750/- for essential/prescribed books, besides reimbursement of course fees.

**Table 9.1: Payment of maintenance charges to hostellers and day scholars**

Type of Courses and Allowances	Hostellers		Day Scholars	
	Pre-revised (Rs./month)	Revised	Pre-revised (Rs./month)	Revised
Group I/A (Engineering, Medical, Agriculture, Veterinary degrees etc.)	425	740	190	330
Group II/B (Post Graduate, Ph.D, Diploma Technical courses etc.)	290	510	190	330
Group III/C (Certificate courses, graduate courses etc.)	230	355	120	185
Group IV/D ( Post Matriculation- XI, XII Classes)	150	235	90	140
Correspondence Courses	Rs.750 per annum book grant + Course fees			
Study tour charges	Rs.1000 per annum			
Thesis typing/printing charges	Rs.1000 per annum			

## 9.1 Objectives and Methodology of the Study

The present evaluation study was carried out in the **7 sampled States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal** which cover the various geographical regions of the country besides having high concentration of the SC population. The **objectives of the study are (i) To evaluate the implementation and delivery mechanism of the Post Matric Scholarship scheme as per the guidelines and objectives with special reference to the selected States, (ii) To assess the effectiveness of the existing system in various states interms of objectives, inputs, outputs and goals. The impediments, best practices involved in affecting and accelerating the proper implementation of the scheme, (iii) To carry out an evaluation of the impact on the various beneficiaries (Group-I/A, Group- II/B, Group- III/C and Group- IV/D, Hostellers, Day scholars, Correspondence course students) and educational institutions (Government, Government aided and private rceognized) specifically against the objectives of the programme, (iv) To carry out a SWOT analysis of the scheme and recommend suitable strategies to improve the provisions and working of the scheme.**

4 Districts from each of the 7 States have been selected totaling 28 districts and covering geographical regions of north, south, east and west of the States. 124 important institutions awarding professional and non-professional courses were selected in the selected 7 States. 50 beneficiaries from each selected district covering 200 samples from each State covering a total sample of 1400 beneficiaries from 7 selected States representing all the 4 types of courses (A/I,B/II,C/III and D/IV), hostellers, day scholars forms the total sample. Both primary and secondary data were collected for the study from the beneficiaries, Centre, State and Districts with the help of structured schedules at State, District, Institutions, Beneficiary level besides focus group discussions and indepth interviews with all the stake holders with the reference period of 10th Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07).

## 9.2 Higher Education status of SCs in the Country

The post Matric education i.e beyond secondary school education among SCs in the country indicates that, about 10.16 lakh students were pursuing higher education beyond senior secondary level in different courses during 2001-02 and if we include the technical and vocational education beyond Matriculation, about 1.2 lakh additional students were pursuing these courses. This has increased to 12.6 lakh students in the case of university education and 1.6 lakh in the case of vocational and technical education during 2004-05 in the country as per the Department of Higher Education Statistics. The proportion of SC students are only 11% to the total student population and their representation beyond 10% is seen in courses like M.A (16.2%), B.A (14.9%), B.Ed/B.T (12.9%), Medicine (11.5%), B.Sc (11.3%) whereas in other courses their proportion is in the range of 6- 9%. The choice of Arts subjects comes first followed by Science and Professional courses like Engineering and Medicine. 59.3 thousand SC students in Engineering and 29.6 thousand SC students in Medicine and 3.2 thousand SC students were pursuing Ph.d degrees in India as per 2004-05 higher education statistics. The secondary data indicate that neither the SC population proportionate representation is there in the total student population or in different courses. The NSSO data of 61st Round (2006) based on 2004-05 indicate great disparity as only 4.1% of SCs are

having education of higher secondary and above compared to 21.9% of general category population and there is a great disparity across the States for various States.

### **9.3 PMS implementation in the States**

The Central Government stipulates broad guidelines of PMS which states that, all the State/U.T Governments should announce the details of the scheme in May-June, and invite applications by issuing an advertisement in the leading newspapers and other media outfits. The completed application should comprise (a) fresh/renewal application, (b) pass port size photograph (for fresh application), (c) attested copy of certificates/diploma/degree etc., (d) original caste certificate, (e) income certificate/declaration in an affidavit on non-judicial stamp paper, (f) acknowledgement of the receipt of the scholarship in previous year from the institute.

The State governments are receiving PMS funds from the Centre in two or three instalments. The District Welfare Office receives the funds from State Head Quarters generally in one or two instalment normally at the end of the year. District Social Welfare Officers are the nodal Officers for the disbursement of funds to the various educational institutions, accounting and monitoring of the PMS scheme. Frequency of Scholarship given to the beneficiaries is normally once a year and the documents prescribed in the norms of the PMS scheme by the Centre are taken from the applicants at the time of submission of scholarship. The time taken from application till the disbursement of PMS is generally 4 to 6 months. The modes of awareness about the scheme are through Notice Board in Institutions/ Colleges and Classroom announcement. The allocation of funds and the broad guidelines of the Central Ministry are being followed differently by the States/U/Ts due to their own organizational structure, financial position and field level implementing agencies. In most of the States PMS funds are being disbursed in the form of cheque to the students and in some States even in cash form when the students do not have the bank account. The monitoring mechanism in most of the States is weak and has also not been established at the State, District and Institution level except in A.P and W.B. The States of A.P and Maharashtra are planning to make the transfer of funds online for more transparency, quickness and efficiency. Most of the States are not supporting Correspondence course studies due to lack of sufficient funds at their disposal though Central govt. norms allows for the same. Only W.B government has consistently supported the Correspondence Course students and Maharashtra & A.P States had followed only for one year during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

The State government of A.P and W.B are paying more maintenance charges to the hostellers than the prescribed norms. The rates of maintenance charges PMS amount being paid to the SC eligible students are higher than the Central government fixed ones and West Bengal has recently revised it further. The State government of A.P is following the income ceiling limit of (i) Rs. 50,920 per annum for professional courses with full fees and full maintenance, (ii) Rs.38,220 per annum for other than professional courses with full and full maintenance allowance, (iii) Rs. 38,220 to Rs. 50,920 per annum for other than professional courses with half the maintenance allowance and full fees instead of Rs.1 lakh as per the Central guidelines due to the scarcity of funds. The State has different types of hostels, (Attached, Student managed, society managed, Residential), Schools, Colleges, tuition fees, maintenance charges (Central govt. rates, State govt. rates) scrutiny and release system.

A.P and U.P State governments are paying all non-refundable fees as fixed by the various Institutions/Colleges/Universities directly to the Institutions and the Students need not pay the tuition fees at the time of admission. However, A.P State has capped the fees of many professional courses and para-medical/technical courses at the government institutions/universities rates.

**In Maharashtra**, the state government has started a new procedure called the **Budget Distribution System (BDS)**, where the amount is being paid in instalments to the respective District Social Welfare Offices. Maharashtra State is also following the maintenance charges as fixed by the Central Government but Tuition fees is being paid at different slab rates to the Medical, Engineering. & Private Colleges as per the rate decided by a special committee called "Shikshan Shulka Samiti", a committee formed jointly by the institutions in the State. **In Punjab** the scheme is being implemented through Director Public Instruction (DPI) (Schools) and DPI (Colleges), Director Medical Education and Director, Technical Education. In Punjab, Bihar and Chhattisgarh States, the scheme is being implemented as per the Government of India norms and rates of fellowships are being awarded as per the prescribed rates.

