

Annual Report on the Working  
of the Backward Class  
Department

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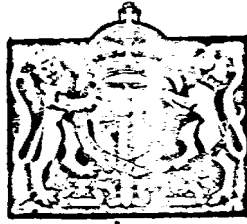
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 1935-36

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**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING ON THE  
BACKWARD CLASS DEPARTMENT FOR 1935-1936.**

No. B. C. 1124 of 1936.

From

D. SYMINGTON, Esquire, I.C.S.,  
Backward Class Officer,  
Bombay Presidency, Poona ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
General Department,  
Bombay.

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Poona, 28th October 1936.

*Subject.*—Report on the working of the Backward Class Department  
for the year 1935-36.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report on the work  
of the Backward Class Branch of this Department, for the year ending  
31st March 1936.

*Charge.*

2. The charge of the Backward Class Officer was held by me  
throughout the year except the last six days, when I was on leave and  
Mr. C. S. Devadhar, B.A., Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern  
Circle, Dharwar, acted in my place.

The charge of the office of the Assistant Backward Class Officer,  
Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, was held by Mr. S. Benjamin, B.A., LL.B.,  
throughout the year. Mr. C. S. Devadhar, B.A., held charge of the  
office of the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle,  
Dharwar, throughout the year, except for the period during which he  
acted as Backward Class Officer, Mr. G. B. Shitole, the Office  
Superintendent of this office acted as Assistant Backward Class Officer,  
Southern Circle, Dharwar, for that period. The post of the Assistant  
Backward Class Officer, Central Circle, Bijapur, was held throughout  
the year by Mr. V. R. Dhotrikar, except for a period of leave on medical  
certificate from October 23rd, 1935, to February 29th, 1936, during  
which period Mr. G. B. Shitole, the Office Superintendent of this office,  
acted in his place.

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*Classification of Backward Classes.*

3. The list of Backward Classes classified as "Scheduled classes", "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes" and "Other Backward Classes" issued by Government under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 9330, dated the 3rd December 1934, remained in force during the year. It is printed as Appendix I to this report.

*Primary Education of Scheduled Classes.*

4. Information regarding the number of scheduled class children and teachers was obtained from Local Authorities in the Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1935, in accordance with paragraph 23 of the report of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee of 1930. A summary of the information is given below :—

	Excluding Bombay Municipal Schools.		Including Bombay Municipal Schools.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<b>1. Number of scheduled class pupils.</b>				
(i) Attending common schools ..	44,058	46,130	50,689	53,806
(ii) Attending special schools ..	15,378	15,135	15,378	15,135
(iii) Attending all schools ..	59,436	61,265	66,067	68,941
<b>2. Number of scheduled class teachers.</b>				
(i) In common schools .. ..	318	393	441	520
(ii) In special schools .. ..	402	390	402	390
(iii) In all schools .. ..	720	783	843	910
<b>3. Number of separate scheduled class schools .. ..</b>				
	375	372	375	372

*N.B.*—The above figures are *exclusive* of Government schools.

The above figures show that steady progress is being maintained. There has been an increase of 3,117 in the number of scheduled class children attending common schools, while the number of children attending special schools has gone down by 243. So also, there has been a rise of 79 scheduled class teachers working in common schools, while there has been a decrease of 12 teachers working in special schools. During the year 1934-35 there has been a very small decrease in the

number of separate scheduled class schools. Further efforts are required in pressing on Government's policy of the gradual abolition of separate schools. The progress hitherto made in this respect since the Starte Committee reported has been considerable, the number of separate schools, having fallen from 528 in 1931-32 to 372 in 1934-35. The fact that this has not resulted in any decrease in the number of scheduled class children attending primary schools—indeed rather the reverse—proves the inherent soundness of the policy and shows that further progress in this direction can safely be attempted. The social value of the common school and common seating in class cannot be overestimated.

In many villages where scheduled class pupils could not get admission to schools as they were held in Hindu temples, the schools have been shifted to other buildings in order to remove this objection. The Educational Department insists on a steady reduction of instances of this sort.

The Backward Class District Committee, Sholapur, is to be congratulated on its opening of six primary night schools during the year in different localities of Sholapur city for adults belonging to the scheduled classes. Five of these schools are accommodated in Municipal school buildings, and the sixth in the Laxmi Mill Chawl. The Municipal Borough, Sholapur, pays a monthly grant of Rs. 25 for each school. These schools are supervised by the District Backward Class Committee.

#### *Differential Treatment of Scheduled Class Children in Schools.*

5. A certain number of cases of opposition of the advanced classes to the enforcement of Government's orders regarding the admission and seating of scheduled class children in common schools were brought to the notice of this Department. Representations made in the proper quarter usually resulted in the matter being set right. A great majority of School Boards are genuinely interested in carrying out this reform, but one or two instances have occurred of an apathetic and defeatist attitude on the part of a Board. Resistance to Government's orders appears to be noticeably of more common occurrence in Gujarat than elsewhere in the Presidency. Government have accordingly approved of the creation of a post of Special Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector for Backward Classes to be attached to the establishment of the Educational Inspector, Northern Division. It is to be hoped that funds for the creation of the post will be available next year.

#### *Secondary College and Technical Education.*

6. Exemptions from payment of room rent in the Government Hostels for all backward class pupils when certified by the Head Masters of the schools concerned to be poor continued to be given.

All poor backward class pupils are also admitted free in Government secondary schools.

This Department in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction or the Educational Inspector granted monetary help to deserving Backward Class pupils studying in secondary schools and colleges, in the shape of special scholarships, hostel stipends, and lump sums for the payment of examination fees and the purchase of books. The total sum thus expended amounted to Rs. 1,123. These payments are of course entirely distinct from the special scholarships awarded by the Educational Department. They are only made in carefully selected cases of genuine need.

It was observed during the year that the number of freestudentships awarded to backward class college students was deficient. The matter is under correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction.

7. Help was given to deserving backward class students undergoing various types of technical training to the extent of Rs. 517 by way of scholarships; and a scheduled class girl was given a scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem to undergo a nursing course at Belgaum Civil Hospital. This scholarship will be continued for the complete course.

*Admissions of Backward Class Teachers in Training Colleges.*

8. The information in the subjoined statement shows the progress so far achieved in this respect:—

Serial No.	Division.	Total number of teachers admitted in Training Colleges.	Total number of backward class teachers admitted.	Total number of scheduled class teachers admitted (included in preceding column).
1	Nothern Division . . .	117	17 or 14.5 per cent.	8
2	Bombay Division ..	38	7 or 18.4 per cent.	4
3	Central Division ..	522	79 or 15.1 per cent.	52
4	Southern Division ..	101	21 or 20.7 per cent.	11

The position is satisfactory.

*Depressed Class Hostels.*

9. The Government Hostel for depressed class boys, Poona, continued to do good work during the year. Boys from all Marathi speaking districts in the Presidency are given the benefit of this Hostel.

During the year under report 15 privately managed depressed class hostels in various districts of the Presidency were paid grants-in-aid from Government funds as shown below :—

Serial No.	Name of the Hostel.	Grants paid in 1935-36.	
		Rs.	a. p.
1	Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Ahmedabad	2,900	0 0
2	Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Thana ..	2,520	0 0
3	Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Dharwar ..	1,800	0 0
4	Karnatak Education Society's Hostel, Belgaum ..	320	0 0
5	Boarding house for Parwari Boys, Mahad ..	210	0 0
6	Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House, Satara ..	830	0 0
7	Bahishkrit Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Sholapur ..	600	0 0
8	Depressed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Parel, Bombay ..	450	0 0
9	Asprushyodharak Boarding House, Chalisgaon ..	110	0 0
10	Shri Chokha Mela Boarding House, Jalgaon ..	42	0 0
11	Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Depressed Class Hostel, Nasik ..	300	0 0
12	Poona Seva Sadan Depressed Class Hostel, Poona ..	450	0 0
<i>New Hostels.</i>			
13	Ambedkar Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Manmad ..	50	0 0
14	Union Boarding House, Poona ..	100	0 0
15	Kakkaya Samaj Boarding, Nipani ..	50	0 0
Total ..		10,732	0 0

Government have recently sanctioned the opening of a Hostel for Katkari boys at Wada village, District Thana.

#### *Recruitment to Public Services.*

10. Recruitment of members of the scheduled classes as menials, and of the backward (including scheduled) classes as clerks and talatis, in Government service is in progress in accordance with Government orders. 6.6 per cent. of menials excluding hospital attendants in the Presidency were members of the scheduled classes at the beginning of the year. The figures for the end of the year have not yet been compiled, but there has been an increase. Statistics regarding clerks and talatis also are not yet available.

With a view to facilitate the recruitment of backward classes in public service, registers of candidates seeking employment in Government service have been maintained in the office of the Backward Class Officer, and the Assistant Backward Class Officers, as already stated in previous reports. The names of candidates are supplied to recruiting officers on request; but it is to be noted that this does not absolve officers from the duty of themselves enquiring for scheduled class candidates to fill their quotas of scheduled class recruits.

The following statement shows how many positions were secured in various Government offices through this department during the year :—

Qualifications.	Backward classes.	Scheduled classes.	Total.
Matriculation .. .. .	13	10	23
Vernacular School Final .. .. .	9	10	19
Non-qualified .. .. .	2	36	38
	24	56	80

Two scheduled class candidates were sent up by the Backward Class Officer to the Selection Committee for the Police Training School, Nasik, but were not selected.

*Training of Backward Class candidates in office procedure.*

11. During the year under report 3 backward class candidates were taken on in this department for training in general office routine on a scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem each. This training has proved very useful to backward class candidates, and all of those so trained are now in the employ of Government in various departments.

*Experiments in housing-sites.*

12. In last year's report the development of housing-sites for members of the backward classes was mentioned in the following places :—Dharwar (4 sites), Hubli (2 sites), Indi in Bijapur District, Gondegaon in Nasik District, Hotgi in Sholapur District, and Kathlal in Kaira District. During the year under report progress was continued in disposing of plots in such of the above sites as were not already fully developed. In addition steps were taken to provide new sites in the following cases :—

(i) Two acres and 27 gunthas of land have been acquired at Jalgaon for housing the backward classes. Demarcation of plots, etc., is in progress.

(ii) In Varkheda, taluka Dhulia, West Khandesh, it was noticed that the houses of the Bhils were so situated as to be almost inaccessible during the monsoon. Therefore another site in exchange for the land already owned by them was secured.

(iii) Dharwar District :—C. T. S. No. 643/6 of Gadag town was reserved for tanning purposes for the Dhors. As the Municipality objected to its being used for tanning purposes the land has been used as a housing site for the Dhors. The area has been divided into plot and assigned to individual holders.



