



# Report on the Working of the Backward Class Department

for the Years -

1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50.



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**REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BACKWARD CLASS  
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEARS  
1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50.**

**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTORY**

The Annual Administration Reports of the Backward Class Department published hitherto contained, in the main, a description of the work done by the Backward Class Department. It was realised that these reports did not by themselves give sufficient data with regard to the work done by the Bombay Government for the amelioration of the Backward Classes, since a great portion of this work was being achieved through the normal executive department of Government. In order, therefore, that the report should present in one place fuller details with regard to the work done for the Backward Classes, the scope of the report has been widened. Information had to be collected from various departments and sources.

2. Another reason for this combined review for the triennium is that the Backward Class Department was radically reorganised. The reorganisation took some time to be completed. Government also took in hand schemes of a comprehensive character for the amelioration of the Backward Classes. The preparation of these schemes, their consideration and sanction also inevitably took time. A combined review for the three years ending 1949-50, therefore, enables a more comprehensive grasp of the achievements in this field than three separate annual reports, two of which would be out-dated. In future it is hoped that the annual report could be completed and submitted within a few months of the close of the year.

3. The period of three years from the 1st April 1947 to the 31st March 1950 was marked by three events of outstanding significance in the history of our country, viz., (i) the achievement of Independence, (ii) the adoption of the Constitution for a Sovereign Democratic Republic based on universal adult suffrage, and (iii) the administrative unification of the country by the liquidation of the Indian States. These events had inevitable repercussions on the Backward Classes and the problems of their amelioration. The merger and integration of States in the orbit of the Bombay State with that State resulted in a general increase in its area and population as well as

in the population of the Backward Classes, whose problems had received scant attention in most of the merged and integrated States. The Government of Bombay embarked on a comprehensive Five Year Reconstruction Plan in 1947 aiming at developing the State as a whole and benefitting all sections of the people in the shortest possible space of time. As observed in the press note announcing this plan. "The Ministry's new plan while not differentiating between the various parts of the Province or between the many sections of the population will, nevertheless make special provision for backward areas and areas liable to periodic scarcity or stricken with endemic diseases and for the uplift of the Backward Classes and Aboriginal Tribes and their rapid integration with the rest of the community." The constant objective before Government in this plan as well as in its programme of legislation and of other nation-building activities is and has been the raising of the standard of life of the masses. The Backward Classes share fully all the benefits of the ameliorative legislation and activities of Government generally. The Backward Classes have benefitted no less than others from general ameliorative laws such as those providing tenancy reforms, relief of agriculturists from indebtedness, industrial relations and the like; perhaps the major benefit of such laws has gone to the Backward Classes who form the majority of the underprivileged. In addition, three Acts of outstanding significance to the Backward Classes have been placed on the Statute Book, two of which, viz., (i) the Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946 and (ii) the Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947, have penalised the practice of untouchability and the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947, freed an important section of the Backward Classes from the stigma of criminality by the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, in its application to this State.

4. Apart from the social problems of the Backward Classes, the two effective methods of their amelioration are their education and their economic rehabilitation. With regard to both these, in addition to the general schemes for the welfare of the masses in general, special schemes for the amelioration of the Backward Classes were sanctioned and implemented during the period under review. Details with regard to these schemes are given in the succeeding chapters.

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## CHAPTER II

## ORGANISATION FUNCTIONS AND PERSONNEL

5. Shri A. K. Khan officiated as Backward Class Officer till the afternoon of the 4th June 1947, when he was relieved by Shri M. N. Heble, I. A. S. Shri Heble continued to hold the post for the rest of the period under review. The Backward Class Department was reorganised with effect from the date of this changeover. The Department was relieved of the work relating to the Juvenile and Beggars under the Bombay Children Act and the Bombay Beggars Act, respectively, for which a separate organisation under the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and of Certified Institutions was set up.

6. The Backward Class Officer previously functioned, in the main, as the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer. On the 16th July 1947, Government announced their decision to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, which operated communitywise and to replace it by a Habitual Offenders Restrictions Act to deal with hardened criminals, irrespective of the community to which they belonged. The Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act was thereafter placed on the Statute Book in December 1947. By a notification issued under Section 23 of the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act the Criminal Tribes Act in its application to the Bombay Province was completely repealed with effect from the 13th August 1949. The erstwhile Criminal Tribes are considered, treated and looked after as Backward Classes.

7. The Backward Class Department as reorganised is concerned with all work relating to the amelioration of the Backward Classes throughout the State, including, in particular, Scheduled Areas. The Backward Class Department is not ordinarily to be charged with executive work. The execution of the programme in any particular field continues to be the responsibility of individual departments or officers concerned. The Backward Class officer seeks to co-ordinate the work in relation to the Backward Classes in accordance with the directives of Government. He has to see in what manner general development plants require adaptation as far as the Backward Classes are concerned. Plans and programmes for new schemes are also to be prepared by individual departments or officers in consultation with the Backward Class Officer. The Backward Class Officer is to advise Government on the general policy and the planning of individual schemes and exercises general

inspection to see that the detailed plans are properly and promptly executed. The Backward Class Officer and the staff under him are to take the fullest help and obtain the co-ordination of the Revenue and other officers as and when required. They are to be in close touch with other Departments of Government and to ensure that Government's policy and programme for the amelioration of the Backward Classes are effectively implemented.

8. The Backward Class Officer is assisted at headquarters by one Personal Assistant in the grade of Assistant Backward Class Officer. This post was sanctioned as part of Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 223 relating to the staff required in connection with the ameliorative measures for the improvement of the Backward Classes. Under the same scheme, the number of posts of Assistant Backward Class Officers was increased from 3 to 5. These posts of Assistant Backward Class Officers now form part of general cadre of Deputy Collectors. The jurisdiction and headquarters of the Assistant Backward Class Officers as on the 31st March 1950 were as follows :—

Serial No.	Zone.	Jurisdiction District of -	Headquarters,
1.	Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle.	Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Amreli, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Kaira and Broach.	Ahmedabad.
2.	Assistant Backward Class Officer, Western Circle.	Surat, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik and Dangs.	Nandurbar.
3.	Assistant Backward Class Officer, Konkan Circle.	Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, & Greater Bombay.	Thana.
4.	Assistant Backward Class Officer, Deccan Circle.	Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara North, Satara South and Kolhapur.	Sholapur.
5.	Assistant Backward Class Officer, Karnatak Circle.	Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kanara.	Dharwar.

9. An additional post of Assistant Backward Class Officer in consequence of the merger and integration of States with headquarters at Baroda was sanctioned in Government Resolution, Education Department, No. 8373 dated the 11th November 1949. The post was, however, not filled during the period under review.

10. 12 posts of Backward Class Welfare Officers in the grade of Second Grade Mamlatdars were created in July 1947 as part of Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 223. These posts were filled in April 1948 by direct recruitment on the advise of the Bombay Public Service Commission. Subsequently, an additional post of Backward Class Welfare Officer for the two new districts of Banaskantha and Sabarkantha was sanctioned in Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 8149 dated the 26th August 1948. Later, as a result of the further increase in the area of the Bombay State in consequence of the merger and integration of States, three more posts of Backward Class Welfare Officers with headquarters at Kolhapur, Baroda and Mehsana were sanctioned. An additional post of Backward Class Welfare Officer for Greater Bombay was also sanctioned in 1949-50, as it was found from experience that the jurisdiction of the Backward Class Welfare Officer at Karjat who previously attended to Kolaba, Thana and Greater Bombay was too unwidely. The jurisdiction of the Backward Class Welfare Officers as on the 31st March 1950 was as follows :—

Serial No.	Zone.	Jurisdiction District of	Headquarters.
1.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Ahmedabad & Kaira.	Ahmedabad and Kaira.	Nadiad.
2.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Sabarkantha & Banaskantha.	Sabarkantha and Banaskantha.	Idar.
3.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Mehsana and Amreli.	Mehsana & Amreli.	Mehsana.
4.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Broach & Panch Mahals.	Broach & Panch Mahals.	Dohad.
5.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Baroda.	Baroda.	Baroda.
6.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Surat.	Surat.	Surat.
7.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, East & West Khandesh.	West Khandesh & East Khandesh.	Jalgaon



Serial No.	Zone.	Jurisdiction District of	Headquarters.
8.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Nasik and Dangs.	Nasik & Dangs.	Nasik.
9.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Thana and Kolaba.	Thana and Kolaba.	Karjat
*10.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Greater Bombay.	Greater Bombay.	Bombay.
11.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Ratnagiri.	Ratnagiri.	Ratnagiri
12.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar.
13.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Sholapur.	Sholapur.	Sholapur.
14.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Poona and North Satara.	Poona and North Satara	Satara.
15.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Kolhapur and South Satara.	Kolhapur and South Satara.	Kolhapur
16.	Backward Class Welfare Officer, Belgaum and Bijapur.	Belgaum and Bijapur.	Bijapur.
17.	Backward Class Welfare Officer Dharwar and Kanara.	Dharwar and Kanara	Karwar.

\* These posts were vacant.

### *Backward Class Board*

11. The Backward Class Board appointed under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8697, dated the 30th September 1946 was reconstituted in November 1947 when Shri

D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable Minister for Backward Class Department was appointed as Vice-President of the Board relieving the Backward Class Officer of this office; the Backward Class Officer was appointed as Member and Ex-officio Secretary in place of the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Headquarters. The tenure of this Board expired in 1948 and the Board was reconstituted under Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 8603, dated the 3rd November 1948. Under Government Resolution, Education Department, No. 8603, dated the 15th September 1949, Government were pleased to nominate two additional members from the merged States areas for the rest of the term of the Board. The Constitution of both the Boards which functioned during the period under review is given in Appendix I.

The Backward Class Board held 11 meetings during the period at Bombay and Poona and also other centres in the mofussil, viz., Ahmedabad, Hubli, Maswan (Thana District), Kolhapur and Baroda. The recommendations of the Board at these meetings and the orders of Government thereon are detailed in Appendix II.

#### *District Backward Class Committees*

12. Previously District Backward Class Committees were being nominated in some districts by the Backward Class Officer who had to obtain the sanction of Government before a Committee was nominated in the district for the first time. Under the Rules for the formation and working of District Backward Class Committees, non-official District Backward Class Committees were functioning only in the districts of Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Ahmednagar on the 1st April 1947. The Rules for the formation and working of District Backward Class Committees were revised by Government and fresh rules sanctioned in Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 8697, dated the 16th April 1947. The revised Rules for the District Backward Class Committees are reproduced in Appendix III. Under these revised rules, during the period under review, District Backward Class Committees were nominated and functioning in the following 22 districts :—

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ahmedabad.  | 6. Bombay Suburban |
| 2. Ahmednagar. | District.          |
| 3. Broach.     | 7. East Khandesh.  |
| 4. Belgaum.    | 8. Dharwar.        |
| 5. Bijapur.    |                    |

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 9. Kaira.         | 16. Ratnagiri.     |
| 10. Kolaba.       | 17. Sholapur.      |
| 11. Nasik.        | 18. Surat.         |
| 12. North Kanara. | 19. West Khandesh. |
| 13. Panch Mahals. | 20. Thana.         |
| 14. Poona.        | 21. Banaskantha.   |
| 15. Satara.       | 22. Sabarkantha.   |

#### *Classification of Backward Classes*

13. As already referred to in para. 6 with their decision to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act, Government also decided that the tribes then notified as criminal should be considered treated and looked after hereafter as Backward Classes. Many tribes then notified as criminal were already included in the communities recognised as Backward Classes. A few tribes, however, which were not till then officially included in the Backward Classes were ordered to be classified as Backward Classes in Government Letter, Education and Industries Department, No. S. 176/20392-J dated the 14th March 1949. In Government Letter, Education and Industries Department, No. 7807/17065-K dated the 18th May 1949 addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay State, Poona, Government also directed that six communities from Sind, viz., (1) Jagiasi, (2) Jajak, (3) Khati, (4) Kori, (5) Kucchria and (6) Suthria, should be treated as Backward Classes for the purposes of all concessions made available by Government to the Backward Classes. Government have decided that there should be no further additions to the list of Backward Classes (Government Letter, Education and Industries Department, No. 8061/15245-J, dated the 2nd July 1948, addressed to the Backward Class Officer, Poona). With the merger and intigration of States it was found that separate lists of Backward Classes were being recognised in the old Baroda State for certain purposes. The question whether certain communities classified as backward for purposes of educational concessions should continue to be so treated after that State's merger in the State of Bombay and whether they should be given the educational and other concessions admissible to backward communities in this State was carefully considered by Government. In Government Resolution, Education Department, No. 9044, dated the 21st February 1950, Government announced the following decision in the matter :—

(1) There should be one classification of backward communities for the entire State. Consequently communities treated as Backward in the old Baroda State should cease to be so treated if their names do not occur in the list recognised by this State.

(2) Particular individuals from communities, who were treated as Backward in Baroda but would not be so treated under clause (1) who were already in receipt of educational concessions from the old Baroda Government should be allowed to receive the concessions sanctioned by this State for Backward Classes.

(3) The concessions should be sanctioned for such individuals only till they complete the course primary, secondary, collegiate or technical, as the case may be, which they were undergoing on the date of the Baroda State's merger with this State.

(4) Fresh individuals from such communities should not be given the concessions.

In Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 8007 dated the 3rd June 1949, Government changed the classification of the Patelia community from the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes to the section "Other Backward Classes."

14. A list of Backward Classes as on the 31st March 1950 will be found in Appendix IV. A list of the communities from the old Baroda State not included in the recognised list of Backward Classes, but eligible for the concessions referred to in the preceding paragraph is shown in Appendix V.

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## CHAPTER III

## MERGER OF STATES

15. As a result of the merger of Indian States and Principalities within the periphery of the old Bombay Province with the State of Bombay, the area of the State increased from 76,000 sq. miles and odd to 1,13,000 square miles and odd. The population on the basis of the 1941 Census increased by about 83 lakhs from 209 lakhs to 292 lakhs. On the same basis, the population of the Scheduled Castes increased by over 7 lakhs, that of the Scheduled Tribes by about 11 lakhs and that of the Other Backward Classes was estimated to have increased by over 3 lakhs. (The figures for the population of the Other Backward Classes are only an estimate obtained from local officials, as the population figures of this section are not separately available from the records of the Census of 1941). In Baroda and Kolhapur States, an Organisation similar to the Backward Class Department was being built up. Elsewhere the Backward Classes suffered from almost total neglect. The general living conditions of the Backward Classes in many of the States where the tone of Administration itself was low were very miserable. With the commencement of the process of merger, Government announced their policy to see that the Administration in the Merged States was brought to the same level as that of the rest of the Province as expeditiously as possible. Instructions were also issued to treat the people of the States areas on the same footing as the people of the Province. The concessions and privileges sanctioned by the Bombay Government for the Backward Classes were extended to the Backward Classes of the Merged States Areas. Some of the voluntary agencies engaged in social service work among the Backward Classes also extended their activities to the Merged States areas. The problem of the speedy amelioration of the Backward Classes in these areas was also discussed by the Backward Class Board at its 49th meeting held on the 11th December 1948. In the light of this discussion Government placed Dr. D. P. Khanapurkar, M.A., Ph.D., an officer of the Backward Class Department, on special duty to go round the areas of the Merged and Integrated States and submit a comprehensive report on the speedy amelioration of the Backward Classes in those areas. Dr. Khanapurkar assumed charge of his duties on the 4th April 1949. The lines along which the enquiry was to be conducted were discussed by him with the Backward Class Officer. In the light of this discussion heads

of subjects on which information was to be collected were decided. The Collectors, the Chief Administrators and other local officials were requested to furnish the necessary data on these heads to Dr. Khanapurkar who was to visit all the areas.

16. Government also considered it very necessary to work out a concrete and definite programme for the welfare of the Backward Classes in the Merged States in the economic, social and educational spheres similar to the one existing for the Backward Classes in the older areas of the Province. To consider whether some definite transitional liberal basis for grant-in-aid for these areas for a concrete programme of work to be chalked out on definite lines was necessary, an informal conference of the representatives of the Provincial Harijan Sevak Sanghs for the three linguistic regions in the State and of a representatives of the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, was called by the Honourable Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Backward Classes, on the 16th February 1949. The orders of Government sanctioning a more liberal grant-in-aid basis for these areas were issued in Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 8721, dated the 16th May 1949. Government decided that the old voluntary agencies which were already doing good work in this field and which had already been recognised by Government should be requested to extend their activities to these areas. The voluntary agencies were to be held eligible for Government grant on the following basis for a period of 2 years only from the 1st April 1949, the whole position being reviewed at the end of this period :—

(1) The grant to the hostels to be opened in these areas should be on the basis sanctioned by Government in the case of Backward Class Girl's Hostels. During the first year five Backward Class Hostels for boys should be opened in the Merged and Integrated State areas through the voluntary agencies. The locations should be approved by the Backward Class Officer.

(2) The minimum average attendance in the hostels should not be less than 20. The Backward Class Officer should have, however, discretion to relax this condition in deserving cases up to an average attendance of 15.

(3) If any new voluntary agencies come forward to do ameliorative work in these areas they should be governed by the Rules for the recognition and payment of grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies already approved by Government. Under these rules, new agencies should not be held eligible for

grant-in-aid until after a period of three years' satisfactory work. If any local workers wished to do amelioration work in these areas and take advantage of the rules for the recognition and payment of grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies, they should get themselves affiliated to recognised institutions and work under their direction and control.

(4) The expenditure incurred by the Voluntary Agencies on the appointment of the propaganda workers in these areas should be borne by Government in full, in accordance with the scale already approved by Government.

17. The number of boys' hostels fixed at five in the aforesaid Government Resolution was subsequently increased by 7 in Government Resolution, Education Department, No. 8721, dated the 18th February 1950. Though 12 hostels were sanctioned, only 4 hostels complying with conditions of recognition etc. were found eligible for grants in the year 1949-50.

18. Government further appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable Minister for Backward Classes to study the condition of the Backward Classes in the States merged with the Bombay State and suggest a programme for amelioration of their conditions. The report of this Committee which was submitted to Government after the close of the period under review has since been published as a priced document.

19. The administrative arrangements in the Backward Class Department necessitated by the merger of States have been referred to in paragraphs 8 to 10.

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## CHAPTER IV

## SOCIAL PROBLEM

20. The achievement of Independence followed by the adoption of the Constitution for a Sovereign Democratic Republic based on universal suffrage were of revolutionary significance to the Backward Classes. Our Leaders who led us to Freedom spared no efforts to make it clear that Freedom was meaningless unless its fruits were shared fully by even the lowliest. The subsequent adoption of a Democratic Constitution based on universal suffrage gave complete political equality to the members of the Backward Classes and other sections of the community. Our country was no longer to be governed by representatives of the propertied and educated sections of the community only. The Government would hereafter be equally answerable in the ultimate analysis to every adult citizen irrespective of sex, caste, literacy or possession of property. The increasing awareness of this fact by the members of the Backward Classes as well as by the others would itself make a valuable contribution in the solution of some of the urgent social problems of the Backward Classes.

21. The stigma of untouchability attaching to a large section of the Backward Classes, viz., the Scheduled Castes or Harijans, was sought to be removed by law by two pieces of legislation which were placed on the Statute Book during this period. These were, (1) the Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946, and (2) the Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947. The former was placed on the Statute Book on the 12th April 1947 and repealed in part by an amending Act in 1948. Under this Act, notwithstanding anything contained in any instrument or any law, custom or usage to the contrary, no Harijan shall, merely on the ground that he is a Harijan, be ineligible for office under any authority constituted under any law. The law courts are required not to recognise any custom or usage imposing disability on Harijans; Local Authorities are also not to recognise any such customs or usage in carrying out the functions and duties entrusted to them under any law, Harijans cannot be prevented from—

(i) having access to or using any river, stream, spring well, tank, cistern, water tap or other watering place, or any bathing place, burial or cremation ground, any sanitary convenience, any road or pathway which the members of all other castes and classes of Hindus have a right to use or have access to;



(ii) having access to or using any public conveyance plying for hire;

(iii) having access to or using any building or place used for charitable or public purposes maintained wholly or partially out of the revenues of the State or the funds of the Local Authority;

(iv) having access to a place of public amusement or a place of public entertainment;

(v) having access to an establishment to which members of all castes or classes of Hindus are ordinarily admitted;

(vi) having access to or using any place set apart or maintained for the use of Hindus generally but not for the use of any particular section or class thereof;

(vii) enjoying any benefit under a charitable trust created for the benefit of Hindus generally but not for the benefit of any particular section or class thereof. Similarly, discrimination against a Harijan in any form merely on the ground that he is a Harijan by any person in charge of any of the places referred to previously is also penalised. The law also provides for enhanced penalties in certain cases after previous conviction.

22. Under the Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947, as amended by Amending Act of 1948, Harijans are given the same right to enter and perform worship in temples as is exercised by or open to any member of the Hindu community or any section thereof and are entitled to bathe in or use the waters of, any sacred tank, well, spring or water-course in the same manner and to the same extent as any member of the Hindu community or any section thereof. The term "Hindus" as defined in this Act includes 'Jains'.

23. The most noteworthy feature of both these Acts is that offences under these Acts are cognisable. This provision enables direct action through Government Agency to see that these Acts are properly enforced and do not remain a dead letter. In order that these laws may not remain a dead letter, it is also necessary that the Harijans themselves should assert their rights and give the fullest co-operation to the forces of Law and Order in bringing the offenders to book. The Harijans are spread all over the State and form a minority wherever they are. In addition they are also, except in larger urban areas, economically dependent on the so-called "Savarna"

sections of the Hindu community. If they are apprehensive of damage to their interests by assertion of their rights, such apprehension could be understood. The root cause of such apprehension is sought to be removed by positive preventive action wherever the attempts of Harijans to assert their civic rights are sought to be frustrated by the local community and by propaganda through official channels supplemented by non-official social workers working under the aegis of recognised voluntary agencies. These voluntary agencies receive grants-in-aid under the Rules for the recognition of and payment of grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies working for the uplift of the Backward Classes in the Bombay State. In a later chapter, the role of Voluntary Agencies generally will be dealt with in fuller detail. The propaganda is designed both to make the Harijans conscious of their rights and to secure loyal adherence to the laws by the rest by bringing about a genuine change of heart on their part.

24. During the period under review, the following prosecutions were launched under the two Acts :—

Year.	Cases under the Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1945.			Cases under the Bombay Harijin Temple Entry Act, 1947.		
	No. of cases sent to court for prosecution.	No. of cases decided.	No. of cases resulting in convictions.	No. of cases sent to Court for prosecution.	No. of cases decided.	No. of cases resulting in conviction.
1	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1947-48	262	91	43	3	1	1
1948-49	161	87	44	31	6	...
1949-50	85	33	14	6	1	1

In a large number of cases particularly in the matter of access to places of public entertainment or amusement and establishments, and of discrimination practised in such places and establishments, and temples, it was found that persuasion by Government Officers and non-official social workers was sufficient to secure the end of the social disabilities imposed on the Harijans.

25. Another social stigma attached to a large section of the Backward Classes was that of criminality. Under the Criminal Tribes Act, certain tribes or castes could be notified as Criminal Tribes. Such notifications, apart from whatever else

may have been secured, branded the members of these castes and tribes as criminal. A committee consisting of the Honourable Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, the Honourable Shri Morarji Desai and the Honourable Shri Gulzarilal Nanda with the Backward Class Officer as Secretary was constituted in January 1947 to go into the question of these tribes. In the light of the deliberations of this Committee, Government came to the conclusion that the time had come when whole communities should not be dubbed as criminal and treated as such. In pursuance of this conclusion, it was decided to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act which operated communitywise and to enact legislation dealing with habitual offenders as habitual offenders irrespective of the communities to which they belonged to replace the Criminal Tribes Act. Pending such an enactment, orders were issued in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1549/5, dated the 16th July 1947, for the immediate relaxations in the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act and Rules. The Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947, was thereafter placed on the Statute Book on the 31st December 1947. Section 23 of this Act provided that the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, would cease to extend to this State with effect from such date not being later than 2 years from the date of the coming into operation of that Act as may be notified in that behalf by the Provincial Government in the official gazette. Such notification was issued on the 5th August 1949 repealing the Criminal Tribes Act in its application to this State with effect from the midnight of the 12th August 1949. Pending the final repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, the Criminal Tribes Settlement and Free Colonies in the State were being gradually wound up until only 3 major settlements at Sholapur, Hubli and Ahmedabad were left. The repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act was celebrated with great joy by the persons belonging to the erstwhile Criminal Tribes. Appropriate functions were organised at the three Settlements referred to where the barbed wire enclosing the Settlements was ceremonially cut. The members of the tribes notified as criminal at the time of the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act are now all looked upon and treated as Backward Classes. A Committee was appointed by Government in Government Resolution, E.D., No. 8721, dated the 25th August, 1949, under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. B. Antrolikar, M. L. A. to go into the question of rehabilitation of members of tribes till recently designated as Criminal Tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, in the conditions resulting from the repeal of the Act and to suggest ways and means of their uplift. The Committee had not completed its deliberations by the end of the period under review.

26. A social evil corroding its way among large sections of the Backward Classes in the Karnatak in particular is that of the Devadasis. In its original import, marriage of the Dasi to the Deity is a renunciation of ordinary family life and a consecration to the service of God. "With a lady Nurse at a hospital or sister at a Convent a Devdasi at a Hindu shrine such as she probably was in the early ages of Hindu spirituality, would have claimed favourable comparison." Whatever its origin, the system has now degenerated into one giving religious sanction to the vulgar profession of prostitutes. An attempt was made to eradicate this evil by the Bombay Devadasis Protection Act, 1934. Experience has shown, however, that this Act remained for all practical purposes a dead letter. The reason for this, it was realised, was that offences under this Act were non-cognisable. The burden of prosecuting the offenders thus placed on social service agencies was found to be one which they could not undertake with the limited resources at their disposal. To remedy the defects in the Act, it was proposed to amend the Act so as to make offences under it cognisable. An amending Bill was introduced in the Legislature towards the end of the period under review and was subsequently passed and placed on the Statute Book.