#### **9.4 Educational Institutions delivery Mechanism**

124 educational institutions comprising, Junior Colleges (XI – XII Classes), ITIs, Polytechnics, Graduate Degree Colleges (Arts, Science, Commerce), Post graduate degree colleges (M.A, M.Sc courses), University research degree colleges (M.Phil, Ph.D courses), Engineering, Medical and Management degree courses of the selected 7 States indicate that, out of the total enrolled students, SC students represent about 15% in Technical/Professional degree courses, and 30% from non-technical courses with an average of about 28% in both the category of courses on all India basis. However, there is a great variation between the States in the enrolment pattern of SC students observed in these educational Institutions as it ranges from 4% in technical/professional courses in Chhatisgarh to 18% in Punjab and U.P States. The States of Bihar, Chhatisgarh and Maharashtra educational institutions have indicated low enrolment for technical courses. In non-technical courses, the enrolment pattern is better with a range of 21% in West Bengal to 43% in Bihar.

Out of 4.86 lakh enrolled students, 1.35 lakh students are SCs (28%) and about 74% of the enrolled SC students are getting PMS in all the 124 institutions with 68% in the Technical/Professional category courses and 75% in non-technical courses. In States like A.P, Punjab and U.P about 70% of the enrolled SC students are getting PMS whereas in other States like W.B, Bihar, Chhatisgarh about 80% of the SC students are getting PMS benefit. In States like A.P, Punjab and U.P the technical courses are preponderant and in other sampled States it is other way round. The availability of hostel facility across the States was found to be most variable ranging from 18% in U.P to 74% in A.P. Many States like Punjab (22%), Chhatisgarh (26%), Bihar (31%) have less than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the institutions of higher education without any hostel facility. Institutions are not conversant with all the details of the PMS guidelines as they are not disbursing funds relating to the Book-grant, thesis typing charges and study tour allowance allowed in the scheme. About 60% of the institutes are getting PMS funds from the welfare department through cheque/draft and 28% are receiving through bank transfer. PMS scheme is made aware of through notice board or/and class room announcement (91%) by the teachers to the students. More than 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the institutes are disbursing PMS amount to the students through bank draft/cheque and about 23% indicated that, they are disbursing through bank transfer to the students account.



## 9.5 Physical coverage and Financial performance of the Scheme

The coverage of students under PMS and the release of funds have a wide variation across the states. The committed liability during 9th Plan was Rs. 231.24 crore and it rose to Rs. 402.53 crore during 10th Plan. The Central Government supports the States/U.Ts every year over and above the state committed liability for the scheme. The States which are receiving higher allocations are also having higher committed liability.

**Table 9.2: Allocation, Expenditure and coverage under PMS scheme**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	No. of SC Beneficiaries (in lakh)
2002-03	275.00	153.05	18.94
2003-04	279.5	265.00	19.83
2004-05	307.5	330.27	22.64
2005-06	334.5	548.10	25.41
2006-07	362.00	526.03	29.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>1558</b>	<b>1822.45</b>	<b>116.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India.

U.P State had a large coverage of 25.22 lakh students, followed by A.P (16.2 lakhs) and Maharashtra (14.15 lakhs) which have also numerically preponderant SC population in the country. The expenditure incurred by the State governments also shows that, U.P followed by A.P and Maharashtra are spending about Rs.604 crore, Rs.354 crore and 215 crore respectively in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. In West Bengal about 8.9 lakh SC students are getting PMS but, the State has spent only about Rs.105 crore which is very prudent (Rs. 1176 per student). Similarly in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra States expenditure per SC student is around Rs. 1500. Though this is a rough calculation which cuts across many types of courses, hostellers, day scholars but gives an indication that, the funds are being managed to cater to the large number of SC students than in other States which show an expenditure of Rs. 2194 in the case of A.P to Rs. 2393 in the case of U.P. The other way of looking at the problem is that, the students are getting adequate compensation in terms of tuition fees and other charges better in the later four States (A.P, U.P, Punjab and Bihar) than in other States. The State governments of A.P, Chhattisgarh, and West Bengal are allocating more maintenance allowance and have other education promotion schemes for the Post Matric students.

The coverage of SC students when bifurcated into boys, girls, hostellers and day scholars indicates that, hostellers constitute 20% to 30% at the most and major bulk of the PMS scholarship is being availed by the day scholars in most of the States. However, Andhra Pradesh State is supporting 60% of the SC students with hostel facilities during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The hostel facilities availed by the SC students in Punjab (0.03 lakhs) and U.P (0.77 lakhs) States is abysmally low. The utilisation of funds by the various States indicates that Andhra Pradesh state has spent about Rs. 1035 crore (including the committed liability of the State) for all the five type of courses during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan with the highest amount being accounted for A type of courses (Rs.377 crore). The other major states supporting A type of courses are U.P and Maharashtra where about 10% of the PMS funds are being spent for the hostellers and day scholars. As in the case of coverage of students for different type of courses the utilization of funds for these courses also indicate the similar

pattern where more than 50% of the PMS funds are being utilized for type C and type D courses in these States.

In A.P the State is incurring more towards hostellers than to the day scholars. **The tuition fees component of the hostellers is 60% and it is 70% in the case of day scholars. More than half of the tuition fees component of the A type of course students account for the total tuition fees of the hostellers and day scholars indicating the huge amount being incurred by the A.P State for the PMS scheme.** The break-up of the SC students in to hostellers and day scholars indicate that, in the case of A.P the hostellers are more in number compared to the day scholars which is in the ratio of 60:40 whereas in Bihar it is 10:90, in Chhattisgarh 8: 92, Maharashtra 16: 84, U.P 3: 97, Punjab 2:98 and West Bengal 10: 90. The details of the boys and girls split up data regarding the hostellers and day scholars also indicate that, boys are more than double the number of girls in the case of both the hostellers and hostellers. At the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, the State government was covering about 3.75 lakh SC students and utilizing about Rs.282.45 crore which includes the committed liability of Rs. 111.25 crore. **Bihar State has utilized about Rs. 39.92 crore and covered about 1.68 lakh SC students under various courses. Chhattisgarh State** had spent about Rs. 58.91 crore for covering about 2.14 lakh SC students in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The State's committed liability is Rs. 4.11 crore annually. In Maharashtra State, about 2.29 lakh SC students were benefited from the PMS scheme in 2002-03 and this has increased to 3.53 lakhs during 2006-07 (an increase of 54%) and the expenditure during this periods was Rs. 68.60 crore and Rs. 138.49 crore respectively. In Punjab State about 1.36 lakh SC students were supported for the PMS scheme in the State involving an expenditure of Rs. 31.18 crore for different components of the scheme. In U.P State about 23.85 lakh SC students were supported in the State during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period and about Rs.651.58 crore was utilized for supporting the SC students. The ratio of the students in various courses in the State are 71%, 22%, 6% and 1% for A, B,C and D type of courses respectively. The number of hostellers is only 0.77 lakh (3%) out of the total 23.85 lakh SC students who have availed the PMS facility and they are mostly pursuing 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> classes i.e D type of courses. In West Bengal State about 6.7 lakh SC students were supported during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and the expenditure incurred was Rs.186.9 crore. The State has a well supporting hostel system and is also allocating more resources towards maintenance charges than the norms prescribed by the Central government.

