Reservation and Population issues in India: Among University Students (2018, 최정욱)

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Table of Contents

Sr.No	Title	Page No
1.	Abbreviations	3
2.	Brief Introduction to the survey	4-6
3.	Project Location	7
4.	Objective of the study	8
5.	Interview Language	8-9
6.	Methodology	9-13
7.	State wise Data Table	14-22
8.	Data Reliability	23
	Appendix:-	
9.	Table No 25: List of Universities	25-33
10	Questionnaire and Variables of Coding	34-55

Abbreviations

Scheduled Tribes	ST
Scheduled Castes	SC
Other Backward Classes	OBC

1. Brief Introduction To The Survey:-

The reservation system in India, works as an access to reserving seats for the people hailing from 'backward castes' and other 'minority' sections, in various government sector.

The history of reservation system in India dates long back before Independence, Poona Pact 1932.

The constitution of India provides reservation to people from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes.

In 1982, government specified that 15% and 7.5% reservation in government sectors and public funded educational institutions to SC and ST candidates, respectively. The OBC reservations of 27% was implemented in 1990s after mandal commission recommendations were accepted.

According to governments policy reservation cannot exceed 50% limit, as it will defy its principle concept of equality; on the grounds of which it was proposed at the first place.

This survey however deals with students take on the reservation system with a qualitative approach towards the subject rather than a quantitative one. With the help of various questions in the detailed and aptly framed questionnaire, it is an attempt to know what the youth of this nation thinks about this system; as it is one disciple on which it has a direct effect.

2. Project Location:-

This survey was conducted in 20 states with our volunteers getting the forms filled by 1800 students across different universities. The states covered were:

- Andhra Pradesh
- Assam
- Bihar
- Chhattisgarh
- Delhi
- Gujarat
- Haryana
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Orissa
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Tamil Nadu
- Telangana
- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- West Bengal

3. Objective of the study:-

Reservation is an integral part of our society and the policy has direct or indirect effect on each one of our life. The main objective of the survey was to gain first hand opinion of the university students on the reservation policy and population growth in various sectors such as government jobs, educational institutions, parliament and also the private sector upto some limit.

The project covered different states across the country to incorporate varied views of the students on the topic of reservation. The area most largely affected by reservation policy is the education sector. So this survey tried to gain an insight into what do people think about it.

In the survey, opinion was taken from students of 20 States belonging to various castes, tribe, religion, gender, educational institutes, academic disciplines and economic background. The sample helped us understand various effects of the reservation policy on students belonging to different categories in these states.

The study covered basic information on the effect of reservation policy in government jobs and educational institutions and also some general questions related to the respondent.

4. Interview Language:-

The questionnaire was in English but in many states, the interviewer had explain question in the local language of the state. In Chattisgarh, the volunteers had to explain the questions in Hindi as many students couldn't understand English. In states like West Bengal, Assam and Orissa the volunteers had to explain the questionnaire to the students in their local languages. The volunteers selected knew both English and local language of the concerned state.

There were some who were ignorant of the issue so the questions had to be explained to them and then their responses were noted accordingly. For example, the question as Do all your family members generally tend to vote for a single identical political party?, Which political party do you think is the strongest supporter of reservation for the following community? or which in the subparts deals with each caste. Questions

as such had to be explained to the students and also the volunteers showed them the list of various different political parties for better understanding.

5. Methodology:-

The Qualitative Approach Methodology was used to conduct this survey. Different research tools were applied in this survey for the better understanding of University students on reservation and population related issues in India. The methodology involves thorough research of the government policies, extensive reading of the Articles of the Indian Constitution related to reservation and questionnaire-based survey at the ground level.

Step by step research methodology:

Step 1. Background Research

A preliminary research was conducted on the survey topic through secondary data. The government policies, acts of the constitution, people's thought on the reservation in general and also about all the controversies regarding this subject. It was done as a measure to have a brief view of the topic and things related to it.

Step 2. Preparation of the questionnaire

A long and detailed questionnaire was prepared for the survey. The questionnaire was divided into two parts along with the basic information of the interviewee.

Part 1:-
The first part of the questionnaire dealt with the basic questions on reservation and population related issues. The first part has 51 questions with subheads as, what are the views on the current reservation structure in the government as well as private sector, whether the reservation should continue or not, views on the major political parties (BJP and Congress) approach to reservation, the contribution of reservation policy in the upliftment of those communities. The end questions of this part also dealt with the areas regarding the person's personal approach towards reservation and has
it has caused any direct individual effect on their life.

The answers to these questions ranged from on the scale from -5 to 5 or from neutral to highly satisfied to highly disappointed for example. Most of the questions did not had the answer in 'Yes' or 'No' which helped in getting a detailed idea of the person's understanding of the subject.

The questions from 45-51 dealt with the population issues and its effect upon the people of India. From gaining views about whether the current population ageing will affect the fiscal spending of elderly in India, to the students take upon whether or not they would like to have a kid in future and other such questions which help in knowing what the youth of the country thinks about the issue of population.

Part 2:-
The second part of the questionnaire dealt with basic biographical questions about the interviewee. Person's identity, family background, the academic discipline, living conditions (in university and in their hometown), and some individual views on certain topics.

Step 3. Sampling

Since students in different states of India belong to different castes and tribes, also different states have different policies regarding reservation, so stratified sampling method was used during the survey. The students from various caste and tribe were selected in a manner that an equilibrium could be maintained in the sampling and all the tribes and castes could be duly represented.

The same kind of equilibrium was tried to be maintained in dividing the male to female ratio or the students opting in different streams of study; be it science, arts or commerce. Equal representation of different varieties of students was a must for proper conduct of the survey.

The survey required the responses of around 1,800 students so different states were selected and in each state, the equilibrium in between the variety of students was tried to be maintained.

Step 4. Preparation and Conduction of Survey

The survey was conducted from 6th April to 15th May. Around 20 volunteers were appointed to conduct the survey. The number of volunteers differed in each state, but at least 1 to 2 volunteers were appointed to each state. Some volunteers covered more than one state.

A proper explanation session was set up for every volunteer. The project was explained to them and they were given the instructions either by on phone or through skype call, and also by meeting up when and wherever possible. Setting up a meeting was considerably easy with volunteers in Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and other nearby states. And wherever a personal meeting was not possible, a Skype call was duly arranged for the volunteers to properly understand their work.

There were various formalities that had to be completed before conducting the survey. Each volunteers was given an authorization letter by the company along with the questionnaire, which stated the purpose of the survey and authorized him to conduct the survey. In some states, a letter was sent to the dean of the university, stating the purpose of the survey, the time and number of students required and also a copy of the questionnaire seeking his permission to conduct the survey in his University. The signing of the letter took a lot of time, which caused a delay in the survey. Usually, 5-6 surveys were conducted in a day, in each state.