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## CHAPTER V

## PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

## PRIMARY EDUCATION

27. The progress made by the Backward Classes in the field of primary education and the various additional facilities offered for the primary education of the Backward Classes during the period under review have to be considered in the background of the general policy and schemes of Government with regard to the expansion of primary education in the State. During this period, Government launched on a comprehensive scheme of compulsory primary education. The first Five-year Plan actually put into operation from 1947 made provision for the introduction of compulsion in all villages and towns with a population of 1,000 and over between the age groups 6 to 11 years in the following stages :—

Year		Age groups
1947-48	...	7- 8
1948-49	...	7- 9
1949-50	...	7-10
1950-51	...	7-11
1951-52	...	6-11

The scheme is also applicable to children of the age range 6-11 who were in schools already or who joined schools voluntarily. Side by side with compulsion in these villages, under the same scheme schools are intended to be opened through the District School Boards in villages with a population of 700 and over at full cost to Government and through voluntary organisations, in the case of smaller villages, with a population of 400 and over, on the grant-in-aid basis. This scheme was actually implemented in all the original areas of the Bombay State. The success achieved in enforcing compulsion with regard to the Backward Class children affected by the scheme is reflected in the table given in Appendix VI.

28. It was realised that the general scheme would leave untouched vast areas preponderantly inhabited by the Adivasis or Scheduled Tribes who generally live in scattered huts and small hamlets. A special Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable Minister for Backward Classes was appointed in 1947 to conduct a survey in five talukas of the Thana District,

viz., Umbergaon, Dahanu, Palghar, Mokhada and Shahapur and prepare a programme of educational expansion for these areas. The recommendations of the Committee and the orders of Government thereon are reproduced in Appendix VII. A provision of Rs. 70,000 was made in the budget of the Education Department in 1949-50 on account of the expenditure likely to be incurred in implementing the orders of Government on the recommendations of the Wandrekar Committee during that year. The Director of Public Instruction was requested to approach Government in good time for any additional amount required by him for implementing the scheme and to make the necessary budget provision in the following year.

29. Similar Survey Committees were appointed for the following 5 districts to conduct a survey of the backward areas and to report on the possibility of starting schools, likely response of the local people and the availability of suitable teachers :—

Nasik, West Khandesh, North Kanara, Panch Mahals and Kolaba.

30. In Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 8441, dated the 17th March 1949, Government were pleased to direct that a certain percentage of the building grants placed annually at the disposal of the District Building Committee should be earmarked for constructing primary school buildings in the Backward Areas, i.e. villages with backward class population to the extent of more than 60 per cent. The amount to be reserved for such areas should be fixed by the District Building Committee, in consultation with the District Backward Class Committee, subject, however, to a minimum of 15 per cent of the total grant made to the District Building Committee and a maximum of 50 per cent of such grant. Government have further directed that school buildings in such areas should be built largely of material locally available and a school building should not ordinarily cost more than Rs. 2,500 in each case. A part of the expenditure on the school building should be met by the villagers' contribution in the shape of unskilled labour, grant of a free site or building material.

*Educational concessions to the Backward Classes.*

31. Under the general scheme of compulsion, all Local Authorities are authorised to spend up to Rs. 2 per annum per head on the provision of slates, books, stationery etc. to Backward Class pupils in the compulsory areas. Certain School

Boards were even previously spending for this purpose from their funds. Such expenditure is held admissible for grants from Government. Appendix VIII gives the figures of the amounts sanctioned for the supply of slates, books, etc. to the Backward Class children by various categories of Local Authorities for the period under review and the amounts actually spent by them. The following table gives the data consolidated for each category of Local Authorities :—

Year.	Amount sanctioned for the supply of books and slates to children of Backward Classes.	Amount actually spent.
<i>I. District School Boards</i>		
	Rs.	Rs.
1947-48	2,22,847	60,713
1948-49	2,55,117	1,03,675
1949-50	4,47,925	2,78,528
<i>II. Municipal School Boards</i>		
1947-48	3,000	3,158
1948-49	11,454	8,845
1949-50	8,355	8,355
<i>III. Deputy Educational Inspectors-Cum-Administrative Officers</i>		
1947-48	2,000	581
		1,812
1949-50	1,640	—
<i>IV. Total for all areas</i>		
1947-48	2,27,847	64,452
1948-49	2,67,871	1,09,332
1949-50	4,57,920	2,86,883

32. One of the Post War Reconstruction Schemes for the amelioration of the Backward Classes covered the field of primary education. The following items of this scheme were sanctioned during the period under review :—

(A) *Increased accommodation in Backward Class Hostels run by District School Boards*

In order to enable the Backward Class Hostels run by the District School Boards to provide additional accommodation for

additional pupils, Government sanctioned the payment of additional grants for this purpose in Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 7719, dated the 17th October 1947. The number of Backward Class Hostels maintained by District School Boards which was 48 and the boarders therein 1,525 at the beginning of the period under review increased to 53 with 2,140 boarders. (These figures do not include the additional Backward Class Hostels sanctioned as part of the Post War Reconstruction Scheme to which reference follows.) The rate of stipends payable to the boarders at these hostels which was at Rs. 12 per inmate as per Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 7407, dated the 27th February 1947, continued at this figure throughout this period.

*(B) New Backward Class Hostels to be opened  
by District School Boards*

Another item of this scheme which was sanctioned deals with the opening of 25 new Backward Class Hostels to be conducted by the Local Authorities. This item was sanctioned in April 1949. Government ordered that 14 hostels for Backward Class pupils attached to primary schools (9 for boys and 5 for girls) should be started with effect from June 1949 at the following places :—

1. Prantij Taluka (Ahmedabad District) Boy's Hostel.
2. Kasa (Thana District) Girl's Hostel.
3. Jawhar (Thana District) Girl's Hostel.
4. Pandharpur Taluka (Sholapur District) Girls' Hostel.
5. Sangola Taluka (Sholapur District) Boys' Hostel.
6. Badami Taluka (Bijapur District) Boys' Hostel.
7. Athani Taluka (Belgaum District) Boys' Hostel.
8. Ashte in Walva Taluka (Satara South District) Boys' Hostel.
9. Dahivadi (Satara District) Girls' Hostel.
10. Chiplun Taluka (Ratnagiri District) Boys' Hostel,
11. Janjira Taluka (Kolaba District) Boys' Hostel.
12. Mahad Taluka (Kolaba District) Boys Hostel.
13. Sirsi Taluka (North Kanara District) Boys' Hostel.



14. Another suitable place in North Kanara District, Girls' Hostel.

The Director of Public Instruction was requested to submit proposals in consultation with the Backward Class Officer for starting the remaining 11 hostels in the merged and integrated States areas in due course.

Of the 14 hostels sanctioned by Government those at Prantij in Sabarkantha District, Ashte in Satara District and Karkumb and Javale in Sholapur District were opened. The proposals of the District School Boards to open hostels at the following places were also sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction :—

Kasa, District Thana.

Jawhar, District Thana.

Badami, District Bijapur.

Athani, District Belgaum.

Rampur, District Ratnagiri.

Murud, District Kolaba.

Nate, District Kolaba.

The Director of Public Instruction reported that steps were being taken by the School Boards of the Districts to open hostels as soon as possible.

(C) *Additional sets of scholarships*

One hundred and sixty-two sets of scholarships for backward class pupils in the higher primary standards viz., V, VI and VII, had been previously instituted. Government sanctioned the provision of additional 100 sets of scholarships as one of the items of this scheme. Each set consists of three scholarships of Rs. 3 p.m. for pupils in Standard V and VI and Rs. 4 per month for pupils in Standard VII. A total of 786 scholarships were thus available to Backward Classes in primary schools. A further 50 sets were sanctioned after the merger of States in Government Resolution, Education Department, No. 1082, dated the 10th September 1949. The question of sanctioning additional sets on account of the merger of Baroda and Kolhapur States was also under consideration.

(D) *Prizes to teachers and pupils*

Prizes were being awarded to teachers and pupils of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and Scheduled Castes and free refresher course for teachers in the five districts of Panch Mahals, Surat,

Thana, Nasik and West Khandesh at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per district. As an item of Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 208, in Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 7719, dated the 30th October 1947, Government sanctioned the award of prizes to teachers and pupils at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per district for the remaining 14 districts of the Province as then constituted. With regard to refresher courses, it was directed that the teachers should take advantage of the general refresher courses which may be organised by the Education Department for the teachers including teachers in backward tracts.

(E) *Scholarships in Craft Schools.*

In Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 7719, dated the 29th June 1948, Government sanctioned the award of Rs. 5 per month each to backward class candidates at the following 10 Industrial Bias Classes subject to the condition that—

- (i) The backward class candidates should pass the test examination which will be specifically held for the purpose.
- (ii) The financial position of the candidate should be taken into consideration while awarding the scholarship; the annual income of the guardians should not be more than Rs. 2,400 per annum.
- (iii) The scholarships should be awarded subject to regular attendance, good work and good behaviour on the part of the candidate.

*Surat District*

- |           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1. Udwada | Carpentry.           |
| 2. Mandvi | Dyeing and printing. |

*Thana District*

- |           |                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Kalyan | Tailoring.                     |
| 2. Bordi  | Wood-turning and Lacquer work. |

*Nasik District*

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 5. Saundana | Cotton weaving.  |
| 6. Kalwan   | Cane and Bamboo. |
| 7. Peint    | Carpentry.       |

*West Khandesh District*

- |              |                                |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 8. Nandurbar | Tailoring.                     |
| 9. Navapur   | Wood turning and Lacquer work. |
| 10. Taloda   | Rope making.                   |

(F) *Scholarships in Agricultural Boarding Schools*

Initially one of the items proposed under this scheme related to the award of scholarships for backward class candidates in agricultural schools and agricultural training centres. As, however, the Agricultural Department itself had arranged for the grant of stipends at Rs. 20 to every student attending the agricultural school or agricultural training centre for a period of 10 months in a year, this item of the scheme was dropped. The Backward Class students in these schools and training centres were awarded these stipends by the Agricultural Department in the same manner as other students.

The following expenditure was incurred under this scheme during the period under review. This expenditure was debited to the Special Development Fund :—

year	Rs.
1947-48	17,551
1948-49	3,44,576
1949-50	4,48,137

33. *Supply of uniforms.*—Grants as detailed below were made by the Collectors of the districts concerned from the discretionary grants at their disposal for the supply of free school uniforms to needy backward class pupils in primary schools in their respective districts. These grants were disbursed through the local officers of the Backward Class Department and in some cases through the Administrative Officers of the District School Boards who arranged for the supply of uniforms to selected needy backward class pupils in primary schools.

Serial No.	District.	Amount sanctioned.		
		1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
1.	Belgaum	500	400	—
2.	Kaira	—	300	—
3.	Ahmedabad	—	300	300
4.	Panch Mahals	—	300	300
5.	Broach	—	—	250
6.	Baroda	—	—	300
7.	Mehsana	—	—	300
8.	Amreli	—	—	300

34. *Primary Teachers Training Institutions.*—Previously a percentage of 15 had been prescribed for the admission of backward class men teachers to Training Institutions and the selection of teachers for training was to be in the order of seniority, all teachers in service under the age of 40 being eligible for admission. No percentage was separately fixed in the case of women teachers from the Backward Classes; but if suitable women belonging to these classes were available for training, preference was given to them in the matter of admission to Training Colleges. The entire scheme of training primary teachers was revised as part of the measures taken by Government for improvement in the conditions of service of primary teachers. In Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 6472, dated the 8th May 1947, Government were pleased to lay down that qualified untrained teachers who are more than 45 are to be “deemed” to be trained teachers from the date on which they complete 10 years’ continuous service. They are not required to undergo either a training course or a refresher course in training. Qualified untrained teachers recruited before the 1st July 1935 and belonging to the age group of 35-45 are to be given only a term’s course in psychology and thereafter to be deemed as trained. Qualified untrained teachers recruited before 1st April 1935 and whose age is less than 35 and qualified and untrained teachers recruited on or after 1st April 1935 are required to undergo the full training course of 2 years. Under these orders all primary teachers including backward class teachers who are not to be “deemed” trained have to be deputed for training to Training Institutions. The previous orders prescribing percentages for the admission of backward class teachers to Training Institutions are no longer necessary and are no more in force. Nevertheless, the figures of admission of students to primary Training Institutions for men and women as on the 31st March 1949 (which are the latest figures available) show that there was a substantial increase in the number of backward class students undergoing training in Primary Training Institutions, both absolutely and relatively to the general increase. The position will be appreciated at a glance from the following table:—

Year.	Total No. of students in Primary Training Institutions.	No. of backward class students in Primary Training Institutions,	Percentage of Column 3 to 2.
1946-47	5,731	720	12.6
1948-49	9,134	1,362	14.9

35. All teachers of the Local Authorities deputed for training under the new scheme are eligible to receive duty pay while on such deputation. With regard to private students in Training Institutions not in receipt of duty pay, at the beginning of the period under review, 60 sets of stipends, viz., 40 for men tenable for 2 years, and 20 for women tenable for 3 years in non-Government Training Institutions had been provided for backward class students. As part of Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 208, to which reference has been made earlier, Government sanctioned in Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 7719, dated the 8th March 1948, 50 additional sets, of which 30 were tenable for 2 years for men and 20 sets for 3 years for women. The duration of the training college course in the case of women was reduced from 3 to 2 years with effect from June 1948. This has resulted in a corresponding increase in the stipends available for women. Though the scheme only sanctioned an increase of 50 sets, actually stipends were paid to all eligible backward class persons joining Primary Training Institutions who had not been deputed by Local Authorities and were, consequently, not in receipt of duty pay. For this purpose, additional 33 stipends were sanctioned in 1948-49 and 41 in 1949-50.

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## CHAPTER VI

## EDUCATION

*Secondary and Higher Education and Professional Training*

36. *Secondary Education.*—Phenomenal progress in the field of secondary education was made by the 'Backward' Classes during the period under review. This progress was rendered possible by the measures taken by Government under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 209 relating to Secondary Education among the Backward Classes. In Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 1413, dated the 19th September 1947, Government were pleased to direct in modification of all previous orders on the subject that all backward class pupils, both boys and girls, should get free-studentships in Government as well as non-Government secondary schools with effect from the 1st September 1947, Government were further pleased to direct that the loss in fees to the management of non-Government secondary schools on this account should be made good by the payment of separate fee grants for the purpose. The following are the conditions for the eligibility for the grant of freestudentships:—

(a) The age limits as shown below are fixed for grant of freeships to backward class pupils :—

Standard.	Age limit to be not more than.
I.	17 years..
II.	18 years.
III.	19 years.
IV.	21 years.
V.	22 years.
VI.	23 years.
VII.	25 years.

(b) The progress regarding the attendance and conduct of the pupils should be satisfactory.

(c) The concession should lapse if the pupil fails more than twice in 3 years at an annual examination.

(d) All backward class pupils are eligible to the concessions of freestudentships in all secondary schools irrespective of their parent's or guardians' income subject to good progress and attendance.

37. As another item of this scheme, in Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 7719, dated the 7th November 1947, the number of sets of scholarships tenable for 4 years for backward class pupils in Vocational High Schools was increased from 25 to 42. These scholarships are at the original rate of Rs. 7 and carry 50 per cent increase in value on account of dearness. 50 additional sets of middle school scholarships were also sanctioned as another item of this scheme, bringing the total number of sets available to 160. These scholarships were of the value of Rs. 4 and carry 50 per cent increase on account of dearness. The following table indicates at a glance the expenditure incurred on these concessions and the results achieved thereby :—

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
No. of backward class pupils.	8,652	10,354	11,418	17,561
Expenditure	...	38,945	2,61,093	5,62,699

*N. B.*—The expenditure shown in the above table does not make any allowance for the loss of revenue to Government on account of the grant of freestudentships in Government institutions.

38. *College Education.*—Similar strides were made by the Backward Classes in collegiate education. As part of Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 210 relating to Higher education among the Backward Classes, Government in Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 7530, dated the 5th July (1948), were pleased to sanction special free-studentships to all eligible backward class students studying in Government and non-Government colleges including Agricultural, Veterinary and Medical Colleges. The freestudentships are available to all students who enter colleges upto and including 1951-52 for a period of 5 years. In Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 7530, dated the 27th September 1947, Government were further pleased to direct that all eligible backward class students studying in Arts, Science and professional colleges should be granted scholarships with effect from that year at the prescribed rates. In Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 7530, dated the 18th November 1947, Government were further pleased to direct that these orders should also apply to all backward class students studying in Agricultural, Veterinary and Medical Colleges. The scholarships are available for 5

years to all students who enter the college upto and including the year 1951-52. The rate of the scholarships is Rs. 40 per month for degree courses in the Engineering, Medical & Agricultural Colleges and Rs. 25 per month in all other colleges. In addition, 2 sets of scholarships of the value of Rs. 40 per month are instituted for backward class students joining the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. The expenditure incurred on these concessions and the results achieved by them are reflected in the following table :—

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
No. of backward class pupils in all colleges.	548	608	792	1,444
Expenditure.	Figures not available.		66,464	1,39,000

N. B.—The expenditure shown in the above table does not include figures on account of loss of revenue to Government by grant of freestudentships in Government Colleges.

The concession of freestudentship is also extended to backward class students in the V. J. T. Institute, Bombay, for a period of 5 years from 1947-48.

39. *Overseas scholarships.*—Three overseas scholarships were sanctioned to backward class students as an item of Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 210 during the period under review. A special Selection Board was established for selecting suitable candidates for the purpose. On the recommendations of this Board, three candidates were selected, 2 for post-graduate agricultural degree course in the United States of America and one for Leather Technology in the United Kingdom. The 3 selected scholars are now undergoing training in the foreign Universities.

40. *Training in professions and trades.*—Under Post War Reconstruction Scheme 212, sanctioned by Government, in Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 7719, dated the 28th July 1947, the following scholarships have been instituted for training backward class candidates in professions and trades :—

(1) *Accountancy.*—Five scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per month each to be awarded to backward class students undergoing training in Accountancy.



(2) *Secretariate work*.—5 scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per month each to be awarded to backward class students undergoing training in Secretarial practice.

(3) *Architecture*.—Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per month each to be awarded to backward class students undergoing training in Architecture.

(4) *Dentistry*.—Ten scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per month each to be awarded to backward class students undergoing training in Dentistry.

(5) *Draughtsmanship*.—Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per month each to be awarded to backward class students undergoing training in Draughtsmanship.

(6) *Forestry*.—Five scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per month each to be awarded to backward class students undergoing training in Forestry.

In Government Resolution Education and Industries Department, No. 7719, dated the 2nd January 1948, Government were pleased to direct that the 4 scholarships instituted for Architecture and Draughtsmanship (3 for Architecture and one for Draughtsmanship) should be awarded to the backward class candidates undergoing training in the Commercial Art and the Architectural Sections of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. With regard to the scholarships for Accountancy and Secretarial Work, the Backward Class Officer was authorised in Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 7719, dated the 30th September 1948 to award scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per month out of these 10 scholarships, to the non-local backward class candidates joining shorthand and typewriting courses in recognised institutions for periods ranging from 2 months to 9 months and to pay only tuition fees in the case of local backward class students attending such institutions for the said courses, on the understanding that the students are not in whole time or part time employment. In Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 8335, dated the 1st March 1949, the Backward Class Officer was authorised to award any of the vacant scholarships from those referred to herein to backward class candidates undergoing short-term mechanical courses, like Tractor Drivers' and Motor Drivers' Courses in Government or recognised institutions for a period ranging from 2 months to 9 months subject to the condition that the candidates are not in receipt of any

other scholarships or that they are not in whole time or part time employment. In Government Resolution, Education Department, No. 9044, dated the 23rd March 1950, the Backward Class Officer is also authorised to award such vacant scholarships to suitable backward class candidates who wish to undergo training in the "Co-operative Diploma Course" for short periods for six months in the Regional Co-operative Schools in consultation with the Heads of the Institutions where they are undergoing training, on the understanding that the selected backward class candidates for this course are not in receipt of any other scholarships nor are they in whole time or part time employment.

The response to this scheme has not been very satisfactory. The following amounts were spent under the scheme during the period under review :—

Year.		Rs.
1947-48	...	478-0-0
1948-49	...	1,406-2-0
1949-50	...	463-0-0

41. *Specialised Jobs for Women.*—Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 213 sanctioned the institution of 10 scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per month each to selected backward class girls or women who wish to undergo training in Nursing Health Visitor's Course, Midwifery and Dai's Courses in Government or recognised institutions. Despite the publicity given to this scheme, it is regretted that no backward class women came forward to take advantage of this scheme during the period under review.

42. *Industrial Courses.*—As an item of Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 216, 25 apprentice scholarships were instituted under Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 7719, dated the 17th November 1947. These scholarships are available to selected backward class candidates for training in the courses in Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Typography, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Dyestuff. As another item of the same scheme, Government

sanctioned the institution of 8 sets of scholarships for the following courses :—

Serial No.	District.	Name of the Institution.	Trade selected.	Duration of course (Years).	Rate of scholarships per month.
					Rs.
1	Bombay ...	The Abdulla Fazulbhoj Technical Institute attached to St. Xavier's College.	Advanced Radio Communication.	2	25
2	Poona ...	Sir Cusrow Wadia Institute of Electrical Technology.	Electrical Technology.	3	20
3	Poona ...	School of Radio Physics and Electronics.	Advanced Radio Communication	2	20
4	Ahmedabad.	R. C. Technical Institute.	Mechanical Engineering.	3	20
5	Surat ...	F. S. Parekh Technical Institute.	Automobile Engineering.	3	20

43. *Tanning and Leather Work.*—At the Government Tanning Institute, Bandra, there are two courses in tanning, viz., the Artisan Course and the Advanced Course. The concession of freestudentships available elsewhere has been extended to backward class students in this Institute. For admission to the courses in this Institute, children of hereditary tanners and leather workers get preference. Ten scholarships are instituted for each of the Advanced Courses and 20 scholarships for the Artisan Course in Tanning and 10 scholarships for the Artisan Course in leather manufacturers.

44. *Lump sum Scholarships.*—In addition to the various facilities referred to earlier in this chapter and in the preceding one, lump sum scholarships are awarded to selected backward class pupils for the purchase of books, stationery, equipment etc. and payment of examination fees by the Backward Class Department. The provision for this purpose at the disposal of the Backward Class Officer was increased as part of Post War Reconstruction. Scheme No. 210 referred to earlier. The following amounts were spent on lump sum scholarships by the Backward Class Department during the period under review :—

Year	Rs.
1947-48 ...	27,913
1948-49 ...	52,271
1949-50 ...	51,711

## CHAPTER VII

## HOSTEL FACILITIES

45. A Backward Class Hostel catering for secondary and college students is being maintained by Government at Poona for several years. This hostel was previously located in rented premises which were far from suitable. Under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 224 Government sanctioned the construction of a building for this hostel. It was decided to build the hostel in the premises of the Backward Class Department. The Foundation Stone of the new hostel building was laid by the Honourable Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Backward Classes on the 9th August 1947. The main building, dining hall and kitchen of this hostel were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,26,281 during 1948-49 and on Dasara Day in that year, the hostel was shifted from its old rented premises to the new premises. The hostel building is well ventilated and commodious and has set a pattern for such buildings generally. In the new building there is accommodation for 80 students. Half of this accommodation is reserved for students in the collegiate courses and the other half for students in the higher secondary classes. The hostel was visited during the period under review by important personalities including His Excellency Raja Maharaja Singh, Governor of Bombay, the Honourable Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, Bombay, the Honourable Shri L. M. Patil and the Honourable G. D. Vartak, Ministers of the Bombay Government and the Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour in the Union Government. The visitors expressed satisfaction with the new structures and the clean and tidy manner in which they were maintained by the inmates. Some ancillary constructions, such as the Superintendent's quarters have yet to be completed.

46. With the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, advantage was taken of available Government buildings in the ex-Criminal Tribes settlement at Hubli and a Backward Class Hostel was started at Hubli from June 1949. This hostel is intended to provide accommodation for 40 students half of which is reserved for college students and the other half for the students in the higher secondary classes.

47. In addition to these two Government Hostels, the Backward Class Department encourages Voluntary Agencies to manage hostels for backward class boys and girls by giving suitable grants under the Rules for the recognition of and the

payment of grant-in-aid to Backward Class Hostels run by Voluntary Agencies in the Bombay State. The following table shows the rates of capitations grant allowed in the case of boys' hostels during the period under review :—

Year.	For pupils in the lower primary stage.	For pupils in the higher primary & lower secondary stages.	For pupils in higher secondary and collegiate stages.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1947-48	7	9	11
1948-49	10	11	13
1949-50	10	11	13

48. The six Hostels for girls, viz., those at Borivli (B.S.D.), Mokhada (District Thana), Udwada (District Surat), Peint (District Nasik), Belgaum and Dharwar, which were started on the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee appointed in 1942 under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner, Central Division, Poona, continued to receive grants on the special basis sanctioned for these hostels. Under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 209, one of the items sanctioned relates to the opening of six additional Hostels for girls on the same basis. The six hostels opened were at Bodal District Kaira, Jassawada District Panch Mahals, Kachholi District Surat, Dyane Malegaon District Nasik, Nasik and Kolgaon District Ahmednagar. The other girls' hostels were paid capitation grants at the following rates in the year 1947-48 :—

	Rs.
(1) Girls in lower primary stage	11-8-0
(2) Girls in higher primary and lower secondary stages	13-8-0
(3) Girls in higher secondary and collegiate stages	15-8-0

49. On the recommendation of the Backward Class Board, Government were pleased to extend with effect from 1948-49 the special basis of grant-in-aid allowed in the case of the six

hostels started on the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc Committee* and the six hostels started under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 209 to all aided Backward Class Hostels for girls recognised under the ordinary rules by way of special encouragement to the education of girls among the Backward Classes. On this basis, stipends are allowed in respect of eligible girls at a flat rate of Rs. 12 per month. In addition, grants on actual expenditure in respect of the following items to the extent indicated are payable:—

	Rs.
(1) One cook	15 per mensem.
(2) one servant	15 " "
(3) Rent of building	25 " "
(4) Contingencies	10 " "
(5) Pay of Superintendent	25 " "
(6) Clothing and medicines	15 " "

The Backward Class Officer is authorised to appropriate savings under any of the above heads towards additional expenditure considered reasonable on the provision of amenities to the girls or of any of the other items. From 1948-49 onwards, all girls' hostels now receive grants on this basis.