**Table 9.3: 10<sup>th</sup> Plan Expenditure and coverage of PMS Students**

(Rs. in crore, Beneficiaries in lakhs)

State	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef	Expd.	Benef
A.P	58.0	2.4	54.5	2.8	84.3	3.5	94.4	3.8	62.6	3.8	353.8	16.1
Bihar	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	10.0	0.4	11.0	0.4	18.9	0.4	39.9	1.7
Chhattisgarh	1.1	0.3	3.5	0.3	15.7	0.7	5.3	0.4	7.3	0.5	32.9	2.2
Maharashtra	17.0	2.3	27.7	2.9	42.2	3.2	84.9	3.3	43.6	2.5	215.3	14.2
Punjab	4.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	2.1	0.1	8.7	0.4	13.9	0.6	31.2	1.3
U.P	86.0	4.0	82.2	3.9	84.3	4.8	175.9	5.6	175.3	6.8	603.6	25.2
W.B	6.8	1.7	21.7	1.7	8.1	1.8	32.8	1.9	35.3	1.9	104.6	8.9

**Table 9.4: Physical and Financial coverage different courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan**

(Rs. in crore)

Type of course	Bihar*		A. P		Chhattisgarh		Maharashtra		U. P		W. B		Punjab	
	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount (lakhs)	Nos	Amount
A/I	7259	0.88	376.66	0.52	3.8	0.57	68.31	0.31	72.85	0.10	12.76	2095	4.57	
B/II	4300	1.71	175.53	0.07	8.7	2.85	199.9	1.54	114.5	0.34	17.15	1951	2.02	
C/III	8137	4.05	180.49	0.18	13.9	4.08	115.7	5.15	194.4	2.09	61.44	15391	4.26	
D/IV	18055	7.99	253.63	0.97	26.5	6.74	105.6	16.85	269.9	3.75	53.08	101122	17.8	
E/ V		1.08	47.85	0.84	5.9	0.93	12.53					15499	2.50	
Co.Course	999	0.39	0.58	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.53	----	----	0.13	3.67	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>38750</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>1034.8@</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>15.23</b>	<b>578.8</b>	<b>23.85</b>	<b>651.6</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>135986</b>	<b>31.2</b>	

Only for 2006-07 and no data are available for amount and for other years @ The expenditure amount includes the committed liability of the State govt. also

### 9.6 Allowances towards other components of PMS scheme

The book bank scheme was a separate scheme and in 2003 the scheme has been merged with the PMS scheme and the Centre has given the flexibility of utilizing the funds out of the total PMS allotted funds to the States. Only Maharashtra State is implementing the book bank component with some interest followed by A.P and U.P. About 47,877 students in Maharashtra and 11,547 students in A.P and 7833 students in U.P were covered during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. A.P govt. has spent about 1.71 crore for purchasing 4476 sets of books and 274 almirahs and in the case of Maharashtra State the coverage is seen to be more number of set of books (12998) and almirahs (833). The other States are either spending as a dire necessity or not at all extending the facility of book bank to the SC students due to non-availability of separate funds and demands from the SC students of their States. None of the Surveyed States have shown payment of other allowances like thesis typing, tour charges, reader allowance, escort/transport allowance etc. during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan due to non-availability of sufficient funds and lack of demand from the eligible SC students. There must be good number of students who require funds for this facility and the State government is not making aware of this and consequently the institutions and students are not claiming these facilities.

**Table 9.5: Hostellers and Day of different type of courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan**

(in lakhs)

State	Hostellers			Day Scholars			Total Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
A.P*	5.81	3.54	9.36	3.95	2.43	6.37	9.64	5.92	15.73*
Chhattisgarh	0.13	0.05	0.18	1.44	0.47	1.92	0.96	0.52	2.14
Maharashtra	1.72	0.77	2.50	8.07	4.99	13.06	9.79	5.76	15.55
West Bengal	0.75			7.11			7.86		
U.P			0.77	23.07			23.85		
Punjab			0.03			1.34	1.35		
Bihar@	2902	771	3673	27500	7577	35077	28402	8348	36750

\*State has two types of hostels. Attached and Student Managed hostels. The data pertains only to attached hostels. @ The data pertains only to the 2006-07 year and are actual numbers.

## 9.7 District level performance

28 districts data of the study reveals that, in terms of coverage of PMS fellowship, Nagpur district of Maharashtra has the largest coverage of 1.70 lakh SC students followed by 24 Paraganas (S) of West Bengal (1.40 lakh) and Warangal district of A.P (1.32 lakhs), Kanpur (1.08 lakhs) of U.P State. All the districts of A.P have a wide coverage of 65 thousand to 1.32 lakh students in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, where as the coverage of students is very less in the States of Bihar and Punjab which is below 10, 000 students. There is a wide fluctuation across the districts and across the years which is dependent on the eligibility/availability of the SC student population in the district, higher educational facilities, allocation of funds and prompt delivery mechanism of the State. The general trend observed is that, districts like Krishna, Kurnool of A.P., Durg of Chhattisgarh and Kanpur of U.P have higher hostellers than day scholars but in other districts of the selected States day scholars are more in number than hostellers. The number of PMS awardees is generally more in A.P followed by West Bengal and Maharashtra. The high SC concentrated States like U.P and Bihar are not supporting proportionate SC student population either due to lack of demand, awareness or due to delivery mechanism problems of funds availability and disbursement in time to hostellers and day scholars.

About 7 districts viz. Bilaspur, Durg, Krishna, Kurnool, Dhule, 24 Paraganas (S) and Midanapore-E have reported that they have awarded PMS to all the applicants who have applied for the same. The other 9 districts could not award all the applicants and the reasons are many like not fulfilling the criteria laid down for the scheme by the applicants, late applications, non-availability of PMS funds etc. The rejection of applications is seen mostly in the urban districts like Lucknow, Pune Hyderabad and one district of Jalpaiguri of West Bengal. PMS facility and availability of hostel is a great incentive to the SC students in furthering their higher education and this facility has a great variation across the States and across the district. **The hostel facilities were available only in 6 districts (Bilaspur, Durg, Krishna, Dhule, Midnapore – E and Warangal districts) for all the applicants.**

## 9.8 Impact on the SC student beneficiaries

The impact analysis of the 1400 beneficiaries of 7 States from all the 28 districts comprising students from all the 4 type of courses, A, B, C and D type, hostellers, day scholars of government and private aided institutions indicate that agriculture and allied activities constitute about 40% of the parent's occupation of the beneficiaries. Salaried employees constitute the highest in Maharashtra (41%) followed by Chhattisgarh (21%) and they are below 7% in other States. Artisans and Petty shop owners are the majority in Bihar (48%) and Punjab (31%). The average family size of the beneficiaries is 5 and the annual income as reported by the beneficiaries and their parents is around Rs. 31,000 in Bihar to Rs. 57,576 in West Bengal State. On an average 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the families in the selected States had availed the PMS facility and is aware of the benefits of the scheme.