In states such as Chattisgarh, Orissa, West Bengal and some states of North East the volunteers had to use the local language. But most of the survey was conducted in English. Language translator or interpreter was not required but the volunteers explained the questionnaire to the people in their local language when and wherever required.

The survey was largely conducted in the college or university campuses. The volunteers went to the campuses and interacted with the students there to take part in the survey. Each interview took about half an hour to be completed.

The parameters had been set for the kind of respondents required for the survey. The selection varied with the state and the universities that were being dealt with since the population and the variety of students is different in each state.

The first step towards the selection of students for the survey was word of mouth strategy being used by the volunteers. They circulated the message among their friends in that particular state or university. Later the volunteers went from university to university talking to the students, telling them about the survey and the scope of the study asking them to fill the survey.

The other technique that was used was that instead of one particular university the survey was conducted in multiple universities in every state. The reason being the length of questionnaire, lack of volunteers, availability of students of different tribes being some of the major concerns.

This approach also helped us in gaining a variety of responses of people from every background.

Some of the states had a huge turnout while there were somewhere it got quite difficult to get even a minimum number of people to conduct the survey. In states like as Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal and Jharkhand the turnout was great.

Delhi and Uttar Pradesh had the highest turnout of more than 200 respondents, one of the major reasons being that Delhi being the capital is the hub of almost all the major educational institutions in India. Students from across the country belonging to different castes, tribes, religions and family backgrounds come to Delhi for their higher education. Due to which it became easy to fulfil the parameters and conduct the survey. The number of volunteers in Delhi were also high when compared to other places.

Same being the reason for West Bengal, the turnout was great due to the abundance of students in the state and also that they were aware of the subject which helped the volunteers to conduct the survey easily.

Uttar Pradesh being the largest state of India is enormously populated. Finding students there was not a difficult task, as in Uttar Pradesh also there is a mixture of the people of different castes and tribes who make an ample share of the population of the state.

Jharkhand being a majorly tribal state, finding people from different castes and tribe was not a problem, which was one of the major reasons of the huge turnout in there.

Whereas in states such as Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka and Gujarat the turnout was very low. The reason for this is that all these states do not have tribal population in general and also most of the volunteers from these states backed out, which was also a reason of the extreme low turnout.

In most of the states the turnout was more or less average. The reason of so many variations in the turnout was mainly that the availability of students from different tribes was not same in every state.

Step 5: Challenges

There were some challenges in keeping up with the parameters set for the survey. The major problem that came along the way was that the time when the survey took place most of the students either had their examinations going on or had gone back home. The other thing that can be listed is that the population of different tribes, castes, sex and streams of students differ in every state. Some of them had a balanced ratio but in most of them there were either a lot of male students in comparison to female or in some states, the tribal and backward caste students were very less. All these things created the hindrance in maintaining the equilibrium. But nevertheless, the volunteers tried their best to include students from all different backgrounds.

Data Breakup

Table No 22:

SEX		CASTE				STREAM			YEAR	
M	F	GEN	ST	SC	OBC	Science	Arts	Com	1st & 2nd	3rd,4th and Master
900	900	750	150	300	600	594	594	594	900	900

According to the ideal parameters an equilibrium had to be maintained in the students of different castes, creed and gender. The number of male and female respondents had to be equal and also the number of students of different castes was prescribed. The data collected after the survey was not very compliant with the given parameters but the volunteers tried their best to keep up with the given parameters. The number of male respondents was considerably high as in many states the number of female students was very less. For example, in Rajasthan, the number of female students was almost negligible. Another issue that came up was that the number of students from different tribes could not be kept up with because in many states the population of students belonging to different tribes was very less. The OBC category students were almost complied with.

Arts was the stream of study most opted for and most of the students belonged to graduation. The reason being the length of questionnaire due to which many students found it quite boring and it took a lot of time to complete the questions due to which the students of masters and above that were not quite interested in filling the form.

Appendix

Table No 25: List of Universities

Sr.No	Name of Universities	States
1.	Kanad Institute of Engineering and Management.	Karnataka
2.	Saravani Srija Ratnam College.	
3.	Vidyaniketan.	Andhra Pradesh
4.	NTR University of Health and Sciences.	Andhra Pradesh
5.	SIBAR Institute of Dental Sciences.	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Vr Siddhartha Engineering College.	Andhra Pradesh
7.	KL University	Andhra Pradesh
8.	SRM University	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University.	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Sudha and Nageswarao Dental College.	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Siddharadha.	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Gitam University.	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Krishna University.	Andhra Pradesh
14.	KAHER.	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Amity University.	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Institute of Public Enterprise.	Andhra Pradesh
17.	Andhra University.	Andhra Pradesh
18.	IIT Madras.	Andhra Pradesh

Sr.No	Name of Universities	States
19.	Swarna Bharti University.	Andhra Pradesh
20.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS).	Andhra Pradesh
21.	Osmania Medical College.	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Guwahati University.	Assam
23.	Tezpur University.	Assam
24.	Indore Institute of Law.	Madhya Pradesh
25.	MGAHV.	Bihar
26.	Bhagalpur University.	Bihar
27.	Bir Kunwar Singh University.	Bihar
28.	RLSY University.	Bihar
29.	JP University.	Bihar
30.	Gaya University.	Bihar
31.	IGNU.	Bihar
32.	Magaj University, Gaya.	Bihar
33.	Magadh University.	Bihar
34.	Patna University.	Bihar
35.	Gopiganj University.	Bihar
36.	Maulana Azad University.	Bihar
37.	Tilak Manjhi University.	Bihar
38.	Central University of Bihar.	Bihar

Sr.No	Name of Universities	States
39.	MGM.	Chattisgarh
40.	NIT Raipur.	Chattisgarh
41.	Delhi University.	Delhi
42.	Amity University.	Delhi
43.	IP University.	Delhi
44.	IGNOU.	Delhi
45.	Guru Govind Singh IP University.	Delhi
46.	Jamia Millia Islamia.	Delhi
47.	Delhi University.	Delhi
48.	Veer Narmada South Gujarat University.	Gujarat
49.	GMERS Medical College.	Gujarat
50.	Gujarat University.	Gujarat
51.	Nirma University.	Gujarat
52.	Raksha Shakti University.	Gujarat
53.	MICA.	Gujarat
54.	Indraprastha University.	Haryana
55.	Ranbir Singh University.	Haryana
56.	Kurukshetra University.	Haryana
57.	GJU S&T.	Haryana
58.	Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.	Haryana
59.	University of Petroleum and Energy Studies.	Haryana