(iv) A site is being developed in Bijapur consisting of 60 plots. Eight plots have already been sold to members of the scheduled classes. Two plots have been used for 2 model semi-detached houses built from the funds placed at the disposal of the Collector for the village improvement scheme. These houses have been given to two Mahars free of cost.

(v) *Sholapur.*—

(a) *Housing of Mahars in Budhwar Peth of Sholapur City.*—The portion of City Survey No. 8755 between the Jain Boarding and the Barsi Road has been laid out into twenty-five building plots by the Municipal Borough and reserved for the members of the scheduled classes living on the site at present. The layout has been approved by the General Board of the Municipality and further action in the matter will soon be taken.

(b) *Housing of Mangs and Mochis in Begum Peth of Sholapur City.*—The Mangs and Mochis living near Begum Peth Beef Market having been dishoused in the town planning scheme, final plot No. 44 measuring three acres has been reserved for their housing. The layout for this area has been prepared by the Consulting Surveyor to Government. The plots on this site are now proposed to be sold to scheduled class people at a concession rate of Rs. 75 per plot of 1,600 square feet, against the proper value of Rs. 200 per plot.

(c) Municipal land measuring 3 acres and 5·4 gunthas near Tirbe-gaon had been leased to scheduled class people who are living in very small plots numbering 120 approximately. To relieve congestion the Municipality has proposed to replan this area in plots 30' × 40' and to sell them to the scheduled class people on easy instalments.

(d) The Municipal Borough, Sholapur City, has acquired a portion of Mr. Mitragotri's land at a cost of Rs. 2,500 which has been divided into 20 plots. These plots have been leased out to the scheduled class people living in the locality.

(e) *Maharwada in Budhwar Peth, Sholapur City.*—This locality was insanitary and congested. The site was therefore included in the town planning scheme No. 2 which has been recently sanctioned by Government under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5822, dated 23rd March 1936. In the scheme the whole area is properly laid out on sanitary lines and open spaces, play grounds, etc., have been provided. While reconstituting the plots, the additional area included in the plots has been granted free of cost to all the holders.

#### *Lands for cultivation.*

13. Applications for land for cultivation from the backward class persons were forwarded to the Collectors concerned.

#### *Water facilities.*

14. (i) Government under their Resolution, General Department, No. 453/33, dated April 3rd, 1935, decided to make an annual provision

of Rs. 10,000 for a period of 3 years, for the construction of wells in scheduled class localities where no common wells were near at hand, and where the need was specially acute, and to allot it by turns each year to one of the three divisions of the Presidency. Accordingly an allotment of Rs. 10,000 was placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Northern Division, during the year 1935-36 which was distributed by him among the District Local Boards of that division, in consultation with the Collectors of the Districts concerned and the Backward Class Officer.

(ii) Notice boards have been or are being erected at all public wells by local bodies as directed by Government under their Resolution, General Department, No. 4770, dated March 4th, 1935.

(iii). Progress in breaking down the prejudice of Hindus regarding the use of public wells by the depressed classes has unfortunately been practically nil. This aspect of the movement for raising the status of the scheduled classes is the least encouraging of all. Government have repeatedly affirmed the rights of the "Untouchables" in this matter, and are prepared to support them in their exercise of these rights. But immunity from boycott and minor harassment is something which no Government can confer, and these are the favourite weapons employed by the caste Hindu to keep the Mahar in his place. For a remedy for this cruel disability it seems that the community must pin its hopes on the gradual education of public opinion.

*Miscellaneous Grievances of the Backward Classes.*

15. The department received a number of miscellaneous applications and complaints. The following are a few selected instances:—

(i) Cases of scheduled class passengers being refused seats in motor buses were brought to the notice of the Police authorities. Prosecution or suspension of license were the usual penalties.

If all instances of this abuse are strictly dealt with there should be little difficulty in rooting it out altogether.

(ii) Defects existing in the Bombay Municipal Chawls for the scheduled classes in respect of latrines, unhealthy accommodation, or unsatisfactory bathing and washing places were brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, who immediately rectified the defects where possible.

(iii) At Kurla it was noticed that for want of a platform and a gutter round two taps provided for the Mahars in their wada, water accumulated and the site became a breeding place for mosquitoes. The Kurla Municipality was requested to construct a pakka platform and a gutter at the above place, which was done.

The same Municipality also provided bath-rooms for the sweepers' quarters on request by this Department.

(iv) Applications received from certain scheduled class persons regarding alleged non-payment of "Aya" were forwarded to the Revenue Authorities concerned and settled.

(v) At Alibag the scheduled class people were not allowed to enter the public vegetable, mutton, and fish markets. They were required to stand outside, and the articles of their purchase were thrown out to them. The matter was brought to the notice of the Collector who has asked the Municipality to take immediate steps to redress the grievance. The Municipality has appointed a sub-committee for framing the market by-laws with a view to insert a rule therein to make the markets accessible to persons of all castes and creeds.

(vi) In the village Girl School at Shedbal, district Belgaum, it was observed that the scheduled class mistress of the school was transferred on the ground of her "untouchability". On a strong representation made by this Department through the Collector, the School Board agreed to retransfer her to Shedbal, but the mistress was then unwilling to go there, and hence the matter was dropped. However the villagers were warned by the School board authorities that such opposition would not be tolerated in future.

#### *General.*

16. (a) Under the Bombay Devadasis Protection Act of 1934, the performance of any ceremony intended to dedicate, or having the effect of dedicating a woman as a devadasi has been declared unlawful. These unfortunate girls are usually members of the backward classes.

I am glad to record that the non-official district Backward Class Committees in Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum districts are interesting themselves in the institution of prosecutions under the Act.

(b) This Department is interested to hear cases of the breach of this Act; and if such are reported will take the matter up with the proper authorities.

(c) Every opportunity is taken by members of this department to impart advice to backward class people to give up eating carrion and other dirty habits, to avoid drunkenness and to abolish early marriages, etc.

#### *The Backward Class Board.*

17. The Backward Class Board formed under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8697, dated June 26th, 1934, for a period of two years continued to work throughout the year under report.

During the year 1935-36 three sessions of the backward class board were held. The subject discussed in the meetings are given in Appendix II.

*Finance.*

18. The expenditure incurred by the Backward Class Department under the Budget head "37. Miscellaneous Departments, Transferred" for 1935-36 was as below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of officers .. .. .	4,023	0	0
Pay of establishment .. .. .	4,902	0	0
Allowances and Honoraria .. .. .	3,208	0	0
Contingencies .. .. .	5,064	0	0
Scholarships .. .. .	7,415	10	0
Grants in aid to Depressed Class Hostels .. .. .	10,732	0	0
	<hr/>		
	35,344	10	0

Allowances and Honoraria include the cost of travelling allowances paid to members of the Backward Class Board, Scholarships include the expenditure on account of Hostel stipends paid to scheduled class pupils in the Government Hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona, and contingencies include the amount spent on experiments on housing sites for backward classes.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. SYMINGTON,

Backward Class Officer, Bombay  
Presidency, Poona.

APPENDIX I. SERVANTS OF INDIA  
BRANCH I  
BOMBAY  
Backward Classes.

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
1. Asodi.	1. Advichincher (Section of No. 19).	1.. Alitkar.
2. Bakad (except in Sind).	2. Barda.	2. Bahurupi.
3. Bhambi.	3. Bavacha.	3. Bajania.
4. Bhangi.	4. Bhil (except in Sind).	4. Balsantoshi.
5. Chakrawadya - D a s a r (except in Sind).	5. Chodhra.	5. Bandi.
6. Chahvadi (except in Sind).	6. Dhanka.	6. Battal.
7. Chambhar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 35 and 38).	7. Dhodia.	7. Bava.
8. Chena-Desaru (except in Sind).	8. Dubla.	8. Bazigar.
9. Chuhar (same as No. 10).	9. Gamit (same as No. 10).	9. Bedar (same as Nos. 11, 88, 89, 124 and 136).
10. Chuhra (same as No. 9).	10. Gamta (same as No. 9).	10. Beldar.
11. Dakaleru.	11. Gond.	11. Berad (same as Nos. 9, 88, 89, 124 and 136).
12. Dhed.	12. Kathodi (same as No. 13).	12. Bhamta (same as Nos. 38, 123, 128).
13. Dhegu-Megu.	13. Katkari (same as No. 12).	13. Bhand.
14. Dhor.	14. Konkna.	14. Bharadi.
15. Dorode.	15. Koli Mahadev.	15. Bhavaiya.
16. Halleer (except in Sind).	16. Mavchi.	16. Bhavin.
17. Halsar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 18 and 20).	17. Naikda (same as No. 18).	17. Bhil (in Sind).
18. Halsar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 17 and 20).	18. Nayak (same as No. 17).	18. Bhisti.
19. Holaya (except in Sind).	19. Pardhi.	19. Bhute.
20. Hulsavar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 17 and 18).	20. Phanse Pardhi (same as No. 1 and Section of No. 19).	20. Budbudki.
21. Khalpa.	21. Patelia.	21. Burud.
22. Kolcha (same as No. 23).	22. Pomla.	22. Chambhar (in Sind).
23. Kolgha (same as No. 22).	23. Powara.	23. Chamtha.
24. Koli Dhor.	24. Rathawa.	24. Chandlagara.
25. Kotegar (in North Kanara).	25. Tadvil Bhil.	25. Charan.
26. Lingader.	26. Thakur.	26. Chhapparband.
27. Madig (except in Sind) (same as No. 29).	27. Valvai.	27. Chhara (same as Nos. 58, 59 and 111).
28. Mahar.	28. Varli.	28. Chitrakathi.
29. Mang (same as No. 27).	29. Vasava.	29. Dasa.
30. Mangarudi.		29. (a) Dabgars (in Gujarat).
31. Meghval (same as No. 32).		30. Davari.
32. Menghwar (same as No. 31).		31. Depala.
33. Mini Madig (except in Sind).		32. Dholi.
34. Mochi (except in Gujarat and Sind).		33. Dombari.
35. Mochigar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 7 and 38).		34. Futgudi.
		35. Gabit.
		36. Gandhrap.
		37. Garudi (same as No. 87).
		38. Ghantichor (same as Nos. 12, 123 and 128).
		39. Ghisadi.
		40. Golla.
		41. Gondhali.
		42. Gopal.
		43. Halepaik.
		44. Helav.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Scheduled classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
16. Mukri (except in Sind).		45. Jagaria (in Sind).
17. Nadia.		46. Jagiasi (in Sind).
18. Samagar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 7 and 35).		47. Jajuk (in Sind).
19. Shenva (same as No. 43).		48. Jatia.
10. Shikari (Sweeper) (in Sind).		49. Jatigar.
11. Shingdar (except in Sind) (same as No. 42).		50. Javeri (same as No. 53).
12. Shingadya (except in Sind) (same as No. 41).		51. Jogi.
13. Shindhava (same as No. 39).		52. Jogtin.
14. Sochi (except in Sind).		53. Johari (same as No. 50).
15. Thori (in Sind).		54. Joshi.
16. Timali.		55. Kolhar.
17. Turi.		56. Kaikadi.
18. Vankar.		57. Kammi.
19. Vitholia.		58. Kanjari (same as Nos. 27, 59 and 111).
		59. Kanjar Bhat (same as Nos. 27, 58 and 111).
		60. Kapdi.
		61. Katabu (same as No. 65).
		62. Kattai.
		63. Khati (in Sind).
		64. Khavas.
		65. Kiliket (same as No. 61).
		66. Khelkari (same as No. 67).
		67. Kolhati (same as No. 66).
		68. Koli (in Sind).
		69. Koli-Malhar.
		70. Koli-Suryavanshi.
		71. Kongadi.
		72. Korava (section of 56).
		73. Korcha (section of No. 56).
		74. Kori (in Sind).
		75. Kotwal (same as No. 76).
		76. Kotwalia (same as No. 75).
		77. Kucchria (in Sind).
		78. Kunchi Korava (section of No. 56).
		79. Lamani.
		80. Mairal.
		81. Manbhav.
		82. Mangela.
		83. Me.
		84. Miana (Muhammads).
		85. Mochi (in Gujarat and Sind).