50. The number of recognised hostels and the total expenditure incurred by way of grants during the period under review on these hostels is given in the following table:—

Year.	No. of Girls' Hostels.	No. of Boys' Hostels	Total No. of Hostels	Expenditure.
				Rs.
1947-48	33	103	136	2,64,467
1948-49	33	115	149	1,33,986
1949-50	39	129	168	3,79,920

As the academic year for primary and secondary schools was changed in 1948-49, and the corresponding academic terms were limited to about 9 months instead of the whole year in the first year of the change over, the figures of expenditure for 1949-50 shown in the above table which represent grant assessed on average attendance on the previous academic year are considerably less than what they might have been had

the academic year run the full course. A list of all recognised Hostels for boys as well as for girls as it stood on the 31st March 1950 is given in Appendix IX.

51. *Building grants to hostels.*—These grants are generally given to hostels which have been working satisfactorily for at least 5 years, towards construction of hostel buildings on approved plans and estimates. One of the items of Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 209 relates to the sanction of such building grants. In Government Resolution, Education Department, No. 8550, dated the 23rd December 1949. Government directed that Backward Class hostels should be held eligible for the payment of building grants at the rate of Rs. 75 per cent of the estimated cost of the hostel buildings certified by the Public Works Department Authorities up to Rs. 10,000 and 50 per cent of the balance of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000. Building grants were sanctioned to the following Backward Class Hostels during the period under review :—

S. No.	Year.	Name of the hostel.	Amount sanctioned.
1	1947-1948.	Gandhi Chhatralaya, Barsi (Harijan Vidyarthi Vastigriha).	9,850
2	1947-1948	Balikhshram, Ahmednagar	10,500
3	1947-1948	Dr. Ambedkar Vidyarthi Ashram, Manmad.	8,750
4	1949-1950	Dr. Ambedkar Vidyarthi Ashram, Manmad.	9,375
5	1948-1949	Kanya Mandir Bijapur.	25,000 + 899
6	1948-1949	Gandhi Ashram, Godhra.	6,138
7	1948-1949	Backward Class Girls' Hostel, Sholapur	11,900 + 235
8	1949-1950	Hingne Stree Shikshan Samstha Hingne, Poona.	18,000
9	1949-1950	Backward Class Boys' Hostel, Sholapur	10,593 + 248-12
10	1944-1945	Backward Class Hostel Dharwar, (4,250 paid in 1949-50).	8,500
11	1949-1949	Dongre Vanjari Boarding, Nasik	8,500
12	1949-1950	Backward Class Hostel, Palghar	25,000
13	1947-1948	Rani Paraj Vidyalaya, Udwarda	750
14	1946-1947	Bhil Seva Mandal Dohad 1,400 paid in 1946-47; 1,400 paid in 1947-48 and 1948-49 700 + 700.	2,800
15	1946-1947	Adiwasi Seva Mandar Thana 21,000 paid in 1946-47; 21,000 paid in 1947-48.	42,000

52. *Assimilation.*—A development worthy of special mention with regard to the structure of the hostels is that the Backward Class Hostels, whether they be hostels conducted by Voluntary Agencies and recognised by this Department or hostels managed by Government or Statutory Bodies, now cater for all sections of the Backward Classes without distinction living in the area catered for by the respective hostels. It was already a condition of recognition of hostels that they are open to all pupils belonging to the Backward Classes, i.e. Scheduled Classes, Aboriginal & Hill Tribes and other Backward Classes and who are desirous of joining them without any distinction of caste or creed. In actual practice, however, many hostels continued to cater for particular sections of the Backward Classes or even particular communities such as Bhills, Mahars, Chambhars, Vanjaries etc. In Government Circular, General Department, No. 467/33, dated the 20th March 1947, Government were pleased to instruct all Government Officers to see that the condition that all hostels were open to all sections of the Backward Classes desirous of joining them, was strictly complied with and that backward class students including Scheduled Castes are not prevented from joining hostels irrespective of caste or creed. In Government Letter, Education and Industries Department, No. 7407/21228-J, dated the 5th December 1947, addressed to the Backward Class Officer, Government were pleased to agree with the Backward Class Officer that seats should be reserved for Scheduled Castes boys in the Backward Class Hostels in the West Khandesh district, in the proportion of their population, subject to a minimum of two seats in each hostel. The Director of Public Instruction was accordingly being requested to issue the requisite instructions to the District School Board, West Khandesh, in the matter. As it is necessary in the general national interests to see that everything is done to discourage and even to efface invidious social distinctions based on caste, creed and colour, Government were pleased to direct in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4339/33-XI, dated the 30th July 1948, in supersession of all orders till then operative on the subject, that thereafter the grants of land at concessional rates or the sanctioning of grants-in-aid to cultural, recreational, educational, social, religious or charitable institutions, should be made subject to the condition (in addition to the other appropriate conditions) that such institutions should be or should forthwith be made open to all without any distinction of caste, creed and colour, and that in the case of a breach of this condition, the relevant grant



of the land or the grants-in-aid would be liable to be revoked without payment of any compensation after giving one month's notice of the breach of the condition. In view of the declared policy of Government to raise the level of the Backward Classes and to accelerate the pace of their equality with the rest of the society, Government, however, were pleased to direct in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4399/33-XI, dated the 11th October 1948, that institutions working exclusively for the amelioration and uplift of the Backward Classes as a whole (and not for any sub-division thereof) should continue to be eligible for grants of land at concessional rates and grants-in-aid, and that the orders contained in the Government Resolution of the 30th July 1948, referred to earlier, should not be applied to such institutions. The Backward Class Department instituted a vigorous drive on receipt of these orders to see that Backward Class Hostels and other institutions receiving grants from the Department which were for all practical purposes confined to particular sections of the Backward Classes or communities till then, broadened the scope of their activities so as to cater for all sections of the Backward Classes without any distinction. It is very gratifying to record that the results of this drive were fully successful. With the academic year 1949-50, all recognised Backward Class Hostels made conscious efforts to cater for all sections of the Backward Classes without distinction and sought the co-operation of the local officers of the Backward Class Department wherever it was necessary for the purpose. The Backward Class Hostels maintained by the Local authorities which were previously catering for particular sections of the Backward Classes such as Bhils, Kolis, etc. have also now been thrown open to all sections of the Backward Classes. The campaign for the assimilation of the Backward Classes with the rest of society is also being pushed vigorously by encouraging cosmopolitan hostels to take in backward class students in respect of whom grants are paid by this Department. Similarly, Backward Class Hostels are also being encouraged to admit some non-backward class students, though no grants are payable in respect of the latter.

53. It was realised that the campaign referred to in the previous paragraph would be accelerated still further by encouraging backward class students to live in cosmopolitan hostels wherever possible. Government accordingly issued orders in Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department No. 8006, dated the 6th December 1947, whereby

backward class students were exempted from the payment of room rent in hostels attached to Government institutions. In order that this concession may be utilised by those whose purse may not permit of their participation in the hostel messes, the backward class inmates are allowed to make their own arrangements for meals if they so desire (Government Letter, Education Department, No. 8006/2229-J, dated the 29th March 1949 to the Director of Public Instruction).

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## CHAPTER VIII

54. *Housing*.—Previously the members of the Backward Classes in need of suitable house sites were being helped to obtain such sites either from Government waste lands or from lands acquired for the purpose which were allotted to them on nominal occupancy price. Government had ordered that with a view to break the isolation of scheduled castes quarters that is so frequently to be found in villages the houses of scheduled castes should be shifted closer to the main village sites, by making available waste lands for housing purposes on payment of reasonable occupancy price. Instructions were also issued that wherever it was noticed that the scheduled castes are residing in low-lying, marshy or deserted far-off places every attempt should be made to acquire sites in or near the villages for housing them. Under these orders, action was taken in the following cases during the period under review :—

(1) *C. T. S. 69 Military Parade Ground, Dharwar*.—The total number of plots laid out of this land is 130. Out of these, 25 were vacant in the beginning of the year. Applications received for these plots were under the consideration of the Revenue Authorities.

(2) *Kerur, Taluka Indi, District Bijapur*.—An area of Acres 5 and 35 gunthas out of Survey No. 43 has been acquired for providing housing accommodation to the Harijans of the village. Further action for laying out the plots was in progress.

(3) *Anagwadi, Petha Bilgi, District Bijapur*.—An area of Acres 3 and 37 gunthas out of Survey No. 204 has been acquired for housing the Harijan population of the village. The work of laying out plots is under consideration.

(4) C T. S. No. 976 of Bijapur in possession of this Department has been reserved for the Backward Classes. It contains 72 plots. Out of these, 65 plots are suitable for construction of houses. A few plots have been disposed of. Applications for grant of some of the vacant plots are under the consideration of the Revenue Authorities.

(5) A proposal to exchange an area of 9 acres from Survey No. 84 an equal area from Survey No. 117 of Tadas village in Bankapur Taluka, District Dharwar, for housing the Lamanis is under the consideration of the Revenue Authorities.

(6) Proceedings for the acquisition of land for the village site of Harijans at Garag, Taluka and District Dharwar, were in progress.\*

55. Two new schemes for the improvement of housing among the Backward Classes were sanctioned during the period under review as part of Post War Reconstruction Schemes. Under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 219, assistance is given to persons from the Backward Classes in need of houses or desirous of improving their houses through the Agency of Co-operative Housing Societies which they are encouraged to form. The assistance given under this scheme may be briefly summed up as follows :—

(1) Free site is provided to the society from available Government waste land or from a land acquired for the purpose in suitable cases. A scale of 3 gunthas of land for a family engaged in agricultural and 1½ gunthas (whereof half guntha should be available for pooling for common purposes) for a family engaged in non-agricultural pursuits is prescribed. The site is to be owned by the society which may lease individual plots in turn to the member on a long lease of say 99 years on a nominal yearly rent of annas four.

(2) As the intention of the scheme is not merely to provide housing of any kind but to enable the Backward Classes to improve their housing conditions, the houses are expected to be built according to approved type designs allowing for free ventilation and light. Ordinarily a minimum built up area of 400 square feet is expected per house.

(3) The estimated cost of construction of such a house should not ordinarily exceed Rs. 1,500 in Backward Areas and Rs. 2,000 in other areas. A loan upto 75 per cent of the actual cost subject to these maxima is granted free of interest repayable in 20 annual instalments. The balance of the cost is expected to be met by way of contribution either in cash or in goods and services provided by the members.

(4) The scheme provides for an insurance fund to be raised from contributions by the members against loss or damage by fire.

(5) Materials required for construction of buildings are to be made available at prevailing rates, but preference is to be given the demands of Societies by Forest and other Department concerned. The facility of obtaining timber from the Forest Department at scheduled rates for housing schemes sponsored by the Housing Organisation is also available to Backward Class Housing Societies sponsored under this scheme.

(6) The societies are also eligible to receive subsidies for management expenses at the rate of Rs. 10 per tenement for 2 years and thereafter at Rs. 5 per tenement till the Government loan is repaid.

56. Under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 274 another scheme, similar concessions are available to members of the Backward Classes living in areas where the formation of co-operative societies is not feasible for want of sufficient population of the Backward Classes or demand for improved housing from them.

57. During the period under review, 15 societies under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 219 were registered up to the 31st March 1949. Rs. 8,550 were granted by way of loan to one society and a subsidy of Rs. 300 towards management expenses was paid. During 1949-50, 86 further societies were registered. Rs. 1,45,350 were sanctioned as loans and Rs. 550 as subsidy respectively.

58. *Halpati Housing Trust.*—Prior to the sanction of the general Post War Reconstruction Schemes referred to in the preceding portion, Government had sanctioned a special scheme for housing of the Dublas or Halpatis of Surat district. As an experimental measure, 10 Co-operative Housing Societies have been organised under this scheme and given the following assistance :—

(i) Assuming the cost of a dwelling at Rs. 800, a loan of Rs. 400 free of interest repayable in ten years is provided for each dwelling and an amount of Rs. 100 each as subsidy.

(ii) A subsidy of Rs. 1,000 per society for construction of a well for drinking water only where there are no facilities for drinking water near the location of the societies.

(iii) Subsidy on account of employment of an Overseer at Rs. 100 per month for two years, and three Secretaries on Rs. 50 per month each for five years for the ten societies.

(iv) Building materials like wood and bamboo to be made available at half the cost.

59. In order to encourage Municipalities to undertake slum clearance schemes for the clearance of slums which are mostly inhabited by the Backward Classes in urban areas, Government have directed in Government Resolution, Health and Local Government Department, No. 20 (2) (1), dated the 30th August

1948 that Municipalities should be encouraged to take up such schemes and approach Government, if necessary, for grant-in-aid. The payment of grant-in-aid should depend upon the merits of each case. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs was made in the budget for 1949-50 for the purpose.

60. *Housing of Harijan Employees of Local Bodies.*—In 1940 under Government Circular, General Department. No. 3558/33, dated the 27th November 1940, Government advised Municipalities to take vigorous steps to provide sanitary dwellings for their Harijan employees. For this purpose, Government had type-plans and estimates prepared by the Consulting Surveyor and forwarded them to all Municipalities for guidance. Government had also advised Municipalities to raise loans, if necessary, to finance such projects. Subsequent enquiries showed that every few Municipalities had done anything substantial in this direction. The question of providing suitable housing for Harijan employees of Local Bodies assumed urgent importance on account of (i) the appalling conditions under which the Harijans live and the serious social consequences involved and (ii) the growing discontent among conservancy staff of Municipalities, resulting in strikes and inefficient and indifferent work. In order, therefore, that the question of housing the Harijan employees of Local Bodies may be tackled immediately and effectively, Government sanctioned concessions for this purpose to Local Bodies other than the Bombay Municipal Corporation in Government Circular, Health and Local Government No. 2862/33, dated the 12th June 1948. The concessions sanctioned are :—

(1) Subject to certain conditions where the Local Body does not have land of its own for the purpose, Government land is made available free of charge. The value of the site is shown as a grant-in-aid to the Local Body. When Government sites are not available and private sites have to be purchased, the cost is included in the cost of the acquisition for which Government subsidy is payable.

(2) Subsidies are payable by Government at the following rates :—

(i) 33½ per cent of the total cost inclusive of the cost of the site in the case of Borough Municipalities;

(ii) 50 per cent of the total cost inclusive of the cost of site in the case of District Municipalities, village Panchayats, District Local Boards and Notified Area Committees.

The concessions under this scheme are also available to any Association or individual working for the welfare of Harijans or any Co-operative Housing Society which desires to construct houses for Harijan employees of a Local Body. In such cases the susidy is up to 50 per cent of the total cost is payable.

61. These concessions have been supplemented by legislation in the Bombay District Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1949 and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs (Amendment) Act, 1949 under which the construction and maintenance of residential quarters for the conservancy staff of the Municipality is included among the obligatory duties of the District and Borough Municipalities respectively.

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## CHAPTER IX

## OCCUPATION—CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES

62. With a view to improving the technique of the hereditary occupations of the Backward Classes, 14 peripatetic parties for imparting training to artisans and their children in vocations such as tanning, leather work, cane and bamboo work, fibre work, wool weaving and lacquer work were sanctioned for a period of 5 years from 1943-44. The continuance and reorganisation of these parties in the light of experience gained was considered by a Technical Experts Committee appointed by the Technical Staff Conference convened by the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries. In the light of the recommendations of the Technical Experts Committee, 12 out of the 14 parties have been reorganised and continued for a further period of 3 years ending with the 28th February 1951. With regard to the remaining two, viz., in wool weaving and lacquer work, both working in the Nasik district, it was proposed to abolish these parties in view of their unsatisfactory work and to replace them by stationery Industrial Schools in Nasik district where training in tailoring, carpentry, smithy and bee-keeping is proposed to be imparted to the Backward Classes. Orders on this proposal were not received by the end of the period under review.

63. Under the reorganisation of the parties referred to in the previous paragraph, the training period is fixed at one year and stipends have been fixed at a uniform rate of Rs. 20 per month and Rs. 25 per month in rural and urban areas respectively. Good work and attendance prizes at Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 respectively to be paid annually are provided at each school. Appendix X gives a statement showing the number of centres touched, the backward class people trained and under training at each of the centres as furnished by the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Poona. This statement covers the parties since their inception up to the 15th October 1950. The schools participated in a number of industrial exhibitions and agricultural and cattle shows held from time to time in their respective areas and demonstrated improved technique and exhibited their products to the satisfaction of the public. The technical staff attached to these schools also extended advice and technical assistance to the artisans in the neighbourhood in carrying out their industries and helped their Co-operative societies.

64. In addition to the peripatetic parties referred to previously which are specially intended for the Backward Classes, Government sanctioned 23 peripatetic schools in various village



industries as part of Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 72. Though admission to any of these schools is open to any person desirous of taking up the industry as a vocation, preference is given to hereditary artisans. 25 per cent of the seats at each party are, however, reserved for Backward Class candidates. If a sufficient number of backward class candidates are not available for the reserved seats, the vacancies are allotted to hereditary artisans or other candidates.

65. *Loans and Subsidies.*—The persons trained in various peripatetic demonstration parties organised as mentioned above are given financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy both together not exceeding Rs. 400 for the purchase of tools and appliances and providing them with the working capital. Attempts are also made to organise such trainees on co-operative lines and form industrial co-operatives.

66. Government have ordered that backward class artisans who are eligible to receive assistance under the scheme for grant of loans and subsidies to *bona fide* craftsmen and co-operative societies for purchase of tools and appliances (sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4531/39, dated the 25th July 1947) but have not received training in the peripatetic parties or technical institutions should be granted assistance on the following lines :—

(1) Fifty per cent of the cost of tools and appliances as subsidy.

(2) The balance of 50 per cent of this cost and 50 per cent of the working capital as in interest free loan.

(3) The remaining 50 per cent of the working capital as loan bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent as in the case of ordinary artisans (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1886/45, dated the 7th August 1948).

67. During the period from the 1st July 1947 to the 30th June 1950 (the co-operative year ends on the 30th June), 98 Industrial Co-operative Societies of the Backward Classes covering various industries received a total amount of Rs. 3,10,980 by way of loan and Rs. 56,770 by way of subsidy. The details are given in Appendix XI. Under the schemes sanctioned for grant of loans and subsidies to benefit craftsmen and co-operative societies, backward class artisans and educated unemployed persons for purchase of tools and equipment, 500 individual artisans received financial assistance of Rs. 1,89,303-8-0, of which Rs. 1,67,546-4-0 were by way of loan and the balance by way of subsidy. (These figures relate to a period slightly larger than the period under review, viz., from 1st December 1946 to 21st October 1950).

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## CHAPTER X

## OCCUPATION—FOREST LABOUR

68. An important section of the Backward Classes, viz., the Scheduled Tribes, popularly known as Adivasis, perform forest labour as their principal occupation in the fair season. The conditions of these forest labourers as depicted by Mr. Symington, a previous Backward Class Officer, in his Report on the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes of the Partially Excluded Areas in the Bombay Presidency were much too deplorable. Acting on his recommendation minimum wages for work in the forest in the Thana Kolaba, Nasik and West Khandesh districts were being fixed by Government since 1938. The following rates of minimum wages were prescribed in these areas during the period under review :—

Forest season.	Minimum Wages per day.		
	Man.	Woman.	Boy or girl under the age of 16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1947-48	1-2-0	0-14-0	0-10-0
1948-49	1-4-0	1-0-0	0-12-0
1949-50	1-4-0	1-0-0	0-12-0

69. It was realised that the mere fixation or even payment of minimum wages at the prescribed minimum was not sufficient to ameliorate the conditions of forest labourers. A revolutionary experiment was, therefore, started in 1947 intended to eliminate the contractor and replace him by an agency of co-operative organisations of the forest labourers to work the coupes. By this device, the Adivasis would be ensured not only full remuneration for the work done by them without fear of being cheated, but could also expect to earn the profits which till then went to the pocket of the contractors. The co-operative societies would also enable the Adivasis to learn the management of their own affairs and could be expected, in due course, to be efficient instruments for their general social and economic advancement. In view of the ignorance and also complete illiteracy of the Adivasis, it was realised that in the initial stage the co-operative societies of the Adivasis forest labourers would have to be sponsored and nursed by responsible Organisations of social workers devoted to their cause. Coupes are granted at concessional terms to societies sponsored by

approved Social Service Organisations. Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable Minister for Backward Classes, for planning the formation and development of forest labourers co-operative societies. The personal of this Committee as on 31st March 1950 was as under :—

- (1) Shri D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable Minister, Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes (Chairman).
- (2) Shri P. V. Paranjpe, Ambernath, representing the societies in Maharashtra.
- (3) Shri Jugatram Dave, Swarajya Ashram, Vedchhi, representing the societies in Gujarat.
- (4) Shri Shrirang V. Kamat, Narshinhpur, representing the societies in Karnatak.
- (5) Shri Laxmidas Shrikant representing the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association.
- (6) The Backward Class Officer, Bombay State, Poona.
- (7) The Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay State, Poona.
- (8) The Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Bombay State, Poona.
- (9) The Deputy Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Poona (Secretary).

70. The following concessions are given to such societies:—

(i) The coupes are sold to the societies at a price fixed by Government, and not by open competition.

(ii) The condition regarding payment of the deposit and of the first instalment of the purchase money at the time of signing the agreement with the Forest Department is waived. But, the societies have to furnish a surety or sureties collectively solvent for a sum equal to the value of the coupe plus 1/10th price of the coupe in lieu of deposit, at the time of signing of the agreement and before starting the work of the coupe.

(iii) Full amount of the price of the coupe may be paid by the 15th March failing which interest at 6½ per cent will be charged on the sum due, to the date of actual payment.

(iv) The outstanding amount should be paid by 31st May 1949, at the latest. Extension of time for payment or for

completion of work should be considered by the Conservator of Forests concerned and decided on merits.

(v) In the case of a coupe, the price of which is not paid in full, the society may be allowed to sell the material with the previous permission of the Divisional Forest Officer, on condition that all the sale proceeds are utilised for paying the outstanding price.

(vi) Finance is made available to societies through the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and other Central Financing Agencies which grant loans on the recommendation of the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Poona on a Government guarantee, under certain conditions, up to 40 per cent of the loans advanced.

71. The movement has made steady progress. In the first year, 21 coupes of a total upset price of Rs. 1,87,500 were allotted to institutions for being worked by co-operatives of forest labourers to be organised by them. By the end of the first year, viz., 1947-48, 11 societies had already been organised. In 1948-49, 38 coupes with a total upset price of Rs. 3,82,100 were allotted to 22 societies and 5 institutions. The number of coupes allotted increased to 91 in 1949-50 with a total upset price of Rs. 11,15,222. Of these, 80 were allotted to 50 co-operative societies and the rest to institutions. The movement continues to make steady progress though it has its own teething troubles. Detailed annual reviews of the progress of this movement have been separately published on behalf of the Committee for Planning the Development of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies and may be referred to for any further data.

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## CHAPTER XI

## OCCUPATIONS—AGRICULTURE

72. A comprehensive programme of agrarian reform undertaken by Government during this period brought tremendous benefits to the Backward Class Agriculturists, a large proportion of whom are either tenants or landless labourers. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, coupled with laws for the abolition of obsolete tenures such as the Bhagdari tenure in the Broach district Narwadari and Maleki in Kaira, Mewasi in Panch Mahals, Talukdari in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach Districts and Khoti in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts were all designed to put an end to the exploitation of those who actually till the land and to make the tillers of the land the owners thereof. The Bombay Money-lenders Act, 1946 (which was placed on the Statute Book during the period under review) and the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, 1947, also brought considerable benefits to the Backward Classes. If the Backward Classes receive the fullest benefits of these laws, a peaceful social revolution would be brought about. It is one of the tasks of the Voluntary Agencies working for the uplift of the Backward Classes to which reference is made in another chapter, to carry on incessant propaganda about these laws among the Backward Classes and to enable them to take the fullest benefits of these laws.

73. In the Annual Reports on the working of the Backward Class Department for 1946-47, reference has been made to the orders of Government in the Revenue Department fixing priorities in favour of the Backward Classes in the disposal of available waste lands for cultivation. These orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 366/33-XI, dated the 10th March 1947, began to be implemented during the period under review. Appendix XII gives the date received from the Collectors with regard to the lands granted to the Backward Classes during this period. At the time of drafting this report, complete data for the three years under review were received from the Collectors of 12 Districts. Returns for the two years ending the 31st March 1949 were received from the Collectors of 5 other Districts. The return for the year 1947-48 only was received from the Collector of one District. Returns for the year 1949-50 only were also received from the Collector of 5 new Districts constituted after the increase in the territory

of the Bombay State. The available information has been consolidated in the Appendix referred to. Incomplete as this information is, it will be seen that during the period under review, a total area of Acres 69,010-29-15 $\frac{1}{4}$  with an assessment of Rs. 43,705-3-5 was granted to 1,07,081 backward class cultivators.

74. *Dalhi Lands in Kolaba District.*—The Katkaris, Thakurs and other Scheduled Tribes in the Kolaba District have been holding certain plots in forest areas on a peculiar tenure known as the Dalhi tenure. The peculiar difficulties of this tenure to these cultivators and various other problems arising from the tenure were reported in the past to Government in three special reports, viz., those of Shri Y. R. Divekar, previously the Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, Shri K. J. Save, previously the special officer for the protection of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the Thana, Kolaba and Nasik Districts, and the Backward Class Officer. Government in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1816/49, dated the 16th June 1949, ordered a special inquiry into this subject and appointed Shri K. J. Save to hold the inquiry. Shri Save was directed to investigate and report on the following matters :—

(1) The matters raised in the three reports, referred to viz., (a) Shri Y. R. Divekar's report on Dalhi lands in the Kolaba Forests, (b) report of the Backward Class Officer and (c) the report of the Special Officer Shri K. J. Save.

