



Annual Report on the Working of  
the Backward Class Department  
1943-44



BOMBAY

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1946

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BACKWARD CLASS  
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1943-44.**

No. B.C.P. R. 57/22.

Poona, 31st March 1945.

From  
THE BACKWARD CLASS OFFICER,  
Bombay Province, Poona;

To  
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
General Department, Bombay.

SUBJECT.—*Report on the working of the Backward Class Department for the year 1943-44.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the administration report on the working of the Backward Class Branch of this Department for the year ending 31st March 1944.

**CHARGE.**

2. The office of the Backward Class Officer was held by Mr. V. L. Gidwani, I.C.S., from 1st April 1943 to 31st August 1943, and by Mr. T. E. Streatfield, I.C.S., from 1st September 1943 to 31st March 1944.

**CLASSIFICATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.**

3. The classification of the following communities has been revised during the year under report :—

Name.	Formerly classed as	Now classed as
Devalis	... Not classed	... Other Backward Classes.
Chapparband	... Other Backward Classes.	Deleted from Other Backward Classes.
Miana (Muhammadian)	... Do.	... Do.

Appendix I gives the list of Backward Classes as amended up to the 31st March 1944.

**PRIMARY EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES.**

4. The following tables give comparative figures of total number of pupils and teachers from the Backward Classes in the primary schools, including

Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools during the past two years :—

*Pupils.*

	Pupils attending primary Schools.				Total population according to 1941 census.	
	1942-43.	Per cent.	1943-44.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
<b>I. Scheduled Castes—</b>						
(a) Attending common schools ...	86,405	...	82,733	...	.....	.....
(b) Attending special schools ...	10,115	...	9,343	...	.....	.....
Total ...	96,520	6.28	92,076	5.95	1,855,148	8.89
<b>II. Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ...</b>						
... 52,737	3.43	50,385	3.25	1,614,298	7.74	
<b>III. Other Backward Classes ...</b>						
... 66,371	4.32	63,628	4.11	1,527,476	7.32	
<b>Grand Total for Backward Classes ...</b>						
... 215,628	14.03	206,089	13.32	4,996,922	23.96	
<b>Total for the whole community (all classes) ...</b>						
... 1,536,311	100	1,546,191	100	20,849,840	100	

*Teachers.*

	1942-43.			1943-44.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Scheduled Classes ...	1,460	188	1,648	1,568	215	1,783
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	446	34	480	450	39	489
Other Backward Classes ...	677	86	763	823	87	910
Total Backward Classes ...	2,583	308	2,891	2,841	341	3,182
Total all classes...	37,709	7,686	45,395	37,786	8,412	46,198

The number of separate primary schools intended for the scheduled classes is gradually decreasing and there was a decrease of 772 in the number of pupils attending such schools. No such separate schools are to be maintained, except in very special circumstances, in accordance with Government's policy directed towards the removal of untouchability.

There was in the year under report a decrease in the number of scheduled class pupils attending common primary schools to the extent of 3,672; while in the case of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and Other Backward Classes (other than scheduled classes) there were decreases of 2,352 and 1,743 respectively. There was during the year a net decrease of 9,539 in the number of backward class children attending primary schools. The decrease seems to be mainly due to the present abnormal conditions which necessitate the migration of people to other places, and also partly due to unfavourable economic conditions.

There was during 1943-44 an increase of 291 in the number of Backward Class Teachers in primary schools. The number of primary school teachers from the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes increased by 9 in spite of the dearth of persons of those classes qualified for such appointments. This is encouraging as the question of spreading education among children of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes (whose parents are indifferent and live in scattered hamlets in backward areas), and of finding more teachers from this class who can be expected to do more towards bringing children of their own communities to school in spite of such difficulties, are interdependent. One great difficulty in the way of progress has been the reluctance of teachers from the plains to remain in these jungle tracts; and this is a difficulty that can, probably, only be solved in course of time when more teachers belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes are gradually available.

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

5. Government have particularly ordered that no discrimination should be observed in the admission and seating of scheduled class children in common schools. These orders are being observed in most cases in the Province as a whole, save in some parts of Gujarat (particularly in the Kaira District) where orthodox Hindus continue to be bitterly opposed to the treatment of scheduled class children on a footing of equality with their own children. Typical cases of differential treatment in certain primary schools in Gujarat were included in the last Annual Report. A few similar cases that came to light during 1943-44 are now mentioned here :

(a) Due to efforts made by the Officers of this Department, scheduled class children are attending the Local Board common schools, in the following villages :—

District.	Village.	Taluka.	Type of School.
Ahmedabad	... Jelalpur	... Dascroi	... Girls' School.
	Baraja	... Do.	... Do.
Kaira	... Maliataj	... Matar	... Boys' School.
	Hajrabad	... Do.	... Do.
	Sandhana	... Do.	... Do.
	Lali	... Mehmedabad	... Do.
	Mahij	... Do.	... Do.
	Kachihai	... Do.	... Do.
	Piplav	... Borsad	... Do.
	Rupispura	... Do.	... Do.
Surasamal	... Nadiad	... Do.	
Panch Mahals	... Shivarajpur	... Halol (Mahal)	... Do.
	Kanjari	... Do.	... Girls' School.
Surat	... Bulsar	... Bulsar	... Boys' and Girls' Schools.

(b) In Kaira District, it was noticed that scheduled class children, who had been admitted in the Local Board common schools in the past, were being slowly removed from the schools in some of the villages. The Administrative Officer, District School Board, Nadiad, and the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, were moved in this respect, with the result that scheduled class children are now attending the Local Board common schools in Viva, Salun, Hathaj, Alindra and Kanjode in the Nadiad Taluka and Valasan in the Anand Taluka of the Kaira District.

(c) It was represented that scheduled class villagers might be taken up as members of the Local School Committees in some villages in the Kaira District in order that they may make efforts to persuade the scheduled class villagers to send their children regularly to common schools. Through the efforts of the Administrative Officer, District School Board, Kaira, who was moved in the matter, one scheduled class villager has been appointed as a member of the Local School Committee at Lali, taluka Mehmedabad, and a few others are likely to be taken up when new committees are formed in other places.

#### SECONDARY, HIGHER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

6. The following facilities given to backward class students receiving secondary, higher and technical education were continued during the year under report :—

(a) Students certified by their Head Masters to be poor were exempted from the payment of room rent in the hostels attached to Government Secondary Schools.

(b) Backward class girls unable to pay fees were awarded free-studentships in Government Secondary Schools. Twenty per cent. of the middle school scholarships for backward classes are reserved for girls. Educational Inspectors have been instructed that backward class girls should be given preference over boys in respect of vacant scholarships in standards V to VII.

(c) Backward class students in Arts and Professional Colleges were awarded scholarships provided for in the rules. Preference is given to girl students in the award of these scholarships. With the funds provided for the purpose by Government it was possible for the Educational Department to award free-studentships to all eligible backward class students reading in Arts and Professional Colleges during the year.

(d) In addition to the scholarships awarded by the Educational Department, the Backward Class Department gives monetary help to poor and deserving students from the backward classes studying in secondary schools, colleges and technical institutions by way of lump grant for the purchase of books, tools, etc., and for the payment of examination fees. The total amount spent on this account during the year under report was Rs. 7,727, as compared with Rs. 7,644-7-0 in the previous year. One monthly scholarship of Rs. 40 was paid to one scheduled class girl student, reading for the M.B.B.S. course in the G. S. Medical College, Bombay.

(e) The following amounts were also spent on scholarships, from the funds provided under "Special Development Programme—Ameliorative Measures—for Backward Classes".

Rs.	a.	p.	
4,770	0	0	Lump grants for purchase of books, tools, etc., and payment of examination fees.
1,240	0	0	Monthly scholarships at Rs. 40 paid to backward class students, reading for the M.B.B.S. course in the Medical Colleges in Bombay.
<hr/>			
6,010	0	0	Total.

All the Scheduled class and Aboriginal and Hill Tribes pupils and 75 per cent. of the other Backward Class pupils in Government Secondary schools are awarded free-studentships. In addition all the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes boys and the Backward Class girls in non-Government Secondary schools are given free-studentships and the loss entailed on the managements is made good by paying fee grants.

7. With a view to encouraging technical education amongst the backward classes, Government have instituted the following fifteen sets of scholarships to be awarded to students belonging to these classes, undergoing training in technical subjects. The following is the value of each of these sets of scholarships:—

Ten sets of scholarships for courses of three years and longer duration—

	Rs.
1st year of the course	4 per mensem.
2nd year of the course	5 "
3rd year of the course	7 "
Five sets of scholarships for courses ranging from six months to two years—	
	Rs.
Six months' course	5 per mensem.
One year course	5 "
1st year of the two years course	4 "
2nd year of the two years course	5 "

Of the former ten sets of scholarships three scholarships have been reserved for students from the scheduled classes.

## ADMISSION OF BACKWARD CLASS TEACHERS TO TRAINING COLLEGES.

8. The percentage prescribed by Government for the admission of backward class men teachers to Training Institutions was 15, before the introduction of the present scheme of training, and it is to be in order of seniority, all teachers in service under the age of 40 being eligible for admission. No percentage has been separately fixed in the case of women teachers from the backward classes; but if suitable women belonging to these classes are available for training, preference is usually given to them in the matter of admissions to Training Colleges.

The following table shows the position in regard to the admission of backward class teachers (both men and women) to Training Institutions during the year under report :—

Serial No.	Division.	Number of teachers admitted in Training Colleges.	Number of backward class teachers admitted.	Percentage of backward class teachers admitted to the total number of teachers admitted.	Number of scheduled class teachers admitted (included column 4).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Men teachers.</i>						
1.	Northern Division ...	...	273	30	10.0	15
2.	Central Division ...	...	521	81	15.5	61
3.	Bombay Division ..	...	193	34	17.5	22
4.	Southern Division ..	...	207	24	11.6	15
	Total	...	1,194	169	14.1	113
<i>Women teachers.</i>						
1.	Northern Division ..	...	52	4	7.7	1
2.	Central Division ...	...	70	5	7.1	2
3.	Bombay Division ...	...	56	5	8.9	5
4.	Southern Division ...	...	69	11	15.9	6
			247	25	10.1	14
	Grand Total (both sexes)	...	1,441	194	13.4	127

These figures show that in the case of men teachers the percentage of admissions to the institutions in the Central and Bombay Divisions reached the prescribed limit, whereas in the Northern and Southern Divisions, it varied from 10 to 11.

In the case of women teachers the prescribed percentage was reached only in the Southern Division, while in the Northern, Central and Bombay Divisions, the percentage varied from 7 to 8. It is not possible under the present system to adhere strictly to the percentage prescribed for the admission of backward class teachers without affecting the main purpose of the scheme, which is to train all teachers in service under 40 years of age according to their seniority and also to avoid as far as possible discrepancies in pay which may arise if juniors are sent for training before they are due.

Instructions have been issued to Administrative Officers to recruit an adequate number of backward class candidates for appointment as primary teachers. As all these teachers will, in due course, be deputed to Training Institutions it is more important in the interest of backward classes that more teachers should be recruited from their ranks, than that backward class teachers should be sent for training earlier than is possible under the present scheme. It will be noticed from paragraph 4 that there was a substantial increase in the number of backward class teachers in primary schools during 1943-44.

#### GRANTS TO HARIJAN SEVAK SANGHS, INSTITUTIONS WORKING FOR THE AMELIORATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES, ETC.

9. During the year grants totalling Rs. 7,000 were sanctioned for the four Harijan Sevak Sanghs—Gujarat, Bombay, Maharashtra and Karnatak—to help them in carrying on their educational activities among the scheduled classes. These grants are sanctioned chiefly for the spread of literacy among the scheduled classes, but the Harijan Sevak Sanghs are allowed to spend one-third of the amounts on educative propaganda for the eradication of untouchability.

In addition to this an amount of Rs. 3,750 was distributed amongst (1) The Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, (2) The Dang Seva Mandal, Baglan, District Nasik, (3) The Bhil Sudhar Samiti, Dhulia, and (4) The Bhil Seva Mandal, Nandurbar, District West Khandesh, for their work for amelioration of the condition of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the partially excluded areas; while an amount of Rs. 750 was paid to the Adivasi Seva Mandal, Thana, for its activities in connection with the uplift of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in Thana and Kolaba Districts. An amount of Rs. 300 was also paid to the Friends of the Depressed League, Ahmednagar, to help it in carrying on ameliorative measures among the scheduled classes.

#### BACKWARD CLASS HOSTELS.

10. (a) The Government Backward Class Hostel, Poona, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. This hostel is meant for all the Backward Class students including the scheduled classes. During the year under report, 9 boys were admitted to the hostel, and 17 boys were discharged, leaving the number of inmates at 53, at the end of the year.

(b) The number of Backward Class Hostels, managed by voluntary, private agencies, which received grants-in-aid from this Department, increased from 68 to 70, during the year. The total amount of grants paid to such hostels came to Rs. 99,437, as compared with Rs. 88,328 in the previous year. A list of Backward Class Hostels recognised for Government grants-in-aid is appended (Appendix II).



(c) During the year non-recurring grants were also paid to some of the Backward Class Hostels to meet expenditure on games, equipment, furniture, utensils, etc.

(d) Grants-in-aid are paid to Backward Class Hostels on a *per capita* basis at the rates given in the rules sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 467/33, dated the 28th February 1940, which were slightly amended as per Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3946/33, dated the 6th March 1942 and No. 3946/33, dated the 3rd June 1942. An increase of 50 per cent. over these basic rates of grant-in-aid was sanctioned by Government during the year due to the present rise in the price of food grains and other commodities. A condition that should, as far as possible, be observed for any grant to be paid to a hostel, is that it should be open to all backward class students. The accounts of hostels which receive Government grants of Rs. 500 or more are audited annually by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, or by Registered Auditors, the cost of audit being met by additional grants made to the hostels for the purpose, in the former case. In practice a large number of the hostels mentioned in Appendix II cater mainly for scheduled class students and efforts are constantly made to have them made genuinely available for students of all Backward Classes. With a view to promoting the spread of education amongst the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, Government wish to encourage private institutions working for the uplift of these tribes to open more hostels for pupils from these tribes and to take advantage of grant-in-aid on *per capita* basis sanctioned by Government.

#### RECRUITMENT TO PUBLIC SERVICES.

11. The following orders issued by Government with regard to the recruitment of Backward Classes to public services remained in force during the year under report :

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

(b) Twenty per cent. of the vacancies in Talatis' posts are to be filled in by members of the backward classes (including scheduled classes), till they occupy a minimum of ten per cent. of the total strength of Talatis establishment.

(c) All vacancies in posts of inferior servants are to be filled in by members of the scheduled classes until they occupy ten per cent. of the inferior servants' establishments.

(d) Government have also issued orders that not less than ten per cent. of the vacancies occurring in the posts of Bailiffs on the process serving establishment of Judicial Courts in the districts should be filled in by members of the Backward Classes, provided suitable candidates from those classes are available, until their strength reaches ten per cent. of the total strength of the Bailiffs' cadre in each district.

Annual reports regarding the recruitment of scheduled classes as inferior servants are submitted to Government by all Departments through the Backward Class Officer. Similar reports are submitted to Government by Commissioners of Divisions, through the Backward Class Officer, in respect of recruitment of Backward Classes as Talatis. These reports are scrutinised from time to time in order to ascertain whether the respective orders issued in the matter by Government are being adequately carried out.

The proportion of inferior servants belonging to scheduled classes who were in service in the whole of the province has already exceeded the minimum fixed, being 14.1 per cent. on the 31st March 1943, the same as it was at the end of the previous year. The percentage of Backward Class Talatis who were appointed in the Province during the year ending 31st March 1944 was 11.5 per cent. as compared with 10.9 per cent. at the end of the previous year.

With a view to facilitating the recruitment of Backward Classes in Government service, registers of Backward Class candidates seeking employment are maintained in the offices of the Backward Class Officer, Poona, and the Assistant Backward Class Officers at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Dharwar. Lists of such candidates are supplied to appointing officers on demand by them. This does not however absolve appointing officers from the responsibility of finding for themselves suitable Backward Class candidates either by local enquiry or by advertisement in local newspapers.

The subjoined table shows members of the Backward Classes for whom appointments were secured during the year in various offices, through the agency of this Department :—

Serial No.	Qualifications.	Backward Classes other than Scheduled Classes.	Scheduled Classes.	Total.
1	Graduates ... ..	1	..	1
2	Matriculates ... ..	6	8	14
3	Primary School Leaving Examination ...	38	28	66
4	Non-qualified ... ..	8	20	28
Total ...		53	56	109

These figures are exclusive of those cases in which Backward Class candidates secured employment by applying direct to various appointing authorities.

In order to obviate the possibility of confusion or error it is desirable that all officers when making appointments should adhere to the list of Backward Classes which has been printed as an accompaniment to Government Resolution, Political and Services Department, No. 1673/34, dated the 23rd April 1942 and is reproduced as Appendix I to this report, with the subsequent amendments. In any doubtful cases the officers concerned can refer the questions of classification to the Backward Class Officer for opinion.

In a press communique issued by the Government of India on the 7th January 1943, it has been announced that a vacancy would be reserved every year for the

appointment of a suitable candidate of the Scheduled Classes to the Indian Civil Service by nomination in India.