Sr.No	Name of Universities	States
60.	Ranchi University.	Jharkhand
61.	St. Xaviers College.	Jharkhand
62.	Vel Tech University.	Jharkhand
63.	BIT Sindri.	Jharkhand
64.	NP University.	Jharkhand
65.	Vinoda Bhaya University.	Jharkhand
66.	K K R.	Jharkhand
67.	BP University.	Jharkhand
68.	Sarda Group of Institutions.	Jharkhand
69.	BIT.	Karnataka
70.	National Law School.	Karnataka
71.	St. Agnes PG Centre.	Karnataka
72.	KLE University.	Karnataka
73.	National Institute of Fashion Technology.	Karnataka
74.	Mysore University.	Karnataka
75.	Vellore Technical University.	Karnataka
76.	Reva University.	Karnataka
77.	Mahatma Gandhi University.	Kerala
78.	Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (IIMK).	Kerala
79.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS).	Kerala

Sr.No	Name of Universities	States
80.	Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidyalaya.	Madhya Pradesh
81.	Indore Institute of Law.	Madhya Pradesh
82.	SRM University.	Madhya Pradesh
83.	National Law School.	Madhya Pradesh
84.	Manila Central University(MCU)	Madhya Pradesh
85.	Jiwaji University.	Madhya Pradesh
86.	Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior.	Madhya Pradesh
87.	Amity University.	Madhya Pradesh
88.	MLB College.	Madhya Pradesh
89.	KRG College.	Madhya Pradesh
90.	Aryan College.	Madhya Pradesh
91.	Ideal Dental College.	Madhya Pradesh
92.	Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University.	Madhya Pradesh
93.	Institute for Excellence in Higher Education.	Madhya Pradesh
94.	Barkatullah University.	Madhya Pradesh
95.	Mumbai University.	Maharashtra
96.	Symbiosis International Deemed University.	Maharashtra
97.	MIT ADT.	Maharashtra
98.	IIT Bombay.	Maharashtra
99.	IHM Mumbai.	Maharashtra
100.	NIFT, Mumbai.	Maharashtra

Sr.No	Name of Universities	States
101.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS).	Maharashtra
102.	Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT).	Orissa
103.	Ravenshaw University.	Orissa
104.	KIIT University.	Orissa
105.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS).	Orissa
106.	Punjab University, Patiala.	Punjab
107.	Chitkara University, Chandigarh.	Punjab
108.	Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar.	Punjab
109.	Lovely Professional University.	Punjab
110.	Khalsa College.	Punjab
111.	SRM University.	Rajasthan
112.	Rajasthan University.	Rajasthan
113.	Homeopathy University.	Rajasthan
114.	Shekhawati University.	Rajasthan
115.	Vardhman Open University, Kota.	Rajasthan
116.	Mohanlal Sukhdiya University.	Rajasthan
117.	Banasthali Vidyaoeeth.	Rajasthan
118.	Jaipur National University.	Rajasthan
119.	SRM University.	Tamil Nadu
120.	VIT, Chennai.	Tamil Nadu
121.	Loyola College.	Tamil Nadu

Sr.No	Name of Universities	States
122.	SRM University of Science and Technology.	Tamil Nadu
123.	Anna University.	Tamil Nadu
124.	Hindustan University.	Tamil Nadu
125.	Sathyabama University.	Tamil Nadu
126.	Mohammad Sathak AJ Engineering College.	Tamil Nadu
127.	AICTE.	Tamil Nadu
128.	Kalai Kaviri.	Tamil Nadu
129.	Madras University.	Tamil Nadu
130.	Vels University.	Tamil Nadu
131.	Lady Wellington College.	Tamil Nadu
132.	Kalakshetra University.	Tamil Nadu
133.	SRM University.	Telangana
134.	Institute of Public Enterprise.	Telangana
135.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad	Telangana
136.	AICTE.	Telangana
137.	Amity University.	Uttar Pradesh
138.	RICS School of Built Environment.	Uttar Pradesh
139.	Dr A P J Abdul Kalam Technical University.	Uttar Pradesh
140.	Institute of Engineering and Technology.	Uttar Pradesh
141.	IET Lucknow.	Uttar Pradesh
142.	Aligarh Muslim University.	Uttar Pradesh

Sr.No	Name of Universities	States
143.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BBAU)	Uttar Pradesh
144.	Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for Hearing Handicap.	Uttar Pradesh
145.	Banaras Hindu University.	Uttar Pradesh
146.	Lucknow University.	Uttar Pradesh
147.	National PG College.	Uttar Pradesh
148.	Invertis University.	Uttar Pradesh
149.	UP University.	Uttar Pradesh
150.	Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj Kanpur University.	Uttar Pradesh
151.	Agra University.	Uttar Pradesh
152.	Surajmal Girls Inter College.	Uttar Pradesh
153.	Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Rohilkhand University.	Uttar Pradesh
154.	Dayalbagh University.	Uttar Pradesh
155.	BTE, UP.	Uttar Pradesh
156.	UPTU.	Uttar Pradesh
157.	Dr RML Awadh University.	Uttar Pradesh
158.	Kanpur University.	Uttar Pradesh
159.	Meerut University.	Uttar Pradesh
160.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University.	Uttar Pradesh
161.	Rajiv Academy.	Uttar Pradesh

Sr.No	Name of Universities	States
162.	Nandini University.	Uttar Pradesh
163.	Allahabad University.	
164.	Babu Banarasi Das University.	Uttar Pradesh
165.	Subharti University.	Uttar Pradesh
166.	GLA University, Mathura.	Uttar Pradesh
167.	NIFT, Raebareli.	Uttar Pradesh
168.	Bundelkhand University.	Uttar Pradesh
169.	Uttaranchal University.	Uttarakhand
170.	Uttarakhand Technical University.	Uttarakhand
171.	Kumaun University.	Uttarakhand
172.	University of Petroleum and Energy Studies.	Uttarakhand
173.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology (WBUT).	West Bengal
174.	Vidyasagar University.	West Bengal
175.	West Bengal State Council of Technical and Vocational Education.	West Bengal
176.	Calcutta University.	West Bengal
177.	Future Institute of Engineering and Management(FEIM)	West Bengal
178.	Burdwan University.	West Bengal
179.	Bengal State University.	West Bengal
180.	Neelkanth Institutions of Technology.	West Bengal

Questionnaire and coding used:

BASIC ID

*** Survey ID Number:

State Name:

State Code #

University Name:

University Code #

Individual Respondent's Code #;

Interviewer's Code #

***INTERVIEW DATE: TIME:

***PLACE:

***Respondent's **E**mail address: _____ @ ___ .com

Respondent's Phone No:

> **STOP** If you are not an undergraduate university student or a post-graduate master-level student, **STOP HERE** and do not answer.
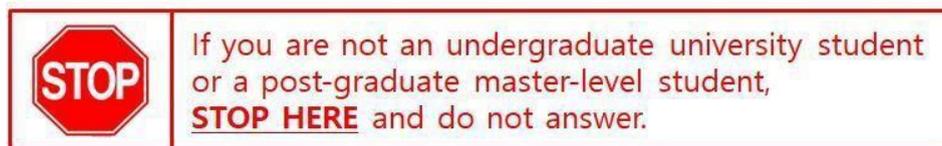
Instructions for Data Collectors

1. Classify questionnaires for different Social Groups after filling Exact numbers.
2. If respondents do not have any answer or do not know, mark the answer as NA or 99.