(2) The possibilities of co-operative farming with the necessary Government assistance through the co-operative societies of the Adivasi cultivators, cultivating the communal assignment.

(3) Whether Dalhi lands be made available to the Backward Classes, viz., Katkaris, Thakurs and Dhangars, on temporary or permanent basis. In case they are to be leased permanently, the Dalhi lands which are now under the control of the Forest Department will have to be handed over to the Revenue Department, in other words, these lands will have to be disafforested. The question of disafforestation which forms the pivot of the whole scheme of leasing Dalhi lands to Katkaris will have to be tackled expeditiously.

(4) The advisability of making available Government waste lands, as an alternative, or as a supplement to the present scheme, may be considered in case Dalhi lands are found insufficient to keep the Katkaris engaged or wherever large areas of waste lands are available for cultivation.

(5) In view of the backwardness and poverty of the Katkaris the question of providing them with necessary agricultural implements, bullocks, seed, manure, etc., will have to be taken up. It will be necessary for the Special Officer to consider whether the agricultural requirements should be supplied to the Katkaris at Government cost, since any grants-in-aid may not be wholly successful and tagai advances may have little chances of being repaid.

(6) The said Backward Classes are, as a rule, nomadic. For any such schemes to succeed, it is necessary to assure that the Backward Classes are induced to settle in suitable tracts wherever Dalhi lands or work for large numbers are available. Without a settled life neither cultivation or general improvement is possible. The Special Officer will have, therefore, to suggest suitable places for settlements with regard to various factors, viz., fertility of the lands in the forest, availability of water facilities, proximity of the lands to markets and industrial centres and sanitary conditions etc.

(7) The Katkaris who are at present completely illiterate, will have to be made literate. It will be for the Special Officer to suggest the stages for the introduction of literacy among them. The advisability of selecting promising youths of the communities with a view to giving them training in agriculture and allied cottage industries, and create interest in their undertakings, may also be considered.

(8) To examine ways and means whereby all the Dalhi plots can be resumed and afforested.

(9) If the resumption of all Dalhi plots is considered necessary by the Special Enquiry Officer both from the Forest Conservancy and soil conservancy points of view, he must suggest allotment of suitable alternative areas located outside the forest where the displaced occupants of Dalhi lands can be settled.

(10) The extent of 'Dalhi' area available for cultivation and the possibility of developing such plots.

(11) Necessity of disforested the Dalhi plots before ordering survey and settlement.

(12) Possibilities of establishing joint farming societies in the developed areas.

(13) Settlement of the Katkaris and Thakurs and other hill tribes on the developed areas and their social and economic development.

Along with the report, Shri Save was also directed to submit definite scheme for the settlement of Katkaris etc., on the 'dalhi' and other Government waste lands in the area.

Shri Save submitted his report on the subject to Government in December 1949. The orders of Government on the report have not so far been received.

75. *Model Agricultural Projects.*—The Agricultural Department continued to work the two Model Agricultural Projects, one at Mirakhadi in the Panchmahals District and the other at Chinchpada in the West Khandesh district. The object of these projects is to introduce agricultural improvements on a compact area of land comprising holdings of number of cultivators in a selected village and to work out the economics of these improvements on a large scale. The Mirakhadi Project was financed jointly by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Government of Bombay. There were 24 farmers all belonging to the Backward Classes, viz., Bhils, on this Project and the total area of their holdings was 317 Acres.

The Project at Chinchpada, which is wholly financed by the Bombay Government covered an area of 445 acres owned by 22 cultivators, of whom all except one are Bhils. The Chinchpada Project was sanctioned initially for a period of 5 years on the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6539/28, dated the 7th August 1944. Work on the project continued throughout the period under review.

76. *Premium Cow Schemes.*—The *Ad Hoc* Committee had recommended the introduction of two "Premium Cow Schemes" in any two selected areas of about 10 villages each. In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9437/39, dated the 3rd February 1944, Government had sanctioned two such schemes in the West Khandesh district (at Ashte in Nandurbar Taluka) and in Thana district (at Kasara in Shaha-pur Taluka) for a period of 4 years. The schemes started functioning on the 1st September 1944. The schemes continued to function throughout the period under review, though revision of the schemes in the light of experience gained was under consideration.

Government sanctioned special schemes for the supply of premium cows to selected Harijans in the Satara District (now Satara North) and in the Sholapur District in 1948-49.



Under these schemes, 50 premium cows are supplied every year to the Harijans at 2/3rds cost to Government on their agreement to the effect that :—

- (1) they will not sell the cows supplied to them;
- (2) they will not dispose of the progeny born, without the previous approval of the Livestock Expert to Government;
- (3) they will get the cows served only by approved premium bulls; and
- (4) they will show the cows and progeny for inspection and allow them to be tattooed and registered.

These schemes which were initially sanctioned for a period of one year were continued further during the period under review.

77. *Sheep Farming and Wool Production.*—On the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, Government sanctioned in 1943, the establishment of centres for sheep farming and wool production in the backward areas in Bagalkot and Bijapur Talukas of Bijapur District. This scheme was initially sanctioned for a period of 5 years with effect from the 1st December 1943. The scheme was, however, continued during the period under review after its expiry.

78. *Poultry Improvements.*—The scheme sanctioned for granting scholarships to backward class students taking training in Poultry at Government Poultry Farms, Kirkee, Dhulia and Dharwar on the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee was continued during the period under review.

Another scheme sanctioned on the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee was for the establishment of Central Poultry Farms in Backward Class Tracts of Thana and West Khandesh Districts. Of the two Farms sanctioned, one Poultry Farm at Chinchpada was established in 1949. The Farm is intended to supply birds and egg required for supply to the Backward Classes for improving poultry products. It also enables propagation of improved methods of poultry breeding. The other scheme sanctioned for the Thana District has not been implemented, so far, owing to the difficulties in the selection of a suitable site for the location of the Farm.

79. *Irrigation Wells.*—A general scheme for the construction of new wells and improvement of existing wells for irrigation purposes was sanctioned in Government Resolution,

Agricultural and Rural Development Department, No. 924, dated the 13th July 1948. Under this scheme, agriculturists are eligible to receive subsidies equivalent to 25 per cent of the actual cost of construction limited to 500 in the case of new wells and subsidies equivalent to 25 per cent of the actual cost of improvement limited to Rs. 250 for an existing well. As part of Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 217, for Agricultural Improvements among the Backward Classes, the concessions available under this scheme have been supplemented to the extent that backward class agriculturists are eligible to receive subsidy equivalent to 30 per cent of the cost of construction of a new well limited to Rs. 600 and 30 per cent of the cost of improvement of an existing well limited to Rs. 300. The additional cost on account of the increased subsidy is to be met from the Special Development Fund. Data regarding the number of agriculturists who have availed of this concession during the period under review were not received.

80. *Tagai loans*.—In addition to Tagai loans available under the ordinary schemes of Government, Government sanctioned grant of Tagai loans free of interest to backward class agriculturists as part of Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 220. Under this scheme, the following amounts were spent during the period under review.

year.		Rs.
1947-48	...	9,665
1948-49	...	7,620
1949-50	...	6,905

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## CHAPTER XII

81. *Occupations—Public services.*—The following orders issued by Government with regard to the recruitment of Backward Classes to public services remained in force during the period under review:—

(a) Ten per cent of all vacancies in the clerical establishment under each appointing officer are to be filled by backward classes (including scheduled castes) until members of the backward classes occupy 5 per cent of the total clerical establishment of each appointing authority.

(b) Twenty per cent of the vacancies in Talatis' posts are to be filled in by members of the backward classes (including Scheduled Castes) until they occupy a minimum of 10 per cent of the total strength of Talatis' establishment.

(c) All vacancies of Class IV posts are to be filled in by members of the Scheduled Castes until they occupy 10 per cent of the Class IV servants establishment.

(d) Government have also directed that not less than 10 per cent of the vacancies occurring in the posts of Bailiff on the process serving establishment of a judicial district should be filled by members of the backward classes provided suitable candidates from these classes are available until their strength is 10 per cent of the total strength of the Bailiffs cadre in the district.

82. The proportion of Class IV servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes which were in service in the whole State has exceeded the minimum fixed. The latest figures available for the whole State are those for the year ending the 31st March 1948. As on the 31st March 1948, the Class IV servants from the Scheduled Castes employed in the whole State excluding the Medical Department form 18.54 per cent of the total strength of this cadre as compared to 14.97 per cent on the 31st March 1947.

83. In addition to the orders referred to earlier in this chapter, orders were issued during the period under review by Government in Political and Services Department, Circular No. 490/46, dated the 10th July 1948, whereby Government were pleased to direct that in making recruitment to all services under Government, all other things being equal, candidates belonging to the Backward Classes should be given preference vis-a-vis others. It was further directed that this rule should be followed in addition to the other orders issued

from time to time prescribing minimum percentages of recruitment from members of the Backward Classes to certain Class III and Class IV services.

84. The question of prescribing periodical returns to be submitted by recruiting authorities to ascertain the actual position with regard to the recruitment of the Backward Classes from time to time was under active consideration of Government.

85. An essential public service rendered by a section of the Backward Classes is that of scavenging and conservancy. The conditions in which this work is done in urban areas are so revolting that none other than those to whom this profession is assigned by reason of their birth in a particular class would come forward to take up this profession. If the social stigma attaching to this profession is to be removed, it is necessary that the methods of work should be so improved that any class of manual workers could take up this profession and the present sweeper class be relieved from this hereditary calling from which it has no escape merely by reason of birth. The pay scales of the scavengers employed in many local bodies not only made it impossible for the scavengers to make two ends meet but left these two ends far and wide from each other. In many areas the scavengers had to depend on gifts of broken meat and remnants of food doled out as alms to enable them to keep body and soul together. Even such gifts of food began to dry up with the enforcement of rationing and food controls. Simultaneously, the increasing cost of living also subjected the scavengers to great economic pressure. Compelled by these circumstances, the scavengers in many urban areas began to demand higher wages. These demands were not easily conceded. As a result, the scavengers in several places organised themselves and went on strikes. An inescapable consequence of strike by this class of essential labourers or slackness arising from discontent is that the public health of the community is jeopardised. Government, on the recommendation of the Backward Class Board, appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. N. Barve, President, Maharashtra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, to study and enquire into the living conditions of the scavengers in the State and suggest ways and means to improve their present condition of work and to fix their minimum wages. The Committee has issued an elaborate questionnaire and has undertaken tours of selected areas in the State to ascertain at first hand the conditions in which the scavengers have to live and work in different parts of the State. The deliberations of the Committee had not been completed at the close of the period under review.

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## CHAPTER XIII

## WATER SUPPLY AND HEALTH

86. The scheme for village water supply first sanctioned in 1937 which had not made much headway owing mainly to conditions created by war, was reviewed and revised. The revised orders are contained in Government Resolution, Health and Local Government Department, No. S. 92, dated the 24th April 1947. Under the revised orders, Government have decided to give high priority to the scheme. The target was fixed as provision of a well or other facilities for drinking water in every village with a population of 200 and above. Under Government Resolution, Health and Local Government Department, No. S. 92, dated the 21st June 1949, Government were further pleased to direct that the scheme should be extended to villages in the Backward Areas of the State with a population of 100 and above according to the Census of 1941. As a result of this modification, the problem of supply of potable water to the Backward Classes, particularly the Scheduled Tribes, who live in small huts and hamlets would be very much eased with the implementation of the scheme.

87. After a careful review of the general schemes for health improvements included in the Post War Reconstruction schemes, and the needs of the Backward Areas generally, Government sanctioned the opening of two dispensaries of the Harsul type (i.e. with mobile units attached to them) at Kathi in Akrani Mahal of West Khandesh District and at Pethapur in Jhalod Taluka of Panch Mahals District. The location of the dispensary at Pethapur was later changed to Mirakhadi.

88. In addition, 4 combined Medical and Public Health Units sanctioned under the general Post War Reconstruction programme were ordered to be located at the following places in the backward tracts:—

- (1) Kukurmunde, Taluka Taloda, District West Khandesh.
- (2) Nanasi, Taluka Dindori, District Nasik.
- (3) Bhilad, Taluka Umbergaon, District Thana.
- (4) Maswan, Taluka Palghar, District Thana.

Of the above places, the units at Kukurmunde, Nanasi and Bhilad started functioning during the period under review.

89. As it was found that the scheme of Subsidised Medical Practitioners could not be implemented satisfactorily in the

Backward Areas for want of medical practitioners of the right type willing to settle in these areas, it was decided that village medical centres on the lines of the Kolhapur sub-dispensary scheme should be started in the Backward Areas in the Nasik, West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Panch Mahals Districts. These village sub-dispensaries would be supervised by subsidised Medical Practitioners selected by social workers. In the Thana District, it was decided that Subsidised Medical Practitioners should be appointed.

90. Nine touring Medico-cum-Propaganda Unit 3 on a permanent basis and 6 on a temporary basis, were sanctioned previously by Government on the recommendations made by Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S. in his Report on the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes of the Partially Excluded Areas in the Bombay Province. These units were located in the 4 Districts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Thana and Broach (including Panch Mahals). The experience of the working of these units, however, showed that they had proved a failure. Government, therefore, informed the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay in their letter, Health & Local Government Department, No. 3350/33/4867-H, dated the 10th April 1948 that the units in question, whether permanent or temporary, should be discontinued forthwith after giving notices to the staff, wherever necessary.

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## CHAPTER XIV

## SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

91. The task of the amelioration of the Backward Classes is one to which voluntary effort on the part of Social Service Organisations can make effective and substantial contribution. Realising the need for encouraging the Voluntary Agencies working for the uplift of the Backward Classes, the *Ad Hoc* Committee had recommended that adequate provision should be made for grants-in-aid to such Voluntary Agencies. Certain organisations were receiving recurring annual grants from Government in the past on an *ad hoc* basis. One of the Post War Reconstruction Schemes for the amelioration of the Backward Classes was Scheme No. 221 which provided for additional grants-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies. In 1947-48, additional grants under this scheme were sanctioned to approved Voluntary Agencies working for the amelioration of the Backward Classes subject to the following conditions :—

(1) that the maximum amount of honorarium for an honorary worker should not exceed Rs. 100 per mensem (i.e. Rs. 70 pay and the dearness allowance *plus* Rs. 30 Travelling Allowance) and that the amount of honorarium at Rs. 100 per month should really be the maximum and not standard;

(2) that Government grant towards this honorarium will be 75 per cent of the honorarium;

(3) that in particular cases, if the voluntary agency pays honorarium on a higher basis, the extra cost incurred will not be admitted for purposes of grant-in-aid;

(4) that in case, the voluntary agency pays less honorarium to its worker, the actual expenditure incurred in each case only, on the 75 per cent basis will be treated as admissible for Government grant;

(5) that the grant-in-aid on the above basis will be given only subject to funds being available.

(6) that the voluntary agencies should send to the Backward Class Officer periodical reports about the actual work done by them together with the statements of actual expenditure incurred by them;

(7) that no part of the grant should be used for political or party propaganda.

In the following year, 1948-49, the maximum limits of emoluments were raised to Rs. 125 per month (i.e. Rs. 80 pay and dearness allowance plus Rs. 45 Travelling Allowance).

92. In the light of experience, however, it was felt that the system of making *ad hoc* grants for such purpose without any recognised rules was not satisfactory. Accordingly rules were framed by Government for the recognition of and the payment of grants-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies working for the uplift of the Backward Classes in the Bombay State under Government Notification Education and Industries Department, No. 8006, dated the 25th October 1948. The Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 221 was continued up to the 31st October 1949. The grants payable to the Agencies under this scheme were thereafter regulated under the new rules. Agencies not receiving grants under the Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 221, however, became eligible for grants under the rules, after their promulgation. Appendix XIII gives the details of the grants paid to the various Voluntary Agencies for their general ameliorative activities (other than management of hostels) by the Backward Class Department.

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## CHAPTER XV

## THE DANGS

93. The territory known as the Dangs which was previously a Centrally administered area was by the Bombay (Enlargement of Area and Alteration of Boundaries) Order, 1947, promulgated by the Governor General on the 19th January 1948, directed to form a separate District of the Province of Bombay and be administered accordingly. It was formed into a separate district known as the Dangs District by an order issued by the Government of Bombay on the 10th July 1948. It covers an area of approximately 660 square miles and had a population, according to the 1941 Census, of 40,498, most of whom were aborigines. The Backward Class Officer toured the area of the Dangs in June 1948 to ascertain its problems at first hand. A comprehensive report on the speedy amelioration of the Dangs was thereafter submitted by the Backward Class Officer.

94. The Commissioner, Northern Division, also submitted a report to Government on the social and economic conditions of the people and on the measures that should be taken for their improvement. A fund called the Dangs District Reserve Fund running into about Rs. 70 lakhs has been constituted and is to be utilised solely for the benefit of the Dangis. This fund can be utilised for financing such improvement schemes.

95. A District Rural Development Board for this district was set up under Government Resolution, Agricultural and Rural Development Department, No. 2937, dated the 6th May 1949. This Board was later reconstituted into the Dangs Development Board under Government Resolution, Agricultural and Forest Department, No. 2937, dated the 31st January 1950. The Collector of the Dangs is the ex-officio Chairman of the Board which includes local representatives of the various executive departments of Government and also some non officials. The functions and duties of the Board are to act as a focus for all rural development activities in the district and to carry out ameliorative measures and perform all duties which are normally entrusted to a District Local Board, Municipality and Village Panchayat in the district. In view of the poverty and backwardness of the people and the lack of ordinary amenities in the district, it is essential to coordinate the activities of the various departments functioning in the district. Government have, therefore, directed that all Heads of offices stationed in the Dangs District should work in close co-operation with the Collector and should, for all practical purposes, be subordinate to him.

96. Remarkable progress was made in dealing with the various problems in the task of the amelioration of the Dangs during the period under review. The Survey problems were reviewed by the Settlement Commissioner and it has now been decided that the entire district should be surveyed. The survey work had already commenced. 30 posts of Talatis were sanctioned and 6 Circle Inspectors appointed. Government also sanctioned the construction of 30 village chavadies. Plans and estimates for these chavadies were also approved.

97. A comprehensive programme of agricultural improvement was undertaken. Dangi agriculturists were encouraged to have Bandharas for paddy fields. Manure was distributed on credit on a condition that the cost of the manure would be recovered in grain at harvest time. In the agricultural season, 1949-50, 114 tons of groundnut cake manure and 140 tons of manure mixture was thus distributed. A total area of 3,000 Acres was expected to be covered by this manure. Improved potato seeds were distributed as also sweet potato vines, vegetable seeds, banana plants, chicoos and lime plants and mango plants. The digging of compost pits was started. 11,692 compost pits were reported to have been dug during 1949-50. Six demonstration plots for growing potatoes were also sanctioned. Government also sanctioned the grant of tagai for 100 carts and 100 pairs of bullocks. Tagai is granted in kind. An Agricultural exhibition and cattle show was held at Village Davadahad near Pimpri on the 25th February 1950. The Show was declared open by the Honourable Minister for Forests and Agriculture and was very largely attended. Prizes amounting to Rs. 400 were distributed at this Show for rearing the best Dangri cattle. A Poultry Show was also held; prizes for best fowls were distributed. Parties of agriculturists were also taken for visual demonstration to agricultural centres in the neighbouring districts, and also to a Cattle Rally at Rajapur in the Ahmednagar district. Government also approved a proposal to start a Poultry Farm in the Dangs in charge of an Agricultural Assistant with two Field Kamgars. The farm was expected to function shortly after the period under review. A proposal of the Livestock Expert to Government to locate annually six premium bulls in suitable villages in the Dangs for the purpose of upgrading the local breed was also sanctioned. 3/4ths of the cost of these bulls is to be borne by Government and the remainder by the villagers. A Veterinary Dispensary was opened at Waghahi in the beginning of January 1950 in charge of an Assistant Veterinary Surgeon. Proposals for starting a gun club were also submitted to Government for approval.

98. A village workers' training class was held at Rambhas in November 1949. The class was declared open by the Honorable Minister for Backward Classes. Teachers from the Government primary schools in the Dangs participated in the class. The enthusiasm of the Dangis who contributed voluntarily in labour towards the running of the class, was one of its notable features.

99. In the realm of public health, a comprehensive Malariological Survey was undertaken. The Director of Public Health, Poona submitted a scheme to Government for malaria control in this district in February 1950, D.D.T. spraying was done and paludrine tablets were distributed to labourers engaged in Public Works Department and forest work by the Medical and Public Health Departments. Vitamin tablets A.D. and B. C. were distributed through the Assistant Anti-Malaria Officer, the Medical Officers at Ahwa, Waghai and Subir and the Vaccinator. One mobile dispensary was working satisfactorily. Two more mobile hygiene units were sanctioned by Government in November 1949. A fully equipped cottage hospital with accommodation for 30 beds was sanctioned. Plans and estimates for the same were under scrutiny.

100. In the field of Village Industries and Co-operation, Government approved a scheme prepared by the Village Industries Committee for 6 Khadi self-sufficiency centres and one Oil ghani centre in the Dangs District. These centres are working under the guidance of Shri Jugatram Dave of the Swaraj Ashram, Vedchhi, District Surat. A branch of his institution has been opened at Ahwa known as the Swaraj, Ashram Ahwa. The 6 Khadi centres sanctioned by Government were opened at Ahwa, Chankhal, Ghadavi, Kalibel, Kudkas and Shillotmal. The Sanchalak of the Swaraj Ashram Ahwa, also organised a Dang Pradesh Vividh Karyakari Apbal Sahakari Mandli. In the forest season, 1949-50, 2 forest coupes were worked on a co-operative basis under the aegis of the Swaraj Ashram, Ahwa. Similarly, 2 coupes were also worked on a co-operative basis under the aegis of the Dang Seva Mandal, Nasik.

101. Schemes for the improvement of communications by metalling the surface of roads and construction of causeways were also in progress.

101. Considerable progress was also made on the building of two grain-downs at Ahwa and Waghai and on the

building of hutments at Ahwa and Waghai for officers and staff sanctioned for the development of the Dangs. A proposal for opening 5 Branch Post Offices in the Dangs was under the scrutiny of the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

103. The most astounding progress was made in the field of Prohibition. A District Prohibition Officer for the Dangs was appointed in September 1949. He organised a Kalapathak consisting entirely of Dangis and a Powada Party. Incessant propaganda was carried on through these and other agencies, such as Students' Prohibition Committees and welfare centres. The Collector of the Dangs (Shri K. T. Satarawala, I.A.S.), observed as under in his progress report for the month ending 31st October 1949 :—

“I have so far not mentioned Prohibition in these reports but it must be noted that after the award of what to them appeared as deterrant sentences illicit distillation cases have ceased since the middle of August 1949. (The sentences were actually the minimum prescribed by law but to Dangis 6 months is a very heavy sentence and if it is in a jail outside the Dangs, I feel now that they consider it as extremely heavy). I have made minute enquiries about this total disappearance of illicit distillation or any Abkari cases during the past weeks and have come to the above conclusion.”

Again in his report for December 1949, he observed as under:—

“Prohibition offences have almost disappeared. I feel that this can be considered as something of a major achievement in this Dangs, which was well known for its drink habits. This is also a tangible proof of the fact that Dangis are amenable to instruction and if directed properly they can be brought into line with the inhabitants of other districts in a remarkably short time.”

Indeed, the success of Prohibition in the Dangs disproves completely the assertions of learned Anthropologists that the social life of the Aboriginal Tribes is indissolubly linked up with drink and that to deprive an Aboriginal of his drink is almost equivalent to sin.

104. The progress in the field of education was marked to a considerable extent by an unhappy controversy over the language of the people of the District, viz., whether it was Marathi or Gujarati. The controversy became serious when two non-official Organisations working in the district for the uplift of

the people started opening Marathi and Gujarati schools according to their own ideas of the language of the people of the district. Government, therefore, felt it necessary to make careful enquiries into the matter on the spot. Investigations made in regard to the language, culture, habits, customs etc. of the people of the Dangs District revealed that they speak a dialect of which the basis is essentially Marathi, though in the villages along the western border of the District, the dialect is influenced to a considerable extent by the impact of the Gujarati language. Government were accordingly pleased to direct in Government Resolution, Political and Services Department No. 2026/46-B dated the 26th May 1949, in supersession of the previous orders on the subject, that the official language of the Dangs District should be Marathi and that in order to avoid any future controversy, the responsibility for imparting primary education in the District should be undertaken by Government and should be carried out either departmentally or through a Board to be appointed by Government. In Government Resolution, Education Department, No. 8499, dated the 27th July 1949, Government issued instructions that the medium of instruction in the primary schools upto IV standard in the Dangs should be the regional language i.e., Marathi but primary schools imparting instruction up to Standard IV through Gujarati should be started in all villages where parents of not less than 20 pupils come forward with a declaration that their mother tongue is Gujarati and a request that their children should receive instruction through that language.

105. In November 1949, Government appointed a Board for Primary Education in the Dangs District under the Chairmanship of the Collector of Dangs. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Dangs, was appointed its Secretary. This Board is to be responsible for the conduct and management of all primary schools in the Dangs. Subject to such general instructions as may be issued by Government and the Director of Public Instruction from time to time the Board exercises all powers exercisable by a District School Board and an Administrative Officer. Government approved the proposal of the Deputy Educational Inspector to open 64 new Government schools in the Dangs at an estimated costs of Rs. 88,475 recurring and Rs. 26,100 non-recurring. The exact locations of the school and working were to be settled by the Primary Education Board. Government further directed the Board should negotiate with the managements of existing recognised schools with a view to take over and convert them into Government schools

at as early a date as possible. The recognition given to voluntary schools which were not converted into Government schools was to be withdrawn with the establishment of Government schools in the neighbourhood.