#### TRAINING OF BACKWARD CLASS CANDIDATES IN OFFICE PROCEDURE.

12. During the year under report, no Backward Class candidate was entertained as a stipendiary candidate in this Department for training in office routine to fit him for Government service, as no such candidate offered himself for such selection owing to the wide scope for various kinds of employment available at present. Provision for such training is necessary on account of the fact that appointing officers usually prefer candidates who have had some experience of office work, to untrained candidates.

#### HOUSING SITES.

13. Each year this Department helps in providing suitable housing sites for members of the scheduled classes by acquiring lands and disposing of the plots to individual members at a nominal occupancy price fixed in consultation with the Collectors of the districts concerned.

Provision for sale of plots for building purposes has been made so far, at some 20 different places. Moreover, some of the Municipal Authorities in various districts have taken steps to provide suitable housing sites for scheduled classes residing within their limits.

14. Government have ordered that with a view to break down the isolation of scheduled class quarters that is so frequently to be found in villages, the houses of the scheduled classes should be shifted closer to the main village sites, waste lands where available being granted to the scheduled classes for housing purposes on payment of reasonable occupancy price. Instructions have also been issued to Collectors that wherever it is noticed that scheduled classes are residing in low-lying, marshy, or deserted far-off places, every attempt should be made to acquire sites in or near the villages for housing them.

#### LAND FOR CULTIVATION.

15. Members of Backward Classes continue to apply freely for grant of lands for cultivation (such applications being dealt with by the Collectors of the districts concerned) and, while disposing of waste lands, preference is given as a rule to the scheduled classes and inferior village servants.

#### WATER FACILITIES.

16. It has been the policy of Government that all classes including the scheduled classes should have free and unhampered enjoyment of all public wells and other sources of water supply, as of all other civic amenities. Government have constantly striven to safeguard the civic rights of scheduled classes in this matter and specific orders of Government have been noted in previous reports.

In the case of complaints brought to the notice of this Department during the year regarding any inconvenience experienced by scheduled classes in this matter, the authorities concerned were moved to take steps to set matters right.

## MISCELLANEOUS GRIEVANCES.

17. This Department also deals with miscellaneous grievances and complaints of the Backward Classes. A few cases selected from the various matters dealt with during the year are now instanced :—

(1) The scheduled class villagers of Nahar, taluka Jambusar, complained that their service inam lands had been taken away for not supplying free fuel to the Patel and the Talati. The matter was referred to the District Magistrate, Broach and Panch Mahals. An enquiry was held into the matter and the lands were restored to the scheduled class applicants.

(2) The sweepers at Navsyed, Tekra, Surat, represented that the wooden bridge near the water tap over the Khadi was not in a good condition and consequently they experienced hardships specially in the monsoon. The President, Surat Borough Municipality, was addressed in the matter, and the necessary repairs to the bridge, were carried out.

(3) The President, Surat Borough Municipality, was moved to consider the grievances of the sweepers at Syedpura, Surat. As a result (a) the conservancy staff was made permanent with all the benefits of provident fund, casual leave, privilege leave, etc., permissible under the Municipal Rules and (b) the period of maternity leave to female menial servants was increased by 10 days, i.e., they are now given maternity leave for one month.

(4) Steps were taken to provide a suitable piece of land to the Chamars of Areth, taluka Mandvi, for their tanning work.

(5) A dispute between a scheduled class villager of Shial, taluka Dholka and the Mukhi of the village, regarding a field was amicably settled.

(6) A dispute between the scheduled class and the caste Hindu villages of Vautha, taluka Dholka, regarding the payment of labour charges was amicably settled.

(7) Steps were taken to remove the lime kilns and brick factories, near the scheduled class locality outside the Delhi Gate at Ahmednagar, as they were injurious to the health of the people living in this area. The removal of the tanning factories from the same locality is also under consideration.

(8) The criminal tribes people residing on the Free Colony at Belgaum, and the Waddars residing near the Free Colony were finding it difficult to get drinking water as there was no well near the place and the water in the spring usually dried up in summer. The Collector of Belgaum was moved in the matter, and a well has since been constructed at the place. This has removed a keenly felt want of these people.

(9) It was represented that the localities of the Bhangis and sweepers at Bijapur were insanitary and congested. The President of the Municipal Borough was moved in the matter. A site has been selected for the construction of model houses for the conservancy staff, and the preparation of plans and estimates is in progress. The actual construction of the houses may however take time till the requisite building materials become available.

### THE BACKWARD CLASS BOARD.

18. The Backward Class Board, appointed by Government on the lines recommended by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee, performs consultative and advisory functions. The Adviser in charge of the Backward Class Department is the President of the Board.

The Backward Class Board held three meetings during the year. The names of the members of the Board are given in Appendix III and some of the important subjects discussed by the Board are detailed in Appendix IV.

The classification Sub-Committee of the B. C. Bd. met only once during the year for considering proposals regarding classification of the three communities, viz., (1) Padmasali, (2) Halepaik of Kanara district, (3) and Namdhari. Government orders regarding the classification of these communities are still awaited.

### BACKWARD CLASS DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

19. The Non-Official Backward Class District Committees of Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum continued to work during the year under report. They were made permanent, and a set of Rules for the formation and working of those Committees was approved by Government in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8697, dated the 12th August 1943. In the same Government Resolution, Government also sanctioned the payment of a grant-in-aid equal to the amount collected by each committee, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 200 per annum in each case. The main functions of these Committees are :—

- (a) To provide information regarding the grievances and needs of the Backward Classes.
- (b) To form a channel of communication between the Backward Class Officer and the Backward Classes.
- (c) To give their opinions on the questions referred to them by the Backward Class Board or Backward Class Officer.
- (d) To help the Backward Classes by bringing their needs and grievances to the notice of the local officers concerned.
- (e) To take suitable measures for the removal of untouchability and other social disabilities and removal of harmful social customs among the various Backward Classes.
- (f) To carry on propaganda work as far as possible among the Backward Classes.

Work done by these District Committees during the year is summarised below :—

#### COMMITTEE AT DHARWAR.

- (1) Five meetings were held during the year.
- (2) The Harijan School conducted by the committee at Hubli was amalgamated with the Municipal School.

(3) The site of the houses of Buruds (Other Backward Class) at Hubli was proposed to be acquired by the Municipal Borough, thus putting them to hardship and loss. The Administrative Officer was moved in the matter and the matter is being reconsidered.

(4) The Buruds at Hubli were very much handicapped in the pursuit of their profession for want of bamboos. The Forest Department was moved to supply them with bamboos, at reasonable prices.

(5) Through the efforts of the Committee, the Municipal Borough, Hubli, has granted a piece of land at a nominal price for the construction of a single storied pucca building to serve as a library and a Backward Class Hostel for boys.

(6) The Secretary of the Committee evinced commendable zeal in arranging suitable marriages of Devadasis at Hubli. During the year under report three such marriages were successfully arranged.

#### COMMITTEE AT BIJAPUR.

The Secretary took keen interest in the uplift of the scheduled classes. He visited a number of villages and brought the genuine grievances of the scheduled classes to the notice of the authorities concerned.

#### COMMITTEE AT BELGAUM.

No meetings of this committee were held during the year.

#### COMMITTEE AT SHOLAPUR.

The committee held its meetings twice in the year. Its work is confined at present to the local area, though some of the grievances put before the committee by its members coming from places in the interior of the district are discussed by the committee.

Each of these four committees received Rs. 100 as grant-in-aid from Government, during the year.

#### GENERAL.

20. Previous reports have referred to the work being done to stop the dedication of girls as Devadasis which is prevalent among some Backward Classes, particularly in the Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts. During the year under report, no actual cases of dedication of girls as Devadasis came to the notice of the Backward Class Officer and it appears that legal measures for the prevention of the practice and constant propaganda against this practice are having some effect.

21. Government has constantly reiterated its policy of seeking to bring about the complete removal of untouchability so far as the equal exercise of public and civic rights may be effected by it. The need that they should do all that they can to see that this policy of Government is fully implemented in day to day administration and that active help, advice and protection should be rendered to the scheduled classes, whenever necessary, has been brought particularly to the notice of Government officers. The orders issued by Government in the matter cover a number of subjects such as admission of scheduled classes to places of public resort and unrestricted use of places of public amenities such as hospitals, dispensaries, dharmashalas, schools, wells and tanks, public conveyances, places of public entertainments etc.

22. Propaganda work for the amelioration of the condition of the Backward Classes is as far as possible, carried on by officers of this Department, when on tour. In the way of advising people of these classes to send their children to school, to become temperate, to learn cleanliness, to give up extravagant habits, to make efforts as far as possible for themselves to improve their economic condition, and to assert their social and civic rights in a lawful manner, etc. Many grievances are redressed on the spot by local enquiries and by effecting compromises between disputing parties. Where immediate action on the spot by officers of the Department cannot secure some desired and apparently proper object, the matter is referred to the authorities concerned.

## FINANCE.

23. The expenditure incurred by the Department during the year under report under the budget head "47-Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous—Backward Class Officer," was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Pay of establishment including allowances ... ..	7,305	13	0
(2) Contingencies .. ..	17,337	0	0
(3) Scholarships .. ..	7,727	0	0
(4) Grants-in-aid including audit fees .. ..	99,437	0	0
Total ..	1,31,806	13	0

Add amount transferred from "28-Jails and Convict Settlements—Charges in connection with the Settlements of Criminal Tribes" on account of the portion of the divisible expenditure of the Backward Class Officer and his establishment—

	Rs.		
Charged .. ..	9,000		
Authorised .. ..	21,000		
	30,000	0	0

Grand Total .. 1,61,806 13 0

The above expenditure includes the pay, travelling allowance, contingencies, etc. of the Special Officer for the protection of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in Thana, Kolaba and Nasik Districts, Thana, and his establishment, but it does not include any expenditure on account of the pay, travelling allowance, and contingencies of the Special Officer for Bhil Uplift, West Khandesh, Dhulia, and his establishment which is directly borne by the Revenue Department.

The following additional expenditure was also incurred by the Department during the year under report under the budget head "47-Miscellaneous Departments—J. Special Development Programme—Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes" :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Veterinary scholarships .. ..	17	12	0
(2) Scholarships for medical courses .. ..	1,240	0	0
(3) Lump sum scholarships for the purchase of books, payment of examination fees, etc. .. ..	4,770	0	0
(4) Increase in the maintenance allowance of backward class girls in hostels .. ..	5,279	0	0
Total ..	11,306	12	0

## ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

24. As remarked in previous reports, Government have appointed since 1939, a Special Officer for uplift of all kinds in the Bhil area of West Khandesh District. Another Special Officer was appointed in 1941 to look after the interests of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the Thana and Kolaba Districts. The extended sphere of this officer's work covers the interests of all the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the Thana and Kolaba Districts, and also in the Peint Mahal, and the Kalwan, Baglan and Dindori Talukas of the Nasik District.

The following additional temporary establishment was also sanctioned by Government during the year for the period from 1st October 1943 to 31st August 1945 :—

(1) One Assistant Special Officer (at Nasik) to look after the interests of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the Peint Mahal, and Kalwan, Dindori and Baglan Talukas of the Nasik District.

(2) Three local assistants (two for Thana District and one for Kolaba District).

These officers, working in collaboration with the district officers, and with non-official workers and organisations also having largely the same ends in view, are seeking to protect the interests and to secure the advancement of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in different ways, such as education, promotion of temperance among them, securing reduction of their debts, providing grain banks for them, arranging for the sale of their produce on favourable terms, securing the minimum wages prescribed for forest labourers, extending medical facilities for them, improvement of their co-operative societies, having provision of lands made for them, and in carrying on general propaganda for their uplift etc. It is hoped that non-official workers and institutions like the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, the Bhil Seva Mandal, Nandurbar, the Bhil Sudhar Samiti, Dhulia, the Dang Seva Mandal, Baglan (Nasik) and the Adivasi Seva Mandal, Thana, will continue and further extend their usual work for the betterment of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and that many more social workers and similar bodies will be forthcoming to offer their services in this sphere of work for the betterment of the backward classed. The following are some instances of the various matters with which the Special Officers dealt during the year.

## SPECIAL OFFICER, DHULIA.

(1) *Grain Banks*.—The Special Officer for Bhil uplift reports that, "The number of grain banks has increased from 39 to 69 during the year. There were 16 such banks with a capital of Rs. 10,000 in 1940, as against the present number of 69 grain banks, with a capital investment of Rs. 1,22,430. Everywhere in the backward area of the district, there now exist centres which give credit in kind to the needy agricultural borrowers. People have become familiar with the advantages of the grain banks and their doubts and apprehensions have disappeared. Membership of all the banks recorded a phenomenal increase during the year. The new experiment



of granting tagai in kind through the grain banks has given a great impetus to the expansion schemes. Rupees one lakh were sanctioned by Government for tagai to be given for seed and maintenance through the grain bank. Agriculturists are getting their most essential requirements—seed and maintenance grain, for which they used to run to the sowcars to borrow at fantastic rates of interest—at early credit and without any difficulty.”

(2) *Tagai experiment*—The setting up of the Debt Adjustment Board in the Bhil area brought about a serious situation as regards agricultural finance to Backward Classes. The sowcar's failure to stop the Bhils from applying to the Debt Adjustment Board for adjustment of their debts was followed by their combination to stop crop finance to their debtors and thus to starve them into submission. It was therefore essential to provide crop finance for the Bhils, with a view to wean them from their ancestral creditors. Government sanctioned a special tagai grant of Rs. 1,25,000 for this purpose. Bhils were given tagai loans for maintenance, agricultural operations and for buying bullocks. Speedy disposal of tagai applications was secured. Distribution of tagai ended in December and recoveries started with the harvest. In spite of the sowcar's propaganda against repayment of tagai, the Bhils remained loyal to their new creditors—Government, and paid up their tagai dues without any pressure, willingly and cheerfully. The experiment has proved a great success.

(3) *Marketing*.—Schemes for marketing the produce of the Bhil agriculturists made a remarkable progress during the year. The sale and purchase unions at Khandbara and Nawapur and the cotton-sale society and the multi-purposes society started at Akkalkoda and Taloda respectively, worked satisfactorily. In spite of the opposition of vested interests, the unions are gaining increasing popularity. Whereas last year the Unions marketed goods worth 1½ lakhs of rupees, the transactions carried out during 1943-44 were to the tune of 6 lakhs.

(4) *Agricultural shows*.—Agricultural shows and sports tournaments were held in some of the biggest annual Bhil fairs of this area. Each show lasted for three days and was attended by thousands including even some of the Mewas Chieftains. A large number of Bhils sent in exhibits for the shows and participated readily in the sports tournaments. The exhibits included cattle seeds, fruits, improved agricultural implements, models of bunding, soak pits, and improved poultry. Attractive prizes were also distributed at the shows. Lectures by well-known Bhil-leaders, on various subjects connected with Bhil uplift were also arranged and at Dhanarat and Khapar dramatic parties staged plays depicting the evils of liquor and money lending.

(5) *Education*.—The hostel for Bhil boys in secondary schools started at Nandurbar last year worked very well; and the Bhil boys showed satisfactory progress. There are now 46 Bhil boys getting secondary education in this hostel. The hostel has given impetus to the secondary education of Bhil youths. Under the Backward Class Committee Scheme, 12 new hostels have been started in the area, by the District School Board. Admissions to these hostels have been fairly satisfactory.

Valuable assistance was given to the voluntary bodies and the District Local Board in running their schools. Efforts were made to persuade Bhil parents to send their boys and girls to schools. In a large number of meetings, the advantages and the need of education were explained to the audience. Deserving Bhil boys, in schools all over the Bhil area, were encouraged with prizes in the form of clothes, slates, and pencils. Defects in the working of the various schools were brought to the notice of the authorities concerned and efforts were also made to reopen closed schools. A few complaints received about the ill-treatment to the Bhil boys by the advanced class teachers were investigated and remedied."

(6) *Free Petition-writers for Bhils.*—The illiterate Bhil borrowers were suffering heavily at the hands of the dishonest petition-writers, spread all over the Bhil area. Writers charged them fantastic fees which were prohibitive. To remove this hardship, free petition-writers were appointed in Navapur, Nandurbar and Taloda. The Bhils are now getting an appreciable relief by being able to get applications written free of expense.

(7) *Propaganda intensified.*—Paid propagandists, honorary workers and Bhil leaders continued to work during the year under the guidance of the Special Officer. One more Lady Health Visitor was appointed to work in Nawapur. There was also an increase in the number of paid propagandists. A salient feature of their work was the formation of singing and dramatic parties to carry on propaganda against liquor and other evils and also to inculcate in the minds of the Bhils a feeling of confidence and superiority and to inspire them with ideas of their own heroes and traditions. Special new songs were composed for this purpose during the year. Material for more literature of this kind is being collected.

(8) *Publicity to Amelorative Schemes.*—"The various uplift schemes introduced in the West Khandesh District by the Agricultural, Education and Industrial Departments, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Backward Class Committee were given wide publicity in Bhil area, through the propagandists and the social workers."

(9) *General.*—"Steps were taken by the Special Officer for enquiry and redress in cases of complaints of various nature received from Bhil applicants. These applications included requests for grant of land, tagai, house-sites etc. and complaints of oppressive, unlawful violence, infringement of rights by the high-handed landlords, cheating by sowcars etc. The rights of Bhils were protected in courts by grant of legal assistance and advice in deserving cases."