Most of the students are getting the awareness about the scheme from the School/College/Institution, and they are aware of the scheme before their entry into the educational institution. Generally it takes about less than 6 months to get the PMS amount in most of the States except in the case of A.P, Bihar, Maharashtra and U.P where most of the students have indicated that, they are getting paid their maintenance charges only after a lapse of considerable time and it is more than 9 months and at the fag end of the year. As hostellers maintenance charges are being borne by the State government and they are not

being paid any thing more than their hostel mess charges which is being accounted against the maintenance charges, the day scholar's maintenance charge are being paid only at the end of the academic year.

Due to insufficient funds many SC students across the States are not getting PMS. The States are releasing funds to the Institutions only at the fag end of the academic year in most of the cases and this is resulting in delay payments. The institutions and students are not aware of the eligibility of other allowances like Thesis typing, tour charges; book bank, handicap allowance etc. so are not claiming the same. The State governments are not releasing adequate funds towards all the components of the scheme in time and making aware of the scheme in detail. The State should directly pay the tuition fees to the institution in full instead of students paying the amount and claiming the amount later. The students have also expressed their reservation against the capping of the tuition fees by the State government and want the full fees payment by the government. The maintenance charges being paid to the hostellers and day scholars is very less and it needs to be revised.

The SWOT Analysis of the PMS Scheme has brought out many strengths and opportunities of the scheme for achieving the objectives and ultimate goal of producing higher educated SC students to achieve the socio-economic growth of the SC communities which in turn will result in narrowing the gap between the SCs and the general population.

## **9.9 Suggestions**

Based on the above data analysis and conclusions the following suggestions can be advanced for streamlining the scheme and to achieve better results and goal.

### **9.9.1 Timely payment of scholarships**

One of the biggest complaints received from the SC students in the field was that, they are not getting timely payment of their scholarship amount. So, efforts should be made for the timely delivery of the PMS scholarship amount to the eligible students either quarterly or on monthly basis through bank/post office.

### **9.9.2 Payment of tuition and non-refundable fees by the State government**

The PMS guidelines stipulate that, the tuition and other non-refundable fees will be refunded by the government and most of the State governments are following the same except A.P. U.P and Maharashtra. This is putting the SC students from poor economic background in lot of financial difficulties as the tuition and other non-refundable fees are very high in professional courses. Instead of SC students paying the fees and claiming it later the guidelines should be changed so that, the State government should take the responsibility of paying the tuition and other fees directly to the institutions/colleges/Universities as being practiced in A.P and U.P States.

### **9.9.3 Enhancement of income ceiling and maintenance charges**

The PMS guidelines stipulate that, the income ceiling of the SC students should be below Rs.1 lakh and they were to be revised every two years as per the cost price index for industrial workers. The maintenance charges fixed at the time of revision of the scheme (since 1.4.2003) have not been enhanced which are at present of Rs. 740 in the case of A type professional course hostel students and Rs. 235 in the case of group D hostel students (XI –XII classes). In the case of day scholars the amount is Rs. 330 to Rs. 140 in A to D type

of courses which are very minimal. Since the maintenance and other charges are very low some of the State governments like A.P and W.B have enhanced the maintenance charges and are paying higher amount per hosteller thus incurring heavy amount. The Central government should immediately enhance the maintenance charges and also increase the parental income ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh to at least Rs. 2 lakh for wider coverage of the SC students.

#### **9.9.4 Payment of full tuition fees**

The tuition fees in the professional courses (A courses) technical and para-medical courses has gone up exorbitantly particularly in private recognized aided and unaided institutions/colleges, and the SC students are not in a position to bear the cost of the education. As these educational institutions are being compensated adequately by the State governments in terms of land, taxes and services, a mechanism should be worked out for payment of tuition fees at special rates to the SC students to promote social welfare and inclusive education.

#### **9.9.5 Payment of scholarships through 'Smart Cards'**

All the eligible students may be paid the scholarship amount through 'Smart Cards' (Electronic transfer) for quick delivery, transparency and to remove leakages. At the time of admission, the cards should be given to the Students by the Social Welfare dept. by specifying the amount and tying it up with a bank so as to enable the students to draw their scholarship amount as per their requirement periodically. Maharashtra government is already planning this and this need to be followed by all the State governments.

#### **9.9.6 Transmission of quick funds from the Centre to the States**

The transfer of funds from the Centre to the States is being done two or three times in a year which is generally in June/July, November/December and March. The delayed release from Centre results in the late release of PMS funds from State to District head quarters, institutions and PMS beneficiaries. So, on-line transmission of funds should be established for quick transfer of funds from Centre to States and States to District Head Quarters and Institutions.

#### **9.9.7 Streamlining the MIS System**

It has been observed that, the data maintenance at the Centre, State and District head quarters is not very systematic and some times it is not there for all the components of the scheme in some States and Districts like the hostellers, day scholars, boys, girls, maintenance charges, tuition fees, book bank fees, number of applicants received with institutions and year wise break-up which leads to malpractices and leakages in the scheme. The proforma designed by the Centre to get the feed back from the States is not full proof and it needs to cover all the aspects and components of the PMS scheme for getting the full requirement and coverage in the previous period. This information need to be filed electronically for quick transfer of funds and proper MIS system.

#### **9.9.8 Listing of recognized Institutions**

The Social Welfare Department should coordinate with all the Educational Boards like Technical, Medical, Secondary, and School Education and get the recognized institutions list

every year so that they can award the scholarship to all the eligible students in these institutes properly as being done in A.P every year.

### **9.9.9 Establishing Monitoring mechanism**

There is no proper monitoring mechanism for overseeing the functioning of the PMS scheme implementation at the ground level. Though audit is being done routinely at the State head quarters, the periodic checks and monitoring and supervision should be established and put in place at District and State level. Though in A.P and W.B States monitoring mechanism has been established, it has to be effectively implemented to prevent delays and malpractice.

### **9.9.10 Sharing of Committed liability**

The committed liability of the State governments are increasing tremendously with a high of Rs.111 crore in of A.P and Rs. 65 crore in U.P which the State governments are not in a position to bear over the years. Some of the State governments are not increasing the PMS awardees at the end of the five year plan as it will become the committed liability of the State. The good coverage States like Maharashtra, A.P., U.P have a high committed liability so, for the effective delivery of the scheme, the committed liability should be shared between the States and Centre.

### **9.9.11 Adequate number of hostels**

The field level data have indicated that, there are no adequate hostels for the group A and B type of students in many districts of the States and the SC students are put into lot of hardships and there is a need for establishing good number of hostels attached to the institutions/colleges/Universities for proper educational facilities of the students.

### **9.9.12 Book banks and other allowances**

The PMS scheme has components of book banks, thesis typing charges, tour charges, disability allowances and support to the Correspondence course students. However, most of the States are not supporting these components and the students & Institutions are not made aware of this. There is a need to allocate adequate funds towards this and to promote education among Correspondence Course students for compensating adequately for professionals courses in terms of for book banks, thesis typing and other charges.