106. In view of the policy adopted by Government with regard to the conduct of primary schools, the question whether hostels for the students should also be conducted through the Agency of the Board was referred for consideration to the Primary Education Board.

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## CHAPTER XVI

## PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS

107. The Collector of West Khandesh continued to co-ordinate the task of Bhil uplift in his district during this period. The Prant Officer for Dahanu Prant in the Thana District also continued as Ex-Officio Aborigines Welfare Officer. Similarly, the Prant officer for Kalyan Prant continued as Ex-Officio Aborigines Welfare Officer for the Shahapur Taluka in the Thana District.

108. *Mewasi Estates of West Khandesh.*—The West Khandesh Mewasi Estates Regulation, 1949 was promulgated by the Governor of Bombay with the assent of the Governor-General under Section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935. This regulation was passed for the avoidance of doubt regarding the application of laws to the Mewasi Estates. Accordingly all the laws for the time being in force in the State of Bombay are now in force in these Estates. The consequential administrative arrangements for improving conditions in these Estates and for the peace and good Government of this territory were under active consideration of Government.

109. *West Khandesh District.*—85 grain banks were functioning on the 31st March 1950 in the West Khandesh district. Of these, 3 in the Nandurbar Taluka were being organised on co-operative lines. The general working of the grain banks including the recovery was reported to be satisfactory throughout the period. 30 Multi-purpose depots for the supply of provisions and daily requirements of the population of the area in order to wean them away from Sawkars which had been started continued to function. The working of these multipurpose depots was, however, not very satisfactory. The chief reason for this is that it is found from experience that these depots which are managed through subordinate officials of the Revenue Department cannot respond to price fluctuations in the general market with the same degree of elasticity as the private trader. Such depots function well when handling controlled commodities for which prices as well as profit margins are controlled. When controls are removed, the depots cannot respond to price fluctuations, particularly to falls in prices with the same quickness as the private traders. The question of continuing some of these depots on co-operative lines and closing the others is under consideration.

110. 11 Hostels were conducted through the District School Board and some voluntary agencies in the Partially Excluded

areas of this district during the period under review. The Bhil Seva Mandal, Nandurbar and the Bhil Sudhar Samiti, Dhulia continued to run voluntary schools. The Bhil Sudhar Samiti undertook the scheme of village medical relief through first-aid medical boxes supplied to teachers in their voluntary schools in the outlying areas. A grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum was given to the Bhil Seva Samiti towards this medical relief work.

111. Prohibition is reported to have, resulted in improving the economic condition of the people by diverting their purchasing power from liquor to essential needs, such as food and clothing for themselves and their family members.

112. The following amounts were sanctioned by way of Tagai loans in this area for different purposes during the period under review :—

Year	Rs.
1947-48	10,855
1948-49	13,58,109
1949-50	15,79,115

113. *Thana District.*—On the 31st March 1950, 224 grain depots were functioning in the four talukas of Dahanu, UMBERGAON, Jawhar and Mokhada in the Dahanu Prant. 37 grain depots and one grain bank, of which 6 were grain depots mainly for the Adivasis, were functioning in the Shahapur Taluka. The Prant Officers made incessant propaganda explaining the provisions of the Tenancy Act. The Prant Officer for Dahanu reports that 2002 applications were received from the Adivasis in 1948-49 of which 1900 were disposed off. In the Shahapur Taluka 244, applications were reported to have been received from the Adivasis, of which 99 were reported to have been disposed of. The Prant Officers also paid surprise visits to various coupes for verification whether the minimum wage rates as prescribed by Government were being paid.

114. The following amounts were sanctioned by way of tagai to Adivasis in these areas as under :—

	<i>Dahanu Prant</i>	<i>Shahapur Taluka.</i>
1947-48	Not available	Not available
1948-49	2,12,828	10,815
1949-50	1,35,297	27,785

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## CHAPTER XVII

## SARVODAYA SCHEMES

115. A review of the measures taken by Government during this period for the amelioration of the Backward Classes would be incomplete without special reference to the Sarvodaya Scheme sponsored by Government. The scheme was motivated by Government's desire to incorporate in their plans of development some distinctive features which would serve to bring into prominence the peculiar aspects of the constructive programme that appealed to Gandhiji. It was announced by the Honourable the Finance Minister at the time of introducing the budget for the year 1948-49 that a sum of rupees one crore would be set apart for the purpose. This sum was intended to be available for being spent over a period of 4 years so that approximately a sum of rupees one lakh per district would be available annually. The aims and objects of the scheme, as succinctly put by the Honourable Minister for Finance are :—

“The Scheme of Sarvodaya sponsored by Government was an humble tribute to the memory of Mahatma Gandhiji through the constructive programme which he loved most. In a Sarvodaya Samaj, the cleavages which had developed on account of caste, communal and religious differences should disappear. There should be no scope for exploitation and this principle should be reflected in people's daily life, so that no one should desire to live on the toil of others. There should be full scope for expansion and development of each individual. The first four years' plan should at least demonstrate unmistakably the direction in which the areas covered by the Sarvodaya plans are developing. To that end it should be our first duty to fortify the material and moral strength of people primarily of those who are backward.

116. The Sarvodaya scheme was to be introduced to start with in each district in a compact block of 30 to 45 villages with more or less homogenous social and economic conditions and inhabited largely by backward classes where the local economy was of backward type. In order to co-ordinate and guide the operations of the Sarvodaya Schemes in the districts, a high level co-ordination Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Shri Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, and consisting of the Honourable Shri V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, three social workers, one from each of the three linguistic regions, and the Secretary,

Revenue Department (who was then in charge of Co-operation) as members, and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as Member-Secretary. The schemes in the various districts are sponsored through reputed social workers who are called "Sanchalaks". They are assisted and advised in their work by a Sarvodaya Committee also composed of social workers. Local Government officers assist the social workers in the implementation of the programme. The items taken up under the Sarvodaya Scheme are of the following nature:

(a) Education (b) Farming, including improvement in production and methods of farming, (c) Village Industries, including Cottage and subsidiary industries (d) Health and Hygiene, and (e) Social Welfare including prohibition.

Usually one of these items is selected by each centre. Other parts of the programme derive their impulse from this main item.

117. During the period under review, Sanchalaks were appointed for 24 districts and compact areas were approved by the State Sarvodaya Committee for 22 districts and Sarvodaya Area Committees were constituted for 18 districts. An amount of Rs. 8,54,391 was made available to Sanchalaks in quarterly instalments and the expenditure incurred by them amounted to Rs. 8,04,930. A separate report on Sarvodaya in Bombay for the year ended the 31st March 1950 has been published by Government and may be referred to for details regarding the various schemes, their objectives and their achievements during the period.

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## CHAPTER XVIII

## MISCELLANEOUS

118. The Scheme for grant of free legal aid to members of the Aboriginal & Hill Tribes continued during this period in the Districts of East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Broach, Panch Mahals, Thana and Kolaba. Government appointed a Committee on Legal Aid and Legal Advice in the State of Bombay under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Shri Justice N. H. Bhagwati. The question of grant of legal aid in civil and criminal proceedings to poor persons, to persons of limited means and to persons belonging to the Backward Classes at Government cost has been dealt with exhaustively by the Committee which submitted its report to Government during the period under review. The orders of Government on the recommendations of this Committee including those for the grant of legal aid to persons belonging to the Backward Classes were awaited.

119. In one of the Post War Reconstruction schemes, provision was made for discretionary grants to be paid to the Backward Classes for redress in emergent cases such as accidental fire, flood or other calamities. Deserving cases are reported to Government by the Backward Class Officer and relief is sanctioned by Government. The following expenditure was incurred under this scheme during the period under review :—

Year		Rs.
1947-48	...	Nil.
1948-49	...	1,165
1949-50	...	2,230.

120. Another Post War Reconstruction Scheme provided for the staff required by the Backward Class Department for re-organisation. Reference has already been made to the gazetted posts sanctioned under this scheme in an earlier chapter. The scheme also provided for the necessary clerical and IV Grade staff in the Head Office at Poona and in the regional and district offices. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the period under review is as follows :—

Year.		Rs.
1947-48	...	8,080-2-0
1948-49	...	64,663-4-6
1949-50	...	1,76,417-9-9

121. The Backward Class Department was previously housed in a dilapidated old single-brick structure with C. I. Sheets' roof. This accommodation had often given rise to comments that it was in keeping with the nomenclature of the Department. The accommodation was no longer serviceable, having for outlived its utility. It was felt necessary by Government to provide adequate satisfactory accommodation by constructing a new building for the Department. This item was included as a Post War Reconstruction Scheme. The foundation stone of the new building was laid along with that of the Government Backward Class Hostel at Poona referred to in an earlier chapter on the 9th August 1947. The building was ready by Dasara Day in the following year. In a way the new building is symbolic of the attention which the Backward Classes are now receiving from the Government of Bombay.

122. The Backward Class Board recommended at its 51st meeting held on the 10th June 1949 that at least one day in the year should be celebrated as the Removal of Social Disabilities Day throughout the State on which day the attention of officials and non-officials would be focussed on the need for the removal of social disabilities of Harijans. This recommendation of the Backward Class Board was accepted by Government. Sunday the 25th September 1949 falling within the days of the Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations was observed as a Harijan Day throughout the State by holding meetings and programmes in full co-operation with social workers and public associations interested in the removal of untouchability. Except for a few minor incidents in some places which were dealt with suitably, the celebration of the day was marked with great success. It could truly be said that as a result the fight against disabilities of Harijans received further impetus.

123. *Finance.*—It will be clear from a perusal of the report that the amelioration of the Backward Classes is secured in the State of Bombay through measures taken through various executive departments of Government. The Backward Class Department proper as stated previously in para. 7, functions essentially as a liaison Department. Its direct executive functions are limited to the payment of grants to Voluntary Agencies for general amelioration work or in respect of recognised hostels and payment of lump sum scholarships. As the amelioration of the Backward Classes is part of the comprehensive programme of Government for the welfare of the masses, it is difficult to give even a correct estimate of the expenditure incurred by Government which results in the amelioration of

the Backward Classes. The figures of the expenditure incurred during the period under review on the Backward Class Department are given below :—

Rs.		Year.
1947-48	...	3,74,678- 0-0
1948-49	...	6,82,695- 0-0
1949-50	...	7,08,812-15-6

Government set apart a fund known as the Special Development Fund for financing the Post War Reconstruction and other Special schemes for the amelioration of the Backward Classes. A sum of Rupees one Crore was earmarked for their fund to be spent over the quinquennium 1947-52. The previous balance of rupees 12 lakhs in the fund was also carried forward for reasons already explained, the expenditure on the special schemes financed from this fund also does not correctly indicate the true extent of the expenditure incurred by Government on the amelioration of the Backward Classes.

124. *Conclusion.*—Success of attempts made by Government and by non-official agencies to raise the economic, educational and cultural status of the backward classes and to put an end to disabilities under which many of them have laboured for centuries past depends greatly on the help, willing co-operation of the people at large, and on awakened public conscience, while in carrying on the work in general the assistance of the local social workers and of non-official bodies engaged in the advancement of the social, educational and economic conditions of the backward classes is a factor of very great importance. The Backward Class Department gratefully acknowledges the assistance received in its activities from various social workers including the members of the State Backward Class Board and the District Committees and Voluntary Agencies.

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APPENDIX I (*Vide* para. 11)

## (A)

Backward Class Board reconstituted as per Government Resolution, General Department No. 8697 dated 30th September 1946.

*President*

The Honourable Minister in charge of the Backward Class Department.

*Vice-President*

Shri D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A.,

*Members*

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1. „ Shri J. G. Natawadkar, M.L.A.,                  | } | Members elected<br>by the Legislative<br>Assembly. |
| 2. „ N. S. Kajrolkar, M.L.A.,                        |   |  |
| 3. „ L. M. Shrikant, M.L.A.,                         |   |  |
| 4. „ L. B. Bhingardev, M.L.A.,                       |   |  |
| 5. „ V. V. Patil, M.L.A.,                            |   |  |
| 6. „ A. D. Rankhambe, M.L.A.,                        |   |  |
| 7. „ S. P. Makwana, M.L.A.,                          |   |  |
| 8. „ F. D. Ghodke, M.L.C.,                           | } | Members elected<br>by the Legislative<br>Council.  |
| 9. „ V. V. Dandekar, M.L.C.,                         |   |  |
| 10. The Director of Public Instruction (Ex-officio). |   |  |
| 11. Shri P. L. Majmudar.                             |   |  |
| 12. „ V. N. Barve.                                   |   |  |
| 13. Shrimati Lilavati Kanhayalal Munshi, M.L.A.,     |   |  |
| 14. Shri Bhaurao P. Patil.                           |   |  |
| 15. „ S. L. Peje, M.L.A.,                            |   |  |
| 16. „ G. G. Karkhanis.                               |   |  |
| 17. „ B. U. Vaghela.                                 |   |  |
| 18. „ D. M. Shinde.                                  |   |  |

*Secretary*

19. The Backward Class Officer (Member and Secretary).

## APPENDIX I—(continued)

(B)

Backward Class Board reconstituted as per Government Resolution, Education & Industries Department No. 8603 dated 3rd November 1948.

*President*

The Honourable Minister in charge of the Backward Class Department.

*Vice-President*

Shri D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A.

*Members*

- |  |   |                                      |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Shri J. G. Natawadkar, M.L.A.   | } | Elected by the Legislative Assembly. |
| 2. „ N. S. Kajrolkar, M.L.A.,  |   |                                      |
| 3. „ L. M. Shrikant, M.L.A.  |   |                                      |
| 4. „ H. I. Kalyani, M.L.A.,  |   |                                      |
| 5. „ V. V. Patil, M.L.A.,  |   |                                      |
| 6. „ A. D. Rankhambe, M.L.A.,  |   |                                      |
| 7. „ S. P. Makwana, M.L.A.,  |   |                                      |
| 8. „ F. D. Ghodke, M.L.C.,   | } | Elected by the Legislative Council.  |
| 9. „ V. V. Dandekar, M.L.C.,   |   |                                      |
| 10. „ V. N. Barve.   |   |                                      |
| 11. „ P. L. Majmudar.  |   |                                      |
| 12. Shrimati Lilavati Kanhayalal Munshi, M.L.A.,   |   |                                      |
| 13. Shri Vasant N. Naik, M.L.A.,   |   |                                      |
| 14. „ S. L. Peje, M.L.A.,  |   |                                      |
| 15. „ G. G. Karkhanis.   |   |                                      |
| 16. „ T. H. Sonavane, B.A.(Hons.), LL.B.,M.P.,   |   |                                      |
| 17. „ V. L. Phadke.  |   |                                      |
| 18. „ B. U. Vaghela.   |   |                                      |
| 19. „ R. T. Leuva, M.L.A.,   |   |                                      |
| 20. „ K. L. More.  |   |                                      |
| 21. The Director of Public Instruction (Ex-officio).   |   |                                      |
| 22. The Backward Class Officer, (Ex-officio) also to be Secretary of the Backward Class Board. |   |                                      |

## APPENDIX II (Vide Para. 11)

### List of important resolutions of the Backward Class Board and action taken by Government thereon during the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50

Resolution No.	Gist of Resolutions	Summary of orders of Government
<i>44th meeting of the Backward Class Board</i>		
1	The Board adopted a resolution condoling the untimely death of Shri A. Noronha, late Assistant Backward Class Officer and the Secretary of the Backward Class Board.	
2	Government grants may be given to schools and hostels for Boys and Girls within the Mewasi Estates of West Khandesh District.	The Mewasi Estates of West Khandesh now form an intigral part of the State of Bombay and schools and hostels in this area are eligible to receive grants under the general rules.
3	Priority should be given to the introduction of the Record of Rights in Inam villages inhabited by the Backward Classes like the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Accepted by Government who stated that effect would be given to it when issuing executive instructions to the Collectors.
4	Government should prescribe reasonable rent in some multiples of assessment and not in crop share in Backward Class areas inhabited by the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	The Tenancy Law which was radically amended by the Bombay Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 contains necessary provision for the commutation of rents payable in crop share to cash rents.
5	That 50 per cent advance grant should be paid to the Backward Class Hostels before the end of July on production of audited statement of accounts for the previous year.	Rule 10 of the Rules for the recognition of and payment of grant-in-aid to the Backward Class Hostels already contains necessary provision.
6	That substance of important Government Resolutions relating to welfare of Backward Classes should be supplied to all members of the Backward Class Board and Voluntary Agencies working for the uplift of the Backward Classes.	Since copies of the "People's Raj" containing Press Notes on measures taken by Government for the welfare of the Backward Classes are supplied free to the members of the Backward Class Board and the Voluntary Agencies, the resolution was recorded by Government.



*45th meeting of the Backward Class Board*

1. That in case of Backward Class candidates for teachers' post in primary schools the percentage of 45 per cent of marks fixed should be relaxed to 40 per cent for men candidates and requirement of minimum marks should be relaxed altogether for female candidates.
2. The Harijan safai kamdars in different Departments should be made permanent and be given Dearness Allowance and the uniform dress as is given to the Pattewalas.
3. 20 per cent of all posts in the subordinate services under Government should be reserved for the Backward Classes.
4. All Government servants should be exhorted to take active interest in Harijan work and work relating to amelioration of the Backward Classes.
5. Mukadams from Harijans should be appointed to supervise the working of the Harijan sweepers employed by the Public Health Department.

Director of Public Instruction, Poona has allowed the Administrative Officers of District School Boards to lower the percentage of marks to 40 per cent obtained at the P. S. L. C. Examination in case of Backward Class candidates for primary teachers posts whenever necessary to secure the required number of male teachers from Backward Classes. The relaxation of minimum percentage of marks altogether in case of women candidates from Backward Classes is not considered desirable in the interests of the schools.

Government requested all Collectors to bring this resolution to the notice of all local Bodies for necessary action. The general question of supply of clothing to all Grade IV Government servants other than peons and petty officers is under the consideration of Government in the political and Services Department.

This was under consideration during the period of review.

Government have issued necessary directions to all Heads of Departments and offices to see that Harijans who come within the sphere of their Departments are enabled to exercise all the rights and facilities accorded to them by Acts and Rules, etc. and they should take notice of the way in which Government servants help in furthering the policy of Government for removal of untouchability.

Government have issued orders that appointments to posts of Mukadams in the Public Health Department should be made by giving preference to the Harijans, when suitable candidates are available.

- 6 Requesting Government to supply uniform to Harijan Kamgars of the Public Health Department to enable them to observe cleanliness and decency in dress.
- 7 That two vacancies in the cadre of Gazetted Officers in the Educational Department should be reserved every year for Backward Classes and that suitable Backward Class candidates already in service should be considered for promotion to these vacancies.
- 8 That the stipends sanctioned by Government to Backward Class students in non-Government primary teachers' Training Colleges should be paid soon after they join the institutions.
- 9 Government should give substantial grant to Voluntary Agencies for running Propaganda units for prohibition, compulsory education and sanitation of the Voluntary Agencies working for the welfare of the Aboriginal & Hill Tribes should be requested to submit suitable schemes.
- 10 Government should replace in official correspondence the word "Rohit" for the present words "Chamar" or "Khalpa" in vague in Gujerat to denominate the community of Tanners.

*46th meeting of the Backward Class Board*

1. In Government Resolutions, Notifications, Annual reports and Press Notes, etc. when Scheduled Classes are separately mentioned along with the Backward Classes, information regarding Aboriginal & Hill Tribes should also be mentioned separately.

The question of supplying uniforms to all categories of Class IV servants (which includes Harijan kamgars in the Public Health Department) is under the consideration of Government.

So far as the Gazetted services are concerned the policy of Government during the period under review was not to make any reservation for any class but to make recruitment thereto solely on merits. Having regard, however, to the needs of the Backward Classes and the necessity to maintain the efficiency of the services, Government decided in respect of all services that all other things being equal candidates belonging to the Backward Classes should be given preference and have issued orders accordingly.

Government have issued instructions that payment of stipends should be made as early as possible and in any case before the end of September every year.

Government sanctioned Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 221 for grants-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies for carrying on propaganda for all round amelioration of the Backward Classes and later promulgated Rules for the recognition of and payment of grants to Voluntary Agencies, working for the uplift of the Backward Classes.

Accepted. Necessary orders were issued.

Accepted. Necessary orders were issued.

Resolution No.	Gist of Resolutions	Summary of orders of Government
----------------	---------------------	---------------------------------

2 The meetings of the Backward Class Board should be held in different important centres in the Province instead of at Poona or Bombay.

Accepted.

3 With a view to encourage the education of the scavenger and sweeper classes, Local Bodies and persons should be prohibited by law from employing boys and girls below 14 years of the above classes.

Government orders awaited.

*47th meeting of the Backward Class Board*

1. Government should take steps to make it obligatory for municipalities to provide necessary amenities to the Municipal employees in the drainage and conservancy department, such as privilege leave, maternity leave, etc. to make them permanent after one year's continuous service, to pay them minimum wages which may be prescribed by Government from time to time and dearness allowances according to Government rates and thus to improve the lot of this very useful class of workers.

1. The question of fixing minimum wages of employees of local bodies under the Minimum Wages Act is under consideration.

2. While Government does not consider it necessary to prescribe uniform rates of dearness allowance to be paid by municipalities to their employees as it considers that the primary responsibility in this respect is that of the municipalities themselves, Government are paying grants to all the municipalities except Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona City and Sholapur equal to 50 per cent. of the expenditure incurred by them as payment of dearness allowance to *all* their staff, and to the Hubli Municipality in respect of its sanitary staff, to encourage the municipalities to pay the allowance at adequate rates.

3. Most Municipalities have already framed rules granting the benefits of casual and privilege leave, maternity leave, pensions, gratuities, etc. to their conservancy staff. When such rules have not been framed, the Municipalities are being advised to frame them.

4. Regarding permanency, while it is not considered desirable to lay down a rigid rule as suggested, municipalities are being advised to treat all posts that are required permanently as part of the permanent establishment and to make appointments to such posts on the same principles as are followed for other permanent posts.

- 2 In view of the utter inadequacy of medical relief in the backward tracts inhabited by backward communities and paucity of even S. M. P. Centres, Government should provide forthwith a Mobile Van for taking medical help to the interior tracts and for rendering health service (similar to Peoples' Mobile Unit at Bombay and elsewhere) one in two talukas which can also supervise the sub-dispensaries (Kolhapur Scheme) in place of Medical-cum propaganda unit and Sanitary Squad.
- 3 In view of the rise in prices of food-grains following decontrol a reasonable temporary increment should be given to Backward Class Hostels in the maintenance grants. The increment should come into force from the date of decontrol and should continue till the prices settle down to at least the level of prices during the control period.
- 4 In the case of agriculturists belonging to Backward Classes, tenants who are "protected tenants" should be accepted as sureties for the purpose of granting Tagai loans, as the Agriculturists belonging to the Backward Classes cannot get Tagai loans on account of not finding sureties who are property holders.
- 5 In view of the fact that the draft Constitution of India which makes special provisions for the protection and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has ignored the Other Backward Classes of this Province who are educationally, culturally and socially as backward as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Government are requested to bring the position of the Other Backward Classes in this Province to the notice of the Constituent Assembly and to move the Constituent Assembly to make special provisions for the protection and development of Other Backward Classes along with the lines of those for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.

5. Municipalities are also being advised to appoint Labour Officers to secure improvement in the working condition of the Conservancy staff.

Government have sanctioned the introduction of Kolhapur sub-dispensaries scheme in four districts in the Province. This scheme will be extended to other districts if it proves a success. The question of starting a mobile unit in the Panch Mahals District is under the consideration of Government.

Government have issued orders sanctioning a rise by 25 per cent in the per capita grants payable to Backward Class Hostels during 1950-51.

Government have directed that poor Backward Class agriculturists could be given Tagai loans against the security of their crops, both for seed and maintenance limited to the actual requirements but not exceeding the estimated value of their produce or share of produce of the land.

! The Constitution has since been adopted.

Resolution  
No.

Gist of Resolutions

Summary of orders of Government

*48th meeting of the Backward Class Board*

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | <p>Government may frame a rule whereby a member of the Backward Class Board failing to attend three consecutive meetings of the Board without the leave of the Board would forfeit his membership of the Board.</p>  | <p>Accepted. Necessary orders issued by Government.</p>   |
| 2 | <p>Suitable disciplinary action should be taken by the Education Department against educational institutions receiving grants-in-aid from Government which were found to be not cooperating fully with Government in implementing the orders of Government with regard to educational facilities and concessions to the backward classes. Such disciplinary action may be either in the shape of curtailment or even withdrawal of the Government grant-in-aid.</p>  | <p>Implementation of the Government orders referred to by grant-in-aid institutions is secured by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay State, Poona.</p>                          |
| 3 | <p>A certain reasonable percentage of the building grant allotted to each district for school buildings be earmarked for school buildings in the backward areas inhabited by the Backward Classes and that such local help by way of labour as may be forthcoming from the backward classes may be considered as adequate.</p>   | <p>Accepted. (<i>Vide</i> Para. 30).</p>  |
| 4 | <p>In the administration of the Backward Class Department and in the formulation and implementation of the policies of Government with regard to the amelioration of the backward Classes, the backward classes should be treated as a common unit and no sectional differences should be observed <i>inter se</i> as between the three sections of the backward classes, viz., Scheduled Classes, Aboriginal &amp; Hill Tribes and Other Backward Classes, though in view of the provisions in the Draft Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly for separate sets of safeguards for the Scheduled Classes and the Tribals, such distinctions may have to be observed in the political sphere until these separate safeguards continue.</p> | <p>Government have issued instructions that for the present status <i>quo</i> regarding 3 sections into which Backward Classes are classified should continue until further orders.</p> |

5 The orders that Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity should not be eligible for the educational concessions provided by Government for the Scheduled Castes, should be extended to all converts to Christianity and Islam from the backward classes. With regard to the Tadvi Bhils, however, who are now classified as backward, this classification may continue for some time but no new converts should be eligible for any of the concessions and facilities educational or otherwise, open to the backward classes. (Please also see Resolution No. 1 of the 52nd meeting).