#### SPECIAL OFFICER, THANA.

(10) *Personal contact maintained.*—The Special Officer maintained personal contact with the aborigines by visiting their villages and the forest coupes where they work, and in the group meetings called for general propaganda purposes he explained the implications of beneficent measures like the Tenancy Act, free legal aid etc. The Special Officer visited 76 aboriginal villages, and 59 forest coupes and held 56 group meetings. The Assistant Special Officer and the Local Assistants constantly moved in the aboriginal localities to do the preliminary enquiry work and follow-up work.

(11) *Forest labourers' wages.*—From October 1943 the minimum daily wage for a forest labourer was raised from Re. 0-6-3 to Re. 0-9-0 per day for a man. The piece rates were also proportionately raised. These increased rates of wages helped the forest labourers to a certain extent to meet the abnormal situation created on account of the dearness of foodstuffs and other necessary articles.

(12) The Special Officer and his staff helped the forest labourers to secure the minimum wages prescribed for the forest coupes by visiting the coupes, examining the accounts and by making enquiries from the labourers who were provided with small account note-books which included the details of the work done and the wages earned by them.

(13) Breaches committed by the forest contractors regarding the wage clauses were reported to the Divisional Forest Officers. Nine contractors were fined and six were ordered to pay compensation to the labourers. Other contractors were warned. The vigilance of the Special Officer and his assistants prevented the contractors from duping and exploiting the labourers. Contractor's disputes with the labourers and latter's complaints against the former were also amicably settled.

(14) *Grain advances to aboriginals.*—After the transplantation season is over the aboriginals have no work and they find it difficult to maintain themselves. Most of them being landless or mere tenant-cultivators have their stocks of grain exhausted in summer. Many aborigines and specially the landless Katkaris are not eligible to get any advances of grain from the village grain depots. The needy aborigines were given paddy and Nagli grain from the special grain depots. Thus 270 aboriginal from Shahapur taluka in Thana district and 231 from Pen and Roha talukas in Kolaba district, were given maintenance advances amounting to 139 and 124 maunds, respectively.

(15) *Free legal aid.*—Free legal aid was secured in two cases of aboriginals who were defended in criminal cases filed against them by landlord sowcars.

(16) *Tenancy Act.*—The provisions of the Bombay Tenancy Act were explained to a large number of aboriginal tenants who attended the group meetings called for the purpose. Enquiries were made, with the help of the village officer's records, about the rents and other conditions of tenancy and forty applications were submitted to the Taluka Officers, for granting relief to the tenants concerned or for making enquiries into the matter. A complaint of 22 Warli tenants against their landlord for extracting free labour was settled.

(17) *Cultivable waste lands.*—Eighty-seven applications for plots of cultivable lands and waste and forest, were taken from the aborigines and forwarded to the Revenue and Forest Officers for necessary action.

(18) *Water supply and housing sites.*—The aboriginals suffer great hardship in regard to drinking water. The wells are few and far between, in the hilly and rocky aboriginal area. Applications have been made to the Public Works Department and Local Authorities for wells. Applications for providing sites were also made. Those applications were however not decided during the year.

(19) *Primary schools.*—The primary schools in the aboriginal areas were not fully and regularly attended by the aboriginal children. This was mostly due to the general apathy of the aboriginal parents and children towards education and also due to the fact that the services of the school-going children are required for doing

household and field work, and in looking after cattle and babies. In order to encourage aboriginal children to attend schools regularly, 469 aboriginal children were granted books and slates and 342 were given clothes, at a cost of Rs. 597.

(20) *Relief from harassment.*—Complaints were received from the aboriginals about the harassment inflicted on them by the forest contractors, landlords, and money-lenders. Enquiries were made into these complaints and wherever necessary Police or Revenue Officers were moved in the matter. Relief was secured for the aboriginals in some cases, as illustrated below :—

(a) A village money-lender was demanding one Khandi of paddy (worth Rs. 45) from his Katkari debtor, against an advance of Rs. 8 made two years before. The dispute was settled on payment of Rs. 12 only to the money-lender.

(b) A "malki" contractor had encroached over the adjoining land of a Thakur and cut off the latter's trees unauthorisedly, and was paying no heed to the Thakur's request for compensation. The contractor was made to pay reasonable compensation to the aggrieved Thakur.

(c) A sowcar had taken possession of a Warli debtor's house, cart, bullock, cow and a calf, though the debts were repaid. On the threat of civil proceedings, the sowcar returned the articles and gave over the possession of the debtor's house.

(d) For Rs. 25 borrowed from a sowcar, three warli brothers had to give him a cart, a pair of bullocks, and a cart rope, together worth about Rs. 300. The matter was taken up with the money-lender, who on the threat of prosecution, returned the debtors their goods.

#### BACKWARD CLASS AD HOC COMMITTEE.

25. For implementing the recommendations of the Backward Class Committee's report, Government orders on the various basic schemes for education, agricultural and industrial improvements, and medical facilities, were issued during the year; and necessary action in this respect is being taken by the Departments concerned. The Backward Class Department utilised a grant of Rs. 11,306-12-0 as detailed in paragraph 23 above, on these ameliorative measures for Backward Classes. Preliminary enquiries were in progress during the year regarding the opening of new hostels for backward class girl students in primary and secondary schools, and also for "building grants to Backward Class Hostels.

#### CONCLUSION.

26. Strenuous efforts to improve the conditions of the Backward Classes and to raise their status are being made and will continue to be made and such endeavours, it is gratifying to note, have met with some success. Achievement in this direction is, however, necessarily slow. The evil legacy of centuries cannot be swept away, like the cleaning of the Augean stables, at one stroke or within a short period. It calls for sustained and united action for ungrudging cooperation from all communities specially the more advance ones.

Your obedient servant,

A. K. KHAN,  
Backward Class Officer,  
Bombay Province, Poona.

## APPENDIX I.

*List of Backward Classes (vide G. R., G. D., No. 9330 of 29th May 1933 and subsequent amendments and G. R., P. and S. D., No. 1673/34 of 23rd April 1942).*

## SECTION I.

*Scheduled classes.*

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Agar.                               | 26. Lingader.                         |
| 2. Asodi.                              | 27. Machigor.                         |
| 3. Bakad.                              | 28. Madig (same as No. 31).           |
| 4. Bhambli.                            | 29. Mahar.                            |
| 5. Bhangi.                             | 30. Mahyavanshi.                      |
| 6. Chakrawadya Dasar.                  | 31. Mang (same as No. 28).            |
| 7. Chalvadi.                           | 32. Mangarudi.                        |
| 8. Chamthar (same as Nos. 37 and 40).  | 33. Moghaval (same as No. 34).        |
| 9. Chona-Dasaru.                       | 34. Menghwar (same as No. 33).        |
| 10. Chuhar (same as No. 11).           | 35. Mini Madig.                       |
| 11. Chuhra (same as No. 10).           | 36. Mochi (except in Gujerat).        |
| 12. Dakaleru.                          | 37. Mochigar (same as Nos. 8 and 40). |
| 13. Dlogu-Megu.                        | 38. Mukri.                            |
| 14. Dhor.                              | 39. Nadia.                            |
| 15. Garode.                            | 40. Samagar (same as Nos. 8 and 37).  |
| 16. Halleer.                           | 41. Shenwa (same as No. 44).          |
| 17. Halsar (same as Nos. 18 and 20).   | 42. Shingdav (same as No. 43).        |
| 18. Haalar (same as Nos. 17 and 20).   | 43. Shingadya (same as No. 42).       |
| 19. Holaya.                            | 44. Shindhava (same as No. 42).       |
| 20. Hulsavar (same as Nos. 17 and 18). | 45. Sochi.                            |
| 21. Khalpa.                            | 46. Timali.                           |
| 22. Kolcia (same as No. 23).           | 47. Turi.                             |
| 23. Kolgha (same as No. 22).           | 48. Vankar.                           |
| 24. Koli Dhor.                         | 49. Vittholia.                        |
| 25. Kotegar (in North Kanara).         |                                       |

## SECTION II.

*Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Advichincher (section of No. 19). | 16. Mavchi.  |
| 2. Barda.                            | 17. Naikda (same as No. 18).                             |
| 3. Bavacha.                          | 18. Nayak (same as No. 17).                              |
| 4. Bhil.                             | 19. Pardhi.  |
| 5. Chodhra.                          | 20. Phanso Pardhi (same as No. 1 and section of No. 19). |
| 6. Dhanika.                          | 21. Patolia.   |
| 7. Dhodia.                           | 22. Pomla.   |
| 8. Dutla.                            | 23. Powara.  |
| 9. Gamit (same as No. 10).           | 24. Rathawa.   |
| 10. Ganata (same as No. 9).          | 25. Tardi Bhil.  |
| 11. Gond.                            | 26. Thakur.  |
| 12. Kathodi (same as No. 13).        | 27. Valvai.  |
| 13. Katkari (same as No. 12).        | 28. Varii.   |
| 14. Konkana.                         | 29. Vasava.  |
| 15. Koli Mahadev.                    |  |

## SECTION III.

*Other Backward Classes.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Alitkar.   | 45. Jatis.  |
| 2. Bahurupl.  | 46. Jatigar.  |
| 3. Bajania.   | 47. Javeri.   |
| 4. Balsantoshi.                                       | 48. Jogi.   |
| 5. Bandi.   | 49. Jogtin.   |
| 6. Battal.  | 50. Johari (same as No. 47).                            |
| 7. Bava.  | 51. Joshi.  |
| 8. Bizigar.   | 52. Kahar.  |
| 9. Bedar (same as Nos. 11, 82, 83, 114 and 125).      | 53. Kalkadi.  |
| 10. Beldar.   | 54. Kammi.  |
| 11. Berad (same as Nos. 9, 82, 83, 114 and 125).      | 55. Kanjari (same as Nos. 25, 56 and 104).              |
| 12. Bhamta (same as Nos. 38, 113 and 118).            | 56. Kanjar Bhat (same as Nos. 25, 55 and 104).          |
| 13. Bhand.  | 57. Kapdi.  |
| 14. Bharadi.  | 58. Katabu (same as No. 61).                            |
| 15. Bhavaiya.   | 59. Kattai.   |
| 16. Bhavin (males known as Devalis at S. No. 30A).    | 60. Kharvas (in the Kanara District).                   |
| 17. Bhisli.   | 61. Kiliket (same as No. 58).                           |
| 18. Bhute.  | 62. Kbulkari (same as No. 63).                          |
| 19. Budbudki.   | 63. Kolhati (same as No. 62).                           |
| 20. Burud.  | 64. Koli Mather.  |
| 21. Chamtha.  | 65. Koli Suryavanshi.                                   |
| 22. Chandlagara.                                      | 66. Kongadi.  |
| 23. Charan.   | 67. Korava (section of No. 53).                         |
| 24. Deleted.  | 68. Korcha (section of No. 53).                         |
| 25. Chlara (same as Nos. 55, 56 and 104).             | 69. Korchar.  |
| 26A. Charodis.  | 70. Kotwal (same as No. 71).                            |
| 26. Chitrakathi.                                      | 71. Kotwalla (same as No. 70).                          |
| 27. Dasa.   | 72. Kunbi-Tilori (in the Ratnagiri District).           |
| 28. Dabgars (in Gujerat).                             | 73. Kunchi Korava (section of No. 53).                  |
| 29. Davari.   | 74. Lamani.   |
| 30. Depala.   | 75. Mairal.   |
| 30A. Devalis (females known as Bhavins at S. No. 16). | 76. Manbhav.  |
| 31. Devdig.   | 77. Mangola.  |
| 32. Dholi.  | 78. Me.   |
| 33. Dombari.  | 79. Deleted.  |
| 34. Futgudi.  | 80. Mochi (in Gujerat).                                 |
| 35. Gabit.  | 81. Modikar (same as No. 37).                           |
| 36. Gandhrap.   | 82. Naikmakkalu (same as Nos. 9, 11, 83, 114, and 125). |
| 37. Garudi (same as No. 81).                          | 83. Naikwadi (same as Nos. 9, 11, 82, 114, and 125).    |
| 38. Ghantichor (same as Nos. 12, 113 and 118).        | 84. Namdhari (same as No. 85).                          |
| 39. Ghisadi.  | 85. Namdhar-Paik (same as No. 84).                      |
| 40. Golla.  | 86. Nandiwale.  |
| 41. Goudhali.   | 87. Nat.  |
| 42. Gopal.  | 88. Nath.   |
| 43. Halepaik.   | 89. Od.   |
| 44. Holav.  | 90. Padharia.   |

SECTION III—*contd.**Other Backward Classes—contd.*

91. Fadjar.	112. Suppaling.
92. Pangul.	113. Takari (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 118).
93. Patlharvat.	114. Talvar (same as Nos. 9, 11, 82, 83 and 125).
94. Pattadavaru.	115. Thakar.
95. I hudgi.	116. Tirgar.
96. Rachevar.	117. Tirmali.
97. Raikari.	118. Uchlia (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 113).
98. Ramoshi.	119. Vaddar.
99. Ravalia.	120. Vadi.
100. Safadev Joshi.	121. Vaghri.
101. Salat.	122. Vaidu.
102. Sangar.	123. Vaiti.
103. Sanjogi.	124. Vakkals in the Kanara District.
104. Sansia (same as Nos. 52, 55 and 56).	125. Vulhar.
105. Sarania.	126. Valmiki (same as Nos. 9, 11, 82, 83 and 114).
106. Sarodi.	127. Vanjari.
107. Sarvade.	128. Vasudev.
108. Slikari.	129. Vir.
109. Shil ligar.	130. Wansfoda.
110. Sudgadsidhar.	
111. Suler.	

## APPENDIX II.

*List of Backward Class Hostels recognised for Government Grant-in-aid.*

## NORTHERN CIRCLE.

*District Ahmedabad.*

1. Backward Class Hostel, Ahmedabad.
2. Vikasgriha, Ahmedabad.
3. Jannadas Bhagwandas Majur Kanya Griha, Ahmedabad.

*District Kaira.*

4. Gidwani Harijan Ashram, Kaira.

*District Broach and Panch Mahals.*

5. Gandhi Ashram, Godhra.
6. Rashtriya Bhil Ashram, Mirkhadi.
7. Yeshvatika Bhil Ashram, Jassawada.
8. Titodji Bhil Ashram, Jhalod.
9. Bhil Kanya Ashram, Dohad.
10. Harijan Ashram, Broach.
11. Nesik Ashram, Rayankled.

## APPENDIX II—contd.

## NORTHERN CIRCLE—contd.

*District Surat.*

12. Rani Paraj Hostel, Mandvi.
13. Harijan Chhatralaya, Surat.
14. Raniparaj Vidyalaya, Khadki (Udwada Rly. Station).

*District East Khandesh.*

15. Harijan Boarding House, Bhusawal.
16. Asprushyodharak Boarding House, Chalisgaon.
17. Shri Chokha Mela Boarding House, Jalgaon.
18. Hostel for Tadvi Bhils, Yaval.
19. Harijan Hostel, Jamner.
20. D. L. B. B. C. Hostel for Girls at Jalgaon.

*District West Khandesh.*

21. Rajendra Harijan Hostel, Dhulia.
22. Harijan Kanya Chhatralaya, Dhulia.
23. Shikshana Prasarak Asprushya Vidyarthi Boarding, Nandurbar.
24. Backward Class Hostel, Taloda.
25. Shabari Kanya Maudir, Taloda.

## CENTRAL CIRCLE.

*Bombay City.*

26. Depressed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Parel (Students' Hostel, Bombay).
27. Kaivalya Dham Gram Seva Samitti's Backward Class Hostel, Borivli (Bombay).

*District Thana.*

28. Katkari Hostel, Wadia.
29. Adiwasi Sewa Mandal's Hostel, Manor (Bandhan).
30. Backward Class Hostel, Thana.
31. Backward Class Hostel, Kalamngaon.

*District Nasik.*

32. Dongre Wanjari Boarding House, Nasik.
33. Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House, Nasik.
34. Ambedkar Anath Vidyarthi House, Manmad.
35. Harijan Hostel, Malogaon.
36. Backward Class Hostel, Mulher.
37. Bhil Anath Vidyarthi Girha, Soundane.

*District Sholapur.*

38. Bahiskrit Anath Vidyarthi Ashram for Boys, Sholapur.
39. Bahiskrit Anath Vidyarthini Ashram for Girls, Sholapur.
40. Vidyarthi Vasti Griha, Barsi.

*District Ahmednagar.*

41. Somavanshiya Harijan Hostel, Ahmednagar.
42. Harijan Sewa Ashram (Chhatralaya), Ahmednagar.
43. Balikashram, Ahmednagar.



APPENDIX II—*concl'd.*CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont'd.**District Kolaba.*

44. Boarding House for Parwari Boys, Mahad.
45. Ghatkamble Vidyarthi Boarding, Roha.

## SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

*District Satara.*

46. Sfri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House, Satara.
47. Vidyarthi Boarding House, Khanapur.
48. Laxmilal Patil Vasti Griha, Satara.

*District Dharwar.*

49. Lamani Boarding House, Dharwar.
50. Deprsed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Dharwar.
51. Harijan Vidyarthi Nilaya, Byadgi.
52. Harijan Vidyarthi Anathashram, Cadag.
53. Karnatak Harijan Balikaashram, Hulbi.