# Annexure



**Annexure 6.1. Physical and Financial coverage of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in Andhra Pradesh.  
(Rs. in crore)**

Type of course	9 <sup>th</sup> Plan Total		10 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan										Total 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	
	Nos	Amount	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Nos	Amount
			Nos (lakhs)	Amount	Nos (lakhs)	Amount	Nos (lakhs)	Amount	Nos (lakhs)	Amount	Nos (lakhs)	Amount	Nos (lakhs)	Amount
<b>Course A/I</b>	<b>8330</b>	<b>17.88</b>	0.10	28.49	0.15	44.23	0.18	73.47	0.18	91.51	0.27	138.96	<b>0.88</b>	<b>376.66</b>
<b>Course B/II</b>	<b>13,818</b>	<b>17.30</b>	0.10	10.61	0.39	36.93	0.48	56.34	0.31	37.02	0.43	54.43	<b>1.71</b>	<b>175.53</b>
<b>Course C/III</b>	<b>15,119</b>	<b>15.28</b>	0.15	13.55	0.78	59.57	0.98	34.95	1.07	35.90	1.07	36.52	<b>4.05</b>	<b>180.49</b>
<b>Course D/IV</b>	<b>46,544</b>	<b>24.28</b>	0.51	27.14	1.46	45.86	1.82	60.64	2.22	67.46	1.98	52.53	<b>7.99</b>	<b>253.63</b>
<b>Course E/ V</b>	<b>131,125</b>	<b>54.94</b>	1.08	47.85	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	<b>1.08</b>	<b>47.85</b>
<b>Correspondence course</b>	<b>4276</b>	<b>0.74</b>	0.39	0.58	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.58</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.17 lakh</b>	<b>130.4</b>	2.37	72.41	2.77	186.62	3.46	225.43	3.77	232.37	3.75	282.45	<b>16.1</b>	<b>1034.8</b>

**Annexure 6.1.1 Hostellers, Day Scholars and Correspondence Course Students of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in Andhra Pradesh.**

Type of course	Hostellers*			Day Scholars			Total Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>Course A/I</b>	35,287	19,577	54,864	19,620	13,428	33,048	54,907	33,005	87,912
<b>Course B/II</b>	60,062	37,646	85,708	40,813	25,932	66,745	88,875	63,578	1,52,453
<b>Course C/III</b>	1,52,322	84,156	2,36,478	1,05,469	62,186	1,67,655	257,791	146,342	4,04,133
<b>Course D/IV</b>	2,86,491	1,75,471	4,61,962	2,08,633	1,28,374	337,007	495,124	303,845	7,98,969
<b>Course E/ V</b>	46,745	31,163	77,908	18,030	12,030	30,060	64,775	43,193	1,07,968
<b>Correspondence</b>				2003	1336	3339	2003	1336	3339
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,80,907</b>	<b>3,54,782</b>	<b>9,35,689</b>	<b>3,94,568</b>	<b>2,43,286</b>	<b>637,854</b>	<b>9,63,475</b>	<b>591,299</b>	<b>15,73,543*</b>

\*State has two types of hostels. Attached and Student Managed hostels. The data pertains only to attached hostels. 39,413 additional students were covered during 2002-03 due to late release of funds from Centre

**Annexure 6.2. Physical and Financial coverage of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in Chhattisgarh  
(Rs. in crore)**

Type of course	9 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2001-02		10 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan										Total 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	
	Nos	Amount	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Nos	Amount
<b>Course A/I</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>0.28</b>	700	0.31	770	0.73	1151	1.06	1164	0.74	1426	0.96	<b>5211</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Course B/II</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>0.19</b>	925	0.22	1018	0.90	1645	5.26	1561	1.00	1913	1.28	<b>7062</b>	<b>8.66</b>
<b>Course C/III</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>0.55</b>	2475	0.62	2723	2.32	4721	6.31	3976	2.08	4871	2.62	<b>18,766</b>	<b>13.95</b>
<b>Course D/IV</b>	<b>6075</b>	<b>1.10</b>	7175	1.40	7892	3.93	13064	4.91	31348	7.13	38408	9.17	<b>97887</b>	
<b>Course E/ V</b>	<b>18043</b>	<b>1.98</b>	19050	2.34	20955	3.56	44,866		---	--			<b>26.54</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Correspondence course</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.01</b>	150	0.01	165	0.01	250	0.02	191	0.01	233	0.01	<b>989</b>	<b>0.06</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,717</b>	<b>3.58</b>	30,475	4.75	33,523	12.92	65,697	17.56	38,240	10.96	46,851	14.10	<b>2,14,786</b>	<b>58.91</b>

**Annexure 6.2.1. Hostellers, Day Scholars and Correspondence Course Students of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in Chhattisgarh.**

Type of course	Hostellers			Day Scholars			Total Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>Course A/I</b>	1169	387	1556	2853	772	3625	4022	1159	5211
<b>Course B/II</b>	1517	880	2397	3465	1200	4665	4982	2080	7062
<b>Course C/III</b>	2733	968	3701	11341	3724	15065	14074	4692	18766
<b>Course D/IV</b>	6795	2689	9484	72066	26,237	98303	78,861	28,926	107,787
<b>Course E/ V</b>	840	315	1155	64808	18054	82862	65648	18369	84,871
<b>Correspondence</b>	582	272	854	675	314	989	1257	586	1843

<b>Total</b>	<b>13054</b>	<b>5239</b>	<b>18,293</b>	<b>144558</b>	<b>47151</b>	<b>192384</b>	<b>96528</b>	<b>52390</b>	<b>214,786</b>
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**Annexure 6.3. Physical and Financial coverage of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in Maharashtra  
(Rs. in crore)**

Type of course	<b>10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan</b>											
	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	
	Nos (lakhs)	Amount	Nos (lakhs)	Amount	Nos (lakhs)	Amount	Nos (lakhs)	Amount	Nos (lakhs)	Amount	Nos (lakhs)	Amount
<b>Course A/I</b>	0.08	9.73	0.06	11.67	0.10	17.71	0.11	16.92	0.16	12.30	<b>0.57</b>	<b>68.31</b>
<b>Course B/II</b>	0.19	13.03	0.72	40.59	0.79	62.61	0.83	58.40	0.31	25.31	<b>2.85</b>	<b>199.94</b>
<b>Course C/III</b>	0.37	17.39	0.88	20.61	1.02	34.20	1.02	32.13	0.83	11.41	<b>4.08</b>	<b>115.74</b>
<b>Course D/IV</b>	0.70	15.91	1.18	17.25	1.30	31.78	1.37	27.86	2.18	12.76	<b>6.74</b>	<b>105.56</b>
<b>Course E/ V</b>	0.93	12.53	----	----	---	----	---	---	----	---	<b>0.93</b>	<b>12.53</b>
<b>Correspondence course</b>	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	0.04	0.53	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.53</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>68.60</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>146.32</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>135.32</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>135.32</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>138.49</b>	<b>15.23</b>	<b>578.83</b>

**Annexure 6.3.1. Hostellers, Day Scholars and Correspondence Course Students of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in Maharashtra.**

Type of course	Hostellers*			Day Scholars			Total Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>Course A/I</b>	0.21	0.05	0.26	0.22	0.08	0.30	0.43	0.13	0.56
<b>Course B/II</b>	0.28	0.08	0.36	1.76	0.97	2.73	2.04	1.05	3.09
<b>Course C/III</b>	0.45	0.23	0.69	2.09	1.33	3.43	2.55	1.57	4.12
<b>Course D/IV</b>	0.69	0.36	1.05	3.47	2.23	5.70	4.16	2.58	6.74
<b>Course E/ V</b>	0.09	0.05	0.14	0.46	0.33	0.39	0.55	0.39	0.94
<b>Correspondence</b>	---	---	---	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>8.07</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>13.06</b>	<b>9.79</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>15.55</b>