Accepted.

6 The grant-in-aid basis adopted for girl's hostels under the Post War Reconstruction Schemes should be extended to all girls' hostels aided by the Backward Class Department, irrespective of whether the hostels were started under the Post War Reconstruction Schemes or under the ordinary rules than prevailing.

Accepted.

7 The Bombay Children Act should be, as an experiment, enforced in full throughout the Bijapur District by increasing the number of Remand Homes and creating other administrative machinery required for the purpose, in order that the Harijan girls may be rescued from prostitution.

Part V & VI of the Bombay Children Act have been applied to Bijapur and Bagalkot Talukas of the District. Their extension to other areas will be considered as soon as the requisite machinery, e.g. Remand Homes, Probation Officers, etc. is established in such areas.

33

8 All Backward Class Hostels conducted either by Private Institutions receiving grant-in-aid or by semi-Government agencies should be open to all sections of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Classes and that Government should not encourage any hostels run purely on communal lines for the benefit of particular communities classified as backward.

Accepted.

*49th meeting of the Backward Class Board*

1 The Director of Public Instruction may be empowered to relax the present age limit of 25 years imposed for granting scholarships to Backward Classes studying in collegiate institutions in suitable cases.

Accepted.

Resolution  
No.

Gist of Resolutions

Summary of orders of Government

2 In addition to the maintenance grants on the capita-  
tion basis now paid to the Backward Class Hostels for  
Boys, grants in respect of a reasonable proportion of  
the salary paid to the Superintendents of such hostels  
should be paid to those hostels which employ Superin-  
tendents with suitable qualifications approved by Gov-  
ernment, in order to enable qualified persons to be ap-  
pointed as Superintendents with a view to improve the  
quality of the hostels.

Accepted. (Orders regarding grants in respect of  
emoluments of full time Superintendents with prescrib-  
ed qualifications issued after the close of the period  
under review).

3 The rule whereby prisoners who are normally doing  
the work of scavenging and sweeping outside by way  
of profession are compulsorily required to do such  
work during their detention in jails should be abrogat-  
ed forthwith and even from such prisoners this work  
should only be taken from those who volunteer to do  
it.

Government have accepted the resolution in princi-  
ple but regret that it cannot be implemented at present  
without inconvenience to jail administration, until the  
proposed flush system is introduced in jails.

*50th meeting of the Backward Class Board*

1 The status quo with regard to the classification of  
the Backward Classes into three sub-divisions, viz.,  
(1) the Scheduled Classes, (2) the Aboriginal & Hill  
Tribes and (3) Other Backward Classes be retained, so  
far as their educational, economical and social prob-  
lems are to be tackled differently and their political  
rights are to be served separately.

Vide remarks against Resolution No. 4 of the 48th  
meeting.

2 The Patelia community which is now included in the  
list of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes may be removed  
from the list and be classified under the head of  
"Other Backward Classes."

Accepted.

3 The limit of Rs. 1,200 fixed in respect of annual in-  
come of guardians of backward class pupils who seek  
admission to the Government and aided Backward  
Class Hostels should be raised to Rs. 2,400 in view of  
the prevailing high cost of living.

Government have issued orders raising the limit to  
Rs. 1,800.

4 The age limit for admission to Government service which is at present fixed at 28 in the case of Backward Classes should be raised to 30 in view of the fact that the age limit of freeships to Backward Class boys in Secondary Schools is now raised to 25 years in order to enable the backward class boys to take full advantage of the favour shown by Government.

5 The same proportion of Harijans to be recruited to Government service should be fixed as by the Central Government for service under the latter, viz., at 12½ per cent for higher grade appointments and 16.2/3 per cent for lower grade appointments.

6 Recommendation of Government to amend the District and Borough Municipal Acts so as to enable it to withhold sanction for raising loans and grants to a Borough or District Municipality if it has not made proper provision for the salary, conditions of service, provident fund, water facilities and housing arrangements for its conservancy staff which should have the top priority in the list of its obligatory duties. It should also be obligatory on Government to make available necessary building materials to Borough or District Municipalities which are willing to undertake suitable housing programme for their conservancy staff.

7 Government should lay down the policy both for itself and the local self governing bodies that more funds than their share should be allotted for the development of backward areas inhabited by the Backward Classes such as the Aboriginal Tribes, etc.

Not accepted.

A similar resolution passed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly is under the consideration of Government in the light of the Government of India's examination of the question of reservation of vacancies on communal lines.

Government have issued following orders—

1. *Salary and Conservancy Staff.*—Is under the consideration of Government.

2. *Conditions of service.*—Government have already issued orders in the matter.

3. *Provision for Provident Fund.*—It is a matter entirely for the municipalities to establish a Provident Fund for its employees.

4. *Provision for Supply of Water.*—Separate arrangements for water supply to Scheduled Classes or Backward Classes is not necessary since all public wells, tanks, etc. are open to all communities alike.

5. *Housing arrangement.*—Suitable Legislature has been passed to make it an obligatory duty of Municipalities to provide housing accommodation to the Harijan employees.

Government issued instructions to Commissioners and Collectors that in approving the annual programme for local public works and village approach roads prepared by District Local Boards, they should see that due provision is made for the development of communications in the Backward areas.



Resolution No.	Gist of Resolutions	Summary of orders of Government
8	In view of the fact that the Harijans do not get the benefit of the orders of Government regarding the disposal of waste lands either for want of agricultural equipment or because the lands are so auctioned, the Board recommends to Government that the condition regarding agricultural equipment and the system of auction should be abolished.	Government orders are awaited.
<i>51st meeting of the Backward Class Board</i>		
1	In view of the prevailing high prices the rates of stipends in Hostels for Backward Class Girls run by Voluntary Agencies should be raised from Rs. 12 p. m. to Rs. 15 p. m.	Accepted. (Rates increased in 1951-52).
2	Government should open one hostel each for boys and girls accommodating 100 inmates in Bombay City.	Not accepted.
3	No addition or subtraction to the list of Backward Classes be made without consulting the Backward Class Board.	As a general rule Government agreed to consult the Backward Class Board before making any additions to or deletions from the list of Backward Classes.
4	The Backward Class Welfare Officers should submit periodic reviews of the work relating to the Backward Classes to the Backward Class Committees in their respective areas in order to enable these committees to take a keener interest in their work.	Necessary instructions have accordingly been issued to the Backward Class Welfare Officers.
5	There should be one Backward Class Welfare Officer for each district.	Government could not accept the proposal in 1950-51 owing to the prevailing financial stringency. The proposal is under consideration as a new item of expenditure for the budget of 1951-52.
6	Government should appoint a committee of five or more members to study and enquire into the Living Conditions of Scavengers in the Province and to suggest ways and means to improve their present conditions of work and to fix their minimum wages.	Accepted. Government have appointed a Committee of 9 members with Shri V. N. Barve as its Chairman.

7 Government should celebrate one day in the year as the Removal of Social Disabilities Day throughout the Province.

Accepted.

8 Government should carry out experiments and researches to devise improved types of latrines, receptacles and the implements for removal and disposal of night soil so that the work may be done consistently with human dignity.

Government orders are awaited.

*52nd meeting of the Backward Class Board*

1 The Classification of the Tadvi Bhils who follow the Muslim faith and are classified under the Aboriginal & Hill Tribes should continue as at present until the new constitution for the country is adopted and the position should be reviewed in the light of the new constitution after its adoption.

Accepted.

2 Freestudentships should be granted to Backward Class pupils in Technical and Industrial Schools.

Government have directed that Backward Class students studying in the Government as well as aided Technical & Industrial Schools where the standard of admission is below Matric or equivalent examination should be given freestudentships subject to certain conditions regarding age, conduct, attendance and progress. Managements of private technical or industrial schools will receive corresponding free grants. The question of similar concessions in technical or industrial schools when the standard of admission is Matric or above is under consideration.

3 Government should appoint a committee for prescribing criteria of classification of Backward Classes and to suggest the revision of the present list of Backward Classes in the light of such criteria.

Not accepted.

4 Land as well as all sorts of facilities should be given to the people for increasing and doing business (Training and shoe-making) in a modernised way.

Government orders are awaited.

Resolution  
No.

Gist of Resolutions

Summary of orders of Government

*53rd meeting of the Backward Class Board*

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | The number of scholarships awarded to Backward Class students in Technical & Industrial Schools being insufficient, suitable scholarships to all Backward Class students in such schools should be awarded as in the case of Backward Class students in Colleges.  | The present number of 10 sets of scholarships awarded to Backward Class students studying for three years course in Technical and Industrial Schools has been increased to 15 sets of scholarships (from 1950-51). |
| 2 | Government should pay grants to Backward Class Hostels for excursion charges as in the case of students in Training Colleges.  | Not accepted.  |
| 3 | The period of admission to Backward Class Hostels for eligibility for grant-in-aid should be extended from two months from the beginning of the academic year to four months, i. e. up to the end of June in every academic year in the case of school students.   | Accepted.  |
| 4 | The per capita grant to Backward Class Hostels should be raised by 25 per cent in view of the rise in prices of supplementary food materials and other essential articles.   | The per capita grants to Backward Class Hostels for boys have been increased by 25 per cent (in 1950-51).  |
| 5 | Suitable provision should be made in the Rules for the recognition of and the payment of grant-in-aid to the Backward Class Hostels run by Voluntary Agencies in the Bombay State requiring the managements of such hostels to give information about the meetings of the managing committees relating to the management of aided hostels to the Backward Class Welfare Officers of the areas concerned and to permit them to attend such meeting in an advisory capacity. | Accepted.  |

- 6 In the compilation of the next Census Report which is to be taken in hand in the very near future, the general literacy and economic condition of the Backward Classes of the Province should be separately tabulated along with their population figures and published separately in a hand book like the Village Hand Book of different districts of the Province.

*54th meeting of the Backward Class Board*

- 1 In case there is a difference of opinion regarding the percentage of grants to be earmarked between the District Building Committee and the District Backward Class Committee Government should fix up the just and reasonable percentage so as to expedite the work of construction of cheap buildings.
- 2 Backward Class Hostels in merged states areas which do not strictly comply with the Rules should be given suitable grants.

Government of India have decided that information regarding Backward Classes should be collected at the time of the 1951 census. The Government of India have also decided to compile a National Register of Citizens, along with the population Census, which will contain census data, relating to every citizen, including literacy economic status and means of livelihood. Where the citizen belongs to one of the Backward Classes, that fact will appear in the Register.

Not accepted. Government trust that the District Building Committees will pay due attention to the requirements of villages in Backward areas and to the recommendations of the District Backward Class Committees.

In view of the present liberal concessions sanctioned for Backward Class Hostels in the areas of the Merged States Government do not consider that the grant of further concessions is justified. However, hard cases, if any, could be considered by Government on merits.

APPENDIX III (*Vide* PARA. 12)

## REVISED RULES FOR DISTRICT BACKWARD CLASS COMMITTEE

*Constitution of the Committee*

1. A District Backward Class Committee shall be formed for each District in the Province.

2. The Committee shall be constituted as follows:—

(i) *Chairman*—The Collector of the District.

(ii) *Members*—

(a) 3 Members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly residing in the District, nominated by Government. Members belonging to Backward Classes shall be nominated among these three.

(b) Such number of members as equals the number of talukas and petas in the District shall be nominated by Government from among Backward Classes, so as to have one from each taluka or peta of the District. Non-official organisations doing welfare work among Backward Classes in the District will be consulted with regard to such nomination.

(c) Presidents of Borough Municipalities and the District Local Board and the Chairman of the District School Board.

(d) 2 Social Workers to be nominated by Government.

(e) The Assistant Backward Class Officer and the Backward Class Welfare Officer having jurisdiction in the District.

(f) The Backward Class Officer shall have the right to attend meetings of the Board.

(iii) The Backward Class Welfare Officer having jurisdiction in the District concerned shall work as Secretary of the Committee. The clerical work of the Committee shall be entrusted to the clerk sanctioned to the Backward Class Welfare Officer. (Government Resolution, Education & Industries Department, No. 8697 of 20-7-48).

*Functions of the Committee*

3. The functions of the Committee shall be—

(a) to advise on questions referred to them by the Backward Class Board or the Backward Class Officer;

(b) to provide information regarding the grievances and needs of the Backward Classes;

(c) to take suitable measures for the removal of untouchability and other social disabilities and also for the removal of harmful social customs among the various Backward Classes; in particular to explain the provisions of the new legislation regarding the removal of social disabilities of Harijans and authorization of temple entry, and to maintain a watch over the working of the new legislation and bring activities and incidents contrary to the principles or provisions of the said legislation occurring within the district to the notice of the authorities concerned.

(d) to carry on propaganda work for amelioration of the conditions of Backward Classes.

*Working of the Committee*

4. The Committee shall hold not less than four meetings every year. Seven Days' previous notice shall be given to the members for

every meeting. The official year for the purpose of working of the Committee shall be from 1st April to 31st March.

(a) The Chairman or the Backward Class Officer may call a special meeting to discuss important matters. At least 3 days previous notice shall be given for a special meeting.

(b) The District Committee shall submit its annual report and statement of accounts to the Assistant Backward Class Officer concerned in March every year.

(c) No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least 5 members are present.

(d) All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of members present. In case of equality of votes, the Chairman or any other member presiding at the meeting shall have a casting vote.

(e) If at any meeting, the Chairman is absent the members present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves.

(f) The resolutions passed at each meeting shall be forwarded to the Backward Class Officer and the Assistant Backward Class Officer concerned.

(g) A member of a Backward Class District Committee, who fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the Committee without the leave of the Committee shall forfeit his membership. (Government Resolution, Education & Industries Department, No. 8697 of 4-5-1949).

#### *Finance*

5. (a) The Committee shall bear its own incidental expenditure. The non-official members shall have powers to collect funds by subscriptions from the members of the Committee or from the public, and the Committee shall have power to administer such funds.

(b) The Committee shall maintain regular accounts of the income and expenditure incurred in a year. The Accounts shall be audited each year by an Officer of the Backward Class Department authorised by the Backward Class Officer in this behalf.

(c) Government will provide the Committee a grant of Rs. 200 plus an amount equal to the collections made by the Committee, subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 per annum in each case. The Backward Class Officer may also sanction additional grant to meet the demands of the Committee in consultation with the District Magistrate concerned in individual cases.

#### *Tenure of the Committee*

6. The tenure of the Committee shall be two years, provided that notwithstanding the expiry of its tenure the Committee shall continue to function until a fresh Committee is constituted by Government (Government Resolution, Education & Industries Department No. 8006 dated 15-1-48 and Government Resolution, Education Department No. 8603 dated 23-11-49).

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APPENDIX IV (*Vide* PARA. 14)

## LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES

As on 31st March 1950

## SECTION I

*Scheduled Castes*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Agar.                                 | 27. Machigar                            |
| 2. Asodi.                                | 28. Madig (same as No. 31)              |
| 3. Bakad                                 | 29. Mahar                               |
| 4. Bhambi                                | 30. Mahyavanshi.                        |
| 5. Bhangi                                | 31. Mang (same as No. 28)               |
| 6. Chakrawadya-Dasar                     | 32. Mangarudi                           |
| 7. Chelvadi                              | 33. Meghaval (same as<br>No. 34)        |
| 8. Chambar (same as Nos. 37<br>and 40)   | 34. Menghwar (same as<br>No. 33)        |
| 9. Chena-Dasaru                          | 35. Mini-Madig                          |
| 10. Chuhar (same as No. 11)              | 36. Mochi (except in<br>Gujarat)        |
| 11. Chuhra (same as No. 10)              | 37. Mochigar (same as Nos. 8<br>and 40) |
| 12. Dakaleru                             | 38. Mukri                               |
| 13. Dhegu Megu                           | 39. Nadia                               |
| 14. Dhor                                 | 39A. Rohit                              |
| 15. Garode                               | 40. Samagar, (same as Nos. 8<br>and 37) |
| 16. Halleer                              | 41. Shenva (same as No. 44)             |
| 17. Halsar (same as Nos. 18<br>and 20)   | 42. Shingadev (same as<br>No. 43)       |
| 18. Haslar (same as Nos. 17<br>and 20)   | 43. Shingadya (same as<br>No. 42)       |
| 19. Holaya                               | 44. Shindhaya (same as<br>No. 41)       |
| 20. Hulsavar (same as Nos.<br>17 and 18) | 45. Sochi                               |
| 21. Deleted                              | 46. Timali                              |
| 22. Kolcha (same as No. 23)              | 47. Turi                                |
| 23. Kolgha (same as No. 22)              | 48. Vankar                              |
| 24. Deleted                              | 49. Vitholia                            |
| 25. Kotegar (in North Ka-<br>nara)       |   |
| 26. Lingader                             |   |

## SECTION II

*Aboriginal and Hill Tribes*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Advichincher (Section of<br>No. 19)                        | 21. Deleted  |
| 2. Barda  | 22. Pomla  |
| 3. Bavacha  | 23. Powara   |
| 4. Bhil   | 24. Rathawa  |
| 5. Chodhra  | 25. Tadvi Bhil   |
| 6. Dhanka   | 26. Thakur   |
| 7. Dhodia   | 27. Valvai   |
| 8. Dubla  | 28. Varli  |
|   | 29. Vasava   |
| 9. Gamit (same as No. 10)                                     |  |
| 10. Gamta (same as No. 9)                                     |  |
| 11. Gond  |  |
| 12. Kathodi (same as No. 13)                                  |  |
| 13. Katkari (same as No. 12)                                  |  |
| 14. Konkna  |  |
| 14A. Koli-Dhor  |  |
| 15. Koli-Mahadev  |  |
| 16. Mavchi  |  |
| 17. Naikda (same as No. 18)                                   |  |
| 18. Nayak (same as No. 17)                                    |  |
| 19. Pardhi  |  |
| 20. Phanse-Pardhi (same as<br>No. 1 and Section of<br>No. 19) |  |
|   | List of Castes previously notified<br>under the Criminal Tribes Act<br>1924 (since repealed) now classi-<br>fied as Aboriginal and Hill<br>Tribes. |
|   | 30. Raj-Pardhi (same as Sec-<br>tion Nos. 1, 19, 20)   |
|   | 31. Waghri Pardhi do.  |
|   | 32. Takankar do.   |
|   | 33. Haranshikari do.   |
|   | 34. Chigribetgar do.   |
|   | 35. Nirshikari do.   |
|   | 36. Phasechari do.   |

## SECTION III

*Other Backward Classes*

1. Alitkar
2. Bahurupi
3. Bajania
4. Balasantoshi
5. Bandi
6. Battal
7. Bava
8. Bazigar
9. Bedar (same as Nos. 11, 83, 84, 115 and 126)
10. Beldar
11. Berad (same as Nos. 9, 83, 84, 115 and 126)
12. Bhamta (same as Nos. 39, 114 and 119)
13. Bhand
14. Bharadi
15. Bhavaiya
16. Bhavin
17. Bhisti
- 17A. Bhoi
18. Bhute
19. Budbudki
20. Burud
21. Chamtha
22. Chandlagara
23. Charan
24. Charodis
25. Deleted
26. Chhara (same as Nos. 56, 57 and 105)
27. Chitrakathi
28. Dasa
29. Dabgar (in Gujerat)
30. Davari
31. Depala
- 31A. Devalis
32. Devdig
33. Dholi
34. Dombari
35. Futgudi
36. Deleted
37. Gandharap
38. Garudi (same as No. 82)
39. Ghantichor (same as Nos. 12, 114 and 119)
40. Ghisadi
41. Golla
42. Gondhali
43. Gopal
44. Halepaik
45. Helav
46. Jatia
47. Jatigar
48. Javeri (same as No. 51)
49. Jogi
50. Jogtin
51. Johari (same as No. 48)
52. Joshi
53. Kahar
54. Kaikadi
55. Kammi
56. Kanjari (same as Nos. 28, 57 and 105)
57. Kanjar Bhat (same as Nos. 26, 56 and 105)
58. Kapdi
59. Katabu (same as No. 62)
60. Kattai
61. Kharwa
62. Kiliket (same as No. 59)
63. Khelkari (same as No. 64)
64. Kolhati (same as No. 63)
65. Koli Malhar
66. Koli Suryavanshi
67. Kongadi
68. Korava (Section of No. 54)
69. Korcha (Section of No. 54)
70. Korchar
71. Kotwal (same as No. 68)
72. Kotwalia (same as No. 71)
73. Kunbi Tilori (in the Ratnagiri District)
74. Kunchi Korava (Section of No. 54)
75. Lamani
76. Mairal
77. Manbhav
78. Mangela
79. Me
80. Deleted
81. Mochi (in Gujerat)
82. Modikar (same as No. 38)
83. Naikmakkalu (same as Nos. 9, 11, 84, 115 and 126)
84. Naikwadi (same as Nos. 9, 11, 83, 115 and 126)
85. Namdhari (same as No. 86)
86. Namdhari-paik (same as No. 85)
87. Nandiwale
88. Nat
89. Nath
90. Od
91. Padharia
92. Padiar
93. Pangul
- 93A. Patelia
94. Patharvat
95. Patradavaru
96. Phudgi
97. Rachevar
98. Raikari
99. Ramoshi
100. Ravalia
101. Sahadev Joshi
102. Salat
103. Sangar
104. Sanjogi
105. Sansia (same as Nos. 26, 56 and 57)
106. Sarania
107. Sarodi
108. Sarvade



109. Shikari  
 110. Shikligar  
 111. Sudgadsidhar  
 112. Suler  
 113. Suppaling  
 114. Takari (same as Nos. 12, 39 and 119)
115. Talvar (same as Nos. 9, 11, 83, 84 and 126, including Konade Talvar)
116. Thakar  
 117. Tirgar  
 118. Tirmali  
 119. Uchlia (same as Nos. 12, 39 and 114)
120. Vaddar  
 121. Vadi  
 122. Vaghri  
 123. Vaidu  
 124. Vaiti  
 124A. Vakkal (in the Kanara District)
125. Valhar  
 126. Valmiki (same as Nos. 9, 11, 83, 84 and 115)
127. Vanjari  
 128. Vasudev  
 129. Vir  
 130. Wansfoda

List of Castes previously notified under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (since repealed) now classified as other Backward Classes.

131. Bhampta (Rajput)  
 132. Pardeshi Bhampta (same as Section No. 131)  
 133. Kall-Wadru (same as Section Nos. 12, 39, 114 and 119)  
 134. Tudg-Wadru do.  
 135. Girmi-Wadru do.  
 136. Wadari do.  
 137. Pathrut do.  
 138. Bestar do.  
 139. Dong-Dasar do.  
 140. Pamlor (same as Section No. 54)  
 141. Lambada (same as Section No. 75)  
 142. Marwar Baori (same as Section Nos. 143, 144-145 and 146)  
 143. Gujerat Baori  
 144. Marwar Waghri  
 145. Salat Waghri  
 146. Bagri  
 147. Mina

List of Backward Classes from Pakistan (Sind) classified as Other Backward Classes in Bombay Province.

148. Jagiasi  
 149. Jajak  
 150. Khati  
 151. Kori  
 152. Kucchria  
 153. Suthria

APPENDIX V (*Vide* para. 14)

List of Backward Classes eligible for educational concessions in the Old Baroda State, but not classified as Backward Classes in the Bombay State.

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Atit              | 11. Gola       |
| 2. Ahir              | 12. Gosai      |
| 2A. Antyaj           | 13. Targala    |
| 3. Anjana            | 14. Dhangar    |
| 4. Kachhia           | 15. Dhobi      |
| 5. Kaliparaj         | 16. Nanakshahi |
| 6. Koli (In Gujerat) | 17. Barot      |
| 7. Kumbhar           | 18. Bharathari |
| 8. Khamar            | 19. Bharwad    |
| 9. Khant             | 20. Bhat       |
| 10. Gavali           | 21. Machi      |
|                      | 22. Rabari     |
|                      | 23. Vanjara    |
|                      | 24. Vaghar     |
|                      | 25. Veragi     |
|                      | 26. Sadhu      |
|                      | 27. Hajam      |
-

APPENDIX VI (PARA. 27)

*Backward Class children under compulsory Primary Education*

S. No.	Name of School Board.	No. of Backward Class children coming under the scheme of compulsion.			No. of Backward Class children actually attending under the scheme of compulsion.			Percentage of actual attendance of Backward children to the No. of Backward Class children coming under the scheme of compulsion.		
		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>District School Boards</i>									
1	Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Thana ...	16,513	17,594	34,226	13,180	14,240	25,665	79.8	80.0	74.9
3	Kolaba ...	...	611	3,000	...	Not	Received	...	...	...
4	Ratnagiri ...	16,727	25,460	34,956	4,604	13,564	27,613	27.5	53.2	78.9
5	Nasik ...	10,559	13,419	16,946	8,158	12,427	14,879	77.2	92.6	87.7
6	Poona ...	6,132	17,233	19,294	3,137	9,314	12,115	51.1	54.0	62.7
7	Satara North ...	12,966	20,257	26,808	...	Not	Received	...	...	...
8	Sholapur ...	...	8,458	12,052	...	7,866	11,208	...	93.0	93.2
9	Ahmednagar ...	7,275	7,685	16,560	5,792	5,813	12,421	79.5	75.6	75.0

<i>District School Boards</i>											
10	East Khandesh	...	8,373	14,866	16,419	5,139	6,224	8,402	61.8	41.8	37.8
11	West Khandesh	..	11,374	*2,137	23,472	8,454	*2,158	23,492	74.4	...	.
12	Ahmedabad	...	5,887	7,190	11,671	5,346	6,634	7,986	90.8	92.2	68.4
13	Kaira	...	2,913	8,214	10,451	2,913	8,214	10,451	100.0	100.0	100.0
14	Surat	...	8,453	16,325	5,932	5,680	10,964	4,211	67.1	67.1	70.9
15	Broach	...	11,865	12,545	12,111	8,675	9,049	9,154	73.1	72.9	75.5
16	Panchmahals	...	4,337	5,108	2,882	*5,940	2,746	466	.	53.7	16.1
17	Dharwar	...	6,153	9,311	10,724	*6,379	7,367	8,533	.	79.1	79.5
18	Belgaum	...	3,863	9,314	14,299	...	Not	received	...	...	...
19	Bijapur	...	...	9,845	11,888	...	5,907	7,132	...	60.0	59.9
20	Kanara	...	...	*4,501	9,024	...	*5,101	8,523	...	.	94.4
<i>Municipal School Boards</i>											
1	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Malegaon	...	...	74	92	...	57	63	...	77.0	68.4
3	Poona City	...	3,115	3,394	2,796	2,044	1,899	2,103	59.8	56.5	75.2
4	Sholapur	...	2,101	2,676	3,610	1,479	1,528	2,289	70.3	57.1	63.4
5	Satara	...	Munici	pa'lity has	not sanc	tioned any	amount for	this	purpose.	...	...
6	Jalgaon	..	980	948	942	920	908	917	93.8	95.7	97.5
7	Amalner	...	...	...	Compul	sion has	not been	introduced	...	...	...
8	Dhulia	...	360	1,087	1,056	839	941	869	87.3	87.4	79.2
9	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VI (PARA. 27).—contd.