## APPENDIX I—contd.

Scheduled classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
		86. Mochigar (in Sind).
		87. Modikar (same as No. 37).
		88. Naikmakalu (same as Nos. 9, 11, 89, 124 and 136).
		89. Naikwadi (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 124 and 136).
		90. Namdhari (same as No. 91).
		91. Namdhari-paik (same as No. 90).
		92. Nandiwale.
		93. Nat.
		94. Nath.
		95. Od.
		96. Padharia.
		97. Padiar.
		98. Pangul.
		99. Patharvat.
		100. Patradavaru.
		101. Phudgi.
		102. Rachevar.
		103. Raikari.
		104. Ramoshi.
		105. Ravalia.
		106. Sahadev Joshi.
		107. Salat.
		108. Samagar (in Sind).
		109. Sangar.
		110. Sanjogi.
		111. Sansai (same as Nos. 27, 58 and 59).
		112. Sanyasi (in Sind).
		113. Sarania.
		114. Sarodi.
		115. Sarvade.
		116. Shikari (except in Sind).
		117. Shikligar.
		118. Sochi (in Sind).
		119. Sudgadsidhar.
		120. Suler.
		121. Suppaling.
		122. Suthria (in Sind).
		123. Takari (same as Nos. 12, 38, 128).
		124. Talvar (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 89 and 136).
		125. Thakar.
		126. Tirgar.
		127. Tirmali.
		128. Uchalia (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 123).
		129. Udasi (in Sind).
		130. Vaddar.

APPENDIX I—*concl.*

Scheduled classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
		131. Vadi. 132. Vaghri. 133. Vaidu. 134. Vaiti. 135. Valbar. 136. Valmiki (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 89 and 124). 137. Vanjari. 138. Vasudev. 139. Vir. 140. Wansfoda.



## APPENDIX II.

*Subjects discussed by the Backward Class Board.*

Serial No.	Date.	Subject discussed.
1	25th and 26th June 1935 ..	A review of the position regarding the admissions of backward class teachers to Training Institutions, in various divisions, for the year 1933-34 and 1934-35.
2	Do. do.	Revisions of the percentage admissions to the primary teachers training institutions from advanced, intermediate and backward classes for Central Division.
3	5th and 6th November 1935	Recruitment of backward classes as primary school teachers under local authorities.
4	Do. do.	Admission of teachers from backward classes to training institutions.
5	Do. do.	Progress in the primary education of scheduled classes in Bombay Division, for the year 1934-35.
6	Do. do.	Providing watandar mahars with a list of their duties and regarding the exaction of forced labour from village servants.
7	5th and 6th February 1936	Progress in the primary education of the scheduled classes in the Presidency during the year 1934-35.
8	Do. do.	Representation from the District Backward Class Committee, Sholapur.
9	Do. do.	Special grants for the scheduled classes out of provincial revenues and the Jubilee fund for the purposes of sinking new wells, housing sanitation, and medical relief.
10	Do. do.	Inferior village servants belonging to the scheduled classes and their conditions of service.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BACKWARD  
CLASS DEPARTMENT FOR 1933-34.**

No. B. C. 783 of 1934.

From

D. SYMINGTON, Esquire, I.C.S.,  
Backward Class Officer,  
Bombay Presidency, Poona ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
General Department, Bombay.

*Poona, 1st October 1934.*

*Subject.*—Report on the working of the Backward Class  
Department for the year 1933-34.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Second Administration Report on the work of this Department in connection with the amelioration of the conditions of the Backward Classes for the year ending March 31st, 1934.

**CHARGE.**

2. Mr. O. H. B. Starte, C.B.E., I.C.S., held charge of the Department throughout the year.

On July 22nd, 1933, Mr. S. Benjamin, B.A., LL.B., was appointed to the vacant post of Assistant Backward Class Officer with his Head Quarters at Ahmedabad. After November 14th, 1933, the Assistant Backward Class Officers (Settlements), Poona and Bijapur, were formally entrusted with Backward Class, as distinguished from Criminal Tribes Settlement work, in their circles. Reciprocally the Assistant Backward Class Officer at Ahmedabad was placed in charge of the Criminal Tribes Settlements in his jurisdiction; thenceforward all the work attaching to the three posts of Assistant Backward Class Officer has been of the same nature.

The post of Assistant Backward Class Officer, Poona, was held throughout the year by Mr. C. S. Devadhar, except for his leave period of 2 months and 16 days from 3rd January 1934 to 19th March 1934 during which the Rev. H. H. Strutton held charge.

Mr. V. R. Dhotrikar held charge of the Bijapur circle throughout the year.

Since the close of the period under report there has been a complete redistribution of charges consequent upon the move of the Backward Class Officer's headquarters from Dharwar to Poona.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

3. During the year under report Government issued the revised lists of Castes and Tribes classified as Backward Classes (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 9330 of 29th May 1933). Since there still exists a good deal of confusion in the minds not only of the public but of some officials as well, in regard to which classes are now classified as "Backward" and which are not, the lists are reproduced for general information as Appendix A to this report.

Classification of a caste as a Scheduled caste, i.e., so-called "Untouchable", or as belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes is comparatively easy, since the facts are fairly readily ascertainable. On the other hand the proper inclusion of a caste among the "Other Backward Classes", or its exclusion, is a problem which presents many difficulties. Hitherto it has been found impossible to adopt any fixed criteria, and the consideration of the frequent applications for inclusion has been one of the regular activities of the Backward Class Board.

The policy of the Board is to keep the lists as exclusive as possible in order to avoid the dissipation of the Department's efforts.

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

4. Figures for the number of common schools, separate schools, number of scheduled class pupils, etc., as required by paragraph 23 of the Report of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee have been received from various local authorities for the years ending on 31st March 1932 and 1933. A statement showing the number of Backward Class children in Primary schools in the Presidency and the number of Backward Class teachers employed by Local Authorities and Government in Primary Schools is appended as Appendix C.

A comparison of the figures shows that the general progress of the Primary Education of Scheduled Classes under Local Authorities in the Presidency although not highly encouraging is fairly satisfactory.

The gradual abolition of separate schools, implying as they do, the social inferiority of the scheduled classes, is part of the policy of this Department.

Interchange of Scheduled Class teachers between common schools and separate schools has been effected by many Local Authorities but it is early to say anything about the results.

Attempts were made to increase the number of Scheduled Class pupils in Practising Schools. A special circular was issued by the Director of Public Instruction to Heads of all Training Institutions to do all they can to encourage the admission of Backward Class pupils, but that does not mean that any Backward Class child was refused admission.

The number of pupils in Government Practising Schools is small because parents prefer to send their children to a school close at hand. The majority of Backward Class children find it more convenient to join Municipal Schools.

A special study was made in regard to the primary education of Katkaris along with their other needs. A report has been submitted to Government separately.

Even though Government give a special grant for scholarships and the supply of books, slates, etc., to Backward Class pupils many Local Authorities stopped expenditure on this account. This fact was brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction.

On account of the emergency cut in Government grant, some Local Authorities have found it necessary to reduce expenditure on scholarships, books and slates, for the Backward Classes. However, the Director of Public Instruction issued a circular to all Local Authorities advising them not to reduce expenditure materially on items for which special grants have been sanctioned, and if absolutely necessary to curtail expenditure on such items by not more than the percentage cut in the Provincial grant.

Special scholarships amounting to Rs. 328 were given to Backward Class pupils for Primary Education from this Department. Out of this amount Rs. 118 were given as scholarships to Katkari pupils.

These scholarships are in addition to the regular Backward Class scholarships awarded by the Educational Department.

Pamphlets on the "Need for educating Backward Class children" were printed in the vernaculars of the Presidency and were distributed through District and Municipal School Boards, with a request that the Backward Class teachers in their employment should expound the contents to members of the Backward Classes.

#### DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF SCHEDULED CLASS CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS.

5. In spite of Government orders which lay down explicitly that all pupils should sit together in class regardless of caste distinctions and that separate seating arrangements for pupils of the Scheduled Classes or others should not be allowed, cases have been brought to the notice of this Department in which the Government orders have been disobeyed. Contravention of Government orders when detected is reported in the proper quarter with recommendations for appropriate action. Local Authorities on the whole are, however, trying their best to carry out the orders of Government regarding the disabilities imposed on the children of the Scheduled Classes. There have been cases in which the School Boards have found it difficult to take drastic action by closing the only school in the village but they are trying their best to overcome the prejudices of the village folk by tactful pressure. The Educational Department has nothing but praise for the manner in which most of the School Boards have responded to the orders of Government.

## SECONDARY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION.

6. Scholarships to certain deserving and poor Backward Class pupils studying in secondary schools were awarded, in consultation with the Educational Inspectors concerned, from the funds at my disposal. Some amount was also utilised in paying hostel stipends to poor and deserving Scheduled Class students, staying in the hostels attached to Government High Schools. The total amount spent in this way during the year 1933-34 was Rs. 1,093.

At the instance of this Department, Government have exempted all Backward Class pupils from the payment of room rent in the hostels attached to Government secondary schools if they are certified to be poor by the Head Master of the school concerned (*vide* Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 5597 of 26th September 1933).

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

7. The need for industrial training amongst the Backward Classes was recognised by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee (*vide* paragraph 67 of the Report). This Department has helped poor Backward Class students in technical training by means of scholarships. During the period under report scholarships, amounting to Rs. 853 were given to Backward Class pupils, studying in various technical institutions.

There are three special Backward Class scholarships in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, but unfortunately they are not at present fully utilized.