*District Belgaum.*

54. Karnataka Harijan Education Society's Hostel, Belgaum.
55. Backward Class Hostel, Sirdar's High School (Nagzari), Belgaum.
56. Harijan Hostel, Nipani.
57. Kakkaya Samaj Boarding House, Nipani.

*District Bijapur.*

58. Harijan Students' Hostel, Bijapur.
59. Lamani Boys' Hostel, Bijapur.
60. Harijan Kanya Mandir, Bijapur.
61. Backward Class Hostel, Bagalkot.

*District Ratnagiri.*

62. Devi Ramabai Ambedkar Ashram, Dapoli.
63. Mal alsabai Bhandarkar Hind Chhatralaya, Kankavali.
64. Backward Class Hostel, Lanja.

*District North Kanara.*

65. Backward Class Hostel, Ankola.

## HOME CIRCLE.

*District Poona.*

66. Backward Class Hostel, 896, Nana Peth, Poona.
67. Chantbar Vidyarthi Mandal's Hostel, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
68. Poona Fewa Eadan Society's Deprsed Class Hostel for Girls, Poona.
69. Hindu Widows' Home Association, Hingne.
70. Union Boarding House, Municipal Health Camp, Poona.

## APPENDIX III.

*List of members of Backward Class Board.**President.*

The Adviser in charge of the Backward Class Department.

*Vice-President and Secretary.*

The Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona.

*Members.*

1. Dr. P. G. Solanki, L.M. & S., M.L.C., J.P.
2. Mr. F. D. Ghodke.
3. Mr. Bhaurao P. Patil.
4. Mr. J. K. Mehta.
5. Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar.
6. Mr. B. B. Bhagwat.
7. Mr. B. K. Gaikwad.
8. Mr. V. N. Barve.
9. Mr. I. H. Siddiqui, M.L.A.
10. Mr. V. G. Jawadekar.
11. Mr. D. J. Zunzarrao.
12. Mr. J. S. Aidale, M.L.A.
13. Mr. S. V. Tilak.
14. Mr. A. V. Thakkar.
15. Mrs. Hirabai Maganlal Kothari
16. Mr. N. R. Chauhan.

## APPENDIX IV.

*important subjects discussed by the Backward Class Board during the year ended 31st March 1944.*

*At the 32nd Meeting held on 16th August 1943.*

1. Further increase in the rates of per capita grants to Backward Class Hostels owing to the rise in prices.
2. To sanction the payment of a minimum grant of Rs. 100 or 2/3rd of the expenses whichever is less in the case of all approved primary schools managed by voluntary agencies having a majority of Backward Class pupils and a minimum average daily attendance of 15.
3. To stop the closure of separate schools existing in Schedule class localities where their closure would result in a great decrease in the number of Schedule Class students.
4. Payment of adequate dearness allowance to conservancy staff in the Municipalities.

*At the 33rd Meeting held on the 29th November 1943.*

1. To reserve for Backward Classes including Scheduled classes 25 per cent. of the clerical posts in municipalities, Local Boards and School Boards.
2. To raise the percentage of recruitment of Backward Classes as clerks from 10 to 25.
3. To apply parts II and III of the Bombay Children Act to the talukas of Dharyar, Hubli and Gadag in order to help to restrict dedication of minor girls as Devadasis.
4. To extend the educational facilities meant for Aboriginal and Hill Tribes to Schedule classes residing in backward areas.

*At the 34th Meeting held on the 28th February 1944.*

1. To accept applications for registration of voluntary schools at any time.
2. To exempt the inferior village servants from giving certain portion of their produce from the Inam lands to Government at controlled rates.
3. To increase the rate of payment of per capita grant to Backward class voluntary schools having more than 50 per cent. of aboriginal and Schedule Class pupils.
4. To award free studentships to Backward Class pupils who are given scholarships at Medical schools and colleges.



Annual Report on the Working of  
the Backward Class Department  
1944-45



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**Annual Report on the working of the Backward Class  
Department for the year 1944-45.**

No. B.C.P.R. 57/33

P. cona. 5th June 1946.

From

THE BACKWARD CLASS OFFICER,  
Bombay Province, Poona;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
General Department, Bombay.

*Subject.*—Report on the working of the Backward Class  
Department for 1944-45.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report on the working of the Backward Class Branch of this Department for the year ending 31st March 1945.

CHARGE.

2. The office of the Backward Class Officer was held by Mr. A. Noronha, B.A., from 1st April 1944 to 11th June 1944, by Mr. A. K. Khan, M.A., from 21st September 1944 to 3rd January 1945 and from 7th March 1945 to 31st March 1945; Mr. T. E. Streatfield, I.C.S., held charge of the Backward Class Officer for the remaining period of the year.

CLASSIFICATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

3. Revision of classification of the following communities was made during the year:—

Name.	Formerly classed as	Now classed as
Kanade-Talwar	Not classified	Other Backward Classes.
Bhoi	Intermediate	Other Backward Classes.
Gabit	Other Backward Classes	Deleted from other Backward Classes.
Koli Dhor	Scheduled Classes	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

Appendix I gives the list of Backward Classes as amended up to the 31st March 1945.

Primary Education of the Backward Classes.

4. The following tables give comparative figures of total number of pupils and teachers from the Backward Classes in all primary schools, including

Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools, during the past two years:—

## PUPILS.

	Pupils attending primary schools.				Total population according to 1941 census.	
	1943-44.	Per cent.	1944-45.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
<b>I. Scheduled Castes—</b>						
(a) Attending common schools.	82,738	...	86,225	...	.....	...
(b) Attending special schools.	9,943	...	8,964	...	... ..	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>92,076</b>	<b>5-95</b>	<b>95,189</b>	<b>6-08</b>	<b>8,155,148</b>	<b>8-90</b>
<b>II. Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.</b>	<b>50,385</b>	<b>3-25</b>	<b>53,349</b>	<b>3-41</b>	<b>1,614,298</b>	<b>7-74</b>
<b>III. Other Backward Classes.</b>	<b>68,628</b>	<b>4-11</b>	<b>60,698</b>	<b>3-88</b>	<b>1,173,705</b>	<b>5-63</b>
<b>Grand total for the Backward Classes.</b>	<b>206,089</b>	<b>13-32<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>209,236</b>	<b>13-38</b>	<b>4,643,151</b>	<b>22-27</b>
<b>Total for the whole community (All classes).</b>	<b>1,546,191</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,564,195</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,849,840</b>	<b>100</b>

## TEACHERS.

	1943-44.			1944-45.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Scheduled Classes ...	1,568	215	1,783	1,743	251	1,999
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	450	39	489	495	47	542
Other Backward Classes ...	823	87	910	793	96	889
<b>Total Backward Classes ...</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>3,430</b>
<b>Total of all Classes ...</b>	<b>37,786</b>	<b>8,412</b>	<b>46,198</b>	<b>37,496</b>	<b>9,045</b>	<b>46,541</b>

The number of separate primary schools intended for the scheduled classes is gradually decreasing and there has been a decrease of 379 in the number of pupils attending such schools. In accordance with Government's policy (directed towards the removal of untouchability) of having scheduled class pupils sit with others in schools common to the scheduled classes as well as to children of non-scheduled classes, without any distinction being observed in respect of the scheduled class pupils, such schools may not be maintained except in very special circumstances.

There was in the year under report an increase in the number of scheduled class pupils attending common primary schools to the extent of 3,492 while in the case of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes there was an increase of 2,964. But in the case of Other Backward Classes (other than Aboriginal and Hill Tribes

and Scheduled Classes) there was a decrease of 2,930. There was during the year a net increase of 3,147 in the number of backward class children attending primary schools. The decrease in the number of children of "Other Backward Classes" is reported to be mainly due to misclassification.

There was during 1944-45, an increase of 248 in the number of backward class teachers in primary schools. The number of primary school teachers from Aboriginal and Hill Tribes increased by 53 in spite of the dearth of persons of those classes qualified for such appointments. This is encouraging as the question of spreading education among children of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes (whose parents are indifferent and live in scattered hamlets in backward areas), and of finding more teachers from this class who can be expected to do more towards bringing children of their own communities to school in spite of such difficulties, are interdependent. One great difficulty in the way of progress has been the reluctance of teachers from more developed areas to remain in these jungle tracts; and this is a difficulty that can, possibly, only be solved in course of time when more teachers belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes are gradually available.

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

5. Government have particularly ordered that no discrimination should be observed in the admission and seating of scheduled class children in common schools. These orders are being observed rigidly in most cases in the Province as a whole, save in some parts of Gujarat (particularly in the Kaira District) where some opposition to the treatment of scheduled class children on a footing with others is found to persist. Typical cases of differential treatment in certain primary schools in Gujarat were included in the last Annual Report. Similar cases came to light during 1944-45 also.

#### SECONDARY, HIGHER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

6. The following facilities given to backward class students receiving secondary, higher and technical education were continued during the year under report:—

(a) Students certified by their Head Masters to be poor were exempted from the payment of room rent in the hostels attached to Government Secondary Schools.

(b) Backward class girls unable to pay fees were awarded free studentships in Government secondary schools. Twenty per cent. of the middle school scholarships for Backward Classes are reserved for girls. Educational Inspectors have been instructed that backward class girls should be given preference over boys in respect of vacant scholarships in Standards V to VII.

(c) Backward class students in Arts and Professional Colleges were awarded scholarships provided for in the rules. Preference is given to girl students in the award of these scholarships. With the funds provided for the purpose by Government it was possible for the Educational Department to award free studentships to all eligible backward class students reading in Arts and Professional Colleges during the year.

(d) In addition to the scholarships awarded by the Educational Department the Backward Class Department gives monetary help to poor and deserving students from the backward classes studying in secondary schools,

colleges and technical institutions by way of lump sum grant for the purchase of books, tools, etc., and for the payment of examination fees. The total amount spent on this account during the year under report was Rs. 8,388-5-3 as compared with Rs. 7,727 in the previous year. One monthly scholarship of Rs. 40 was paid to one scheduled class girl student, reading for the M.B.B.S. course in the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

(e) The following amounts were also spent on scholarships, from the funds provided under "Special Development Programme—Ameliorative Measures for Backward Classes"—

Rs.	
4,858	Lump grants for the purchase of books, tools, etc., and payment of examination fees.
3,200	Monthly scholarships at Rs. 40 paid to backward class students reading for the M.B.B.S. course in the medical colleges in Bombay.
<hr/>	
8,058	Total.

All the Scheduled Class and Aboriginal and Hill Tribes pupils and 75 per cent. of the other Backward Class pupils in Government secondary schools are awarded free studentships. In addition all the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes boys and the backward class girls in non-Government secondary schools are given free studentships and the loss entailed on the managements is made good by paying fee grants.

7. With a view to encouraging technical education amongst the Backward Classes, Government have instituted the following 15 sets of scholarships to be awarded to students belonging to these classes, undergoing training in technical subjects. The following is the value of each of these sets of scholarships.

Ten sets of scholarships for courses of three years and longer duration :—

1st year of the course ... ..	Rs. 4 per mensem.
2nd year of the course ... ..	Rs. 5 per mensem.
3rd year of the course ... ..	Rs. 7 per mensem.

Five sets of scholarships for courses ranging from six months to two years :—

Six months' course ... ..	Rs. 5 per mensem.
One-year course ... ..	Rs. 5 per mensem.
1st year of the two years' course ... ..	Rs. 4 per mensem.
2nd year of the two years' course ... ..	Rs. 5 per mensem.

Of the former ten sets of scholarships, three scholarships have been reserved for students from the scheduled classes.

#### ADMISSION OF BACKWARD CLASS TEACHERS TO TRAINING COLLEGES.

8. The percentage prescribed by Government for the admission of backward class men teachers to Training Institutions was 15, before the introduction of the present scheme of training, and it is to be in order of seniority, all teachers in service under the age of 40 being eligible for admission. No percentage has been separately fixed in the case of women teachers



from the backward classes; but if suitable women belonging to these classes are available for training preference is usually given to them in the matter of admissions to Training Colleges.

The following table shows the position in regard to the admission of backward class teachers (both men and women) to Training Institutions during the year under report:—

Serial No.	Division.	No. of teachers admitted in Training Colleges.	No. of backward class teachers admitted.	Percentage of backward class teachers admitted to the total number of teachers admitted.	No. of scheduled class teachers admitted (included in Column 4).
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Men Teachers.</i>					
1.	Northern Division	180	28	15.5	12
2.	Central Division ...	465	70	15.05	46
3.	Bombay Division ...	159	26	16.3	17
4.	Southern Division	223	36	16.1	20
Total ...		1,027	160	15.5	95
<i>Women Teachers.</i>					
1.	Northern Division	53	5	9.4	1
2.	Central Division ...	67	3	4.4	2
3.	Bombay Division ...	58	7	12.0	
4.	Southern Division	75	15	20.2	6
Total ...		253	30	11.9	14
Grand Total ...		1,280	190	14.8	109

These figures show that in the case of men teachers the percentage of admissions to institutions in all the Divisions reached the prescribed limit.

In the case of women teachers the prescribed percentage was not reached in any of the divisions, except in the Southern Division which varied from 4 to 12. It is not possible under the present system to adhere strictly to the percentage prescribed for the admission of backward class teachers without affecting the main purpose of the scheme, which is to train all teachers in service under 40 years of age according to their seniority and also to avoid, as far as possible, discrepancies in pay which may arise, if juniors are sent for training before they are due.

Instructions have been issued to Administrative Officers to recruit an adequate number of backward class candidates for appointment as primary teachers. As all these teachers will, in due course, be deputed to Training Institutions it is more important in the interests of backward classes that

more teachers should be recruited from their ranks, and that backward class teachers should be sent for training earlier than is possible under the present scheme. It will be noticed from paragraph 4 that there was a substantial increase in the number of backward class teachers in primary schools during 1944-45.

GRANT TO HARIJAN SEVAK SANGHS, INSTITUTIONS WORKING FOR  
THE AMELIORATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES, ETC. •

9. During the year grants totalling Rs. 7,000 were sanctioned for the four Harijan Sevak Sanghs—Gujarat, Bombay, Maharashtra and Karnatak—to help them in carrying on their educational activities among the scheduled classes. These grants are sanctioned chiefly for the spread of literacy among the scheduled classes, but the Harijan Sevak Sanghs are allowed to spend one-third of the amounts on educative propaganda for the eradication of untouchability.

In addition to this an amount of Rs. 3,750 was distributed amongst (1) the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, and (2) the Dang Seva Mandal, Satana, district Nasik, and (3) the Bhil Sudhar Samiti, Dhulia and (4) the Bhil Seva Mandal, Nandurbar, district West Khandesh, for their work for amelioration of the condition of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the partially excluded areas; while an amount of Rs. 750 was paid to the Adiwasi Seva Mandal, Thana, for its activities in connection with the uplift of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in Thana and Kolaba districts. An amount of Rs. 300 was also paid to the Friends of the Depressed League, Ahmednagar, to help it in carrying on ameliorative measures among the scheduled classes.

BACKWARD CLASS HOSTELS.

10. (a) The Government Backward Class Hostel, Poona, is meant for all the backward class students including the scheduled classes. During the year under report, 13 boys were admitted to the hostel and 7 boys were discharged leaving the number of inmates at 59 at the end of the year.

(b) The number of Backward Class Hostels managed by voluntary agencies which received grants-in-aid from this Department increased from 70 to 73 during the year.

The total amount of grants paid to such hostels came to Rs. 1,19,989 as compared with Rs. 99,437 in the previous year. A list of Backward Class Hostels recognised for Government grants-in-aid is appended (Appendix II).

On the recommendations of the Backward Class Ad Hoc Committee to consider ways and means for the improvement of Backward Classes, a Hostel for Backward Class Girls was opened at Peint in the Nasik District by the District School Board, Nasik. The hostel was paid a non-recurring grant of Rs. 300 to begin with during the year.

(c) During the year non-recurring grants were also paid to some of the Backward Class Hostels to meet expenditure on games, equipment, furniture, utensils, etc.

(d) Grants-in-aid are paid to Backward Class Hostels on a *per capita* basis at the rates given in the Rules sanctioned by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 467/33, dated the 28th February 1940, which were slightly amended as per Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3946/33, dated the 6th March 1942 and No. 3946/33, dated the 3rd June 1942. An increase of 75 per cent. over these basic rates of grant-in-aid was sanctioned

by Government during the year due to the present rise in the price of food-grains and other commodities. A condition that should, as far as possible, be observed for any grant to be paid to a hostel is that it should be open to all backward class students. The accounts of hostels which received Government grants of Rs. 500 or more are audited annually by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, or by Registered Auditors, the cost of audit being met by additional grants made to the hostels for the purpose, in the former case. In practice a large number of hostels mentioned in Appendix II cater mainly for scheduled class students and efforts are constantly made to have them made genuinely available for students of all backward classes. With a view to promoting the spread of education amongst the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, Government wish to encourage private institutions working for the uplift of these tribes and to take advantage of grant-in-aid on *per capita* basis sanctioned by Government.

#### RECRUITMENT TO PUBLIC SERVICES.

11. The following orders issued by Government with regard to the recruitment of backward classes to public services remained in force during the year under report :—

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

(b) Twenty per cent. of the vacancies in Talati's posts are to be filled in by members of the Backward Classes (including scheduled classes), till they occupy a minimum of ten per cent. of the total strength of Talati's establishment.

(c) All vacancies in posts of inferior servants are to be filled in by members of the scheduled classes until they occupy ten per cent. of the inferior servants' establishments.