**Annexure 6.4. Physical and Financial coverage of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in West Bengal  
(Rs. in crore)**

Type of course	10 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan										Total 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	
	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Nos	Amount
	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
<b>Course A/I</b>	1526	1.44	1886	1.85	2305	2.98	2325	3.35	2201	3.14	<b>10,243</b>	<b>12.76</b>
<b>Course B/II</b>	1942	0.78	6805	2.74	10,400	4.68	8289	4.8	6774	4.15	<b>34,120</b>	<b>17.15</b>
<b>Course C/III</b>	1985	0.74	48912	10.99	53308	17.84	54842	16.94	50182	14.93	<b>209229</b>	<b>61.44</b>
<b>Course D/IV</b>	28,551	6.64	101401	14.29	111,547	18.91	118266	20.60	159830	22.64	<b>375748</b>	<b>53.08</b>
<b>Course E/ V</b>	81,415	11.53	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Correspondence Course</b>	1012	0.19	2411	0.54	3229	0.98	3858	1.14	2874	0.82	<b>13394</b>	<b>3.67</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>116401</b>	<b>21.32</b>	<b>166415</b>	<b>30.41</b>	<b>180789</b>	<b>42.84</b>	<b>187590</b>	<b>46.65</b>	<b>188014</b>	<b>45.69</b>	<b>669999</b>	<b>186.9</b>

**Annexure 6.4.1. Hostellers, Day Scholars and Correspondence Course Students of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in West Bengal**

Type of course	Hostellers			Day Scholars			Total Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>Course A/I</b>	---	---	7142	---	---	3111	---	---	10253
<b>Course B/II</b>	---	---	9483	---	---	22296	---	---	31779
<b>Course C/III</b>	---	---	17418	---	---	146509	---	---	163927
<b>Course D/IV</b>	---	---	36798	---	---	453960	---	---	490758
<b>Course E/ V</b>	---	---	3851	---	---	75564	---	---	79415
<b>Correspondence</b>	---	---	---	---	---	9914	---	---	9914
<b>Total</b>	---	---	<b>74692</b>	---	---	<b>711354</b>	---	---	<b>786046</b>

**Annexure 6.5. Physical and Financial coverage of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in Uttar Pradesh  
(Beneficiaries in lakhs and Rs. in crore)**

Type of course	10 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan										Total 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	
	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07			
	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
<b>Course A/I</b>	0.04	4.97	0.04	9.53	0.07	22.07	0.07	18.14	0.07	18.14	<b>0.31</b>	<b>72.85</b>
<b>Course B/II</b>	0.15	15.56	0.09	10.7	0.43	23.38	0.43	23.38	0.43	32.45	<b>1.54</b>	<b>114.49</b>
<b>Course C/III</b>	0.82	24.33	0.26	9.40	1.17	35.61	1.14	62.72	1.45	62.29	<b>5.15</b>	<b>194.35</b>
<b>Course D/IV</b>	2.90	41.10	3.48	50.51	3.15	53.46	3.66	62.41	3.65	62.41	<b>16.85</b>	<b>269.89</b>
<b>Course E/ V</b>												
<b>Correspondence Course</b>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>85.98</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>80.16</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>134.54</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>175.73</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>175.30</b>	<b>23.85</b>	<b>651.58</b>

**Annexure 6.5.1. Hostellers, Day Scholars and Correspondence Course Students of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in Uttar Pradesh**

Type of course	(in lakhs)								
	Hostellers			Day Scholars			Total Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>Course A/I</b>	---	---	0.20	---	---	0.10	---	---	0.31
<b>Course B/II</b>	---	---	0.14	---	---	1.39	---	---	1.54
<b>Course C/III</b>	---	---	0.09	---	---	5.05	---	---	5.15
<b>Course D/IV</b>	---	---	0.33	---	---	16.51	---	---	16.84
<b>Course E/ V</b>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Correspondence</b>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Total</b>	---	---	<b>0.77</b>	---	---	<b>23.07</b>	---	---	<b>23.85</b>

**Annexure 6.6. Physical and Financial coverage of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in Punjab**

**(Rs. in crore)**

Type of course	10 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan													
	2001-02 07		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-		Total Plan	10 <sup>th</sup>
	Nos	Amt	Nos Amt.	Nos	Amt	Nos	Amt	Nos	Amt	Nos	Amt	Nos	Amt	
<b>Course A/I</b>	30	0.10	250	0.53	278	0.32	345	0.59	937	1.69	285	1.47	<b>2095</b>	<b>4.57</b>
<b>Course B/II</b>	174	0.06	319	0.20	109	0.04	364	0.18	752	0.43	407	1.17	<b>1951</b>	<b>2.02</b>
<b>Course C/III</b>	268	0.10	679	0.33	2378	0.76	2485	0.63	7395	1.03	2382	1.51	<b>15391</b>	<b>4.26</b>
<b>Course D/IV</b>	1650	0.38	4968	1.23	3155	0.68	3756	0.71	36273	5.50	52970	9.71	<b>101122</b>	<b>17.83</b>
<b>Course E/ V</b>	7123	1.09	15499	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>15499</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>Correspondence Course</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9245</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>21715</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>5920</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6950</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>4535</b>	<b>8.65</b>	<b>56044</b>	<b>13.86</b>	<b>135986</b>	<b>31.18</b>

**Annexure 6.6.1. Hostellers, Day Scholars and Correspondence Course Students of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in Punjab**

Type of course	Hostellers			Day Scholars			Total Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>Course A/I</b>			1146			949			2095
<b>Course B/II</b>			223			1728			1951
<b>Course C/III</b>			504			14815			15319
<b>Course D/IV</b>			6			101116			101122
<b>Course E/ V</b>			1879			15499			15499
<b>Correspondence</b>			---			----			----

<b>Total</b>	<b>3758</b>	<b>1,34,107</b>	<b>1,35,986</b>
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**Annexure 6.7. Physical coverage of PMS Scheme for different type of courses during 2006-07 in Bihar.**

<b>Type of course</b>	<b>Hostellers</b>		<b>Day Scholars</b>		<b>Total</b>
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Course A/I	486	129	5315	1329	7259
Course B/II	355	95	3003	847	4300
Course C/III	673	179	5683	1602	8137
Course D/IV	1388	368	12713	3586	18055
Correspondence course	0	0	786	213	999
<b>Total</b>	<b>2902</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>27500</b>	<b>7577</b>	<b>38750</b>



# SCHEME OF POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE STUDENTS BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES

## FOR STUDIES IN INDIA

### REGULATION GOVERNING THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIP (APPLICABLE FROM 1<sup>ST</sup> APRIL 2003)

- Object
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- Condition of Eligibility
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#### 1. OBJECT

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.

#### 2. 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.

#### 3. 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 for post-secondary courses pursued in recognised institutions with the following exceptions:

“Scholarships are not awarded for training courses like Aircraft Maintenance Engineer’s Courses and Private Pilot licence Courses. Courses at Training – Ship Dufferin (Now Rajendra), courses of training at the Military College, Dehradun, courses at Pre-examination Training Centres of all India and State levels.”

- iii. Only those candidates who belong to Scheduled Castes 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 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 eg. I.Sc after I.A. or B.Com after B.A. or M.A. in other subject will not be eligible.
- v. Students who, after having completed their educational career in one professional line, e.g. LLB after B.T./B.Ed. will not be eligible. From the academic year 1980-81, studies in two professional courses are allowed.
- vi. Students studying in Class XI of the Higher Secondary School courses of 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. Students who after failing or passing the under graduate/post-graduate examinations in Arts/Science/Commerce join any recognised professional or Technical certificate/diploma/degree courses will be awarded scholarships if otherwise eligible. No subsequent failure will be condoned except courses in Group 'I'.
- ix. Students who pursue their studies through correspondence courses are also eligible. The term correspondence includes distant and continuing education.
- x. Employed students whose income combined with the income of their parents/guardians does not exceed the maximum prescribed income ceiling are made eligible to post-matric scholarships to the extent of reimbursement of all compulsorily payable non-refundable fees.
- xi. All children of the same parents/guardians will be entitled to receive benefits of the scheme.
- 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/her option for either of the two scholarships/stipends, whichever is more beneficial to him/her and should inform the awarding authority through the Head of the Institution about the option made. No scholarship will be paid to the students under this scheme from the dates he/she accepts another scholarship/stipend. The student can however, accept free lodging or a grant or adhoc 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.
- xiii. Scholarship holders who are receiving coaching in any of the pre-examination training centres with financial assistance from the Central Government/ State Government will not be eligible for stipend under the coaching schemes for the duration of the coaching programme.

Note 1: It is mentioned under the item III (condition of eligibility) of these regulations that the scholarship will be given for the study of all recognised post-matriculation or post-secondary courses pursued in recognised institutions, the list of courses grouped (I to IV) is only illustrative and not exhaustive. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are, thus, themselves competent to decide the appropriate grouping of courses at their level as advised vide this Ministry's letter No.11017/13/88-Sch.Cell, dated 3.8.1989.

#### **4. MEANS TEST**

Scholarships will be paid to the students whose parents/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000/- per annum.

NOTE 1: So long as either of the parents (or husband in the case of married unemployed girl student) is alive, only income of the parents/husband, as the case may be, from all sources has to be taken into account and of no other member even 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 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. Such students whose parent's income is affected due to unfortunate death of one of earning parents and resultantly comes within the income ceiling prescribed under the scheme, shall become eligible for scholarship, subject to their fulfilling other conditions of eligibility, from the month in which such sad incidence takes place. Applications for scholarships from such students can be considered even after lapse of last date of receipt of applications, on compassionate grounds.

NOTE 2: House rent allowance received by the parents of a student shall be exempted from the computation of 'income' if the same has been permitted to be exempted for purpose of Income tax.

NOTE 3: Income certificate is required to be taken once only i.e. at the time of admission to courses which are continuing for more than one year.

NOTE 4: The revised income ceilings account for Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers upto October 2002. Income Ceiling would be revised once in every two years linking it with Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers for the month of October of the year, preceding the year of revision and will be made effective from April.

## 5. VALUE OF SCHOLARSHIP

The value of scholarship includes maintenance allowance, additional allowance for students with disabilities, reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fees, study tour charges, thesis typing/printing charges, book allowance for students pursuing correspondence courses and book bank facility for specified courses, for complete duration of the course. The details are as follows:

### i. Maintenance allowance:

Groups	Rate of Maintenance allowance (in Rupees per month)	
	Hostellers	Day Scholars
<b>Group I</b> Degree and Post Graduate level courses (including M.Phil, Ph.D and Post Doctoral research) in Medicines (Allopathic, Indian and other recognised systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary and Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance, Business Administration and Computer Applications/Science. Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and Multi Engine rating) Course.	740	330
<b>Group II</b> Other professional and technical graduate and Post Graduate (including M.Phil, Ph.D and Post Doctoral research) level courses not covered in	510	330

Group I. C.A/ICWA/CS/ etc. courses. All Post Graduate, Graduate level Diploma courses, all Certificate Level Courses		
<b>Group III</b> All other courses leading to a graduate or above degree(not covered in group I & II.	355	185
<b>Group IV</b> All post matriculation level courses before taking up graduation like classes XI and XII in 10+2 system and intermediate examination etc, not covered in Group 'II' or 'III'. ITI courses, other vocational courses (if minimum required qualification to pursue the course is at least matriculation).	235	140

Note 1: Commercial Pilot License Course (CPL)

CPL course would include Commercial Helicopter Pilot License (CHPL) and multi-engine rating training on A-320 and similar aircrafts even after the candidate has got scholarship for multi-engine rating training with the CPL course. CPL course is covered under Group 'I'. The number of awards for CPL will be 20 per annum. Consequent upon receiving applications from concerned students, concerned State Governments/UT Admns. should scrutinise them for determining their eligibility under the scheme and thereafter recommend the number of eligible applicants for CPL training (with their names) each financial year to Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (their applications need not be sent to the Ministry). Upon receipt of such information, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment will give clearance to the concerned States/UTs on the first-come-first served basis upto 20 awards for the country as a whole. Selected candidates are provided a maintenance allowance at the rates applicable to Group 'I' courses i.e. Rs.740 per month for hostlers and Rs.330 per month for day scholars. In addition all compulsory fees, including flight charges are to be provided as fee.

Note 2: M.Phil and Ph.D courses are post-graduation courses. Scholarship to such students may be paid at the rates of maintenance allowance for Group 'I' or 'II' depending on the course under these groups.

Note 3: 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 the 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 case, 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.

It is further clarified that such deemed hostels should consist of such accommodation as is hired at least by a group of 5(five) students living together, usually with common mess arrangements.

Note 4: Scholars who are entitled to free board and/or lodging will be paid maintenance charge at 1/3<sup>rd</sup> at Hostellers' rate.

ii. **Additional Allowances for SC students with disabilities**

A. Reader Allowance for blind Scholars

<b>Level of Course</b>	<b>Reader Allowance (Rs. Per month)</b>
Group I,II	150
Group III	125
Group IV	100

- B. Provision of transport allowance upto Rs.100 per month for disabled students, if such students do not reside in the hostel, which is within the premises of educational institution. The disability as per the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 is defined as blindness, low-vision, leprosy-cured, hearing impairment, locomotor disability, mental retardation and mental illness.
- C. Escort Allowance of Rs.100/- per month for severally handicapped day scholar students with low extremity disability.
- D. Special Pay of Rs.100/- per month is admissible to any employee of the hostel willing to extend help to a severely orthopaedically handicapped student residing in hostel of an educational institution, who may need the assistance of a helper.
- E. Allowance of Rs.150/- per month towards extra coaching to mentally retarded and mentally ill students.

The provisions in (B) to (D) will also apply to such leprosy -cured students.

Note 1: The disabled students belonging to Scheduled Castes covered under the Scheme can also get such additional benefits from other Schemes, which are not covered under the scheme.

Note 2: The disability as defined under the said Act has to be certified by competent medical authority of the State Govt./UT Administration

iii. **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 deposit like caution money, security deposit will, however, be excluded.

Note: Compulsory non-refundable fee charged by recognised institutions against free and paid seats of recognised courses can be fully reimbursed as per the fee structure approved by the competent State/Central Government authority. However, while sanctioning scholarship against paid seats, State Governments should make the income verification compulsory.

iv. **Study Tours**

Study tour charges upto a maximum of Rs.1000 per annum, limited to the actual expenditure incurred by the student on transportation 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 completion of

his/her course of study.

**v. Thesis Typing/Printing Charges**

This is typing/printing charges upto a maximum of Rs.1000 will be paid to research scholars on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution.

**vi. Correspondence courses including distance and continuing education**

The students pursuing such courses are also eligible for an annual allowance of Rs.750/- for essential/prescribed books, besides reimbursement of course fees.

**vii. Book Bank**

1. Book Banks are to be set up in all the Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Law and Veterinary Degree Colleges and Institutes imparting Chartered Accountancy, MBA and alike Management courses and Polytechnics where Scheduled Caste students are in receipt of Post Matric Scholarship. The set of text books will be purchased for 2 such SC students at various stages except in respect of Post-graduate courses and Chartered Accountancy where it will be one set for each student. However, the ratio of sets and students will have to be adjusted to the total number of sets that could be procured within the total resources allocated to the State concerned.
2. The details of courses covered for setting up of Book Banks, ceiling of admissible expenditure per set of books and sharing criteria are given below:

S.No.	Courses	Sharing criteria	Ceiling per set (or actual cost whichever is less) (In rupees)
i	Degree courses in Medical/Engineering	1 set for 2 students	7,500
ii	Degree courses in veterinary	-do-	5,000
iii	Degree courses in Agriculture	-do-	4,500
iv	Polytechnics	-do-	2,400
v	<p>A. Post Graduate courses in Medical, Engineering, Agriculture and veterinary courses and such other technical/alike courses as are approved by the Universities/institutes of higher learning.</p> <p>B. Law courses, L.L.B. (3 years and 5 years) LL.M. (2 years)</p> <p>C. Chartered Accountancy (intermediate and final)</p> <p>D. M.B.A. (2 years ) and</p>		5,000

	similar courses E. Bio-Sciences		
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For storage of books and contingencies etc., the cost of steel almirah for storing books of each Book Bank including contingencies like transportation etc. the following expenses are admissible:

- i. Rs. 2000 or actual cost whichever is less.
- ii. 5% of the grant may be earmarked for expenses on binding, stitching etc.

Note : The said sets of books also include Braille Books, Talking Books. Cassettes for the visually Handicapped students.

3. The Book Banks are to be set up in all the recognised colleges/institutions where these courses are being offered as recognised courses.
4. Purchase of books for these Book Banks will be restricted to the prescribed text books for the entire courses.
5. The State Governments may constitute Expert Groups consisting of members from selected colleges/educational institutions of different regions to decide the adequate number of text books in a set (not reference books) required for each course.
6. The life period of one set of books has been fixed at 3 years. Thereafter the books may be disposed of by the institutions in the same manner as the books in the library subject to the guidelines, if any, of the State Government/UT Administration in this regard.
7. These books are to be supplied to SC students in installments, depending on the course, semester structure etc.
8. The following rules shall govern the distribution of books to the students:
  - i. Each SC student will be provided with an identity card for this purpose.
  - ii. Each SC student will be required to submit requisition for borrowing books from the Book Bank in a form to be provided for this purpose.
  - iii. The books would be returned to the Book Bank at the end of each term. The Principal of the college/institution will make every effort to ensure that those students who complete their course or those who drop out in the middle, return the books belonging to the Book Bank
  - iv. It is the responsibility of the student concerned to maintain the books supplied to them from the Book Bank, in good condition.
  - v. Any case of loss or damage to the books would attract penalty. In case of serious damage or loss of books, the student concerned will have to bear the cost of the book.

## 6. SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

- i. All the eligible Scheduled Caste candidates will be given scholarships subject

- to the application of Means Test prescribed in these Regulations.
- ii. Candidates belonging to one State but studying in other 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.

## **7. 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 scholar pursuing Group I 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/her own expenses until he/she secures promotion to the next higher class.
- iii. If a scholar is unable to appear in the annual examination owing to illness and or on account of any other unforeseeable event, the award may be renewed for the next academic year on submission of medical certificate and/or other required sufficient proof to the satisfaction of the Head of the Institution and his/her 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/she may not have actually passed in lower class and is required to take examination of the junior class again after sometime, he/she will be entitled to scholarship for the class to which he/she is promoted if the student is otherwise eligible for scholarship.

## **8. PAYMENT**

- i. Maintenance allowance is payable from 1<sup>st</sup> 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 allowance during holidays), provided that if the scholar secures admission after the 20<sup>th</sup> day of a month, the amount will be made from the month following the month of admission.
- ii. In case of renewal of scholarships awarded in the previous years, maintenance allowance 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.
- iii. The Government of the State/Union Territory Administration, to which they belong, in accordance with the procedure laid down by them in this regard, will pay the scholarship money to the selected students.
- iv. Scholarship will not be paid for the period of internship/ housemanship in the M.B.B.S. course or for a practical training in other course if the student is in receipt of some remuneration during the internship period or some allowance/stipend during the practical training in other course.



## **9. 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 of 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 student 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 concerned State Government. The student concerned will be blacklisted and debarred for scholarship in any scheme forever.
- iii. A scholarship awarded may be cancelled if the scholar changes the subject of the course of study for which the scholarship was originally awarded or changes the Institution of study, without prior approval of the State Government. The Head of the 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 anytime at the discretion of the Government of India.

## **10. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SCHEME**

All the 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 and through other media outfits. All requests for application forms and other particulars should be addressed to the Government of State/Union Territory Administration 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.

## **11. PROCEDURE FOR APPLYING**

- i. An application for scholarship should comprise:
  - a. One copy of the application for scholarship in the prescribed form (separate application forms as have been prescribed for 'fresh' and renewal scholarship by concerned States/UTs).
  - b. One copy of the passport size photograph with signatures 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 duly signed by an authorised Revenue Officer not below the rank of Tehsildar.
  - e. An income declaration by the self-employed parents/guardians, stating definite income from all sources by way of an affidavit on non-judicial stamp paper. Employed parents/guardians are required to obtain income certificate from

their employer and for any additional income from other sources, they would furnish declaration by way of an affidavit on non-judicial stamp paper.

- f. A receipt in acknowledgement of the scholarship in the previous year on the form attached to the application only duly counter-signed by the Head of the Institution concerned, if the application was in receipt of a scholarship under this scheme in the preceding year.
  
- ii. Application 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 State/Union Territory to which the student belongs, in accordance with the instructions issued by them from time to time.

## **12. FUNDING PATTERN OF THE SCHEME**

The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which receive 100% central assistance from Government of India for the total expenditure under the scheme, over and above their respective Committed Liability. The level of Committed Liability of respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for a year is equivalent to the level of actual expenditure incurred by them under the Scheme during the terminal year of the last Five Year Plan Period and is required to be borne by them for which they are required to make required provision in their own budget. The North Eastern States have, however, been exempted from making their own budgetary provisions towards Committed Liability from Ninth Plan Period (1997-2002) onwards and the entire expenditure under the Scheme in respect of them will be borne by Government of India.

All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations implementing the scheme will furnish data of beneficiaries and expenditure under the scheme, to Government of India, as and when required. Financial assistance given under the scheme shall not be utilized for any other purpose.