Main Questions

Q1. Do you support reservation **IN GENERAL**?

  1 Yes

2   No

Q2. How much do you support or oppose reservation for **SCs** regardless of reservation fields?
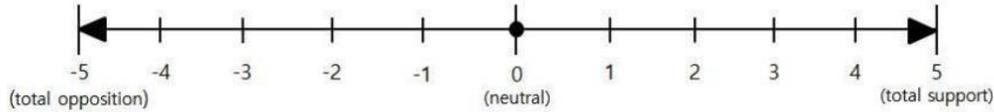
Q3. How much do you support or oppose reservation for **OBCs** regardless of reservation fields?
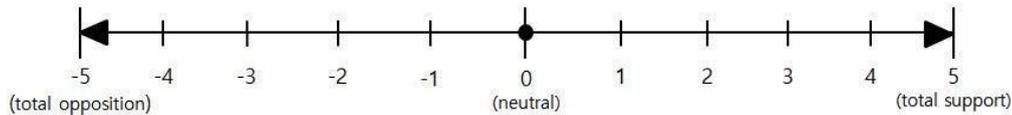
Q4. How much do you support or oppose reservation for **STs** regardless of reservation fields?
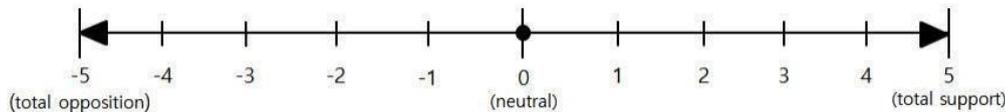
Q5. how much do you support or oppose reservation for **SCs** in the following specific fields**?**

▷**In government jobs?**
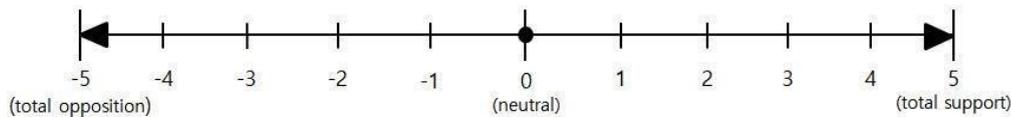
▷**In university admission?**

<p align="center">▷<u>In Lok Sabha?</u></p>

<p align="center">-5   -4   -3   -2   -1   0   1   2   3   4   5</p>
<p align="center">(total opposition)   (neutral)   (total support)</p>
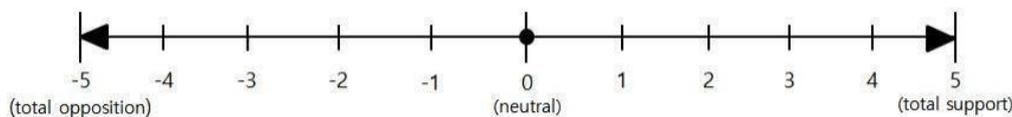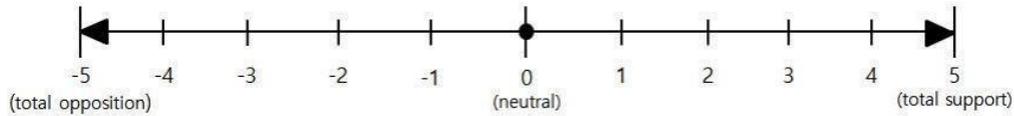
Q6. How much do you support or oppose reservation for <u>OBCs</u> <u>in the following fields</u>?

<p align="center">▷<u>In government jobs?</u></p>

<p align="center">-5   -4   -3   -2   -1   0   1   2   3   4   5</p>
<p align="center">(total opposition)   (neutral)   (total support)</p>

<p align="center">▷<u>In university admission?</u></p>

<p align="center">-5   -4   -3   -2   -1   0   1   2   3   4   5</p>
<p align="center">(total opposition)   (neutral)   (total support)</p>
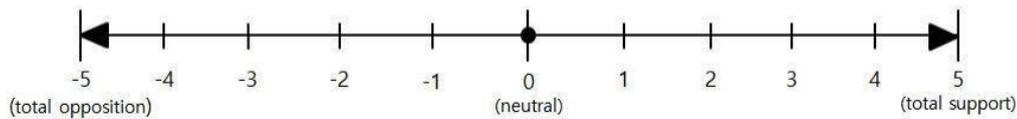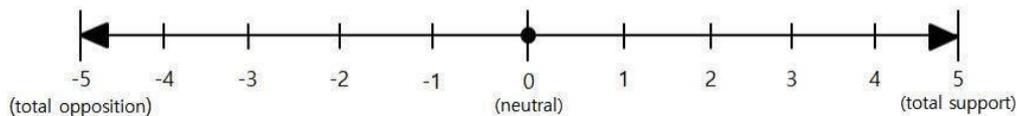
<p align="center">▷<u>In local government councils such as panchayat?</u></p>

<p align="center">-5   -4   -3   -2   -1   0   1   2   3   4   5</p>
<p align="center">(total opposition)   (neutral)   (total support)</p>
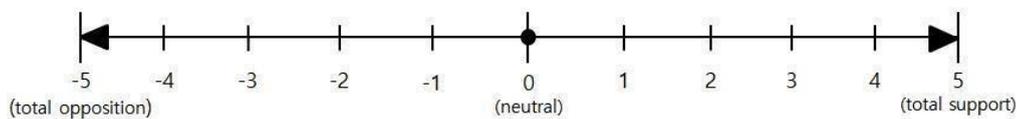
Q7. Do you think that the current reservation quota for <u>OBCs</u> is less than sufficient or sufficient or more than sufficient?

    ① less than sufficient

    ② sufficient

    ③ more than sufficient

Q8. How much do you support or oppose the idea of expanding the current reservation policy <u>IN GENERAL</u> to the private sector?

<p align="center">-5   -4   -3   -2   -1   0   1   2   3   4   5</p>
<p align="center">(total opposition)   (neutral)   (total support)</p>
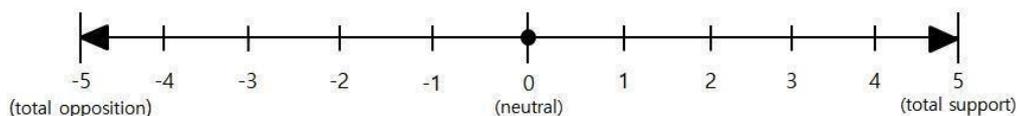
Q9. How much do you support or oppose the idea of expanding reservation to the private sector **for the following specific communities**?