### ADMISSIONS OF BACKWARD CLASS TEACHERS IN TRAINING COLLEGES.

8. The present Government orders in regard to the admission of teachers to the Primary Teachers' Training College are, that out of the total admissions, there should be 15 per cent. admissions from Backward Classes for the Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions and 10 per cent. from Backward Classes for the Northern Division.

Places are allotted to Local Authorities in accordance with the percentages laid down and the required number of Backward Class teachers are admitted. The selection of teachers to be deputed for training, however, depends on the number of qualified teachers available, and it is not always possible for Local Authorities to find qualified Scheduled Class teachers to fill the places allotted. All Local Authorities have been advised to recruit a fair proportion of Scheduled Class teachers, and as time goes on and more Scheduled Class boys pass the V. F. Examination, the number of Scheduled Class teachers will steadily increase. The general policy of having Common Schools and the employment of Scheduled Class teachers in ordinary schools will help the recruitment of more Scheduled Class teachers.

## DEPRESSED CLASS HOSTELS.

9. Besides the Government hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona, there are 11 other Depressed Class Hostels receiving Government grant-in-aid. These hostels were formerly under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and grants-in-aid were sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Backward Class Officer.

The control of Government hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona, and the control over the grants to the aided hostels have now been transferred to this Department. (*Vide* Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 5593, dated 17th October 1933.)

## - RECRUITMENT TO PUBLIC SERVICES.

10. Government have already prescribed 10 per cent. as the minimum percentage of Scheduled Classes as menials in Government offices, and have ordered that all ensuing vacancies should be offered to members of the Scheduled Classes until this percentage is reached.

The question of fixing a percentage for the recruitment of Backward Classes as clerks, talatis, etc., in Government service is under Government's consideration.

In order to help the recruitment of the Backward Classes in Government and semi-Government service regular registers of non-qualified and qualified Backward Class candidates, seeking employment in different grades of service are maintained in the office of the Backward Class Officer and the three Assistant Backward Class Officers.

During the year under report the number of candidates for whom positions have been secured through the agency of this Department is as under :—

Matriculates .. .. .	25
Vernacular School Final .. .. .	27
Non-qualified .. .. .	41
	—
Total .. .. .	93

A circular letter explaining the present Government orders in respect of recruitment of Backward Classes, was addressed to all Local Bodies by this Department. The result is being watched.

By special permission of the Inspector General of Police, Backward Class candidates for the Police Training School, Nasik, may be sent up direct to the Selection Committee by the Backward Class Officer. In the year under report, 9 such candidates were sent up, and one was selected. Unfortunately he failed in his medical examination.

### TRAINING OF BACKWARD CLASS CANDIDATES FOR CLERKSHIPS.

11. Complaints were received from some Departments that when Backward Class candidates first join as clerks, they are sometimes shy and awkward, or shabbily dressed.

Proposals were therefore submitted to Government to allow the Backward Class Officer to appoint Backward Class candidates as apprentices for learning general office routine on scholarships of Rs. 12 per mensem. Government have accorded their approval to the training of not more than six candidates at a time in this manner.

### HOUSING OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

12. In Dharwar four housing sites for Backward Classes have been developed. Plots are being distributed to Backward Classes at a nominal occupancy price and a small ground rent.

In Hubli one small area has been similarly treated and a further scheme is in progress.

At Indi a piece of land has been developed into plots and roads and boundary stones fixed. These plots are being distributed to Depressed Classes at nominal occupancy prices.

### WATER SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES OF SCHEDULED CLASSES.

13. Government have frequently reiterated that public wells are intended for the use of all sections of the community irrespective of caste or creed. Following the advice of the Backward Class Board that the presence at wells of notice boards to this effect may eventually have a cumulative effect on the minds of the public, Government on 4th February 1933 ordered that Local Boards should put up such notice boards on 20 per cent. of public wells to begin with.

Several local bodies have so far failed to put up the prescribed notices. These cases are being reported.

The Taluka Local Board, Dholka, only put up paper notices on 20 per cent. of its wells. The matter was referred to the Collector, Ahmedabad, for necessary instructions to the Local Body concerned.

In some cases the orders of Government were partly evaded by putting the notice boards on existing Scheduled Class wells. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, reported that in Borsad Taluka the notice boards prescribed by Government have, in 17 out of 37 cases, been posted at existing Scheduled Class wells apparently on the principle that in villages where there was a separate Scheduled Class well, reserved however for the use of one section of Scheduled Classes, the notice was put up on that well; and that in villages having no separate Scheduled Class wells, the notice was put up on the common well. The case has been reported.

At Gogho in the Ahmedabad District the Scheduled Classes were unable to obtain water from the taps provided by the Taluka Local Board. On a reference being made by this Department separate taps were provided for their use by the Taluka Local Board.

Several complaints about the water supply difficulties of the Scheduled Classes were received and referred to the proper authorities with recommendations for disposal.

The question of water supply is the Scheduled Classes' greatest grievance. There appears to be no hope of its being removed so long as the Scheduled Classes continue to be subjected to boycott and bullying by the caste Hindus whenever they attempt to exercise their legitimate rights.

#### OTHER GRIEVANCES OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

14. Other grievances of a general nature were brought to the notice of the Backward Class Officer and Assistant Backward Class Officers during the course of touring. A few instances are given :—

In the village Hansol in North Daskroi Taluka (Ahmedabad District) the Scheduled Classes complained that certain caste Hindus stocked their manure near their houses thus causing hardship to the Scheduled Classes. On a reference being made to the Collector of Ahmedabad from this Department it was ordered that dirt and manure should not in future be stocked near the residence of the Scheduled Classes.

In the village Govindpura of Taluka Matar in Kaira District, the Vankars of the village had been boycotted. The Assistant Backward Class Officer visited this village and succeeded in settling the dispute.

It was reported to this Department that Scheduled Class people were not allowed to travel in tongas at Chalisgaon. The District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, was requested to take the necessary steps if the report was found to be correct. Subsequently a tongawala of Chalisgaon who refused to carry a member of the Scheduled Classes was prosecuted and fined. It is hoped that this will be an example to others.

No instances of any disabilities as regards travel in public motors plying for hire were brought to the notice of the Backward Class Officer from the Central or Southern Divisions although it would be far from safe to infer that no such disabilities exist in those Divisions. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, reported some such cases from Gujarat. The first concrete instance which was brought to the notice of this Department was the difficulty in travelling in public buses experienced by a certain Scheduled Class man from Viramgaon (Ahmedabad District). The matter being of public interest was referred to the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad. The latter was



unable owing to legal difficulties to charge the driver with disobeying the Public Motor Vehicles Rules. However the District Superintendent of Police informed us that notices to the effect that " All persons are allowed to use this bus " were issued and affixed at conspicuous places in all public motor vehicles and conveyances. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, then wrote to the District Superintendents of Police of all the districts in Gujarat requesting them to affix notices similar to those introduced in Ahmedabad to every public bus. Certain District Superintendents of Police agreed but others found difficulties ; the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, replied that no such disabilities existed in his district. It was later on reported by the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, that such disabilities did exist in the Surat District, and as an example members of the Scheduled Classes were not permitted to travel in motor buses plying for hire between Surat and Fulpade. A concrete instance was found in this connection and reported to the District Superintendent of Police. A bus driver who refused to carry two Dhed women as his passengers was consequently prosecuted and fined by the Chorashi Magistrate.

It is hoped that all District authorities will pursue a relentless policy of punishing all such instances of discrimination.

#### THE BACKWARD CLASS BOARD.

15. The term of office of the Backward Class Board formed under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8697 of 9th November 1931, was due to expire on 9th November 1933, but on the recommendation of the Backward Class Officer, Government were pleased to extend it up to 31st March 1934.

During the period under report four sessions of the Backward Class Board were held. The subjects discussed in the meetings are given in Appendix B.

One of the most important subjects considered this year was the needs of the Katkaris—a jungle caste chiefly inhabiting the forest areas of the Thana and Kolaba districts. A detailed report was submitted to Government.

#### BACKWARD CLASS DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

16. In addition to the seven non-official District Committees (Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, Satara and Ratnagiri), the formation of a non-official District Committee for Thana was sanctioned by Government. It is a matter for regret that during the period under report, certain District Committees failed to function. These Committees should be able to serve the Backward Class communities usefully, e.g. by putting them in touch with the proper authorities in regard to local customs, difficulties, and grievances, and by reporting to this Department the names of individuals suitable for enrolment as candidates for Government service.

## FINANCE.

17. The expenditure incurred by the Backward Class Department under the budget head "37-Miscellaneous Departments" for the period under report was as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Officers	..	..	2,422	0	0
Pay of Establishment	..	..	2,656	0	0
Allowances	..	..	3,622	0	0
Contingencies	..	..	3,556	0	0
Scholarships	..	..	2,313	0	0
			<hr/>		
			14,569	0	0

Allowances include the cost of travelling allowance paid to members of the Backward Class Board.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

**D. SYMINGTON,**

Backward Class Officer,

Bombay Presidency, Poona.

## APPENDIX A.

## BACKWARD CLASSES.

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
1. Asodi.	1. Advichincher (section of No. 19).	1. Alitkar.
2. Bakad (except in Sind).	2. Barda.	2. Bahurupi.
3. Bhambi.	3. Bavacha.	3. Bajania.
4. Bhangi.	4. Bhil (except in Sind).	4. Balsantoshi.
5. Chakrawadya-Dasara (except in Sind).	5. Chodhra.	5. Bandi.
6. Chalwadi (except in Sind).	6. Dhauka.	6. Battal.
7. Chambhar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 35 and 38).	7. Dhodia.	7. Bava.
8. Chena-Dasaru (except in Sind).	8. Dubla.	8. Bazigar.
9. Chuhar (same as No. 10).	9. Gamit (same as No. 10).	9. Bedar (same as Nos. 11, 88, 89, 124 and 136).
10. Chuhra (same as No. 9).	10. Gamta (same as No. 9).	10. Beldar.
11. Dakaleru.	11. Gond.	11. Berad (same as Nos. 9, 88, 89, 124 and 136).
12. Dhed.	12. Kathodi (same as No. 13).	12. Bhamta (same as Nos. 38, 123 and 128).
13. Dhegu-Mogu.	13. Katkari (same as No. 12).	13. Bhand.
14. Dhor.	14. Konkna.	14. Bharadi.
15. Garode.	15. Koli Mahadev.	15. Bhavaiya.
16. Halleer (except in Sind).	16. Mavchi.	16. Bhavin.
17. Halsar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 18 and 20).	17. Naikda (same as No. 18).	17. Bhil (in Sind).
18. Haslar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 17 and 20).	18. Nayak (same as No. 17).	18. Bhisti.
19. Holaya (except in Sind).	19. Pardhi.	19. Bhute.
20. Hulsavar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 17 and 18).	20. Phase Pardhi (same as No. 1 and section of No. 19).	20. Butbudki.
21. Khalpa.	21. Patelia.	21. Burud.
22. Kolcha (same as No. 23).	22. Pomla.	22. Chambhar (in Sind).
23. Kolgha (same as No. 22).	23. Powara.	23. Chamtha.
24. Koli Dhor.	24. Rathawa.	24. Chandlagara.
25. Kotegar (in North Kanara).	25. Tadvi Bhil.	25. Charan.
26. Lingader.	26. Thakur.	26. Chhapparband.
27. Madig (except in Sind) (same as No. 29).	27. Valvai.	27. Chhara (same as Nos. 58, 59 and 111).
28. Mahar.	28. Varli.	28. Chitrakathi.
29. Mang (same as No. 27).	29. Vasava.	29. Dasa.
		29A. Dabgara (in Gujarat).