(d) Government have also issued orders that not less than ten per cent. of the vacancies occurring in the posts of bailiffs on the process serving establishment of Judicial Courts in the districts should be filled in by members of the backward classes, provided suitable candidates from those classes are available, until their strength reaches ten per cent. of the total strength of the bailiffs' cadre in each district.

Annual reports regarding the recruitment of scheduled classes as inferior servants are submitted to Government by all Departments through the Backward Class Officer. Similar reports are submitted to Government by Commissioners of Divisions through the Backward Class Officer in respect of recruitment of backward classes as Talatis. These reports are scrutinised from time to time in order to ascertain whether the respective orders issued in the matter by Government are being adequately carried out.

The proportion of inferior servants belonging to scheduled classes who were in service in the whole of the Province has already exceeded, the minimum fixed being 14.0 per cent. on the 31st March 1944, as compared to 14.1 during the last year. The percentage of backward class talatis who were appointed in the province during the year ending 31st March 1945 was 12.0 as compared to 11.5 at the end of the previous year.

With a view to facilitate the recruitment of backward classes in Government service registers of backward class candidates seeking employment are maintained in the offices of the Backward Class Officer, Poona and the Assistant Backward Class Officers at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Dharwar.

Lists of such candidates are supplied to appointing officers on demand by them. This does not, however, absolve appointing officers from the responsibility of finding for themselves suitable backward class candidates either by local enquiry or by advertisement in local newspapers.

The subjoined table shows members of the Backward Classes for whom appointments were secured during the year in various offices through the agency of this Department :—

Serial No.	Qualifications.	Backward Classes other than Scheduled Classes.	Scheduled Classes.	Total.
1	Graduates	...	3 (One is a lady graduate.)	3
2	Matriculates	...	5	14
3	Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination.	7	11	18
4	Non qualified	...	14	28
Total		25	33	58

These figures are exclusive of those cases in which backward class candidates secured employment by applying direct to various appointing authorities.

In order to obviate the possibility of confusion or error, it is desirable that all officers when making appointments should adhere to the list of Backward Classes which has been printed as an accompaniment to Government Resolution, Political and Services Department, No. 1673/34, dated the 23rd April 1942 and as is reproduced in Appendix I to this report with the subsequent amendments. In any doubtful cases the officers concerned can refer the questions of classification to the Backward Class Officer for opinion.

In a press communique issued by the Government of India on the 7th January 1943, it has been announced that a vacancy would be reserved every year for the appointment of a suitable candidate of the Scheduled Classes to the Indian Civil Service by nomination in India.

#### TRAINING OF BACKWARD CLASS CANDIDATES IN OFFICE PROCEDURE.

12. During the year under report, no backward class candidate was entertained as a stipendiary candidate in this Department for training in office routine to fit him for Government service, as no such candidate offered himself for such selection owing to the wide scope for various kinds of employment available at present. Provision for such training is necessary on account of the fact that appointing officers usually prefer candidates who have had some experience of office work to untrained candidates.

#### HOUSING SITES.

13. Each year this Department helps in providing suitable housing sites for members of the scheduled classes by acquiring lands and disposing of the plots to individual members at a nominal occupancy price fixed in consultation with the Collectors of the Districts concerned.

Provision for sale of plots for building purposes has been made so far, at some 20 different places. Moreover some of the Municipal Authorities in various districts have taken steps to provide suitable housing sites for scheduled classes residing within their limits.

14. Government have ordered that with a view to break down the isolation of scheduled class quarters that is so frequently to be found in villages the houses of the scheduled classes should be shifted closer to the main village sites, waste lands where available being granted to the scheduled classes for housing purposes on payment of reasonable occupancy price. Instructions have also been issued to Collectors that, wherever it is noticed that scheduled classes are residing in low-lying, marshy or deserted far-off places every attempt should be made to acquire sites in or near the villages for housing them.

#### HELP IN RELATION TO GRIEVANCES, ETC.

15. Officers of the Department have been active in helping members of the Backward Classes found to be subjected to unfair treatment by other village people.

#### THE BACKWARD CLASS BOARD.

16. The Backward Class Board appointed by Government on the lines recommended by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee performs consultative and advisory functions. The Adviser in charge of the Backward Class Department is the President of the Board.

The Backward Class Board held four meetings during the year. The names of the members of the Board are given in Appendix III and some of important subjects discussed by the Board are detailed in Appendix IV.

No meeting of the classification sub-committee of the Backward Class Board was held during the year.

#### BACKWARD CLASS DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

17. The Non-Official Backward Class District Committees of Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum continued to work during the year under report. The main functions of the committee are :—

(a) To provide information regarding the grievances and needs of the Backward Classes.

(b) To form a channel of communication between the Backward Class Officer and the Backward Classes.

(c) To give their opinions on the questions referred to them by the Backward Class Board or the Backward Class Officer.

(d) To help the Backward Classes by bringing their needs and grievance to the notice of the local officers concerned.

(e) To take suitable measure for the removal of untouchability and other social disabilities and removal of harmful social customs among the various Backward Classes.

(f) To carry on propaganda work as far as possible among the Backward Classes.

Work done by the District Committees during the year is summarised below.

COMMITTEE AT DHARWAR.

- (1) Four meetings were held during the year.
- (2) School No. 5 in the backward class area at old Hubli for the poor children of Shikraigars and also for backward classes with one teacher has been absorbed into the Municipal School Administration.
- (3) The Hubli Municipal Borough has granted a site for the erection of a Harijan Library for which the committee has collected donations to the extent of Rs. 2,000.
- (4) The committee has secured employment to a good number of backward class candidates in mills at Hubli and also in Government service.
- (5) The Committee arranged marriages of Devadasis.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 42 was paid to the committee by this Department during the year.

COMMITTEE AT BIJAPUR.

No meetings of this committee were held during the year.

COMMITTEE AT BELGAUM.

The Committee called two meetings during the year.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 was paid to the committee during the year under report.

COMMITTEE AT SHOLAPUR.

A grant of Rs. 7-4-0 was paid to the committee during 1944-45.

GENERAL.

18. Previous reports have referred to the work being done to stop the dedication of girls as Devadasis which is prevalent among some Backward Classes particularly in the Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts. During the year under report a few cases of complaints regarding dedication of girls from the Dharwar District came to the notice of this office and the authorities concerned were moved to take legal action to prevent the practice. The Backward Class District Committee at Dharwar took keen interest in stopping this evil practice, by arranging suitable marriages of Devadasis. Three such marriages took place during the year under report.

Government has constantly reiterated its policy of seeking to bring about the complete removal of untouchability so far as the equal exercise of public and civic rights may be affected by it. The need that they should do all that they can to see that this policy of Government is fully implemented in day to day administration and that active help, advice and protection should be rendered to the scheduled classes, whenever necessary has been brought particularly to the notice of Government Officers. The orders issued by Government in the matter cover a number of subjects such as admission of scheduled classes to places of public resort and unrestricted use of places of public amenities such as hospitals, dispensaries, dharmshalas, schools, wells and tanks, public conveyances, places of public entertainments, etc.

19. Propaganda work for the amelioration of the conditions of the Backward Classes is, as far as possible, carried on by officers of this Department, when on tour in the way of advising people of these classes to send their children to school, to become temperate, to learn cleanliness, to give up extravagant habits, to make efforts as far as possible for themselves, to improve their economic condition and to assert their social and civic rights in a lawful manner, etc., grievances are as far as possible redressed on the spot by local enquiries and by effecting compromises between disputing parties. Where immediate action on the spot by officers of this Department cannot secure some desired and apparently proper object the matter is referred to the authorities concerned.

## FINANCE.

20. The expenditure incurred by the Department during the year under report under the budget head "47-Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous—Backward Class Officer" was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Pay of establishment including allowances ...	11,899	0	0
(2) Contingencies ... ..	25,746	0	0
(3) Scholarships ... ..	7,837	0	0
(4) Grants-in-aid including audit fees ... ..	1,19,989	0	0
Total ...	1,65,471	0	0

*Add* amount transferred from "28-Jails and Convict Settlements—Charges in connection with the Settlements of Criminal Tribes" on account of the portion of the divisible expenditure of the Backward Class Officer and his establishment—

	Rs.		
Charged ... ..	4,696		
Voted ... ..	25,304		
		30,000	0 0
Grand Total ...	1,95,471	0	0

The above expenditure includes the pay, Travelling Allowance, contingencies, etc., of the Special Officer, Thana, and his establishment, but it does not include any expenditure on account of the pay, travelling allowance and contingencies of the Special Officer for Bhil Uplift, West Khandesh, Dhulia, and his establishment which is directly borne by the Revenue Department.

The following additional expenditure was also incurred by the Department during the year under report under the budget head "47-Miscellaneous Departments-J-Special Development Programme—10-J-Ameliorative Measures for the Backward Classes :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Scholarship for medical courses ... ..	3,200	0	0
(2) Lump sum scholarships for the purchase of books and payment of examination fees ... ..	4,858	0	0
(3) Increase in the maintenance allowance of backward class girls in hostels ... ..	6,804	0	0
(4) Building grants to backward class hostels ... ..	5,000	0	0
(5) Starting of Hostels for B. C. Girls ... ..	300	0	0
Total ...	20,162	0	0

### ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

#### SPECIAL OFFICER, DHULIA.

21. (1) *Grain Banks*.—The Special Officer for Bhil Uplift reported in this connection that there had been 69 grain banks in the district in the previous year with an investment of Rs. 1,22,430. Three more banks were opened in the year under report. The total investment at the end of the year 1944-45 was Rs. 1,55,869. The Bihils are beginning more widely to appreciate advantages of the grain banks membership of which rose to 7,265. Proposals for opening 9 more grain banks in Nandurbar, Shahada, Taloda and Shirpur Talukas were submitted during the year and have since been sanctioned by Government.

(2) *Conversion of 30 grain banks into multi-purpose depots*.—Government sanctioned conversion of 30 grain banks into multi-purpose depots in the district under G. R., R. D., No. 6539-23, dated 19th September 1944. Accordingly the following grain banks were converted into depots :—

Name of taluka.	Names of villages where depots are functioning.
1. Navapur ...	Novapur, Chinchpada, Raypur, Dhanrat, Bhardoo, Khadki, Sonkhamb, Bhadbunja, Narayanpur, Bandharya, Visarwadi, Khabda, Khandbara, Bhadwad, Shehi.
2. Nandurbar ...	Rajgad, Dhanoro, Ashte.
3. Taloda ...	Taloda, Kukurmunda, Ashte, T. Budhaval, Khushagvan, Pimparpada, Torande.
4. Shahada ...	Tavalai, Sultanpur, Vadgon.
5. Sakri ...	Pimpalner, Umarpata and Varaga.
Total ...	30

Government placed a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the purpose which was later increased to Rs. 60,000. The Special Officer for Bhil Uplift, selected a staff of 32 Talatis who received training for the scheme. The training class was held from 8th January 1945 at Nandurbar and Talatis were coached for three



months. The depots commenced working from 8th April 1945. The Talatis in charge of the depots are given an additional allowance of Rs. 10 per month. These depots provide the Bhils with grocery articles also such as sugar, kerosene, Kamalis, etc. Arrangements are also made to give them these articles on credit in the monsoon to be paid for either in cash or in kind at the harvest time.

(3) *Debt and better credit facilities.*—Propaganda was carried on to acquaint the Bhils with relief afforded under the Debt Adjustment Board. Tagai was made available. An amount of Rs. 1,46,000 was advanced during the year as against Rs. 1,36,000 in the previous year. Recoveries were satisfactory.

(4) *Agricultural Show.*—As in the previous year, Agricultural and Cattle Shows and sport tournaments were held successfully.

(5) *Education.*—There was a noticeable increase in the Bhil boarders in the Bhil Boys' Secondary Boarding at Nandurbar. A larger building had to be rented to accommodate the increasing number.

An additional school at Navapur has been started under the auspices of the Department of Industries. It has vacancies for 20 boys of the Backward classes with a scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem.

(6) *Marketing.*—The arrangements of marketing the agricultural produce of the Bhils through the agency of the Purchase and Sale Union was continued. Efforts are being made to put the scheme on a better basis in conjunction with the Multi-purpose Depots.

(7) *Propaganda.*—The propagandists including lady propagandists employed in the previous year were continued in the year under report also. Their efforts were directed particularly towards encouraging recourse to the Debt Adjustment Board, to the taking of tagai loans in suitable cases; towards Temperance and towards inculcating self-respect among the Bhils.

(8) *Debt Adjustment Board.*—Considerable progress was made in disposing of the pending applications before the Nandurbar-Nawapur Board. There are now two Boards for this area, one at Nandurbar and one at Nawapur. The Act has recently been extended to the Shahada and Taloda Talukas.

(9) *Legal assistance.*—Free legal advice and aid was provided for Bhils in proper cases and suits, and was given on a liberal scale in accordance with the rules laid down by Government.

#### SPECIAL OFFICER, THANA.

(10) *Personal contract.*—The Special Officer maintained as close personal contact as possible with the aborigines in their villages in the forest coupes where they work and in group meetings called for general propaganda and for explaining the beneficent measures like the Tenancy Act, the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act and Free Legal Aid Scheme, etc. The Assistant Special Officer and the Local Assistants also toured extensively in the aboriginal localities and coupes for the preliminary enquiry work and the follow-up work. Friendly relations and confidence have been established between members of the aboriginal tribes and these officers.

(11) *Forest labourers' wages.*—The Katkaris and the majority of the aboriginals from other tribes earned their living by working in forest coupes.

During April and May 1944, the forest labourers had to work on a minimum daily wage of 9 annas for a man. From the next working season, i.e., from October 1944, the minimum daily wage was raised to 10 annas per man. The rates for piece work also were proportionately raised.

(12) *Contractors fined.*—Breaches committed by the forest contractors regarding the wage clauses of the coupe agreement were reported to the Divisional Forest Officers concerned for necessary action. 37 such cases were referred to the Divisional Forest officers. As a result, twenty-five contractors were fined to various amounts for these breaches. Others were warned.

(13) *Grain advanced for maintenance.*—During the slack season in the monsoon the aborigines are hard put to for maintenance. The Katkaris suffer most in this respect. Being landless they cannot offer normal security for grain advances from the village grain depots. A few Katkaris from Shahapur and Kalyan Talukas of Thana district and from Pen Roha Talukas of Kolaba district were advanced grain from the special grain and depots maintained for them. Thus 390 Katkaris and Thakurs were given 238 maunds of paddy and nagli grain during the monsoon of 1944.

(14) *Tenancy Act.*—The provisions of the Bombay Tenancy Act were explained to the aboriginal tenants in small group meetings called for the purpose. Enquiries were also made at these meetings regarding the tenancy conditions and the tenants' grievances and applications were taken from them. Accordingly 126 cases were submitted to the Taluka Officers for granting relief to the tenants and taking action against the landlords. Relief was secured in many cases.

(15) *Forced Labour.*—Ignorance and economic dependence among the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes still gives rise to conditions in which what is virtually forced labour is taken by landlords from many of them who are tenants, particularly in the northern part of the Thana District. The system (veth) is strictly forbidden under the Tenancy Act but the mere legal prohibition has little effect in backward areas. As a result of propaganda among them tenants are however beginning to be more conscious of their rights and to be more ready to withstand illegal demands.

(16) *Free legal aid.*—In seven cases free legal aid was secured for the members of the aboriginal tribes, either to defend themselves in the criminal cases launched against them or to enable them to launch civil proceedings against their landlords or money lenders.

(17) *Primary Schools.*—Primary schools in the aboriginal area did not do well. In addition to the general apathy towards education on the part of both parents and children lack of books, slates, etc., constitutes a great handicap. Efforts were made to relieve the situation by granting books, slates and clothing to certain children in the primary schools by way of encouragement. Thus during the year Rs. 393 were spent from the grant sanctioned for the purpose for giving books, slates and clothes to aboriginal tribes children.

Proposals were also made to the District School Boards and the non-official agencies to open new schools for the aborigines, but they were not accepted on account of the financial difficulties.

(18) *Hostels.*—Eight new hostels opened under the Ad Hoc Committee Scheme in the Thana, Kolaba and Nasik Districts provided for 205 boys as against the sanctioned strength of 300 for 10 hostels. In addition, the three District School Boards continued to run the old hostels whose strength was increased during the year making the provision for 90 boys. Furthermore, the Adivasi Seva Mandal conducted two hostels in Thana District providing

for 45 boys, the Dang Seva Mandal, Nasik had 30 boys in their hostel at Mulher and the Katkari Education Committee's Hostel at Kalambgao, Taluka Shahapur had 25 children. Thus nearly 400 boys from the aboriginal tribes had the hostel facilities available for them for prosecuting their studies in primary school.

(19) *Relief in miscellaneous grievances:—*

(i) Complaints were received from the aboriginals of various places that they did not get sugar and kerosene from the authorised distribution shops. From certain places, representations were received that they did not get food-stuffs regularly from these shops. All these matters were represented to the Taluka Officers concerned who inquired into them and granted necessary relief to the aboriginals.

(ii) Certain cases in which the whole localities of the aboriginals were gutted by fire and individual cases of victims of fire were inquired into and the Revenue Officers were approached for granting relief and the forest officers were approached for granting them free timber for rebuilding their huts.

(iii) Ten applications were forwarded to P. W. D. District Local Boards and Rural Development Boards for constructing wells for providing drinking water in the aboriginal localities.