▷**for SC?**

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
(total opposition)					(neutral)					(total support)

▷**for OBC?**

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
(total opposition)					(neutral)					(total support)

▷**for ST?**
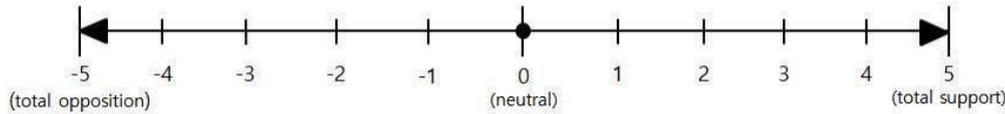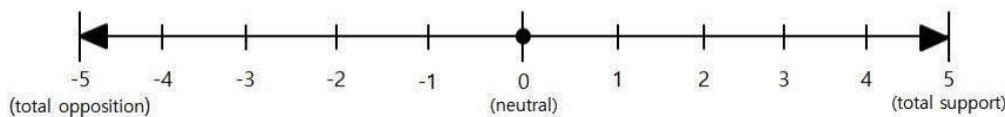
-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
(total opposition)					(neutral)					(total support)
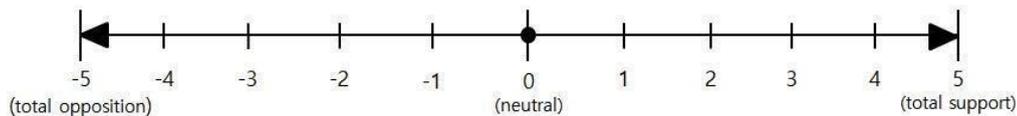
Q10. How longer do you think reservation **for SCs** needs to be sustained <u>in the following fields</u>?

▷**In university admissions?**

1. no further extension
2. for less than 10 years
3. for less than 20 years
4. for less than 30 years
5. as long as possible

▷**In government jobs?**

1. no further extension
2. for less than 10 years
3. for less than 20 years
4. for less than 30 years
5. as long as possible

▷**In Lok Sabha?**

1   no further extension
2   for less than 10 years
3   for less than 20 years
4   for less than 30 years
5   as long as possible

Q11. How longer do you think reservation **for OBCs** needs to be sustained in the following field?

▷**In university admissions?**

1   no further extension
2   for less than 10 years
3   for less than 20 years
4   for less than 30 years
5   as long as possible

▷**In government jobs?**

1   no further extension
2   for less than 10 years
3   for less than 20 years
4   for less than 30 years
5   as long as possible

▷**In local government councils?**

1   no further extension
2   for less than 10 years
3   for less than 20 years
4   for less than 30 years
5   as long as possible

Q12. How much do you support or oppose the idea that reservation **in government jobs** should be extended to **women**?
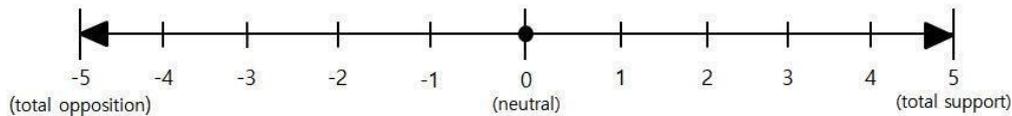
Q13. How much do you support or oppose the idea that **Lok Sabha seats** should be reserved for **women** too?
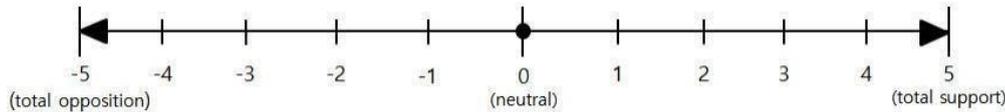
Q14. Should the Lok Sabha seats be reserved for **women**, what would be the best reservation quota for women in Lok Sabha?

1   Up to 10% of the Lok Sabha seats
2   11% - 20% of the Lok Sabha seats
3   21% - 30% of the Lok Sabha seats
4   More than 30% of the Lok Sabha seats

Q15. How much do you support or oppose the idea that the current reservation for **women in local self-government bodies** should continue?
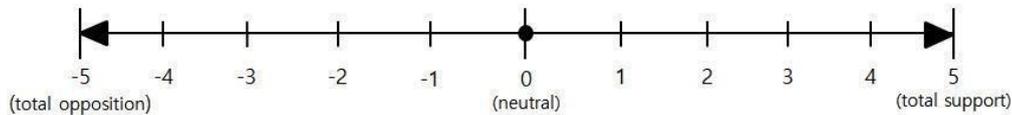
Q16. Which political party do you think is **the strongest supporter** of reservation for the following community? (Instruction : Interviewer may show the list of political parties)

▷ **in general**?: _____

▷ **for SC?** : _____

▷ **for ST** ?: _____

▷ **for OBC?** : _____

Q17. Which political party do you think is **the strongest opponent** of reservation for the following community? (Instruction : Interviewer may show the list of political parties)

▷ **in general** ?: _____

▷ **for SC?** : _____

▷ **for ST?** : _____

▷ **for OBC?** : _____

Q18. How much do you think that **the BJP** supports or opposes reservation for the following community?
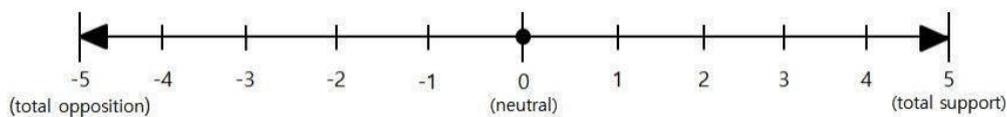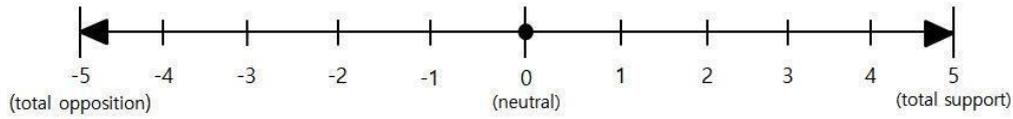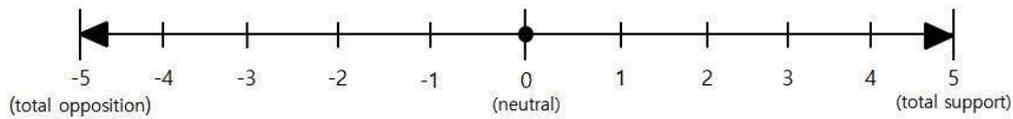
▷in general?


```
-5      -4      -3      -2      -1      0       1       2       3       4       5
(total opposition)                          (neutral)                       (total support)
```

▷SC?


```
-5      -4      -3      -2      -1      0       1       2       3       4       5
(total opposition)                          (neutral)                       (total support)
```

▷OBC?


```
-5      -4      -3      -2      -1      0       1       2       3       4       5
(total opposition)                          (neutral)                       (total support)
```

▷ST?


```
-5      -4      -3      -2      -1      0       1       2       3       4       5
(total opposition)                          (neutral)                       (total support)
```

Q19. How much do you think that **Congress Party** supports or opposes reservation for the following community?