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
30. Mangarudi.		30. Davari.
31. Meghval (same as No. 32).		31. Depala.
32. Menghwar (same as No. 31).		32. Dholi.
33. Mini Madig (except in Sind).		33. Dombari.
34. Mochi (except in Gujarat and Sind).		34. Futgudi.
35. Mochigar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 7 and 38).		35. Gabit.
36. Mukri (except in Sind).		36. Gandhrap.
37. Nadia.		37. Garudi (same as No. 87).
38. Samagar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 7 and 35).		38. Ghantichor (same as Nos. 12, 123 and 128).
39. Shenva (same as No. 43).		39. Ghisadi.
40. Shikari (sweeper) (in Sind).		40. Golla.
41. Shingdav (except in Sind) (same as No. 42).		41. Gondhali.
42. Shingadya (except in Sind) (same as No. 41).		42. Gopal.
43. Shindhava (same as No. 39).		43. Halepaik.
44. Sochi (except in Sind).		44. Helav.
45. Thori (in Sind).		45. Jagaria (in Sind).
46. Timali.		46. Jagiasi (in Sind).
47. Turi.		47. Jajuk (in Sind).
48. Vankar.		48. Jatia.
49. Vitholia.		49. Jatigar.
		50. Javeri (same as No. 53).
		51. Jogi.
		52. Jogtin.
		53. Johari (same as No. 50).
		54. Joshi.
		55. Kahar.
		56. Kaikadi.
		57. Kammi.
		58. Kanjari (same as Nos. 27, 59 and 111).
		59. Kanjar Bhat (same as Nos. 27, 58 and 111).
		60. Kapdi.
		61. Katabu (same as No. 65).
		62. Kattai.
		63. Khati (in Sind).
		64. Khavas.
		65. Kiliket (same as No. 61).
		66. Khelkari (same as No. 67).
		67. Kolhati (same as No. 66).
		68. Koli (in Sind).

## APPENDIX A—contd.

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
		69. Koli-Malhar.
		70. Koli-Suryavanshi.
		71. Kongadi.
		72. Korava (section of No. 56).
		73. Korcha (section of No. 56).
		74. Kori (in Sind).
		75. Kotwal (same as No. 76).
		76. Kotwalia (same as No. 75).
		77. Kucchria (in Sind).
		78. Kunchi Korava (section of No. 56).
		79. Lamani.
		80. Mairal.
		81. Manbhav.
		82. Mangela.
		83. Me.
		84. Miana (Muhammadans).
		85. Mochi (in Gujarat and Sind).
		86. Mochigar (in Sind).
		87. Modikar (same as No. 37.)
		88. Naikmakalu (same as Nos. 9, 11, 89, 124 and 136).
		89. Naikwadi (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 124 and 136).
		90. Namdhari (same as No. 91).
		91. Namdhari-paik (same as No. 90).
		92. Nandiwale.
		93. Nat.
		94. Nath.
		95. Od.
		96. Padharia.
		97. Padiar.
		98. Pangul.
		99. Patharvat.
		100. Patradavaru.
		101. Phudgi.
		102. Rachevar.
		103. Raikari.
		104. Ramoshi.
		105. Ravalia.
		106. Sahadev Joshi.
		107. Salat.
		108. Samagar (in Sind).
		109. Sangar.
		110. Sanjogi.
		111. Sansia (same as Nos. 27, 58 and 59).
		112. Sanyasi (in Sind).
		113. Sarania.
		114. Sarodi.
		115. Sarvade.

## APPENDIX A—contd.

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
		116. Shikari (except in Sind).
		117. Shikligar.
		118. Sochi (in Sind).
		119. Sudgadsiddar.
		120. Suler.
		121. Suppaling.
		122. Suthria (in Sind).
		123. Takari (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 128).
		124. Talvar (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 89 and 136).
		125. Thakar.
		126. Tirgar.
		127. Tirmali.
		128. Uchlia (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 123).
		129. Udasi (in Sind).
		130. Vaddar.
		131. Vadi.
		132. Vaghri.
		133. Vaidu.
		134. Vaiti.
		135. Valhar.
		136. Valmiki (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 89 and 124).
		137. Vanjari.
		138. Vasudev.
		139. Vir.
		140. Wansfoda.

## APPENDIX B.

## MEETINGS OF THE BACKWARD CLASS BOARD.

Serial No.	Date.	Subjects discussed.
1	29th and 30th May 1933	Recruitment of Backward Classes in services of Local Bodies.
2	Do. ..	Preliminary discussion as to the possibility of inducing Local Authorities to spend more on the education of Backward Classes.
3	Do. ..	Discussion on possibility of payment of rewards or bonuses or certificates to teachers who do good work in teaching Backward Class children.
4	8th, 10th and 11th of July 1933	Resolution regarding expenditure of Local Bodies on books, slates and scholarships for Backward Class pupils.
5	Do. ..	Working of the non-official District Committees.
6	Do. ..	Resolution moved by Mr. Sambrani regarding the Depressed Class hostels.
7	Do. ..	Needs of Katkaris.
8	27th and 28th October 1933	Motion of condolence on the death of Mr. J. S. Kadri, B.A., I.E.S., M.L.C.
9	Do. ..	Consideration of figures in connection with the education of Depressed Class children in the Central Division.
10	Do. ..	Discussion of the Quinquennial Report of Public Instruction (1927-32) in so far as it affects the Backward Classes.
11	Do. ..	Constitution of non-official Backward Class District Committees.
12	Do. ..	Percentage of Backward Classes required to be fixed for recruitment of Talatis.
13	Do. ..	Percentage of Backward Classes required to be fixed for Ravanias.
14	Do. ..	Travel in public motors plying for hire.
15	8th and 9th January 1934	Discussion on the Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in so far as it affects the Backward Classes.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Date.	Subjects discussed.
16	8th and 9th January 1934 ..	Action taken by various Local Authorities on the Report of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee.
17	Do. ..	Providing the Depressed Class children with books, slates, etc. by Local Authorities.
18	Do. ..	Drop in the number of Depressed Class pupils attending Primary Schools in Central and Southern Divisions during the year 1932-33 and measures to remedy this drop.
19	Do. ..	Suggested exemption from payment of University fees for Depressed Class and Aboriginal Tribes students.
20	Do. ..	Control of the Depressed Class hostels.
21	Do. ..	Recruitment of Depressed Classes in Government services as Talatis, postmen, etc.
22	Do. ..	Water difficulties of Depressed Classes in Chatala, district Thana.
23	Do. ..	(a) Means used to obtain employment for the Backward Classes and the form used for applications. (b) Employment of Backward Classes in Municipalities and Local Bodies.
24	Do. ..	Matters in connection with the seating of Depressed Class children in School.
25	Do. ..	A preliminary discussion on the criteria if any to be adopted for inclusion of a caste in Backward Class schedules II and III.



## APPENDIX C.

NUMBER OF BACKWARD CLASS PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN  
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.*(Presidency proper.)*

Year.	Scheduled Classes.		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and other Backward Classes.
	<i>Pupils.</i>		
(1) 1931-32	..	64,239	127,936
(2) 1932-33	..	64,705	127,043
(3) 1933-34	..	68,167	131,073
	<i>Teachers.</i>		

*(Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools only.)*

(1) 1931-32	..	697	1,211
(2) 1932-33	..	687	1,413
(3) 1933-34	..	826	1,480

## NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CLASS PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

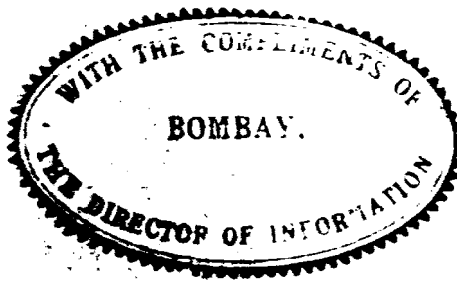
Year.	In Common Schools.	In Special Schools.	In all Schools.
(1) 1931-32	43,332	20,907	64,239
(2) 1932-33	46,305	18,400	64,705
(3) 1933-34	51,347	16,820	68,167



Annual Report on the Working  
of the  
Backward Class Department

*For the Year 1934-35*

[Price—Anna 1 or 1d.]



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... .. Under the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern

ad

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING ON THE BACKWARD  
CLASS DEPARTMENT FOR 1934-35.**

No. B.C. 1395 of 1935.

From

D. SYMINGTON, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,  
Backward Class Officer,  
Bombay Presidency, Poona ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
General Department, Bombay.

*Poona, 25th October 1935.*

*Subject.*—Report on the working of the Backward Class  
Department for the year 1934-35.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report on the work of the Backward Class Branch of this Department for the year ending 31st March 1935.

**CHARGE.**

2. Mr. O. H. B. Starte, C.B.E., I.C.S., held charge of the office of the Backward Class Officer up to 18th April 1934 and thereafter the charge was held by me for the remainder of the year.

The charge of the office of the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad was held by Mr. S. Benjamin, and that of the office of the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, Dharwar by Mr. C. S. Devadhar throughout the year. Mr. V. R. Dhatrikar held charge of the office of the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Central Circle, Bijapur throughout the year except for his leave period of four months from 23rd December 1934 to 23rd April 1935 when Mr. G. B. Shitole, the Office Superintendent of the Backward Class Office acted as Assistant Backward Class Officer, Central Circle.

During the year under report the headquarters of the Backward Class Officer were shifted from Dharwar to Poona and consequently there was a complete redistribution of charges. The present charges are as follows :—

*Home Circle.*—The Districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Thana and Nasik.

*Northern Circle.*—Under the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad.

The districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals, Surat, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Bombay City and Bombay Suburban.

*Central Circle.*—Under the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Central Circle, Bijapur.

The districts of Sholapur and Bijapur.

*Southern Circle.*—Under the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, Dharwar.