(20) *Relief from harassment.*—Several complaints were received from the aboriginals about the ill-treatment given to them by the forest contractors, landlords and money-lenders. Cases in which illegal and excess recoveries were made for the old spurious debts had also come to the notice. Enquiries were made into the complaints and whenever necessary the Police or Revenue officers were moved in the matter. Relief was secured for the aboriginal applicants in many cases.

(21) *Backward Class Ad Hoc Committee.*—For implementing the recommendations of the Backward Class Committee's report, Government orders on the various basic schemes for education, agricultural and industrial improvements, and medical facilities, continued to be issued during the year; necessary action in this respect is being taken by the Departments concerned. The Backward Class Department utilised a grant of Rs. 20,162 as detailed in the paragraph 20 above, on these ameliorative measures for Backward Classes. Only one Hostel for Backward Class Girls could be opened under the scheme, at Peint in Nasik District and also building grants were paid to two aided hostels in the Province.

CONCLUSION.

Work during the year under report continued on general lines followed in previous years; but during the year also particular attention has been paid to consideration of means to concentrate further on the needs of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and to achieve closer contact with Backward Classes in general and their needs in the rural areas.

Your obedient servant,  
A. NORONHA,  
Backward Class Officer,  
Bombay Province, Poona.

## APPENDIX I.

*List of Backward Classes (vide G. R., G. D., No. 9330 of 29th May 1933 and subsequent amendments and G.R., P. & S. D., No. 1673/34 of 23rd April 1942).*

## SECTION I.

*Scheduled Classes.*

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

## SECTION II.

*Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Advichincher (Section of No. 19). | 16. Mavchi.  |
| 2. Barda.                            | 17. Naikda (same as No. 18).                             |
| 3. Bavacha.                          | 18. Nayak (same as No. 17).                              |
| 4. Bhil.                             | 19. Pardhi.  |
| 5. Chodhra.                          | 20. Phanse Pardhi (same as No. 1 and Section of No. 19). |
| 6. Dhanka.                           | 21. Patelia.   |
| 7. Dhodia.                           | 22. Pom'a.   |
| 8. Dubla.                            | 23. Powara.  |
| 9. Gamit (same as No. 10).           | 24. Rithawa.   |
| 10. Gamta (same as No. 9).           | 25. Tadvi Bhil.  |
| 11. Gond.                            | 26. Thakur.  |
| 12. Kathodi (same as No. 13).        | 27. Valvai.  |
| 13. Katkari (same as No. 12).        | 28. Varli.   |
| 14. Konkna.                          | 29. Vasava.  |
| 14-A. Koli Dhor.                     |  |
| 15. Koli Mahadev.                    |  |

## SECTION III.

*Other Backward Classes.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Alitkar.   | 43. Halepaik.   |
| 2. Bahurupi.  | 44. Helav.  |
| 3. Bajania.   | 45. Jatia.  |
| 4. Balsantoshi.   | 46. Jatigar.  |
| 5. Bandi.   | 47. Javeri (same as No. 50).                              |
| 6. Battal.  | 48. Jogi.   |
| 7. Bava.  | 49. Jogtin.   |
| 8. Bazigar.   | 50. Johari (same as No. 47).                              |
| 9. Bedar (same as Nos. 11, 82, 83,<br>114 and 125).       | 51. Joshi.  |
| 10. Beldar.   | 52. Kahar.  |
| 11. Berad (same as Nos. 9, 82, 83,<br>114 and 125).       | 53. Kaikadi.  |
| 12. Bhamta (same as Nos. 38, 113,<br>and 118).            | 54. Kammi.  |
| 13. Bhand.  | 55. Kanjari (same as Nos. 25, 56<br>and 104).             |
| 14. Bharadi.  | 56. Kanjar Bhat (same as Nos. 25,<br>55 and 104).         |
| 15. Bhavaiya.   | 57. Kapdi.  |
| 16. Bhavin (males known as Deva-<br>lis at S. No. 30A).   | 58. Katabu (same as No. 61).                              |
| 17. Bhisti.   | 59. Kattai.   |
| 18. Bhute.  | 60. Kharwas.  |
| 18-A. Bhoi.   | 61. Kiliket (same as No. 58).                             |
| 19. Buddudki.   | 62. Khelkari (same as No. 63).                            |
| 20. Burud.  | 63. Kolhati (same as No. 62).                             |
| 21. Chamtha.  | 64. Koli Malhar.  |
| 22. Chandlagara.  | 65. Koli Suryavanshi.                                     |
| 23. Charan.   | 66. Kongadi.  |
| 24. Deleted.  | 67. Korava (section of No. 53).                           |
| 25. Chhara (same as Nos. 55, 56<br>and 104).              | 68. Korcha (section of No. 53).                           |
| 6. Charodis.  | 69. Korchar.  |
| 26-A. Chitrakathi.  | 70. Kotwal (same as No. 71).                              |
| 27. Dasa.   | 71. Kotwalia (same as No. 70).                            |
| 28. Dabgars (in Gujerat).                                 | 72. Kunbi-Tilori (in the Ratnagiri<br>District).          |
| 29. Davari.   | 73. Kunchi Korava (section of<br>No. 53).                 |
| 30. Devalis (females known as Bha-<br>vins at S. No. 16). | 74. Lamani.   |
| 30-A. Depala.   | 75. Mairal.   |
| 31. Devdig.   | 76. Manbhav.  |
| 32. Dholi.  | 77. Mangela.  |
| 33. Dombari.  | 78. Ma.   |
| 34. Futgudi.  | 79. Deleted.  |
| 35. Deleted.  | 80. Mochi (in Gujerat).                                   |
| 36. Gandhrap.   | 81. Modikar (same as No. 37).                             |
| 37. Garudi (same as No. 81).                              | 82. Naikmakkalu (same as Nos. 9,<br>11, 83, 114 and 126). |
| 38. Ghantichor (same as No. 12,<br>113, and 118).         | 83. Naikwadi (same as Nos. 9, 11,<br>82, 114 and 126).    |
| 39. Ghisadi.  | 84. Namdhari (same as No. 85).                            |
| 40. Golla.  | 85. Namdhari-Paik (same as No. 84).                       |
| 41. Gondhali.   | 86. Nandiwale.  |
| 42. Gopal.  | 87. Nat.  |
|   | 88. Nath.   |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 89. Od.                                   | 113. Takari (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 118).                                 |
| 90. Padharia.                             | 114. Talvar (same as Nos. 9, 11, 82, 83 and 125), including Kanade Talvar. |
| 91. Padiar.                               | 115. Thakar.   |
| 92. Pangul.                               | 116. Tirgar.   |
| 93. Patharvat.                            | 117. Tirmali.  |
| 94. Patradavaru.                          | 118. Uchlia (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 113).                                 |
| 95. Phudgi.                               | 119. Vaddar.   |
| 96. Rachevar.                             | 120. Vadi.   |
| 97. Raikari.                              | 121. Vaghri.   |
| 98. Ramoshi.                              | 122. Vaidu.  |
| 99. Ravalia.                              | 123. Vaiti.  |
| 100. Sahadeo Joshi.                       | 124. Vakkals in the Kanara District.                                       |
| 101. Salat.                               | 125. Valhar.   |
| 102. Sangar.                              | 126. Valmiki (same as Nos. 9, 11-82, 83 and 114).                          |
| 103. Sanjogi.                             | 127. Vanjari.  |
| 104. Sansia (same as Nos. 25, 55 and 56). | 128. Vasudev.  |
| 105. Sarania.                             | 129. Vir.  |
| 106. Sarodi.                              | 130. Wanafoda.   |
| 107. Sarvade.                             |  |
| 108. Shikari.                             |  |
| 109. Shikligar.                           |  |
| 110. Sudgadsidhar.                        |  |
| 111. Suler.                               |  |
| 112. Suppaling.                           |  |

#### APPENDIX II.

*List of Backward Class Hostels recognised for Government Grant-in-aid.*

#### NORTHERN CIRCLE.

##### DISTRICT AHMEDABAD.

1. Backward Class Hostel, Ahmedabad.
2. Vikasgriha, Ahmedabad.
3. Jamnadas Bhagwandas Majur Kanya Griha, Ahmedabad.
4. Harijan Kanya Chhatralaya, Sabarmati (Ahmedabad).

##### DISTRICT KAIRA.

5. Gidwani Harijan Ashram, Kaira.
6. Bansiwala Khedut Vidyalaya, Mehmabad.

##### DISTRICT BROACH AND PANCH MAHALS.

7. Gandhi Ashram, Godhra.
8. Rashtriya Bhil Ashram, Mirkhadi.
9. Yeshwatika Bhil Ashram, Jassawada.
10. Titodi Bhil Ashram, Jhalod.
11. Bhil Kanya Ashram, Dohad.
12. Harijan Ashram, Broach.
13. Naik Ashram, Rayankhad.
14. Titodi Bhil Kanya Ashram, Jhalod.

## DISTRICT SURAT.

15. Rani Paraj Hotel, Mandvi.
16. Harijan Chhatralaya, Surat.
17. Raniparaj Vidyalaya, Khadki (Udwada Rly. Station).

## DISTRICT EAST KHANDESH.

18. Harijan Boarding House, Bhusaval.
19. Deenbandhu Ambedkar Ashram, Chalisgaon.
20. Shri Chokha Mela Boarding House, Jalgaon.
21. Hostel for Tadvi Bhils, Yaval.
22. \*Harijan Hostel, Jamner.
23. D. L. B. B. C. Hostel for Girls at Jalgaon.

## DISTRICT WEST KHANDESH.

24. Rajendra Harijan Hostel, Dhulia.
25. Harijan Kanya Chhatralaya, Dhulia.
26. Shikshana Prasarak Asprushya Vidyarthi Boarding, Nandurbar.
27. Backward Class Hostel, Taloda.
28. Shabari Kanya Mandir, Taloda.

## CENTRAL CIRCLE.

## BOMBAY CITY.

29. Depressed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Parel (Students' Hostel Bombay).
30. Kaivalya Dham Gram Seva Samiti's Backward Class Hostel, Borivli (Bombay).

## DISTRICT THANA.

31. Katkari Hostel, Wada.
32. Adiwasi Sewa Mandal's Hostel, Manor (Bandhan).
33. Backward Class Hostel, Thana.
34. Backward Class Hostel, Kalamngaon.

## DISTRICT NASIK.

35. Dongre Wanjari Boarding House, Nasik.
36. Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House, Nasik.
37. Ambedkar Anath Vidyarthi House, Manmad.
38. Harijan Hostel, Malegaon.
39. Backward Class Hostel, Mulher.
40. Bhil Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Soundane.

## DISTRICT SHOLAPUR.

41. Bahishkrit Anath Vidyarthi Ashram for Boys, Sholapur.
42. Bahishkrit Anath Vidyarthini Ashram for Girls, Sholapur.
43. Vidyarthi Vasti Griha, Barsi.

## DISTRICT AHMEDNAGAR.

44. Somavanshiya Harijan Hostel, Ahmednagar.
45. Harijan Sewa Ashram (Chhatralaya), Ahmednagar.
46. Balikashram, Ahmednagar.

## DISTRICT KOLABA.

47. Boarding House for Parwari Boys, Mahad.
48. Ghatkamble Vidyarthi Boarding, Roha.

## SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

## DISTRICT SATARA.

49. Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House, Satara.
50. Vidyarthi Boarding House, Khanapur.
51. Laxmibai Patil Vasti Grha, Satara.

## DISTRICT DHARWAR.

52. Lamani Boarding House, Dharwar.
53. Depressed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Dharwar.
54. Harijan Vidyarthi Nilaya, Byadgi.
55. Harijan Vidyarthi Anath-Ashram, Gadag.
56. Karnatak Harijan Balikashram, Hubli.

## DISTRICT BELGAUM.

57. Karnatak Harijan Education Society's Hostel, Belgaum.
58. Backward Class Hostel, Sirdar's High School (Nagzari), Belgaum.
59. Harijan Hostel, Nipani.
60. Kakkaya Samaj Boarding House, Nipani.

## DISTRICT BIJAPUR.

61. Harijan Students' Hostel, Bijapur.
62. Lamani Boys' Hostel, Bijapur.
63. Harijan Kanya Mandir, Bijapur.
64. Backward Class Hostel, Bagalkot.

## DISTRICT RATNAGIRI.

65. Devi Ramabai Ambedkar Ashram, Dapoli.
66. Mahalsabai Bhandarkar Hind Chhatralaya, Kankavali.
67. Backward Class Hostel, Lanja.

## DISTRICT NORTH KANARA.

68. Backward Class Hostel, Ankola.

## HOME CIRCLE.

## DISTRICT POONA.

69. Backward Class Hostel, 896, Nana Peth, Poona.
70. Chambhar Vidyarthi Mandal's Hostel, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
71. Poona Seva Sadan Society's Depressed Class Hostel for Girls, Poona.
72. Hindu Widows' Home Association, Hingne.
73. Union Boarding House, Municipal Health Camp, Poona.



## APPENDIX III.

*List of members of Backward Class Board.**President.*

The Adviser in charge of the Backward Class Department.

*Vice-President and Secretary.*

The Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona.

*Members.*

1. Dr. P. G. Solanki, L.M. & S., M.L.C., J.P.
2. Mr. F. D. Ghodke.
3. Mr. Bhaurao P. Patil.
4. Mr. J. K. Mehta.
5. Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar.
6. Mr. B. B. Bhagwat.
7. Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, M.L.A.
8. Mr. V. N. Barve.
9. Mr. I. H. Siddiqui, M.L.A.
10. Mr. V. G. Jawadekar.
11. Mr. D. J. Zunzarrao.
12. Mr. J. S. Aidale, M.L.A.
13. Mr. S. V. Tilak.
14. Mr. A. V. Thakkar.
15. Mrs. Hirabai Maganlal Kothari.
16. Mr. N. R. Chauhan.

## APPENDIX IV.

*Important subjects discussed by the Backward Class Board during the year ended 31st March 1945.*

At the 35th meeting held on 29th May 1944.

- (1) For improving the educational status of the Tilor Kunbi community of Ratnagiri District.
- (2) Allotment of conservancy work in the Jails only to professional sweepers, and if there are not enough sweepers among the prisoners, sweepers from outside to be engaged on payment.
- (3) Grant of concessions to scheduled class Christian converts for educational purposes.
- (4) Extending the facilities, which were exclusively meant for Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, to scheduled classes in the aboriginal areas.

At the 36th meeting held on the 28th August 1944.

- (1) Formation of Village Committees for propaganda and other work (among Backward Classes) with special reference to the Southern Division.
- (2) Appointment of a Special Officer, designated "Backward Class Welfare Officer", in each district in order to enquire into needs of the scheduled classes and to represent their cases to higher authorities.
- (3) To attach English Classes up to III Std. to the First Grade Marathi School at Mokhada.

At the 37th meeting held on the 28th November 1944.

- (1) For taking early steps either to stop the "Zagada system" among the Bhils in West Khandesh completely or to prevent undesirables from taking advantage of it.
- (2) To sanction a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of carpentry tool fitters tools and accessories, etc. and electric tools, for the use of boys in the Sholapur Depressed Class Hostel, attending the local Technical Schools.
- (3) To consider the question of social and economic boycott of scheduled classes by the Caste Hindus and introduce a legislation which would enable the authorities to take notice of such boycott as a cognizable offence.
- (4) While making appointments and transfers of subordinate Government Officers, who belong to scheduled classes, the authorities concerned should consider the possibility, of these officers finding suitable housing accommodation, and avoid posting them where it would not be possible for such officers to secure suitable rented houses.

At the 38th meeting held on the 1st March 1945.

- (1) To close the "Kathla-outstill" (with the three "on" shops supplied by it) in the Dohad Taluka of Panch Mahals District in order to save the Bhils from moral deterioration.
- (2) To increase the annual grant from Rs. 12,000 to at least Rs. 25,000 for the provision of mid-day meals to aboriginal students in primary schools.
- (3) To increase the annual grant from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 for (i) giving prizes to aboriginal students passing examination, (ii) for refresher course for teachers, (iii) and for giving prizes to teachers in backward areas.
- (4) To increase the rates of scholarships for backward class students in High Schools and Colleges, and in Primary Training Colleges on account of the abnormal rise in the cost of living.
- (5) To make amends in the Rules for licensing and Controlling places of Public Entertainment, including Tea Hotels, boardings, lodging houses, etc. with a view to secure entry into them by people of all classes, including Harijans.



Annual Report on the Working of the  
Backward Class Department  
for the Year 1945-46



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1948

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Department for the year 1945-46

No. B. C. P. R. 57/34.

Poona, 13th August 1947.

From

THE BACKWARD CLASS OFFICER,  
Bombay Province, Poona;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Education and Industries Department,  
Bombay.

Subject.—Report on the working of the Backward Class Department for 1945-46.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the administration report on the working of the Backward Class Branch of this Department for the year ending 1st March 1946.

*Charge*

2. The Office of the Backward Class Officer was held by Mr. A. K. Khan, M. A., from the 1st April 1945 to the 6th June 1945 and by Mr. T. E. Streatfield, I. C. S., for the rest of the year.

*Classification of Backward Classes*

3. Revision of classification of the following communities was made during the year:—

Name of Caste	Formerly classed as	Now classed as
1. Kharvas (in Districts other than Kenara.)	Intermediate	Other Backward Classes.
2. Bhavio Guravs	Not Classified.	Intermediate.