▷in general?

(total opposition)   (neutral)   (total support)

▷SC?

▷OBC?

▷ST?

▷SC?

▷OBC?

▷ST?

Q19. How much do you think that **Congress Party** supports or opposes reservation for the following community?
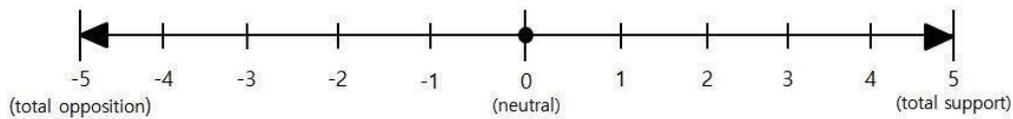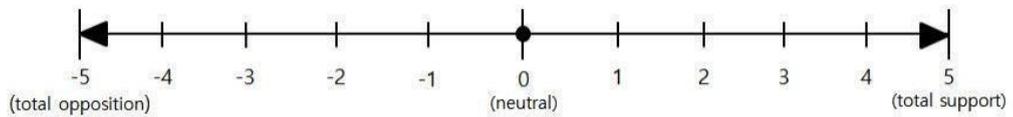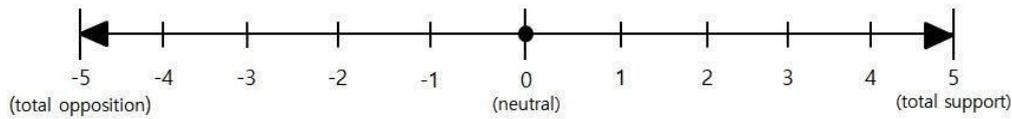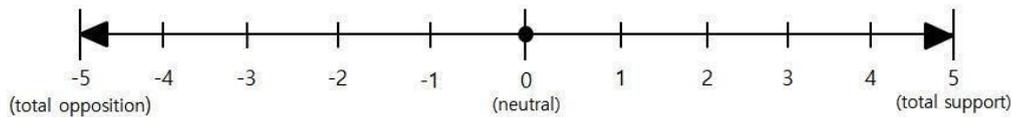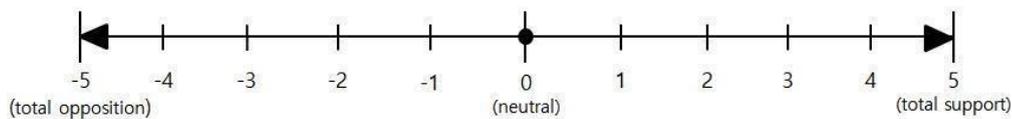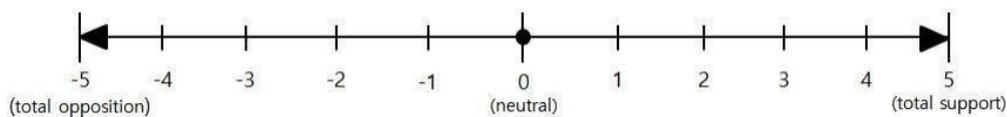
▷in general?

▷SC?

▷OBC?

▷ST?

Q20. Do you any political party you like the most?

   1 Yes -----(continue to answer Q20-1.)

   2 No -----(skip to Q21.)

      Q20-1 Only if yes to Q20, what is its name? : _____

      (Instruction : Interviewer may show the list of political parties)

Q21. Do all your family members generally tend to vote for a single identical political party?

   1 Yes -----(continue to answer Q21-1.)

   2 No -----(skip to Q22.)

      Q21-1. Only if yes to Q21, what is its name? : _____

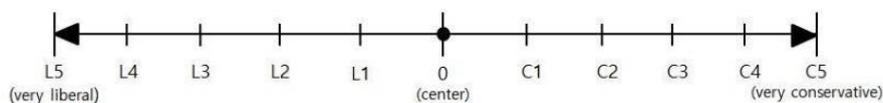Q22. Which political party did you happen to vote for in the last Lok Sabha election?

: _____

Q23. Which statement is closest to your position concerning the backwardness of
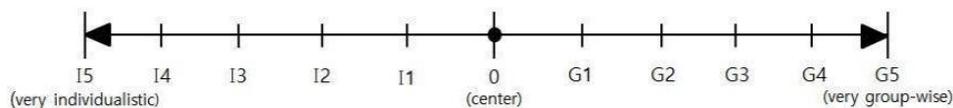
people?

1. I am willing to spend my own money to alleviate their backwardness.
2. Social/religious groups or non-government organizations(NGO) had better take care of them.
3. Only the state or government is responsible for the alleviation of their backwardness.
4. Backward people themselves are responsible for the alleviation of their backwardness.

Q24. How liberal or conservative do you think you are?

```
L5        L4    L3    L2    L1    0     C1    C2    C3    C4    C5
(very liberal)                  (center)              (very conservative)
```

Q25. Do you think, generally speaking, in an individualistic or group-wise way?

```
I5        I4    I3    I2    I1    0     G1    G2    G3    G4    G5
(very individualistic)          (center)              (very group-wise)
```