The districts of Dharwar, Kanara, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Satara and Kolaba.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

3. During the period under report Government issued a revised list of Intermediate and Backward Classes. (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 9330, dated the 3rd December 1934), and made it applicable to the whole presidency including Sind. It is printed as Appendix I to this report.

A number of applications from various communities for inclusion in the Backward Class list were received and considered by the Backward Class Board. Government have now decided that it is undesirable to make occasional individual amendments in the schedules of "Intermediate" and "Backward Classes" and have directed that the revision of the schedules should be taken up in two years' time and thereafter every five years.

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

4. (i) Detailed information regarding the number of scheduled class children attending schools was obtained from Local Authorities throughout the Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1934, in the form prescribed by paragraph 23 of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee report. A comparison with the figures of the preceding year shows that the general progress in primary education of the scheduled classes under Local Authorities has been steady. The main results are tabulated below :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.
1. Number of scheduled class pupils—		
(i) attending common schools .. .. .	37,483	44,058
(ii) attending special schools .. .. .	16,835	15,378
(iii) attending all schools .. .. .	54,318	59,436
2. Number of scheduled class teachers—		
(i) In common schools .. .. .	243	318
(ii) In special schools .. .. .	458	402
(iii) In all schools .. .. .	701	720
3. Number of separate scheduled class schools ..	435	375

*N.B.*—The above figures are exclusive of Government and Bombay City Municipal schools.

It will be seen that there has been an increase of over 5,000 in the number of scheduled class pupils. The increase in the number of scheduled class children attending common schools is particularly encouraging. The number of scheduled class teachers has also increased during the year 1933-34. Interchange of scheduled class teachers between common schools and separate schools has also been effected by many Local Authorities. The decrease in the number of separate schools by 60 is satisfactory. On the whole therefore it can be said there are very definite signs of progress in the education of the scheduled classes.

(ii) The latest block figure of the total number of backward class pupils for the year 1934-35 is 137,199. This includes Bombay Municipal and Government Practising Schools. Out of these 72,260 are scheduled classes. The corresponding figures for 1933-34 were 131,073 and 68,167 respectively. The above reveals an increase of over 6,000 backward class pupils in general and of over 4,000 scheduled class pupils in particular during the last year.

(iii) It was noticed that the figures showed an abnormal decrease in the number of scheduled class children attending schools under the District School Board, Kaira. On enquiry it was found that the decrease was only apparent being due to the fact that some intermediate class children were returned as scheduled class children during the year 1932-33.

(iv) A decrease was also observed in the number of scheduled class pupils attending primary schools under the District School Board, Belgaum. The Chairman gave the following reasons for the decrease :—

- (1) The continued prevalence of plague in the district.
- (2) Due to poverty, the scheduled class engage their children in domestic work to enable them to earn their livelihood.

This explanation is hardly adequate, and it is hoped that Belgaum will next year show an improvement.

(v) The progress shown by the District School Board, Nasik was unique. It closed down 30 special schools during 1933-34, and even then there was a net increase of 544 scheduled class children attending primary schools.

(vi) As it was apparent from the returns received that as many as 24 new separate schools were opened by some of the Local Authorities in the Central Division and as the opening of new scheduled class separate schools is against the policy of Government, enquiries were made from the Educational Inspector, Central Division, in this connection. The Educational Inspector found that the recorded increase in the number of scheduled class separate schools was due to the fact that the information on account of aided scheduled class schools was not given by the Local Authorities during the previous year while it was included in the return submitted for 1933-34. Thus the increase in the number of separate schools was not real.

(vii) Acting upon the recommendations of the Backward Class Board, Government invited the attention of the District Local Boards, Kolaba and Thana, to certain resolutions passed on the 11th July 1933 by the Backward Class Board regarding hostels for Katkaris. Government also agreed with the Backward Class Board that the Katkaris Boarding School at Neral should be converted into a hostel; the Head Master or Senior Assistant of the local primary school becoming the hostel Superintendent and the boys in the hostel attending the local primary school.

(viii) Special scholarships amounting to Rs. 242 were given to Backward Class pupils for primary education from this Department. Out of this amount Rs. 150 were allotted to Katkari pupils. These scholarships are of course quite distinct from the 142 sets of special scholarships for backward classes awarded by the Educational Department.

#### DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF SCHEDULED CLASS CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS.

5. (i) Government have repeatedly laid down that no differential treatment with regard to the admission and sitting of scheduled class children in common schools should be allowed. Certain cases have, however, been brought to the notice of this Department showing the opposition of caste Hindus to the enforcement of Government orders. As an interesting example the case of the scheduled classes of Sajod, Taluka Ankleshwar, District Broach, may be cited.

The caste Hindus of Sajod being averse to the idea of their children sitting along with those of the scheduled classes decided to withdraw their children from the school till such time as the scheduled classes themselves withdrew their own children or till the authorities permitted the separate sitting of scheduled class pupils. They succeeded in inducing the Vankars and the Chamars of the village to withdraw their children from the school and also passed a resolution to boycott the Garoda families of the village, since the Garodas continued sending their children to school. The Garodas stood firmly by their rights in spite of various harassments including the filing of a criminal complaint against them which led to their arrest. However, they won their case and thanks to the help of various Government officers the animosity against them has died down and it is reported that at present the school is being simultaneously attended by the children of the scheduled classes and other caste Hindus without any distinction.

This example is quoted to show that an uncompromising attitude towards such questions on the part of local officers is likely to be successful. In this case special credit is due to the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad.

(ii) It may be noted that most Local Authorities are genuinely trying to carry out the orders of Government but in many villages the prejudices of the village folk still lead to their infraction. Unremitting pressure is required from all quarters to reduce the numbers of such cases.

### SECONDARY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION.

6. (i) Government have already exempted all backward class pupils from the payment of room rent in the hostels attached to Government secondary schools, if they are certified to be poor by the Head Master of the school concerned.

Under Government orders all poor backward class pupils are also to be admitted free in Government secondary schools.

(ii) This Department awarded special scholarships to certain deserving and poor backward class pupils studying in secondary schools, in consultation with the Educational Inspectors of the divisions concerned. Some amount was also expended in paying hostel stipends to poor backward class pupils. The total amount spent in this way during the year 1934-35 was Rs. 865. These payments are distinct from the scholarships awarded by the Educational Department, and are only made in cases falling outside the scope of the scholarship rules of that Department.

(iii) In addition scholarships in lump sums were awarded to certain poor backward class pupils to enable them to pay up their University examination fees, in consultation with the Educational Inspector or the Director of Public Instruction. Rs. 395 were spent in this way.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

7. The Department helped poor backward class students undergoing technical training by means of scholarships. During the year scholarships amounting to Rs. 520 were given to backward class pupils studying in various technical institutions.

### ADMISSIONS OF BACKWARD CLASS TEACHERS IN TRAINING COLLEGES.

8. (i) According to the present Government orders regarding the admissions of teachers to Primary Teachers' Training Colleges, out of total admissions, there should be 15 per cent. admissions from backward classes in the Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions and 10 per cent. from backward classes in the Northern Division.

(ii) Information regarding the total number of backward class teachers admitted to various training institutions in the four divisions was obtained from the Educational Inspectors for the year 1934-35 and it was found that the position was satisfactory. Below is a statement showing the figures for each division :—

Training Institutions in	Total number of teachers admitted.	Total number of Backward Class teachers admitted.
1. Northern Division .. .. .	78	16
2. Bombay Division .. .. .	26	7
3. Central Division .. .. .	378	59
4. Southern Division .. .. .	47	6

(iii) In the Northern Division although the requisite total number of backward class teachers was admitted to the Training Institutions, it was observed that some of the Local Authorities (e.g., District Local Board, Ahmedabad, District Local Board, Kaira) failed to send a single backward class teacher for training. The Director of Public Instruction has asked the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, to see that a sufficient number of teachers from the scheduled classes is deputed by all Local Authorities in this division.

#### DEPRESSED CLASS HOSTELS.

9. (i) Under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5593, dated the 17th October 1933, the control of the Government hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona and the control over the grants to the aided hostels was transferred to this Department.

(ii) The Government hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona, continued to work satisfactorily during the year 1934-35.

(iii) 12 Depressed Class hostels in various parts of the Presidency received Government grants as shown in the statement at Appendix II.

#### RECRUITMENT TO PUBLIC SERVICES.

10. (i) Government have already prescribed 10 per cent. as the minimum percentage of members of the scheduled classes as menials in Government offices.

(ii) Government have now fixed a percentage for recruitment of backward classes as clerks and talatis. In the case of the former they have prescribed that not less than one in every ten vacancies should be given to members of the backward classes, provided that suitable candidates are available, until their strength is 5 per cent. of the total clerical cadre in each Department. In case of talatis Government have directed that not less than one vacancy in five should be given to members of the backward classes, provided suitable candidates are available, until these classes occupy 10 per cent. of such posts in each district.

(iii) In order to help the recruitment of backward classes in Government and semi-Government service, registers of non-qualified and qualified backward class candidates seeking employment in different grades of service are maintained in the office of the Backward Class Officer and the three Assistant Backward Class Officers.

During the year 1934-35, the number of backward class candidates for whom positions are known to have been secured through the agency of this Department is as under :—

Matriculates	..	..	..	..	27
Vernacular School Final	..	..	..	..	26
Non-qualified	..	..	..	..	55
					<hr/>
			Total	..	108



(iv) Some backward class candidates unfortunately are rather casual in their dealings with appointing officers, and there have been cases in which backward class candidates have not troubled to reply to officers offering them posts. There have been other cases of candidates joining posts and leaving shortly after for insufficient causes. The names of such candidates are removed from the Recruitment Registers maintained by this Department when reported. Such instances create a bad impression and hamper the work of this branch. This point I especially commend to the notice of the leaders of the backward classes.

(v) The Backward Class Officer sent up 5 scheduled class candidates for the Police Training School, Nasik, to the Selection Committee by special permission of the Inspector General of Police in the year under report, but unfortunately none was selected.

(vi) In order to get backward class candidates employed under the Local Authorities a circular was issued to all the Local Authorities in June 1933 explaining the Government orders in respect of recruitment of backward classes. Another circular letter was also addressed to all the Local Authorities in July 1934 informing them of the new distribution of charges between the Backward Class Officer and the Assistant Backward Class Officers and requesting them to make a reference to this Department if they find any difficulty in obtaining backward class candidates for suitable vacancies. Nothing is however yet known about the result of these circulars.

#### TRAINING OF BACKWARD CLASS CANDIDATES FOR CLERICAL POSTS.

11. In the year under report three backward class candidates were trained in general office routine on scholarships of Rs. 12 per mensem. It is found that training of this sort does help backward class candidates and actually two candidates out of the three are now working as clerks in Government offices.