*Backward Class Children under compulsory Primary Education.*

S. No.	Name of School Board.	No. of Backward Class children coming under the scheme of compulsion.			No. of Backward Class children actually attending under the scheme of compulsion.			Percentage of actual attendance of Backward children to the No. of Backward Class children coming under the scheme of compulsion.		
		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>Municipal School Boards</i>									
10	Nadiad	N 1	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Surat	2,060	2,653	3,135	1,292	1,639	2,009	62.7	61.7	63.1
12	Broach	190	225	255	165	190	205	86.8	84.4	80.3
13	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Hubli	1,017	1,602	1,244	664	1,056	835	65.2	65.9	67.1
15	Gadag-Betgeri	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bijapur	551	538	585	367	460	536	66.6	85.5	91.6
17	Belgaum	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
18	Kolhapur	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...

<i>Deputy Educational Inspectors-cum-Administrative Officers.</i>											
1	Kolhapur	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Baroda	...	11,997	12,819	15,178	11,057	11,716	14,134	92.1	91.4	93.1
3	Amreli	...	*1,913	*1,822	*1,932	*6,091	*5,925	*6,062	*	*	*
4	Mehsana	...	...	...	12,793	...	...	12,085	...	...	94.6
5	Sabarkantha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Banaskantha	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* N. B. — The statement is based on data received by the Director of Public Instruction from the Local Authorities and consolidated in his office. There are certain discrepancies in a few cases, which could not be reconciled before the submission of this Report.

APPENDIX VII (*Vide* Para. 28)

*Backward Classes*  
 Programme of educational expansion in Backward Areas in the Thana District.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Education and Industries Department,

Resolution No. 8146,

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1949.

Read Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department No. 8146, dated the 23rd February 1949.

*Resolution.*—Government is pleased to pass the following orders consequent on the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by Government to conduct a survey of the Dahanu, Umbergaon, Palghar, Shahapur and Mokhada Talukas of the Thana District and to prepare a programme of educational expansion in these areas specially for the Backward Classes:—

*Recommendation of the Committee*

1. Compulsion may be introduced immediately in all the five Talukas, viz. Umbergaon, Dahanu, Palghar, Mokhada and Shahapur for both boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 11 years.

*Orders of Government*

1. Compulsion should be introduced for both boys and girls as under in villages with a population of 500 and over.

I. *From the academic year*  
1949-50

In Umbergaon Taluka—for the age group 7-8.

II. *From the academic year*  
1950-51

(a) In Umbergaon Taluka—for the age group 7-9.

(b) In Dahanu and Mokhada Talukas—For the age group 7-8.

• III. *From the academic year*  
1951-52

(a) In Umbergaon Taluka—For the age group 7-10.

(b) In Dahanu and Mokhada Talukas—For the age group 7-9.

(c) In Shahapur and Palghar Talukas—For the age group 7-8.

Other children between the age-group 6-11 should attend school on a voluntary basis.

For this purpose a group of hamlets, irrespective of their revenue boundaries, having an approximate population of 500 or less but not generally less than

300 and situated within a radius of 1 mile should be regarded as the Unit area for a village school or Gram-Shala. The list prepared by the Committee and appended to the report of the Committee should be taken as a basis for this purpose. If it is found necessary to make a change in the list, the requisite proposal should be submitted for the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

#### *Recommendation of the Committee*

2. For every ten village schools or Gram-Shalas there should be one central school or Kendra Shala which should be a full grade school with an agricultural bias and a farm and a hostel attached thereto.

3. Government should adopt the Wardha plan as the ultimate aim of education to be introduced among the adiwasis with agriculture as the basic craft. Till the time Government is able to secure an adequate member of suitably trained teachers able to carry out the Wardha plan education among the Adiwasis should be practical and centered round a useful and productive craft such as agriculture, spinning and weaving and wood work.

4. Only trained teachers with sufficiently long experience of teaching should be posted in the Adiwasi areas. With a view to

#### *Orders of Government*

2. One central school with a hostel attached to it should be opened in Umbergaon Taluka from the academic year 1950-51, i. e. after the scheme of compulsion in that taluka has been in operation for one year. Two more such central schools with hostels should be opened in each of the two talukas of Dahanu and Mokhada from the academic year 1951-52.

The Central Schools and hostels should be accommodated in rented buildings in the beginning and the question of constructing new buildings for them should be considered two or three years after the schools have been started.

About 75 per cent of the boarders admitted to the hostels should be pupils belonging to the Backward Classes.

3. The recommendation is accepted. Besides Agriculture, Wood-work should also be introduced as one of the basic crafts in the basic schools meant for the Adiwasis.

The desirability of having knowledge contents of the syllabus somewhat modified and made more closely related to every day needs should also be considered.

The changes required to be made in the syllabus may be made by the School Board Administrative Officer with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

4. Trained teachers should, as far as possible, be appointed in Adiwasi areas. The teachers serving in the Adiwasi areas



ensuring a steady and adequate supply of trained teachers Government should make it compulsory for every trained teacher to work at least for two years continuously in these areas. These teachers should be given a bad climate allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem and free quarters.

#### *Recommendation of the Committee*

5. Government should start a training college for the teachers in the Adiwasi areas with a special syllabus giving the trainees a systematic and comprehensive knowledge of the problems affecting the Adiwasi life and the measures to deal with them till the time the new college is opened provision should be made in the present training colleges for organising refresher courses for the teachers working in the Adiwasi areas.

6. For the purpose of supervision the talukas should be divided into suitable circles consisting of 30 to 35 schools. Each circle should in charge of a supervisor who should be an experienced and trained Officer. The Head-quarters of this officer should be at a convenient place in his circle.

should be paid a special allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem each for a period of five years only in the first instance. The allowance should not be paid in places where bad climate allowance is admissible.

Under the existing orders, every District School Board teacher is required to serve in Backward or bad climate areas for at least three years in the course of his career as a primary teacher.

#### *Orders of Government*

5. Government does not consider a special training college necessary for training teachers for service in Adiwasi areas. Trained teachers should, however, be made to undergo a short term course of about two months in the problems of Adiwasi areas. About 80 teachers may be made to undergo this course every year during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52. Some untrained teachers may also be made to undergo this course.

6. (a) The suggestion of the Committee of having a circle for the purpose of supervision of schools on the lines indicated is a good one. As, however, the inspecting staff is overworked at present, the Head Master of the Central School, where such a school is opened, should do the work of supervision of about 20 schools in the area round about in addition to his duties. This experiment may be tried for a period of one year in the first instance. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to report, in due course, whether the Head Master of the Central School can devote sufficient time to the work of supervision of the schools in the neighbouring villages or whether it is necessary to make other suitable arrangements for the purpose.

(b) (i) For the work of supervision of the schools far away from the Central School, an Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector should be appointed at the rate of one Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector for about

forty schools. The Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector should ordinarily reside in his beat.

(ii) No additional posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector require to be created during the current year for this work. Three posts of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors may, however, be created for the work of supervision of these schools in the year 1950-51 and three more such posts in the year 1952-53.

7. In addition to the supervisory and administrative Officer should have under him special officers, one of whom should be an engineer and another a Medical Officer and two craft specialists one of them being an agricultural expert. The Administrative staff should include adequate additional clerks allowed under the present rules and one Assistant Administrative Officer on account of the increase in the Administrative work.

7. Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, when compulsion is introduced in any district, provision will be made for the appointment of such number of Assistant Administrative Officers as may be required. Provision will also be made for the appointment of some engineering staff under the School Board Administrative Officer. There is, therefore, no need for the appointment of any Special Assistant Administrative Officer or Engineering Staff for the Adivasi Areas in particular in addition to the normal establishment that each district will have under the scheme of compulsion.

A post of overseer has, however been sanctioned by Government temporarily for a period of six months for the work of supervision of the work of construction of school buildings in the Umbergaon Taluka—vide Government letter, Education and Industries Department No. 8146/F, dated the 17th December 1948.

It is also not necessary to make any special provision under the scheme of compulsion for the appointment of Medical Officers. One of the teachers should be asked to supply simple drugs such as quinine, iodine, etc. to the sick.

8. There should be regional Committees called Kendra Samities consisting of social workers and a few leading villagers with the senior teacher as the Secretary and the Inspecting Officer as the Chairman with a view to creating a spirit of cooperation between the educational authorities and the villagers in the successful implementation of the present plan.

8. The appointment of informal committees consisting of social workers and a few leading villagers with the senior teacher as Secretary and the Inspecting Officer as Chairman is approved.

The attendance Officer for the area should also be a member of such committees.

9. In view of the urgency of the problem of eradicating ignorance and illiteracy from the Adivasis within the shortest possible time, Government should organize adult education programme intensively as well as extensively in the Adiwasi areas.

9. The recommendation is accepted. The Director of Public Instruction should work out detailed proposals for implementing the recommendation.

2. A provision of Rs. 70,000 (Rs. 56,600, recurrent and Rs. 13,400 non-recurrent) has been made in the current year's budget under "37-Education-C-Primary-Post War Reconstruction and Development Programme-K (2) (3) introduction of compulsory elementary education in Backward Areas in Thana District" on account of expenditure likely to be incurred in implementing the orders of Government during the current year. The details of the expenditure on which the above provision was based are as under:—

(1) Entertainment of 38 additional teachers at Rs. 40 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 40-1-50-Efficiency Bar-1½-65 with a selection grade of Rs. 65-2½-90 for 15 per cent of the cadre.

(2) Rent at Rs. 30 per school for about 25 schools;

(3) Expenditure on the teaching of craft at Rs. 12 per pupil for about 900 additional pupils.

(4) Contingency at Rs. 12 per school.

(5) Special allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem per teacher.

In Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 8146, dated the 12th April 1949, the Director of Public Instruction, has, however, been authorised to entertain up to 77 additional primary teachers and appoint the following additional staff for the scheme:—

(1) One Attendance Officer;

(2) One clerk;

(3) One class IV servant for the Attendance Officer.

He has been authorised to incur expenditure on the additional staff and other items connected with the introduction of compulsion in the Umbergaon taluka on the usual basis. He should, therefore, approach Government in good time, for the additional amount required by him during the current financial year for implementing the scheme.

3. The Director is also requested to be so good as to submit proposals in good time, before the preparation of the next year's budget estimates for the provision required to be made in the next year's budget for the purpose.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

D. S. JOSHI,

Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX VIII (PARA. 31)

*Statement showing the amounts sanctioned and actually spent on account of supply of books, slates etc. to the children of Backward Classes coming under the scheme of compulsory primary education during the period from 1st April 1947 to the 31st March 1950.*

Serial No.	Name of School Board.	Amount sanctioned in the scheme of compulsion for the supply of books, slates etc. to children of Backward Classes.			Amount actually spent on the supply of books and slates to Backward Class pupils under the scheme of compulsion.		
		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>District School Boards.</i>						
1	Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Thana ...	33,020	2,568	32,864	7,680 7 0	3,094 8 0	21,638 0 0
3	Kolaba ...	...	2,080	8,140	...	...	...
4	Ratnagiri ...	33,454	50,920	69,912	9,208 0 0	27,123 0 0	55,226 0 0
5	Nasik ...	11,498	21,241	8,104	3,239 12 0	6,071 10 0	10,865 0 0
6	Poona ...	12,264	22,202	4,122	1,656 0 0	1,685 0 0	36,636 0 0
7	Satara North ...	25,932	40,514	53,616	16,210 14 0	15,815 0 0	25,792 0 0

APPENDIX VIII (PARA. 31)—contd.

*Statement showing the amounts sanctioned and actually spent on account of supply of books, slates etc. to the children of Backward Classes coming under the scheme of compulsory primary education during the period from 1st April 1947 to the 31st March 1950.*

Serial No.	Name of School Board.	Amount sanctioned in the scheme of compulsion for the supply of books, slates etc. to children of Backward Classes.			Amount actually spent on the supply of books and slates to Backward Class pupils under the scheme of compulsion.		
		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8	Sholapur ...	...	16,916	24,104	...	...	22,416 0 0
9	Ahmednagar ...	14,550	15,370	33,120	...	...	15,254 11 9
10	East Khandesh ...	16,746	29,732	32,836	...	7,979 0 0	21,933 0 0
11	West Khandesh ...	11,000	11,000	11,000	...	...	10,850 0 0
12	Ahmedabad ...	11,773	2,600	10,169	...	...	(Estimate). 4,695 0 0
13	Kaira ...	5,826	28,928	36,308	1,494 4 0	4,952 14 0	17,866 3 3
14	Surat ...	16,906	32,650	17,864	4,239 6 0	4,946 4 0	8,243 8 0
15	Broach ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,840 0 0	1,490 0 0	1,877 0 0

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16	Panch-Mahals	...	11,160	17,330	28,618	2,586 0 0	3,087 0 0	3,102 0 0
17	Dharwar	...	5,826	18,622	21,448	1,982 2 0	2,693 8 0	599 2 0
18	Belgaum	...	10,892	21,752	11,874	10,575 5 0	...	11,613 0 0
19	Bijapur	...	...	19,690	23,776	...	17,959 6	...
20	Kanara	...	...	9,002	18,048	...	6,772 8 0	9,921 5 2
<i>Municipal School Boards.</i>								
1	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Malegaon	...	...	206	26	...	28 8 0	31 8 0
3	Poona City	...	...	...	...	*1,884 0 0	*2,506 0 0	*2,832 0 0
4	Satara	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...
5	Sholapur	...	...	328	350	...	...	3,923 7 0
6	Jalgaon	...	1,000	2,800	2,500	700	510 0 0	528 0 0
7	Amalner	...	Compulsion has not yet been introduced.					
8	Dhulia	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...
9	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...
10	Nadiad	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...

APPENDIX VIII (PARA. 31)—contd.

*Statement showing the amounts sanctioned and actually spent on account of supply of books, slates etc. to the children of Backward Classes coming under the scheme of compulsory primary education during the period from 1st April 1947 to the 31st March 1950.*

Serial No.	Name of School Board.	Amount sanctioned in the scheme of compulsion for the supply of books, slates etc. to children of Backward Classes.			Amount actually spent on the supply of books and slates to Backward Class pupils under the scheme of compulsion.		
		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
11	Surat ...	300	300	400	302 0 0	232 0 0	400 0 0
12	Broach ...	400	500	525	272 0 0	368 0 0	400 0 0
13	Dharwar ...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...
14	Hubli ...	1,300	1,320	1,350	...	200 0 0	200 0 0
15	Gadag-Betgiri ...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...
16	Bijapur ...	No separate	provision	has been	made for Backward Class children		...
17	Belgaum ...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...
18	Kolhapur ...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Deputy Education Inspector-Cum-Administrative Officers</i>						
1	Kolhapur	...	...	Nil	...	...	...
2	Baroda	1,000	1,300	1,640	987 10 9	1,061 0 0	...
3	Amreli	200	200	...	61 7 0	96 10 9	...
4	Mehsana	800	800	...	531 12 9	654 7 9	...
5	Sabarkantha	...	...	Nil	...	...	...
6	Banaskantha	...	...	...	...	...	...

\*N.B.—This statement is based on data received by the Director of Public Instruction from the Local Authorities and consolidated in his office. There are certain discrepancies in a few cases, which could not be reconciled before the submission of this report.



**APPENDIX IX (Vide Para. 50)**

List showing the Backward Class Hostels receiving grant-in-aid from the Backward Class Department as stood on 31-3-1950.

S. No.	Name of the hostel.	Whether boys or girls or both.	Name of the Voluntary Agency managing the hostel.	Number of inmates fixed for grant.
<i>Northern Circle</i>				
District Ahmedabad				
1.	Backward Class Hostel, Ahmedabad.	Boys.	Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmati.	50
2.	B. Majur Kanya Griha, Ahmedabad.	Girls.	Textile Labour Association, Mirjapur Road, Ahmedabad.	30
3.	Harijan Kanya Chhatralaya, Sabarmati.	Girls.	Harijan Ashram Committee, C/o Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmati.	60
4.	Harijan Chhatralaya,, Viramgaum.	Boys.	Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmati.	25
5.	Harijan Chhatralaya, Danduka.	Boys.	do.	30
6.	Siddhartha Chhatralaya, Dholka.	Boys.	Scheduled Castes Education Co-operative Society, Ltd. Dholka.	35
District Kaira				
7.	Harijan Kanya Chhatralaya, Rodal, Tal. Borsad.	Girls.	Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmati.	15
8.	Gidwani Harijan Ashram, Kaira.	Boys.	Gidwani Harijan Ashram Committee, Kaira.	25
9.	Udyog Vidya Mandir, Nadiad.	Boys.	Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmati.	20
10.	Vatrak Khedut Vidyalaya, Mehmedabad.	Boys.	Director, Vatrak Khedut Vidyalaya, Mehmedabad.	40
11.	Vallabh Vidyalaya, Bochasan.	Boys.	Gram Seva Samiti, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.	32
12.	Vidyarthi Chhatralaya, Borsad.	Boys.	Managed by the Hostel Committee, Satyagriha Chawani, Borsad. (24 of all castes, out of which 6 should be B. Cs. and of which 3 should be from S. Cs.).	24

District Broach

13.	Harijan Chhatralaya, Broach.	Boys.	Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmati.	25
14.	Shri Kumar Ashram, Jaghadia.	Boys.	Joint management and Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad and G. H. S. S., Sabarmati.	
15.	Backward Class Girls Hostel, Umalla shifted to Rajpipla.	Girls.	Joint management of Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmati and Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad.	25

District Panchmahals

16.	Gandhi Ashram, Godhra.	Boys.	Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmati.	25
17.	Rashtriya Bhil Ashram, Mirkhadi.	Both.	Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad.	40
18.	Yeshwantika Bhil Ashram, Jessawada.	Boys.	do.	45
19.	Yeshwantika Bhil Kanya Ashram, Jessawada.	Girls.	do.	15
20.	Titodi Bhil Ashram, Jhalod.	Boys.	do.	35
21.	Bhil Kanya Ashram, Dohad.	Girls.	do.	25
22.	Titodi Bhil Kanya Ashram, Jhalod.	Girls.	do.	25
23.	Naik Ashram, Rayankhed, Mahal Halal.	Boys.	Kelwani Mandal, Kalol, Panchmahals	25
24.	Seva Ashram, Dudhia.	Boys.	Joint management of Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh Sabarmati and Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad.	25
25.	Amrut Ashram, Santrampur.	Boys.	do.	25

District Baroda

26.	Backward Class Hostel, Baroda.	Boys.	Gujarath Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmati.	50
27.	Valchand Bankar Ashram, Baroda.	Boys.	do.	

(To be fixed.)

Western Circle  
District Surat

28.	Raniparaj Hostel for Boys, Mandvi.	Boys.	Mandvi Education Society.	40
29.	Harijan Chhatralaya, Surat.	Boys.	Harijan Chhatralaya Committee.	25

S. No.	Name of the hostel.	Whether boys or girls or both.	Name of the Voluntary Agency managing the hostel.	Maximum Nos. of inmates fixed for grant.
30.	Harijan Kanya Chhatralaya, Kachholi, Jalalpur.	Girls.	Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmati.	25
31.	Raniparaj Vidyalaya, Khadki via Udwada.	Boys.	Raniparaj Vidyalaya Committee.	25
32.	Backward Class Girls Hostel, Udwada.	Girls.	Bhagini Samaj, Bombay. Shri Maganlal Ghia Building, 225, Khetwadi, Main Road, Bombay.	25
33.	Harijan Chhatralaya, Bardoli.	Boys.	District Rahit Kelwani Mandal, Udwada, Supervision of Gujarat Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati.	20
34.	Adivasi Girls Hostel, Madhi.	Girls.	Managing Committee of Vedchi Ashram.	20
35.	Swaraj Ashram, Vedchi.	Boys.	do.	40
36.	Patidar Vidyarthi Ashram, Nanpura, Dist. Surat.	Boys.	Patidar Vidyarthi Ashram Committee, Nanpura, Dist. Surat.	10
37.	Kanya Ashram, Poona.	Girls.	Managing Committee of Vedchi Ashram.	20
38.	Kasturba Kanya Ashram, Bedkuwadur.	Girls.	do.	
39.	Antyaj Boarding, Navasari.	Boys.	Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmati.	25
40.	Thakkar Bappa Ashram, Navasari.	Boys.	do.	8
District East Khandesh				
41.	Deen Bandhu Ambedkar Ashram, Chalisgaon.	Boys.	Deen Bandhu Ambedkar Ashram Committee.	30
42.	Shri Chokha Mela Boarding House, Jalgaon.	Boys.	Shri Chokha Mela Boarding Committee.	30
43.	Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Jalgaon.	Girls.	District Harijan Sevak Sangh, Jalgaon.	25
44.	Adi Janata Boarding, Jalgaon.	Boys.	Akhil Koli Samaj Parishad, Jalgaon (Navi Peth).	25
45.	Backward Class Chhatralaya, Amalner.	Boys.	Asprushyodharak Boarding Committee.	20
46.	Shetkari Boarding, Amalner.	Boys.	Janata Shikshan Co-operative Society, Amalner.	75
47.	Sarwodaya Chhatralaya, Bhusawal.	Boys.	Superintendent, Harijan Boarding House Committee.	25
District West Khandesh				
48.	Rajendra Harijan Hostel, Dhulia.	Boys.	Maharashtra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dhulia.	75

49.	Harijan Kanya Chhatralaya, Dhulia.	Girls.	do.	75
50.	Thakkarbappa Boarding, Taloda.	Boys.	Bhil Seva Mandal, Nandurbar.	40
51.	Bhil Powara Vidyarthi Vasati Griha, Shahada.	Boys.	do.	20
52.	Shabari Kanya Mandir, Taloda.	Girls.	do.	20
53.	Maharshi Markandeya Vidyarthi Ashram, Mahadi.	Boys.	Maharshi Markandeya Ashram Managing Committee.	15
54.	Mahatma Gandhi Hostel, Nandurbar.	Boys.	Bhil Seva Mandal, Nandurbar.	75
District Nasik				
55.	Dongri Vanjari Boarding, Nasik.	Boys.	Dongri Vanjari Boarding Committee.	45
56.	Shri Chhatrapati Boarding, Nasik.	Boys.	Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding Committee, Nasik.	45
57.	Ambedkar Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Manmad.	Boys.	Ambedkar Anath Vidyarthi Ashram Committee.	30
58.	Adivasi Kanya Chhatralaya, Nasik.	Girls.	Adivasi Seva Samiti, Nasik. College Road, Patil Colony, (Nasik).	30
59.	Adivasi Vidyarthi Griha for Boys, Trim-bakeshwar.	Boys.	do.	80
60.	Adivasi Chhatralaya, Muldongri, Tal. Nandgaon.	Boys.	do.	30
61.	Bhil Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Soundane.	Boys.	do.	45
62.	Bhil Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Yeola.	Boys.	do.	30
63.	Adivasi Chhatralaya, Malegaon.	Both.	do.	40
64.	Adivasi Vidyarthi Griha, Isapur.	Both.	do.	45
65.	Adivasi Kanya Chhatralaya, Taked.	Girls.	Adivasi Seva Samiti, College Road, Patil Colony Nasik.	25
66.	Kasturba Bhil Chhatralaya, Dapuri.	Boys.	do.	20
67.	Adivasi Chhatralaya. Taked.	Boys.	do.	30
68.	Bhil Vidyarthi Griha, Vadner, Kakurdi.	Both.	do.	25
69.	Adivasi Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Satana.	Boys.	do.	40
70.	Jai Hind Chhatralaya, Nasik.	Boys.	do.	30
71.	Adivasi Kanya Chhatralaya, Trim-bakeshwar.	Girls.	do.	25
72.	Adivasi Chhatralaya, Nimbgaon.	Both.	do.	40
73.	Adivasi Chhatralaya, Jategaon.	Boys.	do.	40
74.	Bhil Boarding, Chandor.	Both.	do.	25
75.	Adivasi Kanya Chhatralaya, Soundane.	Girls.	Adivasi Seva Samiti, College Road, Patil Colony, Nasik.	20
76.	Adivasi Kanya Chhatralaya, Dyane Malegaon.	Girls.	do.	25