Q26. How important do you think that parental approval is to your marriage?

```
0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9     10
(not important at all)                              (very important)
```
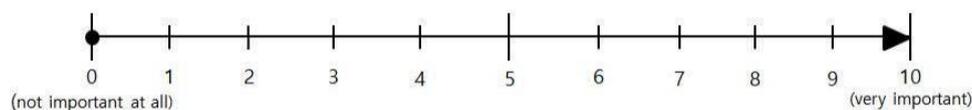
Q27. How much does your parental opinion affect your career goal or after-graduation job selection?

```
0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9     10
(not at all)                                        (very much)
```
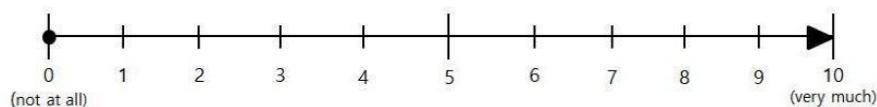
Q28. How important is the caste status when you make **friends**?

```
0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9     10
(not important at all)                              (very important)
```
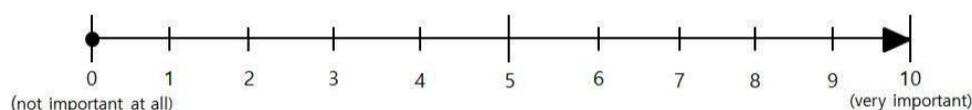
Q29. How important is the caste status when you find a **marriage spouse**?

```
0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10
(not important at all)                        (very important)
```
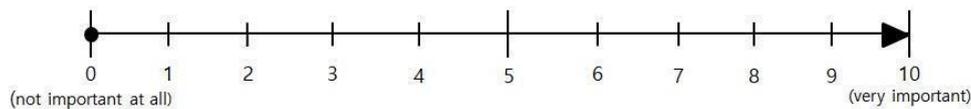
Q30. How important do you think the caste status is in **professor-student relationship**?

```
0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10
(not important at all)                        (very important)
```
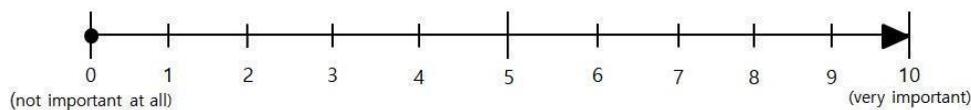
Q31. How religious do you think you are?

```
0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10
(not religious at all)                        (very religious)
```
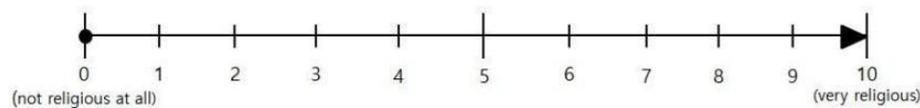
Q32. How much do you agree/disagree that reservation policy since the 1930s has overall contributed to uplifting the status of **the SCs**?

```
D5    D4    D3    D2    D1    0    A1    A2    A3    A4    A5
(totally disagree)              (neutral)              (totally agree)
```
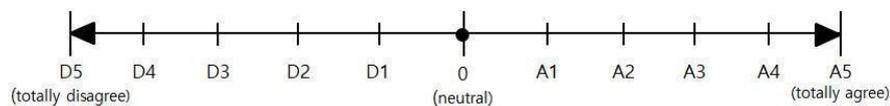
Q33. How much do you agree/disagree that reservation policy since the 1990s has over all contributed to uplifting the status of **the OBCs**?

```
D5    D4    D3    D2    D1    0    A1    A2    A3    A4    A5
(totally disagree)              (neutral)              (totally agree)
```
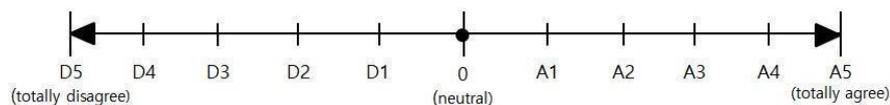
Q34. When someone or community is called as backward, which one is **the closest** to your own usage of the term "backwardness"?

1   Very poor
2   Illiterate or uneducated at all
3   Low caste status

Q35. How well do you think that your own caste group's interest is represented in the Central or State Government?

```
0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10
(not at all)                                    (very well)
```
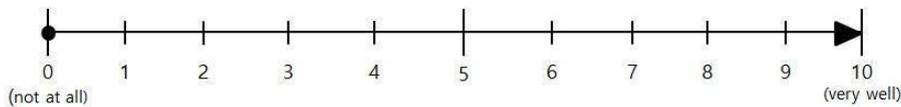
Q36. How emotionally distant do you feel to your own caste community's creamy layer or well-to-do families?

```
0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10
(not distant at all)                            (very distant)
```
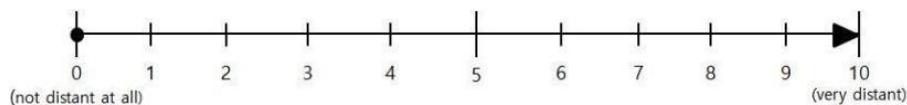
Q37. Which of the two following types of people do you feel closer to?

1   Those who belong to the same caste community but live in a much expensive housing with better education and income.
2   Those who belong to a lower or upper caste community but live in a similar housing with the same education and income levels.

Q38. Has you or your family member or relative ever experienced **any disadvantage** in the government job market or university admission due to the reservation policy in favor of SCs or OBCs or STs?

1   Yes
2   No

Q39. Has you or your family member or relative ever received **any benefit** of reservation in the government job market or university admission?

1   Yes
2   No

Q40. Suppose that you are not eligible to reservation benefits. In this case, are you willing to disguise your caste identity, if possible, to entertain the benefits of reservation policy? Or do you think this act is a shame on your caste identity?

1   I will be willing to disguise my caste identity.
2   I will not disguise my caste identity. It is a shameful act.

Q41. Let me ask about the current job market? How difficult do you think it will be to get a new job after graduation?

0 (not difficult at all) — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (very difficult)
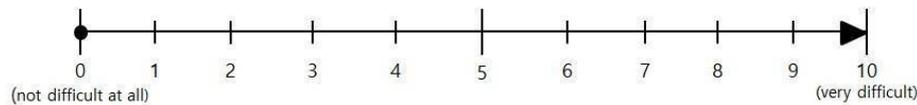
Q42. Which job sector do you like to choose if possible?

1 Major Indian private business sector(Tata, Reliance, etc)
2 Indian Central public or government sector
3 Major foreign business sector in India(Samsung, Microsoft, Apple, etc)

Q43. Do you think reservation **has become** more acceptable or less acceptable among the general public **over the last 20 years**?

1 it has been more acceptable
2 it has been less acceptable
3 no change over the time

Q44. Do you think reservation **will** become more acceptable or less acceptable among the general public **over next 20 years**?

1 it will be more acceptable
2 it will be less acceptable
3 no change over the time

***We will move on to population issues. Let us conclude this survey with 10 additional questions about population-related issues.**

Q45. How much do you think it will be a burden for young and future generations if the population aging in India increases the fiscal spending for the elderly?

1 very much
2 somewhat
3 little
4 not   at   all

 Q46. How much are you interested in population growth in India?

1 very much

2   somewhat
3   little
4   not at all

Q47. How much do you think Indian population growth will affect your life in the future?

1   very much
2   somewhat
3   little
4   not at all

Q48. Why do you think you need children during your life?

1   Because old age seems to be lonely without children
2   Because my ancestry cannot discontinue in my generation
3   Because others have children
4   For satisfactory life and reward
5   For the harmony within the family
6   Because they will help me in my old ages
7   Others (_____)

Q49. What is the ideal number of children that you would like to have, given the best possible conditions?

: _____ persons.