#### EXPERIMENTS IN HOUSING SITES OF BACKWARD CLASSES, DHARWAR.

12. Four pieces of land belonging to Government have been developed as housing sites for members of the backward classes in Dharwar.

(a) *City Survey No. 17.*—The total area developed is 1 acre, 14 gunthas and 48 square yards. The area has been divided into 19 plots. Out of which 2 are reserved for latrines. 17 plots have been distributed to Ramoshis. The price of the plots varies from Rs. 8-13-0 to Rs. 10-10-0 according to their size and position. The occupants of 10 plots have already built their houses.

(b) *City Survey No. 35, Hosa Yellapur.*—The total area developed measures two acres, 10 gunthas and 88 square yards. It has been

divided into 60 plots. Out of these 19 plots have been sold to the members of the backward classes as shown below :—

8 plots to Samgars.  
 11 plots to Chhapparbands.  
 —  
 19

The prices of plots vary from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 11 according to their area and position. Six of the plots were sold at Rs. 90 as a special case.

This experiment is interesting since members of both the "touchable" and "untouchable" backward classes share the same site.

(c) *City Survey No. 69 (old military camping ground), Dharwar.*—The total area developed for housing backward classes measures 5 acres and 32 gunthas. The land has been divided into 130 plots out of which 45 plots have hitherto been sold. The distribution of plots according to various classes is as follows :—

2 plots to Mahars.  
 16 plots to Waddars.  
 11 plots to Shikaligars.  
 5 to Madars.  
 11 to Gollars.  
 —  
 45

The occupancy price fixed varies from Rs. 5-4-0 to Rs. 5-12-0.

(d) *City Survey No. 131 (Fort site), Dharwar.*—The total area developed measures 1 acre, 16 gunthas and 32 square yards. 13 plots have been formed, out of which 11 plots have already been sold to Mochigars. The occupancy price per plot varies from Rs. 14-11-0 to Rs. 16.

#### HUBLI.

(i) Survey No. 42/5 Krishnapur has been developed and 5 plots have been formed, 4 of which have been sold to Chambhars and 1 to a member of the Dhor community. The prices of the plots vary from Rs. 41-14-0 to Rs. 42-1-10.

(ii) Another piece of land measuring 1 acre and 20 gunthas from survey No. 5 of Bammapur, Hubli is being acquired for housing the backward classes of Hubli.

#### BIJAPUR.

(i) At Indi, Bijapur District, 11 plots have been granted to the scheduled classes (Chambhars) from plots on the settlers' free colony at an occupancy price of Rs. 7 per plot.

(ii) A correspondence has been taken up to secure building plots for members of backward classes from City Survey No. 976 Bijapur.

#### NASIK.

A piece of land measuring 1 acre and 5 gunthas has been acquired for a new Gaothana for Mahars at Gondegaon, Taluka Niphad, District Nasik at Rs. 129-6-0 from the funds at the disposal of this Department. The Collector of Nasik has reported that 26 plots measuring 43' x 25' were formed on this piece of land and were distributed free to the scheduled class persons of the village.

#### SHOLAPUR.

(i) In Hotgi, building plots are proposed to be granted to the backward classes from the plots on the free colony. The plots have not been actually sold as the form of agreement to be taken from the purchasers of the plots has not yet been approved by Government.

(ii) The scheduled class population in Sholapur City is large and badly housed. This Department is trying to secure some adequate building sites for the scheduled classes. The Municipality is co-operating in these endeavours.

#### KAIRA.

The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, while visiting a village named Kathlal in Taluka Kapadvanj found that the houses of some of the scheduled classes were situated on a small hillock which was being gradually encroached upon by deep ravins on all the sides. In order therefore to secure suitable building plots for these scheduled classes this Department has taken up the acquisition of survey Nos. 333 and 335 at Kathlal. The total area of these survey numbers is 2 acres and 9 gunthas.

#### LANDS.

13. A number of applications for land for cultivation from backward classes were received and forwarded to the Collectors concerned with the necessary recommendations.

#### WATER SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES OF THE SCHEDULED CLASSES.

14. (i) Government ordered in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 6676, dated the 4th February 1935 that Local Boards should put up notice boards at public wells stating that they are intended for use of all sections of the community irrespective of caste or creed, on 20 per cent. of wells to begin with. The Local Boards were also directed to report the result of the experiment by 1st January 1934 through the Collectors. Summaries of these reports were placed before the Backward Class Board and the question of putting notice boards on all public wells was discussed by the Board in its meeting on 21st November 1934. A resolution stating that the permanent presence of notice boards will

eventually have a commulative effect on the minds of the public and recommending that notice boards should be erected on all wells was passed and submitted to Government. Government have been accordingly pleased to direct the Local Boards to put up notice boards on all public wells and to see that they are permanently retained. They have also directed the Commissioners to obtain annual reports in this connection from Local Boards through Collectors for the next two years (*vide* Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1770, dated the 4th March 1935).

The question of placing pumps on common wells for use of the scheduled classes was discussed by the Backward Class Board in its meeting on 9th August 1934. A reference to Government was thereafter made requesting them to try the experiment at least in some villages. Government have approved of the proposal and have suggested that the experiment might be tried in one or two places where conditions are favourable.

Government have since approved of the suggestion of the Commissioner, Central Division, to print and distribute the literature on the subject to the Collectors and Presidents of District Local Boards.

As in practice, especially in rural areas, in spite of the measures taken by Government, the scheduled classes normally have not access to the sources of water supply used by other castes and the supply assigned specially for these castes is often inadequate or non-existent, the Backward Class Board discussed the question of erecting special wells for scheduled classes in its meeting on 22nd November 1934, and recommended to Government to set aside an annual sum of money for the construction of wells in scheduled class localities where no common well is near at hand and where the need is specially acute.

(ii) Several complaints about the water supply difficulties of the scheduled classes were received and referred to the proper authorities with recommendations for disposal.

#### PROVIDENT FUND SCHEMES FOR THE CONSERVANCY STAFF OF MUNICIPALITIES.

15. From enquiry it was found that with a few honourable exceptions Municipalities have in the past considered their Conservancy staff as purely temporary and hence ineligible for the benefits of any provident fund schemes that their other staff enjoyed. A circular letter was addressed to all the Municipalities in the Presidency requesting them to consider their conservancy staff as permanent and to allow them the benefits of provident fund schemes. Some Municipalities (e.g., Lonavla City Municipality, Dharwar Municipal Borough, Chiplun, Bandra, Barsi Municipality, Vengurla, Nasik, Poona Suburban, Karmala, Yeola, Sholapur, Matheran H. S. Municipality, etc.) informed us that their conservancy staffs have been allowed the benefits of their provident funds and others (e.g., Satara City Municipality, Nandurbar, Junnar, Hubli, etc.) have replied that they will be allowed to join the

provident fund when started. The following Municipalities replied negating the proposal :—

Dohad, Surat, Kalyan, Baramati, Rander, Erandol, Bhagur, Gadag, Bulsar, Kumta.

MISCELLANEOUS GRIEVANCES, ETC., OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

16. Several applications were received and dealt with under this head. Below are some instances :—

(i) Assistance for backward class people who were the victims of damage by fire was twice sought and obtained through this office.

(ii) It was brought to notice that certain scheduled class persons were not allowed to travel in a tonga running from Sanjan Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The fact was reported to the Collector of Thana who warned the driver of the tonga and also warned all the owners and drivers of public conveyances not to refuse to carry the members of the scheduled classes on payment of due fares and that in cases of refusal to do so they would be severely dealt with.

Several cases of refusal to carry scheduled class persons in public motor vehicles were reported by the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad. During the year under report 3 prosecutions were launched, one in Surat, and two in the Ahmedabad Districts for breach of rule 34 of Motor Vehicles Rules and in all the three cases the prosecution was successful and the accused convicted and fined.

In the Panch Mahals District the drivers of buses plying for hire between Kalol and Godhra and Godhra and Kalol and Halol were warned not to refuse entrance to the scheduled class men by the Additional District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, Godhra on a representation made by the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad.

(iii) In village Tankari, Taluka Jambusar of the Panch Mahals District, the public road by which the Vankars of the village carried dead bodies to the burial ground had been encroached upon. On reference being made by the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad to the Mamlatdar, the encroachment was removed.

(iv) In village Abrama, Taluka Bulsar of the Surat District a large pit was noticed to have been dug by the Advanced Classes near the scheduled class quarters which was dangerous to men and carts passing by the way. On a reference being made, the Mamlatdar, Bulsar got the pit filled up.

(v) At Surat, it was noticed that the public latrines in the scheduled class quarters were only five in number and people had to wait hours together before they could get in. The President, Surat Municipality, was requested to have another set of latrines constructed. This proposal was sanctioned by the Municipality and the latrines constructed.

(vi) It was noticed that at the Parbhadevi Municipal chawls, Bombay there was no arrangement for bathing either inside or outside the rooms provided for the scheduled class people working under the Bombay

Municipality, as a result of which even the women had to bathe in the open. The Municipal Commissioner was requested to provide bathing rooms for the scheduled classes staying in these chawls. The proposal was accepted and the Municipal Commissioner has informed us that a separate bathing room with six taps for the use of women residing in the chawls was under construction.

(vii) The Mahars of Hebsur, Taluka Hubli, District Dharwar, complained that "Aya" collected at the time of land revenue collection and due to them had not been given to them and that out of Rs. 450 due to them only Rs. 140 were paid in the previous year. The application of the Mahars was forwarded to the Collector of Dharwar for investigation and it is learned that further payments have been ordered.

(viii) The scheduled class people of Yellapur in Karwar District complained to the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, Dharwar during his visit to that place that there was no lamp fixed in their lane. On a reference being made, the District Local Board, have resolved to fix a lamp in that locality.

The above instances show the varied nature of the complaints dealt with by this branch, and also that where the complaints are genuine a large measure of success is obtained in their redress. . \*

#### THE BACKWARD CLASS BOARD.

17. The term of office of the Backward Class Board formed under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8697, dated the 9th November 1931 and extended by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8697, dated the 17th October 1933 expired on 31st March 1934. Under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8697, dated the 26th June 1934, Government made fresh appointments and directed that members of the Board should hold office for a period of two years.

During the period under report three sessions of the Backward Class Board were held. The subjects discussed in the meetings are given in Appendix III.