Appendix I gives the list of Backward Classes as amended up to 31st March 1946.

*Primary Education of the Backward Classes*

4. The following tables give comparative figures of total number of pupils from the Backward Classes in all Primary Schools

and the number of teachers from the Backward Classes in Government, District Local Board and Municipal primary schools during the past two years:—

	Pupils attending primary schools.				Total population according to 1941 Census.	
	1944-45		1945-46.		Number.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. Scheduled Classes—</b>						
(a) Attending common schools.	86,225	...	91,068	...	...	...
(b) Attending special schools.	8,964	...	8,318	...	...	...
Total, ...	95,189	6.08	1,00,386	5.04	18,55,148	8.90
II. Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	53,349	3.41	56,086	3.04	16,14,293	7.74
III. Other Backward Classes ...	60,693	3.88	61,104	5.02	11,73,705	5.63
Grand total for the Backward Classes.	2,09,236	13.38	2,17,576	13.10	4,643,151	22.27
Total for the whole community (all classes).	15,64,195	100	16,08,238	100	2,08,49,840	100

#### Teachers

	1944-45.			1945-46.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Schedule Classes	1,748	251	1,999	1,815	298	2,113
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	495	47	542	479	89	518
Other Backward Classes	793	86	889	784	103	897
Total Backward Classes	3,036	394	3,430	3,078	440	3,518
Total of all classes	37,436	9,045	46,541	37,629	9,447	47,076

There has been a further decrease in the number of separate primary schools intended for the Scheduled Classes and a decrease of 646 in the number of pupils attending such schools. This is in pursuance of the policy of Government directed towards the removal of untouchability of having common schools for Schedule Class pupils and for children of non-Scheduled Classes, without any distinction being observed in respect of the Scheduled Class pupils. The separate schools may not be maintained except in very special circumstances.

There was in the year under report an increase in the number of Scheduled Class pupils attending common primary schools to the extent of 5,843 while in the case of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes there was an increase of 2,737. Also in the case of pupils of other Backward Classes there was an increase of 406 during the year under report. Thus, there

was during the year, a total increase of 8,340 in the number of Backward Class children attending primary schools.

There was during 1945-46 an increase of 88 in the number of Backward Class teachers in primary schools. The number of Primary school teachers from the Scheduled Classes increased by 114, though there was a decrease of 24 in the number of teachers from the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

This decrease in the number of teachers from Aboriginal and Hill Tribes is negligible and may be ascribed partly to the fact that the considerations created by the war compelled low-paid persons in rural areas to migrate to towns in search of better employment.

#### *Differential treatment of Scheduled Class children in primary schools*

5. Government orders that no distinction should be observed in the admission and seating of Scheduled Class children, in common schools are being observed rigidly in most cases in the Province as a whole, save in some parts of Gujarat (particularly in the Kaira District) where opposition to the treatment of Scheduled Class children on an equal footing with others is dying hard. Cases of differential treatment in certain primary schools in Gujarat which came to light during the year under report were put right by the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad in collaboration with the local school authorities and social workers.

#### *Secondary, higher and technical education of Backward Classes*

6. The following facilities given to Backward Class students receiving secondary, higher and technical education were continued during the year under report :—

(a) Students certified by their Head Masters to be poor were exempted from the payment of room rent in the hostels attached to Government secondary schools.

(b) Backward Class girls unable to pay fees were awarded free-studentships in Government secondary schools. Twenty per cent of the middle school scholarships for Backward Classes are reserved for girls. Educational Inspectors have been instructed that Backward Class girls should be given preference over boys in respect of vacant scholarships in standards V to VII.

(c) Backward Class students in Arts and Professional Colleges were awarded scholarships provided for in the rules. Preference is given to girl students in the award of these scholarships. With the funds provided for the purpose by Government it was possible for the Educational Department to award free-studentships to all eligible Backward Class students reading in Arts and Professional colleges during the year.

(d) In addition to the scholarships awarded by the Educational Department, the Backward Class Department gives monetary help to poor and deserving students from the Backward Classes studying in secondary schools, colleges, and technical institutions by way of lump sum grants for the purchase of books, tools, etc. and for the payment of

examination fees. The total amount spent on this account during the year under report was Rs. 9,459-12-0 as compared with Rs. 8,383-5-3 in the previous year.

(c) The following amounts were also spent on scholarships from the funds provided under "Special Development Programme—Ameliorative-Measures for Backward Classes":—

Rs. 4,285	Lump grants for the purchase of books, tools, etc. and payment of examination fees.
Rs. 3,240	Monthly scholarships at Rs. 40 per month each paid to Backward Class students reading for the M. B. B. S. course in the Medical College, Bombay.
<hr/>	
Rs. 7,525	

All the Scheduled Classes and Aboriginal and Hill Tribes pupils and 75 per cent of the other Backward Class pupils in Government Secondary Schools are awarded free-studentships. In addition all the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes boys and the Backward Class girls in non-Government Secondary Schools are given free-studentships and the institutions compensated by paying fee grants.

7 With a view to encouraging technical education amongst the Backward Classes, Government have instituted the following 15 sets of scholarships to be awarded to students belonging to these classes, undergoing training in technical subjects:—

Ten sets of scholarships for courses of 3 years' duration—

1st year of the course	...	Rs. 4 per month.
2nd year of the course	...	„ 5 per month.
3rd year of the course	...	„ 7 per month.

Five sets of scholarships for courses ranging from 6 months to 2 years.

Six months' course	...	Rs. 5 per month.
One year course	...	„ 5 per month.
1st year of the 2 years' course	...	„ 4 per month.
2nd year of the 2 years' course	...	„ 5 per month.

Of the former ten sets of scholarships, 3 scholarships have been reserved for students from the Scheduled Classes.

#### *Admission of Backward Class teachers to training Colleges*

8. The percentage prescribed by Government for the admission of Backward Class men teachers to training institutions was 15, before the introduction of the present scheme of training, and it is to be in order of seniority, all teachers in service under the age of 40 being eligible for admission. No percentage has been separately fixed in the case of women teachers from the Backward Classes, but if suitable women belonging to these classes are available for training preference is usually given to them in the matter of admission to training colleges.

The following table shows the position in regard to the admission of Backward Class teachers (both men and women) to Training Institutions during the year under report :—

S. No.	Division.	No. of teachers admitted in Training Colleges.	No. of Backward Class teachers admitted.	Percentage of Backward Class teachers admitted to the total No. of teachers admitted.	No. of scheduled class teachers admitted. (Included in Column 4).
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Men Teachers</i>					
1.	Northern Division	340	68	19.5	28
2.	N. E. Division	438	82	18.7	57
3.	Bombay Division	68	18	81.08	13
4.	Central Division	636	121	16.3	87
5.	Southern Division	766	65	8.92	33
	Total	2,288	343	18.69	214
<i>Women Teachers.</i>					
1.	Northern Division	62	5	8.0	1
2.	N. E. Division	69	8	11.6	3
3.	Bombay Division	248	20	8.6	20
4.	Central Division	96	8	7.8	7
5.	Southern Division	145	28	17.76	14
	Total	620	69	10.76	45
	Grand total	2,958	418	14.72	263

These figures show that in the case of men teachers, the percentage of admissions to institutions in all the Divisions reached the prescribed limit except in the case of Southern Division.

In the case of women teachers, the prescribed percentage was not reached in any of the Divisions except in the Southern Division. It is not possible under the present system to adhere strictly to the percentage prescribed for the admission of Backward Class teachers without affecting the main purpose of the scheme, which is to train all teachers in service under 40 years of age according to their seniority and also to avoid, as far as possible, discrepancies in pay, which may arise, if juniors are sent for training before they are due.

Instructions have been issued to Administrative Officers to recruit an adequate number of Backward Class candidates for appointment as



primary teachers. As all these teachers will in due course be deputed to training institutions, it is more important in the interest of Backward Classes that more teachers should be recruited from their ranks, than that Backward Class teachers should be sent for training earlier than is possible under the present scheme. It will be noticed from paragraph 4 that there was not an unsatisfactory increase in the number of Backward Class teachers in primary schools during 1949-16.

*Grants to Harijan Sevak Sanghs, institutions working for the amelioration of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes etc.*

9. During the year grants totalling Rs. 7,000 were sanctioned for the four Harijan Sevak Sanghs—Gujarat, Bombay, Maharashtra and Karnatak—to help them, in carrying on their educational activities among the Scheduled Classes. These grants are sanctioned chiefly for the spread of literacy among the Scheduled Classes but the Harijan Sevak Sanghs are allowed to spend one-third of the amounts on educative propaganda for the eradication of untouchability.

In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 5,440 was distributed amongst:—

- (1) the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad,
- (2) the Dang Seva Mandal, Satana, Dist. Nasik,
- (3) the Bhil Sudhar Samiti, Dhuha,
- (4) the Bhil Seva Mandal, Nandurbar, Dist. West Khandesh,
- (5) the Adivasi Seva Mandal, Bombay,
- (6) Kaivalyadham Gram Seva Samiti, Borivli (Thana District), and
- (7) the Friends of the Depressed League, Ahmednagar,

for their work for amelioration of the condition of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the case of first six institutions and for the Harijans in the case of the last one.

*Backward Class Hostels*

10. (a) The Government Backward Class Hostel, Pooná is meant for all the Backward Class students including the Scheduled Classes. During the year under report, 19 boys were admitted to the hostel and 18 boys were discharged leaving the number of inmates at 61 at the end of the year.

(b) The number of Backward Class Hostels managed by voluntary agencies which received grants-in-aid from this Department increased from 73 to 81 during the year. The total amount of grants paid to such hostels came to Rs. 1,09,285, as compared with Rs. 1,19,989 in the previous year. A list of Backward Class Hostels recognised for Government grants-in-aid is appended (Appendix II).

On the recommendation of the Backward Class Ad Hoc Committee special hostels for Backward Class girls have been established at Borivli (Thana), Mokhada (Thana), Udwada (Surat), Peint (Nasik), Dharwad and Belgaum. A total grant of Rs. 11,327-1-0 was paid to these hostels during the year.

(c) During the year, non-recurring grants were also paid to some of the Backward Class Hostels to meet expenditure on games, equipment, furniture, utensils, etc.

(d) Grants-in-aid are paid to Backward Class Hostels on per capital basis at the rates given in the Rules sanctioned by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 476/33, dated the 28th February 1940, which were slightly amended as per Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3946/33, dated the 6th March 1942 and No. 3946/33, dated 3rd June 1942. An increase of 75 per cent over these basic rates of grant-in-aid was sanctioned by Government during the year on account of rise in the price of foodgrains and other commodities. In the case of girls' hostels an increase of Rs. 2 per month per girl on the average attendance of girl inmates in hostels together with a dearness allowance of 75 per cent on this increase was sanctioned during the year. A condition that is as far as possible observed, for any grant to be paid to a hostel, is that it should be open to all Backward Class students. The accounts of hostels which received Government grants of Rs. 500 or more are audited annually by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, or Registered Auditors, the cost of audit being met by additional grants made to the hostel for the purpose, in the former case.

#### *Recruitment to public services*

11. The following orders issued by Government with regard to the recruitment of Backward Classes to public services remained in force during the year under report:—

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

(b) Twenty per cent of the vacancies in Talathis' posts are to be filled in by members of the Backward Classes (including Scheduled Classes) until they occupy a minimum of ten per cent of the total strength of Talathis' establishment.

(c) All vacancies in posts of inferior servants are to be filled in by members of the Scheduled Classes until they occupy ten per cent of the inferior servants' establishment.

(d) Government have also issued orders that not less than ten per cent of the vacancies occurring in the posts of bailiffs on the process serving establishment of judicial courts in the districts should be filled in by members of the Backward Classes, provided suitable candidates from those classes are available, until their strength reaches ten per cent of the total strength of bailiffs' cadre in each district.

Annual reports regarding the recruitment of Scheduled Classes as inferior servants are submitted to Government by all Departments, through the Backward Class Officer. Similar reports are submitted to Government by Commissioners of Divisions through the Backward Class Officer in respect of recruitment of Backward Classes as Talathis.

The proportion of inferior servants belonging to Scheduled Classes who were in service in the whole of the Province has already exceeded the

minimum fixed, being 14.1 per cent on the 31st March 1945, as compared to 14.0 during the previous year. The percentage of Backward Class talathis who were appointed in the Province during year ending 31st March 1946 was 14.4 as compared to 12.0 at the end of the previous year.

With a view to facilitate the recruitment of Backward Classes in Government service registers of Backward Class candidates seeking employment are maintained in the offices of the Backward Class Officer, Poona, and the Assistant Backward Class Officers at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Dharwar. Lists of such candidates are supplied to appointing officers on demand by them. This does not, however, absolve appointing officers from the responsibility of finding for themselves suitable Backward Class candidates either by local enquiry or by advertisement in local newspapers.

The subjoined table shows members of the Backward Classes for whom appointments were secured during the year in various offices through the agency of this department :—

S. No.	Qualifications.	Backward Classes other than Scheduled Classes.	Scheduled Classes.	Total.
1	Graduates ...	...	...	...
2	Matriculates ...	5	5	10
3	Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination.	6	6	12
4	Non-qualified ...	6	13	19
	Total ...	17	24	41

These figures are exclusive of those cases in which Backward Class candidates secured employment by applying direct to various appointing authorities.

In order to obviate the possibility of confusion or error, it is desirable that all officers when making appointments should adhere to the list of Backward Classes which has been printed as an accompaniment to Government Resolution, Political and Services Department, No. 1673/44, dated the 23rd April 1942, and which is reproduced in Appendix I to this report with the subsequent amendments. In any doubtful cases the officers concerned can refer the questions of classification to the Backward Class Officer for opinion.

#### *Training of Backward Class candidates in office procedure*

12. During the year under report, no Backward Class candidate was entertained as a stipendiary candidate in this department, for training in office routine to fit him for Government service, as no such candidate offered himself for such selection owing to the wide scope for various kinds of employment available at present.

*Housing Sites*

13. Each year this department helps in providing suitable housing sites for members of the Scheduled Classes by acquiring lands and disposing of the plots to individual members at a nominal occupancy price fixed in consultation with the Collectors of the districts concerned.

(1) Provision for sale of plots for building purposes has been made so far, at the following places :—

S. No.	Name of village, Taluka and District.
	<i>Kaira District</i>
1	Kathlal, Kapadvanj.
	<i>Bijapur District</i>
2	Bijapur City S. No. 976.
3	Indi S. No. 179, Taluka Indi.
	<i>Sholapur District</i>
4	Hotgi S. No. 312, Taluka Sholapur.
5	Akluj S. No. 345, Taluka Malsiras.
6	Sholapur F. P. No. 17 and 18.
	<i>Ahmednagar District</i>
7	Dhandarphal S. No. 411/1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Taluka Sangamner.
8	Malegaon S. No. 16/1, Taluka Shevgaon.
9	Vadala, Taluka Newasa.
	<i>Dharwar District</i>
10	Dharwar City S. No. 69 (Military ground).
11	Dharwar City S. No. 35 (Hosyallapur).
12	Bammapur S. No. 5, Taluka Hubli.
13	Dundur, Taluka Gadag.
14	Chikkavadatti S. No. 5, Petha Nargund.
15	Alagvadi S. No. 503, Taluka Navalgund.
16	Aremallapur S. No. 137/1, Taluka Ranebennur.
	<i>Nasik District</i>
17	Saugvi S. No. 5/1, Taluka Sinnar.
18	Jakhori S. No. 139, Taluka Nasik.

(2) Action for acquiring lands at other places as noted below are in progress :—

(a) It is proposed to acquire land out of S. No 1244/2 of Marus' Moowada of Pingali village, Taluka Kalol, District Panch Mahals, for

house sites for the Scheduled Class villagers. This Department has moved the Collector, Panch Mahals, for acquisition of the land; and acquisition proceedings are in progress.

(b) It is proposed to acquire land for house sites for the Bhangis at Modasa, District Ahmedabad, and for the Bhangis at Alindra, Taluka Nadiad, District Kaira. The Collectors of Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts have been requested to acquire the lands early.

(c) It is proposed to acquire land for house sites for Chamars at Anghadi-Pahadia, Taluka Thasra, District Kaira. The question of acquiring the land was under examination.

(d) Acquisition proceedings for acquiring the land in S. No. 43 of Kerur, Taluka Indi, District Bijapur are in progress and when the land is acquired it will be given to the Scheduled Classes of the village for building their houses.

(3) Moreover some of the Municipal Authorities in various districts have taken steps to provide suitable housing sites for Scheduled Classes residing within their limits.

14. Government have ordered that with a view to break down the isolation of Scheduled Class quarters that is so frequently to be found in villages the houses of Scheduled Classes should be shifted closer to the main village sites, waste lands where available being granted to the Scheduled Classes for housing purposes on payment of reasonable occupancy price. Instructions have also been issued to Collectors that, wherever it is noticed that Scheduled Classes are residing in low-lying, marshy or deserted far-off places every attempt should be made to acquire sites in or near the villages for housing them.

#### *Help in relation to grievances etc.*

15. Officers of the Department have been active in helping members of the Backward Classes found to be subjected to unfair treatment by other village people.

#### *The Backward Class Board*

16. The Backward Class Board appointed by Government on the lines recommended by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee, performs consultative and advisory functions. The Adviser in charge of the Backward Class Department was the President of the Board.