S. No.	Name of the hostel.	Whether boys or girls or both.	Name of the Voluntary Agency managing the hostels.	Maximum Nos. of inmates fixed for grant.
77.	Adivasi Vasati Griha, Borgaon.	Boys.	Dang Seva Mandal, 480-J, Agra Road, Nasik.	40
78.	Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Mulher.	Boys.	do.	50
79.	Adivasi Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Dalwat, Tal. Kalwan.	Both.	do.	25
80.	Backward Hostel for Girls, Peint.	Girls.	do.	30
81.	Adivasi Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Panchavati.	Boys.	do.	30
82.	Adivasi Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Abhone.	Boys.	do.	45
83.	Adivasi Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Mhasgaon.	Boys.	do.	40
84.	Adivasi Vidyarthi Griha, Nalawadapada.	Boys.	do.	50
85.	Rao Bahadur Kashekar Chhatralaya, Malegaon.	Boys.	Malegaon Harijan Sevak Sangh.	15
86.	Adi Janata Boarding, Nasik Peth.	Boys.	Akhil Koli Samaj Parishad, C/o Koli Boarding.	30
87.	Adivasi Chhatralaya, Kohar.	Boys.	Adivasi Seva Samiti, College Road, Patil Colony, Nasik.	30
88.	Matoshri Ramabai Ambedkar Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Nasik.	Girls.	Matoshri Ramabai Ambedkar Backward Class Hostel Committee.	25
89.	Adivasi Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Chinchwad.	Boys.	Adivasi Seva Samiti, College Road, Patil Colony, Nasik.	40
90.	Adivasi Bhuvan, Dang Soundane.	Boys.	Dang Seva Mandal, 480-J, Agra Road, Nasik.	30
91.	Mahatma Gandhi Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Kalvan.	Boys.	do.	25
92.	Vidyarthi Vasti Griha, Kalwan.	Boys.	Adivasi Seva Samiti, Nasik.	40
93.	Adivasi Kanya Chhatralaya, Satana.	Girls.		21
94.	Kasturba Balikashram, Mulher.	Girls.	Dang Seva Mandal, Nasik, 480-J, Agra Road, Nasik.	25
95.	Adivasi Balikashram, Abhone.	Girls.		25
District Dangs				
96.	Adivasi Vasati Griha, Rambhas.	Boys.	Dang Seva Mandal, Nasik, 480-J, Agra Road, Nasik.	25
97.	Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Pempri.	Boys.	Dang Seva Mandal, 480-J, Agra Road, Nasik.	35
98.	Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Chankya.	Boys.	do.	25
99.	Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Sakar Patal.	Boys.	do.	20

*Konkan Circle*  
District & City Bombay

100.	Students Hostel, Bombay.	Boys.	D. C. Mission Society, Bombay.	60
101.	Kumar Chhatralaya, Borivli.	Boys.	Adivasi Seva Mandal, Bombay Branch, Borivli.	25
102.	Kanya Chhatralaya, Borivli.	Girls.	Adivasi Seva Mandal, Bombay.	25
102-A.	The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay.	Boys.	Managing Committee of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay.	15

District Thana

103.	Backward Class Hostel, Wada.	Boys.	Adivasi Seva Mandal, Bombay.	25
104.	Adivasi Kanya Chhatralaya, Mokhada.	Girls.	do.	25
105.	Backward Class Hostel, Manor Palghar.	Boys.	do.	30
106.	Katkari Hostel, Kalamgaon.	Both.	do.	30
107.	Backward Class Hostel, Thana.	Boys.	Backward Class Hostel Committee, Thana.	20
108.	Bharat Chhatralaya, Palghar.	Boys.	Mahatma Gandhi Seva Sangh, Palghar.	35
109.	Vidya Ashram, Bhiwandi.	Boys.	Thana Unnati Mandal, Bhiwandi.	20

District Ratnagiri

110.	Kunabi Chhatralaya, Dapoli.	Boys.	Kunbi Seva Sangh, Lanja, Branch Dapoli.	20
111.	Mhalssabai Bhandarkar Hind Chhatralaya, Kanakavali.	Boys.	Maharashtra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dhulia.	20
112.	Hind Kanya Chhatralaya, Kankavali.	Girls.	do.	20
113.	Backward Class Hostel, Mahal Lanja.	Boys.	Kunabi Seva Sangh, Mahal Lanja.	35

*Deccan Circle*  
District Poona

114.	Mahilashram Hostel for Girls, Hingne.	Girls.	Hingne Stree Shikshan Samstha, Hingne, Poona 4.	35
115.	Backward Class Hostel, 896, Nana Peth, Poona, 2.	Boys.	Shikshan Samwardhak Mandal, Poona.	50
116.	Harijan Vidyarthi Vasati Griha, 176/1, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.	Boys.	Harijan Vidyarthi Vasati Griha, Managing Committee.	20
117.	Union Boarding House, Municipal Health Camp, Poona 4.	Boys.	Union Boarding House Committee.	30
118.	Backward Class Rajput Chhatralaya, 360, Vetel Peth, Poona 2.	Boys.	Backward Class Rajput Chhatralaya Managing Committee.	25
119.	Seva Sadan Hostel for Girls, Poona 2.	Girls.	Poona Seva Sadan Society, Poona.	30
120.	Poona School and Home for the Blind, 14-17 Koregaon Park, North, Poona.	Boys.	Poona School & Home for the Blind Committee, Poona.	20

S. No.	Name of the hostel.	Whether boys or girls or both.	Name of the Voluntary Agency managing the hostel.	Maximum Nos. of inmates fixed for grant.
<b>District Sholapur</b>				
121.	Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Sholapur.	Boys.	Backward Class Hostel for Boys Committee.	80
122.	Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Sholapur.	Girls.	Backward Class Hostel for Girls Committee.	25
123.	Gandhi Chhatralaya, Barsi.	Boys.	Barsi Taluka Harijan Sevak Sangh.	30
124.	Shri Gadge Maharaj Harijan Boarding, Pandharpur.	Boys.	People's Education Society, Bombay.	30
125.	Late Annasaheb Aidale Boarding, Vinchur.	Boys.	Late Annasaheb Aidale Boarding Managing Committee, Vinchur.	30
126.	Mahatma Gandhi Boarding, Madha.	Boys.	Mahatma Gandhi Boarding Managing Committee, Madha.	25
127.	Vijay Vidyarthi Vasatigriha, Akluj.	Boys.	Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Akluj.	30
128.	Adarsha Vidyarthi Vasatigriha, Akluj.	Boys.	Backward Class Education Society, Akluj.	26
<b>District Satara North</b>				
129.	Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Boarding House, Satara.	Boys.	Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Boarding Housing Managing Committee, Satara.	200
130.	Laxmibai Patil Vasatigriha, Satara.	Girls.	Laxmibai Patil Vasatigriha Committee, Satara.	30
131.	Thakkarbappa boarding, Pulkoti, Tal. Man.	Boys.	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara.	20
132.	Shri Sadguru Gadge Maharaj Hostel, Kusr, Tal. Karad.	Boys.	do.	20
133.	Rani Laxmibai Vasatigriha, Lonand.	Boys.	do.	25
<b>District Satara South.</b>				
134.	Vidyarthi Boarding Khanapur.	Boys.	Vidyarthi Boarding Committee, Khanapur.	40
135.	Shri Bhairavnath Vidyarthi Vasatigriha, Vita, Tal. Khanapur.	Boys.	Shri Bhairavnath Vidyarthi Vasatigriha Committee, Vita.	50

136.	Raje Vijaysingh Vasatigriha, Ashta, Tal. Walva.	Boys.	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara.	20
137.	Tasgaon Taluka Vidyarthi Vasatigriha, Tasgaon.	Boys.	Tasgaon Taluka Vidyarthi Vasatigriha Committee, Tasgaon.	20
138.	Nana Patil Boarding, Kundal, Tal. Tasgaon	Boys.	Nana Patil Boarding Managing Committee, Kundal.	25
139.	Dr. Bapat Hindu Vidyarthi Vasatigriha, Sangli.	Boys.	Dr. Bapat Hindu Vidyarthi Vasatigriha Committee, Sangli.	25

District Kolhapur

140.	Shri Devi Indumati Boarding House, Kolhapur.	Boys.	Shri Devi Indumati Boarding House Managing Committee, Kolhapur.	30
141.	Miss Clarke Hostel, Kolhapur.	Boys.	Miss Clarke Hostel Managing Committee, Kolhapur.	40
142.	Prince Shivaji Maratha Free Boarding House, Kolhapur.	Boys.	Prince Shivaji Maratha Free Boarding House Managing Committee.	25
143.	Hind Kanya Chhatralaya, Kolhapur.	Girls.	Hind Kanya Chhatralaya Managing Committee, Kolhapur.	20
144.	Arya Samaj Gurukul and Col. Woodhouse Anathalaya, Kolhapur.	Boys.	Arya Samaj Gurukul and Col. Woodhouse Anathalaya Managing Committee, Kolhapur.	30
145.	Mahatma Gandhi Vasatigriha, Rukadi (Kolhapur).	Boys.	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara.	25

District Ahmednagar.

146.	Balikhshram, Ahmednagar.	Girls.	Maharashtra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dhulia.	50
147.	Chhatralaya, Kolgaon, Tal. Shrigonda.	Boys.	Friends of the Depressed League, Ahmednagar.	30
148.	Chhatralaya, Ahmednagar.	Boys.	Chhatralaya Committee, Ahmednagar.	75
149.	Kanya Chhatralaya, Kolgaon, Tal. Shrigonda.	Boys.	Friends of the Depressed League, Ahmednagar.	25
150.	Sahyadri Seva Mandal Backward Class Hostel Rajur, Tal. Akola.	Boys.	Sahyadri Seva Mandal, Backward Class Hostel Committee, Rajur.	30
151.	Siddhartha Boarding, Sangamner.	Boys.	Ambedkar Anath Vidyarthi Ashram Committee, Manmad.	20

Karnatak Circle

District Dharwar

152.	Lamani Boarding House, Dharwar.	Boys.	Lamani Free Boarding Committee.	40
153.	Backward Class Hostel, Ron.	Boys.	E. C. Hostel, Ron Committee.	20
154.	Backward Class Hostel, Dharwar.	Boys.	Depressed Class Hostel Committee, Dharwar.	50



S. No.	Name of the hostel.	Whether boys or girls or both.	Name of the Voluntary Agency managing the hostel.	Maximum Nos. of inmates fixed for grant.
155.	Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Haveri.	Boys.	B. C. Hostel Committee, Haveri.	15
156.	Backward Class Girls Hostel, Dharwar.	Girls.	Backward Class Hostel Committee, Dharwar.	25
157.	Sarvodaya (Harijan Anath Vidyarthi) Ashram, Gadag.	Boys.	Harijan Anath Vidyarthi Ashram Committee, Gadag.	30
158.	Karnatak Harijan Balikashram, Hubli.	Girls.	Harijan Balikashram Committee, Hubli.	40
District Belgaum				
159.	Backward Class Hostel, Belgaum.	Girls.	Backward Class Girls Hostel Managing Committee, Belgaum.	25
160.	The Karnatak Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Chawat Galli, Belgaum.	Boys.	Karnatak Depressed Class Education Society's Managing Committee.	25
161.	Backward Class Hostel, Chikodi.	Boys.	Backward Class Hostel Committee, Chikodi.	50
162.	Vidya Vikas Boarding, Nipani.	Boys.	Vidya Vikas Boarding Managing Committee, Nipani.	20
163.	Shri Sicka Boarding, Nipani.	Boys.	Shri Sicka Boarding Managing Committee, Nipani.	50
District Bijapur				
164.	Harijan Students Hostel, Bijapur.	Boys.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bijapur.	120
165.	Backward Class Hostel, Bagalkot.	Boys.	Backward Class Hostel Managing Committee, Bagalkot.	40
166.	Kanya Mandir, Bijapur.	Girls.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bijapur.	50
District North Kanara				
167.	Backward Class Hostel, Belambar.	Boys.	Backward Class Hostel Managing Committee.	25

APPENDIX X (vide PARA. 63)

Position showing the centres touched number of persons trained so far and under training and number of peripatetic schools maintained for the Backward Classes

Positions as stands on 15th October 1950

S. No.	Industry.	Total number of schools.	Centres touched.		No. of persons at each school.		
			Place.	District.	Trained.	Under Training.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Training	...	1	Kadad	Surat.	10	
				Nagdhara	"	10	
				Ovada	"	10	
				Gandeva	"	14	
				Kachholi	"	22 and 5 casual.	
2	Leather working	...	2	Nasik	Nasik	7	
				Lasalgaon	"	30	
				Pimpalgaon	"	(Recently posted).	
				Viramgaon	Ahmedabad	10	
(P. W. R. Scheme No. 214).							
3	Cotton Weaving	...	1	Mandvi	Surat	2 and 7 casual.	
				Kaded	"	27	
				Dumas	"	10	
				Ajrai	"	...	
4	Wool Weaving	...	1	Nampur	Nasik	10	
				Manegoan	"	10	
				Gonde	"	10	
				Yesgaon	"	...	

APPENDIX X (vide PARA. 63)—contd.

1	Industry.	Total number of schools.	Centres touched.		No. of persons, at each school.	
			Place.	District.	Trained.	Under Training.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Fibre work ...	3	Mulher ...	Nasik ...	4	
			Khakurdi ...	" ...	9	
			Mukhed ...	" ...	9	12
			Mohadi ...	" ...	10	
			Nawapur ...	West Khandesh ...	26	
			Kassara ...	" ...	6	12
			Nandurbar ...	" ...	...	12
			Mohol and Mahud ...	Sholapur ...	4 and 8 casual.	
			(P. W. R. Scheme No 214)			
6	Cane and Bamboo work ...	5	Khergaon ...	Surat ...	8	
			Udwada ...	" ...	33	
			Dharampur ...	" ...	...	12
			Bordi ...	Thana ...	36	
			Jamhool ...	" ...	...	11
			Faint ...	Nasik ...	10	
			Deolali ...	" ...	6 and 4 casual.	
			Vani ...	" ...	7	
			Nasik ...	" ...	10	12
			Nawapur ...	West Khandesh ...	20	
			shahada ...	" ...	10	
			Taloda ...	" ...	...	12
			Hubli ...	Dharwar ...	12	12
			(P. W. R. Scheme No 214)			
7	Lacquer work ... (Carpentry and Wood turning).	4	Bankuwa ...	Surat ...	30	
			Vyara ...	" ...	...	12
			Umbargaon ...	Thana ...	8	
			Shiwala ...	" ...	6	12
			Kalwan ...	Nasik ...	6	
			Doola ...	" ...	16	
			Lohoner ...	" ...	...	
			Nandurbar ...	West Khandesh ...	10	6
			Chhadwal ...	" ...	6	12
	Grand Total ...	17			505	171-676

APPENDIX XI (vide PARA. 67)

*Statement showing loans and subsidies sanctioned to co-operative societies of Backward Class persons during the period 1st July 1947 to 30th June 1950.*

S No.	Industry.	No. of societies.	Amount of loan.	Amount of subsidy.	Total grant.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Tanning and Leather working.	69	2,33,890 0 0	50,480 0 0	2,84,370 0 0
2	Labour Contract Business.	10	25,250 0 0	150 0 0	25,400 0 0
3	Rope and Coir making.	7	18,850 0 0	4,250 0 0	23,100 0 0
4	Bamboo work.	5	5,077 8 0	277 8 0	5,355 0 0
5	Fishery.	1	5,000 0 0	...	5,000 0 0
6	Dhobi.	1	10,000 0 0	...	10,000 0 0
7	Sculpture.	1	2,300 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,300 0 0
8	Misc.	4	10,612 8 0	612 8 0	11,225 0 0
		98	3,10,980 0 0	56,770 0 0	3,67,750 0 0

APPENDIX—XII (PARA. 73)

Statement showing details regarding grant of waste lands to Backward Class Agriculturists during 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50

District and year.	Total area of the waste lands granted on occupancy.	Assessment of the lands referred to in column 2.	Area of the waste lands granted on occupancy to Backward Classes during the years in column 1.	Assessment of the lands referred to in column 4.	Total No. of Backward Class cultivators receiving grants of lands.	Area of cultivable waste lands available for grant on occupancy.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Acres.	
<i>Kanara</i>							
1947-48	3,113 11 9½	6,354 5 7	1,239 20 1½	2,603 4 9	206	44,193 8 3¼	
1948-49	4,028 16 12	8,389 11 0	1,458 10 10	3,028 12 0	289	34,759 10 1½	
1949-50	3,006 0 0	5,755 15 0	1,577 8 8	2,846 7 3	316	40,666 38 6½	
	10,147 28 5½	20,499 15 7	4,274 39 9½	8,478 8 0	811	1,19,624 16 11½	
<i>Ahmednagar</i>							
1947-48	1,078 29 0	266 0 9	1,012 39 0	200 11 3	549	2,770 11 0	
1948-49	349 17 0	191 0 0	343 6 0	184 5 0	32	...	
1949-50	240 3 0	185 6 1	182 20 0	148 8 7	69	...	
	1,668 9 0	642 6 10	1,538 25 0	533 8 10	650	2,790 11 0	

<i>Kolaba</i>								
1947-48	165 25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1948-49	275 1 12	147 8 9	113 30 12	61 11 0	55	560 21 8		
1949-50	974 30 0	76 8 6	175 22 0	127 10 9	89	1,860 19 12		
	1,435 17 4	124 1 3	289 12 12	189 5 9	144	1,921 1 4		
<i>Broach</i>								
1947-48	81 29 0	211 6 0	35 21 0	116 6 0	11	1,500 0 0 (nearly).		
1948-49	364 1 0	23 3 0	363 25 0	22 7 0	73	32,390 4 0		
1949-50	769 25 0	810 4 0	758 2 0	768 4 0	226	32,885 27 8		
	1,215 15 0	1,044 13 0	1,157 8 0	907 1 0	310	76,775 31 0		
<i>Ratnagiri</i>								
1947-48	109 12 4	...	0 20 8	...	4	5,581 0 0		
1948-49	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1949-50	109 26 0	61 7 0	21 18 0	...	54	13,291 29 6		
	218 38 4	61 7 0	21 38 8	...	58	18,872 29 6		
<i>West Khandesh</i>								
1947-48	6,991 38 0	3,599 12 0	7,510 13 0	2,785 2 0	160	485 10 0		
1948-49	6,129 27 0	3,600 0 0	1,129 12 0	1,308 7 0	166	62,424 10 0		
1949-50	10,863 4 0	5,471 13 0	9,748 8 0	4,283 8 0	1,239	49,257 2 0		
	23,881 29 0	12,671 9 0	18,388 3 0	8,377 1 3	1,565	1,12,166 22 0		

APPENDIX XII (PARA. 73)—contd.

Statement showing details regarding grant of waste lands to Backward Class Agriculturists during 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50.

District and year.	Total area of the waste lands granted on occupancy.	Assessment of the lands referred to in column 2.	Area of the waste lands granted on occupancy to Backward Classes during the years in column 1.	Assessment of the lands referred to in column 4.	Total No. of Backward Class cultivators receiving grants of lands.	Area of cultivable waste lands available for grant on occupancy.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Acres.	
<i>Belgaum</i>							
1947-48	1,155 2 0	492 11 0	349 18 0	135 14 0	131	23,336 27 9	
1948-49	772 35 0	289 5 9	429 13 0	142 1 0	173	20,579 33 0	
1949-50	2,423 27 0	235 15 0	1,278 28 0	80 15 0	112	16,840 1 0	
	4,351 24 0	1,017 15 9	2,057 19 0	358 14 0		61,056 21 9	
<i>Bombay Suburban District.</i>							
1947-48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1948-49	30 0 0	41 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1949-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	30 0 0	41 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	

<i>Kaira</i>																
1947-48	123	9	0	246	0	0	43	6	0	51	12	6	760	4,108	2	0
1948-49	4,939	1	0	12,865	14	2	491	13	0	1,537	13	6	120	6,267	30	0
	815	0	0	Unassessed.			23	0	0	-12				123	0	0
1949-50	6,473	1	0	15,164	10	1	454	22	0	1,950	9	3	207	12,204	9	0
	11,850	11	0	28,276	8	3	1,012	1	0	2,950	3	3	1099	22,703	1	0
<i>Nasik</i>																
1947-48	595	6	8	167	14	6	513	25	8	151	70		676	29,913	4	8
1948-49	25,091	29	12	8,979	12	0	16,382	15	8	4,847	12	3	1,595	32,114	16	0
1949-50	6,118	14	0	2,685	13	0	1,743	18	0	752	2	0	738	35,046	9	12
	31,805	10	4	11,833	7	6	8,639	19	0	5,851	5	3	3,009	97,073	29	4
<i>Bijapur</i>																
1947-48	271	0	0	43	14	0	257	38	0	38	8	0	55	12,586	17	0
1948-49	1,355	12	0	135	8	0	1,248	13	0	132	0	6	96	15,031	30	0
1949-50	3,220	9	0	722	0	6	2,873	10	0	640	5	6	261	2,018	9	0
	4,846	21	0	901	6	6	4,379	21	0	810	14	0	412	29,666	16	0
<i>Dharwar</i>																
1947-48	1,124	0	0	1,350	7	0	425	20	0	350	6	0	52	3,046	2	0
1948-49	1,515	16	0	931	9	0	661	11	0	497	5	0	579	31,597	3	0
1949-50	2,214	11	0	1,028	1	6	234	8	0	187	3	0	942	29,615	25	0
	4,853	27	0	3,390	1	6	1,370	39	0	1,044	14	0	1,573	64,258	30	0



APPENDIX—XII (PARA. 73)—*contd.*

District and year.	Total area of the waste lands granted in occupancy.	Assessment of the lands referred to in column 2.	Area of the waste lands granted on occupancy to Backward Classes during the years in column 1.	Assessment of the lands referred to in column 4.	Total No. of Backward Class cultivators receiving grants of lands.	Area of cultivable waste lands available for grant on occupancy.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Satara*</i>	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Acres.	*Assessment of land permanently granted.
1947-48	186 7 0	51 11 0	159 27 0	43 1 0	9	3,050 0 0	
1849-49	1,038 27 0	267 10 6	685 25 0	150 7 6	44	(Approximate) 2,684 22 0	
	1,224 84 0	319 5 6	845 12 0	193 8 6	53	5,734 22 0	
<i>Poona *</i>							
1947-48	49 16 0	22 6 6	36 7 0	10 11 3	6	6 9 0	
1948-49	549 25 0	71 10 0	290 34 0	71 10 0	328	5,752 16 0	
	599 1 0	91 0 6	327 1 0	82 5 3	334	5,758 25 0	
<i>Ahmedabad *</i>							
1947-48	1,680 27 0	4,841 2 6	547 37 0	875 8 0	109	17,645 13 0	
1948-49	2,623 2 0	3,599 4 0	1,473 35 0	1,769 10 6	274	12,928 4 0	
	4,303 29 0	8,440 6 6	2,021 33 0	2,645 2 6	383	30,573 17 0	
<i>Sholapur *</i>							
1947-48	2,949 4 0	656 14 3	1,402 36 0	261 1 6	91	18,480 30 0	
1948-49	3,110 12 0	646 14 3	1,497 3 0	327 0 9	97	18,893 35 0	
	6,059 16 0	1,303 12 6	2,899 39 0	588 2 3	188	37,374 25 0	

<i>Panchmahals</i> *								
1947-48	1,022 36 0	844 12 3	407 5 0	284 12 9	64	14,677 23 0		
1948-49	19,385 30 0	6,473 5 0	8,070 15 0	2,505 2 0	1698	44,596 30 0		
	20,408 26 0	7,318 1 3	8,477 20 0	2,789 14 9	1762	59,274 13 0		
<i>Thana</i> @								
1947-49	689 20 12	649 4 9	1,013 12 4	504 12 0	281	20,907 29 12		
<i>Sabarkantha</i> †								
1949-50	3,279 23 0	3,835 6 0	1,213 12 0	1,332 1 6	263	35,980 4 0		
<i>Baroda</i> †								
1949-50	1,600 38 0	1,323 10 10	947 34 0	739 3 0	433	32,060 24 0		
<i>Amreli</i> †								
1949-50	50 9 0	139 11 0	4 1 0	9 12 0	8	17,668 26 0		
<i>Kolhapur</i> †								
1949-50	43,436 37 8	18,821 6 10	10,774 12 4	5,130 3 7	3193	42,914 2 12		
<i>Dangs</i> †								
1949-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
<i>South Satara</i> †								
1949-50	1,520 19 0	523 7 9	356 29 0	188 6 9	136	14,450 18 0		
	17,89,978 3 5½	1,13,377 0 4	69,010 29 15½	43,705 3 5	107081	9,09,597 25 11½		

\* Figures for the year 1949-50 are not received.

† Figures for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 are not available as these are newly formed districts on account of merger of States.

@ Figures for the years 1948-1949, 1949-50 are not received.

APPENDIX XIII (PARA. 92).

Statement showing the details of the grants paid by the Backward Class Department to the various Voluntary Agencies working for the uplift of the Backward Classes for their general ameliorative activities (other than the management of Hostels)

S. No.	Name of Agency.	1947-48.		1948-49.			1949-1950.	
		Old ad hoc grant.	Grant under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 221 as finally adjusted.	Old ad hoc grant.	Grant under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 221 as finally adjusted.	Grant under the new rules.	Grant under the new rules.	Grant under Post War Reconstruction Scheme No. 221 up to 31st October 1949 from which date the Scheme was dropped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad.	2,500	2,200 0 0	2,500	4,820	...	1,320 0 0	4,308 0 0
2	Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad ...	1,500	2,778 14 0	1,500	5,298	...	338 0 0	972 0 0
3	Bhil Seva Mandal, Nandurbar ...	750	.....	750	1,291	...	627 0 0	1,775 0 0
4	Bhil Sudar Samiti, Dhulia ...	750	.....	375	...	...	.....	.....
5	Dang Seva Mandal, Nasik ...	750	3,000 0 9	750	...	...	511 0 0	.....
6	Maharashtra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dhulia.	5,000	4,255 0 0	5,000	7,062	...	3,186 10 0	4,080 12 0
7	Kaivalya Dham Gram Seva Mandal, Borivli.	750	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	Adivasi Seva Mandal, Thana ...	10,750	.....	11,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Swarajya Ashram, Vedchi ...	...	.....	1,953	.....	.....	3,484 14 3	.....
10	Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay.	2,500	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Friends of the Depressed League, Ahmednagar.	1,000	337 8 0	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Harijan Sevak Sang Karnataka Board, Hubli.	2,500	958 4 0	2,500	2,079	.....	111 0 0	1,222