#### FINANCE.

18. The expenditure incurred by the Backward Class Department under the budget head "37 Miscellaneous Departments—Transferred" for 1934-35 was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Officers .. .. .	3,724	0	0
Pay of Establishment .. .. .	4,380	0	0
Allowances and Honoraria .. .. .	4,045	0	0
Contingencies .. .. .	4,003	0	0
Scholarships .. .. .	7,936	0	0
Grant-in-aid to the Depressed Class hostels .. .. .	10,141	0	0
Total .. .. .	34,229	0	0

Allowances and Honoraria include the cost of travelling allowance paid to members of the Backward Class Board. Scholarships include the expenditure on account of hostel stipends paid to scheduled class pupils of the Government hostels for Depressed Classes, Poona, and Contingencies include the amount spent on experiments on housing sites for backward classes.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

**D. SYMINGTON,**  
Backward Class Officer,  
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

## APPENDIX I.

## BACKWARD CLASSES.

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
1. Asoli.	1. Advichiner (Section of No. 19).	1. Alitkar.
2. Bakad (except in Sind).	2. Barda.	2. Bahurupi.
3. Bhambi.	3. Bavacha.	3. Bajania.
4. Bhangi.	4. Bhil (except in Sind).	4. Balsantoshi.
5. Chakrawalya-Dvar (except in Sind).	5. Chadhra.	5. Baudi.
6. Chalvadi (except in Sind).	6. Dhanka.	6. Battal.
7. Chambhar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 35 and 38).	7. Dhodia.	7. Bava.
8. Chena-Desaru (except in Sind).	8. Dubla.	8. Bazigar.
9. Chuhar (same as No. 10).	9. Gamit (same as No. 1).	9. Bedar (same as Nos. 11, 88, 89, 124 and 136).
10. Chuhra (same as No. 9).	10. Gamta (same as No. 9).	10. Beldar.
11. Dakaleru.	11. Gond.	11. Berad (same as Nos. 9, 88, 89, 124 and 136).
12. Dhed.	12. Kathodi (same as No. 13).	12. Bhanita (same as Nos. 38, 123 and 128).
13. Dhingu-Megu.	13. Katkari (same as No. 12).	13. Bhand.
14. Dhor.	14. Konkna.	14. Bharadi.
15. Garode.	15. Koli Mahadev.	15. Bhavaiya.
16. Hailer (except in Sind).	16. Mavchi.	16. Bhavin.
17. Halsar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 18 and 20).	17. Naikda (same as No. 18).	17. Bhil (in Sind).
18. Haslar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 17 and 20).	18. Navak (same as No. 17).	18. Bhisti.
19. Holaya (except in Sind).	19. Pardhi.	19. Blute.
20. Hulsavar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 17 and 18).	20. Phanse Pardhi (same as No. 1 and Section of No. 19).	20. Budbudki.
21. Khalpa.	21. Patelia.	21. Burud.
22. Kolcha (same as No. 23).	22. Pomla.	22. Chambhar (in Sind).
23. Kolgha (same as No. 22).	23. Powara.	23. Chamtha.
24. Koli Dhor.	24. Rathawa.	24. Chandlagara.
25. Kotigar (in North Kanara).	25. Tadvi Bhil.	25. Charan.
26. Lingader.	26. Thakur.	26. Chhapparband.
27. Madig (except in Sind) (same as No. 29).	27. Valvai.	27. Chhara (same as Nos. 58, 59 and 111).
28. Mahar.	28. Varli.	28. Chitrakathi.
29. Mang (same as No. 27).	29. Vasava.	29. Dasa.
30. Mangarudi.		29(a). Dabgars (in Gujerat).
31. Meghval (same as No. 32).		30. Davari.
		31. Depala.
		32. Dheli.
		33. Dombari.
		34. Futzudi.
		35. Gabit.
		36. Gandhrap.
		37. Garudi (same as No. 87).
		38. Ghantichor (same as Nos. 12, 123 and 128).
		39. Ghisadi.
		40. Golla.
		41. Gondhali.
		42. Gopal.
		43. Halpaik.
		44. Helav.
		45. Jagaria (in Sind).
		46. Jagiasi (in Sind).
		47. Jajuk (in Sind).
		48. Jatia.



APPENDIX I—*contd.*BACKWARD CLASSES—*contd.*

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
32. Menghwar (same as No. 31).		49. Jatigar.
33. Mini Madig (except in Sind).		50. Javeri (same as No. 53).
34. Mochi (except in Gujarat and Sind).		51. Jogi.
35. Mochigar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 7 and 38).		52. Jogtin.
36. Mukri (except in Sind).		53. Johari (same as No. 50).
37. Nadia.		54. Joshi.
38. Samagar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 7 and 35).		55. Kahar.
39. Shenva (same as No. 43).		56. Kaikadi.
40. Shikari (Sweeper) (in Sind).		57. Kammi.
41. Shingdav (except in Sind) (same as No. 42).		58. Kanjari (same as Nos. 27, 59 and 111).
42. Shingadya (except in Sind) (same as No. 41).		59. Kanjar Bhat (same as Nos. 27, 58 and 111).
43. Shindhava (same as No. 39).		60. Kapdi.
44. Sochi (except in Sind).		61. Katabu (same as No. 65).
45. Thori (in Sind).		62. Kattai.
46. Timali.		63. Khati (in Sind).
47. Turi.		64. Khavas.
48. Vankar.		65. Kiliket (same as No. 61).
49. Vitholia.		66. Khelkari (same as No. 67).
		67. Kolhati (same as No. 66).
		68. Koli (in Sind).
		69. Koli-Malhar.
		70. Koli-Suryavanshi.
		71. Kongadi.
		72. Korava (Section of No. 56).
		73. Koreha (Section of No. 56).
		74. Kori (in Sind).
		75. Kotwal (same as No. 76).
		76. Kotwalia (same as No. 75).
		77. Kuchria (in Sind).
		78. Kunchi Korava (Section of No. 56).
		79. Lamani.
		80. Mairal.
		81. Manbhav.
		82. Mangela.
		83. Me.
		84. Miana (Muhammadans).
		85. Mochi (in Gujarat and Sind).
		86. Mochigar (in Sind).
		87. Modikar (same as No. 37).
		88. Naikmakkalu (same as Nos. 9, 11, 89, 124 and 136).
		89. Naikwadi (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 124 and 136).
		90. Namdhari (same as No. 91).
		91. Namdhari-paik (same as No. 90).

APPENDIX I—*contd.*BACKWARD CLASSES—*contd.*

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
		92. Nandiwale.
		93. Nat.
		94. Nath.
		95. Od.
		96. Padharia.
		97. Padiar.
		98. Pangul.
		99. Patharvat.
		100. Patradavaru.
		101. Phudgi.
		102. Rachevar.
		103. Raikari.
		104. Ramoshi.
		105. Ravalia.
		106. Sahadev Joshi.
		107. Salat.
		108. Samagar (in Sind).
		109. Sangar.
		110. Sanjogi.
		111. Samsia (same as Nos. 27, 58 and 59).
		112. Sanyasi (in Sind).
		113. Sarania.
		114. Sarodi.
		115. Sarvade.
		116. Shikari (except in Sind).
		117. Shikligar.
		118. Sochi (in Sind).
		119. Sudgadsidhar.
		120. Suler.
		121. Suppaling.
		122. Suthria (in Sind).
		123. Takari (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 128).
		124. Talvar (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 89 and 136).
		125. Thakar.
		126. Tirgar.
		127. Tirmali.
		128. Uchlia (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 123).
		129. Udasi (in Sind).
		130. Vaddar.
		131. Vadi.
		132. Vaghri.
		133. Vaidu.
		134. Vaiti.
		135. Valhar.
		136. Valmiki (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 89 and 124).
		137. Vanjari.
		138. Vasudev.
		139. Vir.
		140. Wanafoda.

## APPENDIX II.

A STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS DISTRIBUTED IN 1934-1935  
TO THE DEPRESSED CLASS HOSTELS IN THE  
PRESIDENCY.

Serial No.	Name of the hostel.	Average attendance of inmates for 1933-1934 excluding Government scholars.	Grants paid in 1934-1935.
			Rs.
1	Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Ahmedabad.	28·55	3,160
2	Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Thana.	24	2,380
3	Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Dharwar.	15·2	1,703
4	Karnatak Education Society's Hostel, Belgaum ..	14	315
5	Boarding House for Parwari boys, Mahad ..	7·4	184
6	Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House, Satara ..	22·7	600
7	Bahiskrit Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Sholapur ..	20	260
8	Depressed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Parel, Bombay.	13·35	400
9	Asprushyodharak Boarding House, Chalisgaon ..	10·09	130
10	Shri Chokha Mela Boarding House, Jalgaon ..	10·18	200
11	Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Depressed Class Hostel, Nasik.	19	390
12	Poona Sewa Sadan Depressed Class Hostel, Poona.	10	300
	Supplementary grant for 1933-1934 paid to the Karnatak Education Society's Hostel, Belgaum.		10,022 119
	Grand Total ..	.....	10,141

## APPENDIX III.

## MEETINGS OF THE BACKWARD CLASS BOARD.

Serial No.	Date.	Subject discussed.
1	9th and 10th August 1934	.. Water supply difficulties of the Scheduled Classes.
2	Do.	.. Freeships for backward class pupils studying in secondary schools. (i) Government, (ii) Aided.
3	Do.	.. Recruitment of Scheduled Classes in menial service.
4	Do.	.. Classification of castes :— (a) Criteria for classification. (b) Applications of the following castes for inclusion in the III schedule of the backward class list— (i) Bhandari, (ii) Lingayat Tamboli, (iii) Koshti Samaj, (iv) Baraiya Kshatriya, and (v) Komarpant. (c) Difference between Thakars, Thakardas and Thakurs. (d) Exclusion of Bandis from the Backward Class list.
5	21st and 22nd November 1934	.. Representation of the Backward Classes on Local Boards.
6	Do.	.. Improvement in the conditions of Tadvi Bhils. (Mr. Syed Munawar.)
7	Do.	.. Opinion of the Backward Class Board on "A bill to regulate the money lending business".
8	Do.	.. Progress in the Primary Education of Depressed Classes in Southern and Northern Divisions.
9	Do.	.. Proposed appointments of Depressed Class and Backward Class Supervisors under School Boards. (Dr. Solanki.)
10	Do.	.. The question of setting apart annually a grant for sinking and building separate wells for the scheduled classes in villages where the need is specially felt. (Dr. Solanki.)
11	Do.	.. Application of the Mahyawanshi Kshatriyas (Vankars of Gujarat) to classify them as other backward classes.

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Serial No.	Date.	Subject discussed.
12	4th and 5th February 1935	.. Classification of castes :—
		(1) Inclusion or otherwise of Thakars in the Backward Class list.
		(2) Classification of Dabgars of Panch Mahals district.
		(3) Classification of Kotwalia of Chikhli Taluka, Surat district.
13	Do.	.. Progress in Primary Education of Scheduled Classes in Bombay Division.
14	Do.	.. Representation of Backward Classes on Local Boards.
15	Do.	.. The Joint Parliamentary Committee report in relation to the position of the scheduled classes and other Backward Classes with special reference to the representation in the Second Chambers, Central and Provincial. (Mr. Bakhale.)