The Backward Class Board held four meetings during the year. The names of the members of the Board are given in Appendix III and some of the important subjects discussed by the Board are detailed in Appendix IV.

No meeting of the Classification Sub-Committee of the Backward Class Board was held during the year.

#### *Backward Class District Committees*

17. The Non-Official Backward Class District Committees of Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Jalgaon continued to

work during the year under report. The main functions of the committee are:—

- (a) To provide information regarding the grievances and needs of the Backward Classes.
- (b) To form a channel of communication between the Backward Class Officer and the Backward Classes.
- (c) To give their opinions on the questions referred to them by the Backward Class Board or the Backward Class Officer.
- (d) To help the Backward Classes by bringing their needs and grievances to the notice of the local officers concerned.
- (e) To take suitable measure for the removal of untouchability and other social disabilities and removal of harmful social customs among the various Backward Classes.
- (f) To carry on propaganda work as far as possible among the Backward Classes.

#### *General*

18. Previous reports have referred to the work being done to stop the dedication of girls as Devadasis which is prevalent among some Backward Classes particularly in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur Districts. During the year under report, a few cases of complaints regarding dedication of girls from these districts came to the notice of this Department and the authorities concerned were moved to take legal action to prevent the practice. The District Backward Class Committee at Dharwar took keen interest in stopping this evil practice, by arranging suitable marriages of Devadasis. The Dharwar District Probation and After Care Association also takes necessary action under the Bombay Children Act in case of Backward Class girls who are dedicated as Devadasis.

Government has constantly reiterated its policy of seeking to bring about the complete removal of untouchability so far as the equal exercise of public and civic rights may be affected by it. The need that they should do all that they can to see that this policy of Government is fully implemented in day to day administration and that active help, advice and protection should be rendered to the Scheduled Classes, whenever necessary has been brought particularly to the notice of Government Officers. The orders issued by Government in the matter cover a number of subjects such as admission of Scheduled Classes to places of public resort and unrestricted use of places of public amenities such as hospitals, dispensaries, dharmashalas, schools, wells and tanks, public conveyances, places of public entertainments, etc.

19. Propaganda work for the amelioration of the conditions of the Backward Classes is, as far as possible, carried on by officers of this Department, when on tour by way of advising people of these classes to send their children to schools, to become temperate, to learn cleanliness, to give up extravagant habits, to make efforts as far as possible for themselves to improve their economic condition and to assert their social and civic rights in a lawful manner, etc. Grievances are, so far as possible, redressed on the spot by local enquiries and by effecting compromises between disputing parties. Where immediate action on the part of officers of this Department cannot secure some desired and apparently proper object the matter is referred to the authorities concerned.

*Finance*

20. The expenditure incurred by the Department during the year under report under the budget head "47 Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous Backward Class Officer" was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Pay of establishment including allowances ...	13,565	4	0
(2) Contingencies ...	26,034	4	9
(3) Scholarships ...	9,459	12	0
(4) Grants-in-aid including audit fees ...	1,09,285	0	0
(5) Experiments in building sites ...	345	0	0
Total ...	1,58,739	4	9

*Add.*—Amount transferred from "28-Jails and Convict Settlements—Charges in connection with the Settlement of Criminal Tribes" on account of the portion of the divisible expenditure of the Backward Class Officer and his establishment.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Charged ...	9,000	0	0
Voted ...	21,000	0	0
	30,000	0	0
Grand Total ...	Rs. 188,740	4	9

The above expenditure includes the pay, Travelling Allowance, Contingencies etc. of the Special Officer, Thana and his establishment, but it does not include any expenditure on account of the pay, travelling allowance and contingencies of the Special Officer for Bhil Uplift, West Khandesh, Dhulia, and his establishment which is directly borne by the Revenue Department.

The following additional expenditure was also incurred by the department during the year under report under the budget head "47-Miscellaneous Departments—K-Special Development Programme—10-K—Ameliorative Measures for the Backward Classes":—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Scholarships for medical courses ...	3,240	0	0
(2) Lump sum scholarships for the purchase of books and payment of examination fees.	4,285	0	0
(3) Increase in the maintenance allowance of Backward Class girls in hostels.	9,223	0	0
(4) Building grants to Backward Class Hostels...	27,054	0	0
(5) Starting of Hostels for Backward Class girls.	11,827	1	0
(6) Grant of clothing to Aboriginal and Hill Tribes children by the Collector of West Khandesh.	5,000	0	0
Total ...	60,129	1	0

21. *Aboriginal and Hill Tribes*1. *Special Officer for Bhil Uplift, Dhulia.*

(1) *Grain Banks*.—There are 83 grain banks in the Bhil area in the West Khandesh district. The total amount invested by Government is Rs. 2,01,000 so far. The following table will show the progress of the expansion of the grain banks:—

Year.	No. of grain banks.	Capital invested. Rs.
1940-41	16	9,684
1941-42	26	16,781
1942-43	30	18,181
1943-44	39	45,181
1944-45	72	1,66,181
1945-46	83	2,01,181

The necessity of further increase in the number is not felt for the present. The recovery work is also reported to be satisfactory.

(2) *Multipurpose depots*.—Out of 83 grain banks, 30 grain banks were converted into multipurpose depots during 1945-46. The aggregate grant sanctioned for the establishment and expansion of these depots was Rs. 60,000. The following table will show the number of depots in each taluka:—

Talukas.	No. of depots.
1. Nawapur	15
2. Nandurbar	3
3. Taloda	6
4. Shahada	3
5. Sakri	3
Total	30

These depots provide the Bhils with essential domestic needs such as (1) condiments, (2) chillies, (3) salt, (4) coconut oil, (5) copra, (6) jaggery, (7) tea, (8) sugar, (9) kerosene, (10) tobacco, (11) bidis, (12) matches, (13) pipes, (14) kambhis and (15) ready made clothes.

The grant of Rs. 60,000 sanctioned for the expansion of multipurpose depots has been fully utilised during 1945-46.

(3) *Tagai*.—The following allotments of tagai have been sanctioned for the West Khandesh district:—

Kind of tagai.	Grant sanctioned. Rs.
1. Ordinary tagai	4,00,000
2. Special tagai	3,07,000
3. Tagai for tanks and wells	3,500



These grants were distributed through the Mamlatdars and Prant Officers. In addition to tagai an amount of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned as subsidies for purchase of bullocks and an equal amount for grants-in-aid to Backward Class agriculturists. The recovery of the tagai dues was also reported to be satisfactory.

(4) *Debt Adjustment Boards*.—There are in all 4 Debt Adjustment Boards working in the West Khandesh district, as under:—

No. of Boards.	Area assigned.
1	Nawapur and Sakri Talukas.
1	Taloda and Shahada Talukas.
1	Nandurbar Taluka—villages north of railway-line.
1	Nandurbar Taluka—villages south to the railway line.

(5) *Agricultural Show*.—The Agricultural show was held at Taloda as usual during the year 1945-46. Good samples of seeds and other agricultural exhibitions were kept in the fair. A meeting of the Bhil visitors was addressed by the Prant Officer and the advantages of the use of improved methods of agriculture were explained to them.

(6) *Bhil Hostel at Nandurbar*.—During 1945-46, 20 boys were admitted to this hostel bringing the total number of inmates of the hostel to 60. There are 6 students in the hostel reading for the matriculation. The examination results were, on the whole, satisfactory.

(7) *Medical-cum-propaganda units*.—There are in all 6 medical-cum-propaganda units in the West Khandesh district, out of which 3 have recently been appointed in Nandurbar, Sakri, Shahada and Shirpur Talukas.

(8) *Distribution of ready-made clothes to Bhil students*.—Government had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 for scholarships to be distributed in the form of clothes to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes students outside the hostels in this district. This grant was utilised in distributing ready-made clothes to the Bhil students.

## II. *Special Officer, Thana, Nasik and Kolaba Districts*

*Personal contact*.—The Special Officer maintained the much needed personal contact with the aborigines by visiting them in their villages, in the forest coupes where they work, and in group meetings called for general propaganda and for explaining the beneficent measures like the Tenancy Act, the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, the free legal aid scheme and the coupe wage regulations etc. Complaints from the aborigines were personally enquired into. Friendly relations have been established with the members of aboriginal tribes who now apply to the Special Officer for redressing the grievances.

(2) *Wages of forest labourers*.—The Katkaris and other aboriginal labourers got a minimum of ten annas as their daily wage during April and May 1945. From the following working season, i.e. from October 1945, the rates of daily wages were increased by about 25 per cent and the minimum rates of wages were fixed at annas 12 for a man, 10 annas for a woman, and 6½ annas for a boy. The rates of piece work also were proportionately increased.

(3) *Coupes visited*.—During the year under report, the Special Officer visited 77 forest coupes to check the accounts of labourers and to enquire whether they got the prescribed wages. These visits kept many contractors alert about the maintenance of labourers' accounts. The Special Officer checked the accounts of nearly 2,600 labourers during his visits to the forest coupes. In addition to these visits, the Local Assistants also paid regular visits to the forest coupes to ascertain complaints of labourers regarding their wages.

(4) *Contractors fined*.—Breaches committed by forest contractors regarding the wage clauses and the conditions of wages and living of the forest labourers were reported to the Divisional Forest Officers concerned for necessary action and information. 73 such cases were reported during 1945-46. As a result, 15 contractors were fined for breaches of wage terms. Others were warned and instructed to correct their accounts.

(5) *Tenancy Act*.—The provisions of the Tenancy Act were explained to the aboriginal tribes tenants in small group meetings called for the purpose. Enquiries were made at these meetings regarding the tenancy conditions and the tenants' grievances and applications were taken from them. 30 cases were referred to the Taluka Officers under the Tenancy Act in addition to the cases disposed of by the Special Officer. Besides hundreds of applications were taken from the Worli tenants of Umbergaon taluka in Thana District for the reduction of their rent under the Tenancy Act. A number of grievances were received from the aboriginal tenants and these were enquired into with the landlords concerned and were settled amicably by the Special Officer.

(6) *Bonded labourer*.—There is a system prevalent in Thana District under which a member of an aboriginal tribe pledges his services to the landlord for a number of years in lieu of a loan incurred for his marriage. This is a very vicious system under which the aborigines' poor and dependent position is exploited and they have to work in servile condition. Enquiries were made into the complaints received from bonded labourers and more than 51 such cases were investigated and the majority of labourers were freed.

(7) *Plots for cultivation*.—The hunger for land for cultivation is daily growing among the aboriginals. But the possibilities for granting such lands are gradually decreasing as suitable waste lands are not available. During the year under report 214 applications for woodland plots and other cultivable waste lands were forwarded to the Revenue and Forest Officers on behalf of the aboriginals.

(8) *Grain advances*.—Being landless, the Katkaris are not eligible for getting grain advances from the village grain depots during the monsoon, when the need for maintenance advance is the most. As a special case a few Katkaris and Thakurs from Shahapur Taluka of Thana district and from Pen and Roha talukas of Kolaba district were given grain for maintenance from the special grain depots. Altogether 276 Katkaris and Thakurs were given 155 maunds of paddy and Nagli grain during the monsoon of 1945.

(9) *Free legal aid*.—The scheme of granting free legal aid to the aboriginals in civil and criminal proceedings launched by or against them, continued in Thana and Nasik districts during the year under report. Free legal aid was given in ten cases in which, members of aboriginal tribes were involved.

(10) *Protection from harassment*:—The aboriginals are subjected to frequent harassment by landlords, money-lenders, Forest and Public Works Department contractors, and village bullies. Many complaints were received from the aboriginals in this respect and they were enquired into.

(11) *Primary Schools*:—The attendance of children in primary schools was not satisfactory. This was mainly due to the fact that the children's labour could be utilised in forest or agricultural work to augment the families' income. Those school children, who had no slates, books and clothes etc. were provided with them and a sum of Rs. 585-12-0 was spent for giving such help to 541 school children of aboriginal tribes.

In Local Board Schools in Kolaba District children of aboriginal tribes were given doles in cash for improving their daily attendance in schools.

(12) *Hostels*:—All the ten new Backward Class Hostels sanctioned from the special development fund were functioning satisfactorily during the year. These hostels have an accommodation for 300 boys in all. In addition to these hostels, each of the three District School Boards runs a hostel for aboriginal tribes children from the educational grant from Government. The Adivasi Seva Mandal and the Dang Seva Mandal ran two hostels in Thana and Nasik Districts respectively. The Special Officer is actively connected with the management of a hostel for Karkari children at Kalamngaon in Thana District which caters for 25 inmates.

#### *Backward Class Ad Hoc Committee*

22. In implementing the recommendations of the Backward Class Ad Hoc Committee, Government orders on the various schemes for ameliorative measures for Backward Classes were issued during the year under report. Necessary action on the schemes is being taken by the Departments concerned. The Backward Class Department utilised a total grant of Rs. 40,129-1-0 as detailed in paragraph 20 above on ameliorative measures for Backward Classes.

#### *Conclusion*

23. Work during the year under report continued on the general lines followed in previous years, but during the year particular attention was paid to the means required to meet the needs of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and to achieve closer contact with Backward Classes in general and their needs in rural areas.

24. It will be noted that many-sided efforts are being made to ameliorate the condition and help the progress of the Backward Classes as a whole. The success of our attempt to raise the Backward Classes from the present level and to put an end to the disadvantages which they have suffered in the past depends largely on an awakened public conscience and on the assistance of all social workers and voluntary agencies engaged in the improvement of the social, educational and economic conditions of these classes.

Your obedient servant,

M. N. HEBBLE,

Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona.

## APPENDIX I:

List of Backward Classes (vide G. R., G. D., No. 9330 of 29th May 1933 and subsequent amendments and G. R., P. and S. D., No. 1673/34 of 23rd April 1942.)

## SECTION I

*Scheduled Classes*

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Agar.                               | 26. Lingadér.                         |
| 2. Asodi.                              | 27. Mashigar.                         |
| 3. Bakad.                              | 28. Madig (same as No. 31).           |
| 4. Bhambi.                             | 29. Mahar.                            |
| 5. Bhangi.                             | 30. Mahyavanshi.                      |
| 6. Chakrawadya Dasar.                  | 31. Mang (same as No. 28).            |
| 7. Chalvadi.                           | 32. Mang-garudi.                      |
| 8. Chambhar (same as Nos. 37 and 40).  | 33. Meghwal (same as No. 34).         |
| 9. Chena-Dasaru.                       | 34. Menghwar (same as No. 33).        |
| 10. Chuhar (same as No. 11).           | 35. Mini Madig.                       |
| 11. Chupra (same as No. 10).           | 36. Mochi (except in Gujarat).        |
| 12. Dakaleru.                          | 37. Mochigir (same as Nos. 8 and 40). |
| 13. Dnegu-Megu.                        | 38. Mukri.                            |
| 14. Dhor.                              | 39. Nadia.                            |
| 15. Garode.                            | 40. Samagar (same as Nos. 8 and 37).  |
| 16. Halcer.                            | 41. Shenva (same as No. 44).          |
| 17. Halsar (same as Nos. 18 and 20).   | 42. Singdev (same as No. 43).         |
| 18. Haslar (same as Nos. 47 and 20).   | 43. Shingadya (same as No. 42).       |
| 19. Holeyá.                            | 44. Shindhava (same as No. 43).       |
| 20. Hulsavar (same as Nos. 17 and 18). | 45. Sochi.                            |
| 21. Khalpa.                            | 46. Timali.                           |
| 22. Koleha (same as No. 23).           | 47. Turi.                             |
| 23. Kolgha (same as No. 22).           | 48. Vankar.                           |
| 24. Deleted.                           | 49. Vitholia.                         |
| 25. Kotegar (in North Kanara).         |                                       |

## SECTION II

*Aboriginal and Hill Tribes*

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Advichincher (same as No. 19). | 16. Mavchi.                                   |
| 2. Barda.                         | 17. Naikda (same as No. 18).                  |
| 3. Bavacha.                       | 18. Nayar (same as No. 17).                   |
| 4. Bhil.                          | 19. Pardhi.                                   |
| 5. Ohodhra.                       | 20. Phanse Pardhi (same as No. 1 and No. 19). |
| 6. Dhanka.                        | 21. Patolia.                                  |
| 7. Dhodia.                        | 22. Pomla.                                    |
| 8. Dubia.                         | 23. Powara.                                   |
| 9. Ganit (same as No. 10).        | 24. Rathawa.                                  |
| 10. Gamta (same as No. 9).        | 25. Tadyi Bhil.                               |
| 11. Gond.                         | 26. Thakur.                                   |
| 12. Katbodi (same as No. 13).     | 27. Valvai.                                   |
| 13. Katkari (same as No. 12).     | 28. Vardi.                                    |
| 14. Konkna.                       | 29. Vasava.                                   |
| 15. Koli Dhor.                    |   |
| 15A. Koli Mahadev.                |   |

## SECTION III

*Other Backward Classes*

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Alitkar.     | 9. Bedar (same as Nos. 11, 82, 83, 114 and 126). |
| 2. Bahurupi.    | 10. Beldar.                                      |
| 3. Bajania.     | 11. Berad (same as Nos. 9, 82, 83, 114 and 126). |
| 4. Balsantoshi. | 12. Bhamta (same as Nos. 88, 113 and 116).       |
| 5. Bandi.       | 13. Bband.                                       |
| 6. