Sasi C. "Human capital formation of scheduled caste in Kerala: Problems and prospects in education." Thesis. Research and Post Graduate Department of Economics, St. Thomas' College (Autonomous), Thrissur, University of Calicut, 2021.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

Conclusion

This chapter deals with the overall findings from the data analysis. It covers all the aspect of Scheduled caste in India, in Kerala and specifically Palakkad District. This district having a huge chunk of population and their achievements in the field of education and employment are poor. Regarding the educational attainment, most of the scheduled castes are UP holders. Even some of the samples are belonging to the uneducated category also. And considering the employment status, only 5% of the sample having a higher income earning jobs. And this percentage belonging to the service sector job. Majority of them belonging to the category of Primary sector job, which provides only subsistence wage.

Major Findings from Review of Literature

➢ Among the social groups, SC&ST have a lower degree of accessibility to higher education and the accessibility improves with the improvement in economic conditions.

➢ Remedial classes, counselling guidance have a greater impact on scheduled castes educational attainment.

➢ Growing privatization and narrowing the role of state reduced the educational attainment of scheduled caste.

➢ Lower educational attainment of scheduled caste depends on inadequate educational facility. Lack of motivation and poor socio economic status of the parents.

➢ There is no significant difference between the study habits and attitude of scheduled caste students with general category.

➢ Lower educational attainment of Scheduled Caste depends on lower income of the household, parental education, home environment and school environment.

➢ There is a strong correlation between the scheduled caste educational attainment and government activities like reservation.

➢ Proportion of income spend by the parents on the education of their son is greater than their daughter.

- Inadequate fund in the hands of government leaves the desired groups from the Right of children to free and compulsory education.
- Attainment of higher education is a major challenge faced by the policy makers.
- Considering the digital revolution especially in the creation of JSTOR & ITHAKA, the cost shared to the students are greater in Us and in India it happened rarely.
- Education enhance the human capabilities and promotes and all-round development.
- Education is growing issue due to privatization.
- Another finding is that the gender equality can be attained with the help of education.
- Student quality depends on the quality of the teaching faculties.
- Traditional and modern knowledge helps the backward sections to get modern job.
- Peoples wellbeing depends on knowledge society.
- First totally literate status of Kerala attainment is due to various literacy campaigns at various districts.
- Growing privatization made the higher education as a private good.
- In rural India, Right to Education Act fails to attain quality education to all children.
- Failure of RTE Act arises due to child labor, poor physical as well as academic infrastructure and low-quality education.
- Education helps to reduce population pressure.
- Important ingredient of development is education.
- Equal opportunity relates to free state-run education.
- Maintaining excellence in education and protecting the interests of minorities moves in opposite direction.
- Accessibility from the part of SC, ST and Muslim community ere lesser in primary education.
- Inclusive education needs to be improved.
- Efforts from the part of Government and Schools & Colleges needs to be promoted for inquiry-oriented education.

- Achievement of Kerala in the fields of education related to the efforts taken by the government.
- Education problems of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are Second generation in nature.
- Reformation in the fields of education by the government improves the educational attainment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.
- Professional Education benefitted the topper among the Scheduled caste and not the mass.
- Opportunities for higher education neglect the poor.
- Drop out of Scheduled Caste are greater in Arts and Science Colleges.
- In the fields of engineering education, the dropped-out students are relatively SC.
- Illiteracy reduce the educational attainment of ST.
- Participation from the part of Scheduled caste is lower in the fields of cultural programs and quiz programs. And none of the students got IIT admissions.
- No intervention from the part of government reduces the educational attainment of Dalit communities.
- Existence of uneducated persons reduce the educational attainment of Scheduled Caste.
- Educational deprivation of Scheduled Caste relates to the education qualification of the family head.
- Wastage of education is greater on ST Community.
- Social and Economic interests of SC & ST based on reservation.
- Education is vital for social uplift.
- Ignorance from the part of government can be seen in the fields of educational right.
- Providing better education is a remedy for inclusive education.
- Poor social as well as economic background hampered the growth of knowledge economy.
- Attainment of good qualities depends on education.
- Higher literacy rate influences the flow of capital (Foreign Capital).
- Poor hygiene and nutrition relate to illiteracy.
- Educational backwardness influences the living standards badly.

- National integration and equalization are possible only through education.
- Kerala model of development associated with educational attainment too.
- Good teachers create good students.
- Equal opportunity does not create equal intellectuals.
- Increased budgetary allocation enhance the quality of higher education.
- Dalits were facing humiliation even at their workplace too.
- Non accessibility of education is a major problem of migrant people.
- In the fields of education, Centre is merely a spectator.
- Reservation and performance of scheduled castes are positively related.
- Income variations in nations associated with human capital and physical capital.
- Investment on human capital depends on retirement and saving.
- Exclusion of Scheduled Caste children from Primary education is greater in India.
- Uneasiness associated with the frequent change in schools reduces the educational attainment.
- Education and human capital are inseparable.
- Productive capacity increases with the increase in investment on human capital.
- Educational attainment enhances the sustainable development.
- Acquiring education improves the possibility of getting forma employment.
- Religion and educational behaviour had a greater correlation.
- Rural Urban disparity in educational attainment is increasing.
- Income is an important determinant of education.
- Educational foundations enhance the human resource development.
- Literacy gap is greater in all states.
- Household background stimulates enrolment.
- Labor market participation depends on high school diploma.
- Participation of weaker section depends on innovative and sustained measures.
- Parental education significantly influences the educational attainment of students.
- Drop outs are correlated with caste, occupation and religion.

Poverty is the reason behind the lower educational attainment of the scheduled caste. Subsequent reasons are social discrimination, abuse from the teachers…etc.

Findings related to the scheduled caste in India.

➢ Regarding illiteracy in Scheduled caste especially person having an age greater than 25 belonging families is greater in Uttar Pradesh (1861644), followed by Bihar (1546262) and West Bengal (1360454). The least number of households having the same feature belonging to Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram respectively. In the case of Union Territories, it is greater in Delhi.

➢ Next regarding the households which do not have any type of vehicle is greater in Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Punjab. In Union Territory it is Delhi as in the previous.

➢ Considering the households which do not have a government employee is greater in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu. In Union Territory it is Delhi and in least is in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

➢ By considering the salaried job, especially in various streams like Government, Public Sector and Private job, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu having a greater number of Government job, in Public sector job, it is greater in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra. In Private sector job, it is greater in Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu and West Bengal. In Union Territory, all job is greater in Delhi itself.

➢ By having an income earned by the households greater than 10000 is greater in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra and in Union Territories it is greater in Delhi.

In short in every sense Uttar Pradesh stood First and in Union Territories case, Delhi Stood the first.

Findings related to the scheduled caste in Kerala are:

➢ Kerala having an Sc population of 30.39 lakhs as per 2011 census.

➢ Sex Ratio is 1057/945.

➢ Literacy rate is 88.7%

- Male literacy (92.64%) is greater than female literacy (85.07)

- Total Sc Population is greater in Palakkad District.

- Regarding asset holdings of the SC households, about 11.46% of the Kerala do not have any of such assets like, banking service, TV, 2-wheeler, 4-wheeler, Landline…etc.

- Drop-out rates are higher in Palakkad District compared to other districts in every stream like Government, Private aided and Private unaided.

- Pass percentage of SC students at Higher Secondary level is less than 70% in every year.

- Scheduled caste populations' participation is very minute in technical as well as poly technical institutions.

- Regarding the enrolment of SC students in Arts and Science colleges, SC pupils count is greater in BSc and least in B.Com.

- In case of Post-graduation, the first is MA in count and the least is M.Com.

- Number of educational institutions coming under SC department is lesser in Kerala, especially at higher educational level.

- Number of atrocities against the Scheduled Castes are increasingly higher in 2013-14, it is 127.2 lakhs, but by the latest, in 2018-19, it is 618.91 Lakhs.

- In job distribution, the number of SC, is greater in non Gazatted compared to Gazatted and Last grade.