Q50. What is the plausible number of children you could have, given your current actual circumstances?

: _____ persons.

Q51. How much do you think the younger are responsible to take care of their elder?

1   wholly
2   very much
3   somewhat
4   little
5   not at all

Q52. Which party do you think should take the greatest responsibility of taking care of the old generation?

1 The government and society
2 The children and the family
3 Themselves
4 Others (   )

Q53. How much do you think that population growth in certain castes (SC, ST, OBC) will affect social stability?

1 very much
2 somewhat
3 little
4 not at all

Q54. How much do you think that the population growth of a particular religion will affect social stability?

1 very much
2 somewhat
3 little
4 not at all

((Thank you))

Now, let us ask some additional questions about yourself.

Biographical Questions

B1. What is your current major / discipline? : _____

B2. Gender

    1   male
    2   female

B3. In what academic year are you?

    1   1st year
    2   2nd year
    3   3rd year
    4   4th year
    5   master 1st year
    6   master 2nd year

B4. In which year did you enter the university for the first time?

Year : _____ Month : _____

B5. What is your date of birth?

Year : _____ Month : _____

B6. Your birthplace (village or town or city name, state)?

State : _____City / Village : _____

B7. Is this birthplace rural or urban?

    1   Rural
    2   Semi-urban
    3   Urban

B8. Where do you live now?

State : _____and City Name : _____

B9. How do you stay now?

    1   university dormitory
    2   private dormitory

    3   private boarding house

    4   staying with my family or relative

B10. Approximately how much do you personally spend **per month** (excluding your university tuition and fees)? : _____

B11. How much do you pay for your **annual** tuition and fees in total? : _____

B12. How do you pay these tuition and fees? (if multiple sources, pick up the largest portion)

    1   Father/mother income

    2   loans

    3   on-campus financial aid

    4   off-campus financial aid

    5   government grant

B13. Which social group do you belong to?

    1   SC

    2   ST

    3   OBC

    4   General

B14. Is your family officially classified as a creamy layer?

    1   Yes

    2   NO

B15. Did your ancestors belong to the upper three varnas(Brahman, Kshatriya, and Vaishya) of the traditional caste system?

    1   Yes

    2   No

B16. What is your religion? : _____

B17. Did you live largely urban or rural settings up to the middle school years (of age 15 or younger)?

    1   Rural

    2   Semi-urban

3   Urban

B18 What is your family income per year?

: _____

B19. How many brothers and sisters do you have **<u>excluding you</u>**?

Brothers : _____   Sisters : _____

B20. What is your father's education level?

1   No school
2   Elementary
3   Middle school
4   High school
5   Bachelor / University degree
6   Post–graduate Master
7   Doctorate / Ph. D.

B21. What is your mother's education level?

1   No school
2   Elementary
3   Middle school
4   High school
5   Bachelor / University degree
6   Post–graduate Master
7   Doctorate / Ph. D.

B22. What is your mother's job? : _____

B22-1. If this belongs to the public sector, check , otherwise, check .

B23. What is your father's job? : _____

B23-1. If this belongs to the public sector, check , otherwise, check .

B24. Have your mother or father received any reservation benefit during their life time?

1   Yes
2   No

B24-1. **(Answer only if "Yes" to Question B24; otherwise, skip)** If so, what type of reservation benefit did they receive?

1 University admission
2 government jobs
3 political seats

B25. Have you been admitted to university/college through reservation quota?

1 Yes
2 No

From B26-B30, Do you **(not your family)** own or run the following items?

26. Your own mobile phone	Yes	No
27. Your own(not shared) room at home	Yes	No
28. Your own car	Yes	No
29. Your own automobile	Yes	No
30. Your own laptop computer	Yes	No

B31. What is your grade point average up to date (Interviewer: please calculate this in percentile scale)?

: _____out of a total _____. (e.g., 3.8 out of 4.5) (percentile : _____)

B32. Do you have any plan to be a public officer after graduation?

1 Yes -----------**(continue to B32-1)**
2 No   -------------**(skip to B33)**

B32-1. **(Answer only if "Yes" to B32, Otherwise skip)** If so, do you expect to get any personal benefit of reservation in public jobs?

1 Yes
2 No

B33. What is your high school name?

: _____

B34. Where is it?

State : _____ City / Village : _____

B35. Is this a Government School or a Private School or a Semi-government School?

1 Government school
2 Semi-government school
3 Private school

B36. What was your rank in your **<u>HIGH SCHOOL</u>** graduation class?

1 top 1%
2 top 10%
3 top 20%
4 top 30%
5 top 50%
6 and the rest

B37. How many times have you ever travelled abroad (other than Pakistan and Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka)? : _____

B38. How happy are you with your current living?
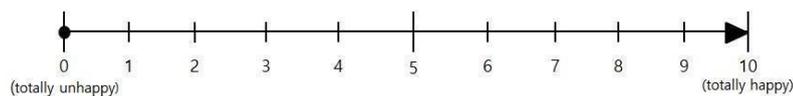
B39. How poor or good is your English?

1 Excellent
2 Very good
3 Good
4 Poor
5 Very poor
6 No English at all

B40. (For INTERVIEWER) In which language do this interview proceed?

B41. (For INTERVIEWER) HOW LONG DOES THIS INTERIVEW LAST?

List of Political Parties

1) BJP
2) Congress
3) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK)
4) All India Trinamool Congress
5) Biju Janata Dal (BJD)
6) Shiv Sena
7) Telugu Desam Party (TDP)
8) Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS)
9) Communist Party of India (Marxist)
10) Bahujan Samaj Party   (BSP
11) YSR Congress Party(YSRCP)
12) Nationalist Congress Party(NCP)
13) Lok Janshakti Party (LJP)
14) Samjwadi Party(SP)
15) Aam Aadmi Party(AAP)
16) Rashtriya Janata Dal(RJD)
17) Shiromani Akali Dal
18) All India United Democratic Front   AIUDF
19) Rashtriya Lok Samata Party RLSP
20) Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party   JKPDP
21) Janata Dal (United)   JD (U)
22) Janata Dal (Secular)   JD (S)
23) Indian National Lok Dal (INLD)
24) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM)
25) Indian Union Muslim League (IUML)
26) Apna Dal AD
27) Communist Party of India (CPI)
28) Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK)
29) Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP)
30) Swabhimani Paksha SWP
31) Bahujan Samaj Party   BSP
32) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam DMK
33) Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam DMDK
34) Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik)   JVM (P)
35) Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam MDMK
36) All India Forward Bloc AIFB
37) Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) Liberation   CPI (ML)L
38) Naga People's Front NPF
39) All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen   AIMIM
40) National People's Party NPP

41) Kerala Congress KEC (M)
42) All India N.R. Congress AINRC
43) Sikkim Democratic Front
44) OTHERS