- Regarding, main workers' distribution, main workers are 32.93%, male main workers are 47.03%, female main workers are 19.59%, cultivators to main workers 2.28%, agricultural labor to main workers 29.9%, main workers engaged in household industries are 2.07%, main workers engaged in other services are 65.75%, marginal workers 10.9% and work participation rate is 43.83%.

- Year wise SCP is increasing always, which means the financial burden is increasing for the government to uplift the SC.

- Regarding new houses for SC and land for them are also increasing.

- Government is incurring a lot of expenditure for the upliftment of SC like States Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (50%), Centrally sponsored schemes (100%) and rural development schemes.

- Other expenditures are in the form of SCA to SCSP, Pooled fund and Critical gap filling schemes (Corpus Fund). etc.

- Number of persons benefitted from self-employment programme by the government is greater in Thrissur district, that is 19 in 2018-19, in 2017-18, it is Ernakulam, that is 88 persons. By a total of 406 persons all over the states in 2017-18 and 126 in 2018-19.

- Major income generating schemes are KSDC schemes, NSFDC Schemes and other welfare schemes.

- Financial burden in the form of educational expenditure for the upliftment of SC by government has been increasingly increasing.

- The Total Number of SC Households are 652437. That is (10.32%)

- Number of Households having two-wheeler, three-wheeler, four-wheeler or fishing boats are 92730.

- Households having three or for wheeler for the agricultural equipment are 1261.

- Households having Kissan Credit card with credit limit of 50000 Rupees or above are 1891.

- Households with any member as a government employee are 36268.

- Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with government are 5537.

- Any member in households earning more than 10000 Rupees are 34851.

- Households paying income tax are 29367.

- Households paying professional tax are 29367.

- Households with three/more rooms with pucca wall and pucca roof are 170741.

- Households having refrigerator are 92681.

- Households having land line phones are 60652.

- Households having 2.5 acres or more irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment are 173.

- Households having 5 acres or more land irrigated for 2 or more crop season are 874.

- Household having 7.5 acres or more land with at least one irrigation equipment is 133.

Findings from Primary data Analysis:

➢ The district Palakkad endowed by an SC population of 403833. Out of which, 206382 are females and 197451 are males. Thereby the sex ratio is 1045 females for 1000 males.

➢ Total number of Blocks under consideration are 13 in numbers; Alathur, Attappady, Chittur, Kollemkode, Kuzhalmannam, Malampuzha, Mannarkkad, Nemmara, Ottappalam, Palakkad, Pattambi, Srikrishnapuram and Thrithala.

➢ Considering the Socio-economic status of the Scheduled Caste in Palakkad, they are not that much better in every respect, especially in the case of shelter. That is majority of the households are built by using bricks and those houses were constructed under various schemes like EMS and IAY from government.

➢ About 20 households are still thatched in nature out of 260 households. And about 2 households are still lacking toilet facility.

➢ Regarding agricultural farm, only 6 households are having agricultural fields, and 2 families are having cattle rearing and poultry farming.

➢ In the study area, about 217 houses are still in the BPL category and only 25 & 18 are in APL and General category. Which means only the general category belonging households are having a government employee.

➢ Regarding Rural Urban classification, about 224 houses are in Rural area and only 36 houses are in Urban area.

➢ Major, SC subcaste under consideration are Chakkiliyan, Cheruman, Kanakkan, Kavara, Mannan, Nayadi, Panan, Pulayan, Thotti and Velan. And Panan Community followed by Kanakkan and Cheruman are greater in numbers and the least are Velan community.

➢ Majority of the houses are first generation in their educational attainment. That is about 186 households. And about 21 houses are not still having the achievement as first generation. That is, they are uneducated.

➢ By considering the parental education, that is male parent as well as female parent in BPL, APL, and General category, majority of the male parents' education attainment is UP in BPL category, in the case of female parents, it

is LP. Along with that the uneducated parents too are nearby the count of majority.

➢ In APL family, graduation count is greater for the male parents.

➢ In General category also graduates are greater, but it is applicable to both male and female parents.

➢ In overall count, both LP and UP have the same rate and percentage.

➢ In children's educational attainment, the count from BPL houses is greater than APL and General category. And the concentration is greater in SSLC, this also is from BPL family. When we move upward to higher education, the count is falling continuously.

➢ Uneducated child is also greater in BPL family and which is zero in APL as well as General category.

➢ In parental education with area in which they reside, the parents in rural area has increasingly better educated than Urban area and rural women are increasingly better than rural men.

➢ By considering the child education with respect to area, rural people are better educated compared to urban area.

➢ Parental education is not related to the available nearby educational institutions.

➢ In the case of child population, there is a greater degree of relationship with available nearby educational institutions.

➢ The educational expenditure of the scheduled caste family is lesser both at the school and college level. The maximum values range between 0-3000 at school level, and 0-10000 at college level. But it doesn't mean that expenditure on education is lesser, but it was financed by the government. So, we can say that education is a public good.

➢ There is a strong relationship between the highest educational attainment and family income.

➢ Majority of the parents, obtained their educational attainment from governmental institution compared to Private and Aided. In the case of child populations too the education is attained from governmental institutions.

➢ The educational attainment of parents, in various sub caste shows that, most of the male parents in Kanakkan family holding LP. In female parents, it is Chakkiliyan and Kanakkan family.

- In High School education, Mannan male parent and Thotti female parent are greater.
- In SSLC, Panan male parents and Panan female parents are greater.
- In Higher Secondary, Nayadi community's male parents are greater. In female parents, both Nayadi and Kanakkan family shows such improvement.
- In graduation Cheruman male parents and Pulayan female parents are greater.
- In Post-graduation, the subcaste like Nayadi and Pulayan community having male parents' participation can be seen. In female parents, Cheruman community represents a greater share.
- At PhD level, only 1 Panan and Pulayan parents' participation can be seen.
- In uneducated category, Mannan male parents and Kanakkan female parents share is greater.
- In Child population LP holding people are greater in Panan and Mannan community.
- UP holding populations are greater in Chakkiliyan community.
- High School education is greater in Chakkiliyan families.
- In SSLC Panan community's share is greater.
- At Higher Secondary too, Panan community shows a better achievement.
- At graduation level, Pulayan community had a greater share.
- At Post-graduation level, Panan community's share is greater.
- Regarding PhD, only 1 from Panan community can be seen.
- Uneducated siblings are existing in Mannan community.
- Overall educational attainment is greater in Panan community.
- Regarding first Degree holder of the family, no such families have an answer like grandparents. Majority family's first-Degree holder is father itself. And about 172 houses have not any such Degree holder.
- In case of Highest Degree holder, mother's count is greater. And about 172 houses have not such highest Degree holder.
- Total educational attainment is greater at Upper Primary level followed by SSLC & LP.
- Regarding Computer literacy, about 128 households are illiterate.
- Regarding Professional and Technical qualifications, B.Ed. proportion is greater.

- About 197 families are not even knows about constitutional provisions reserved for themselves.
- The number of families got free computer from government is only 7.
- Study room grant by 6 households.
- The services availed by the scheduled caste students from school are; Lumpsum grant, Mid-day meal, Scholarship, Remedial coaching and Computer coaching.
- At college level, it is Lumpsum grant, Scholarship, Remedial coaching, PSC coaching and Civil Service coaching.
- Regarding the employment details, Primary sector contributed by 44.5% followed by Secondary 10.4% and Service Sector by 5%.
- Total count of unemployed persons is 218 (22.2%).
- Regarding educated unemployment, female count is greater than male count. That is about 95 by females and 4 by males.
- Number of languages known to the households are 3 in maximum, but majority households knows only 1 language.
- Regarding parental employment in different sectors, Primary sector stood by first by a count of 272, Secondary by 51 and Service Sector by 27. This can be seen in child populations also.
- Total Unemployed are 137.
- Regarding education and employment, the service sectors employees are highly educated. But in Primary and Secondary sector, even uneducated persons participations too can see. Even educated persons also were engaged in Primary sector. In the child populations category also follows this trend.

  Educated unemployed persons count is also greater in the sample population

  In short from the analysis, we can clearly conclude that, the scheduled caste are the most vulnerable sections in the society, especially in their education as well as in the employment status.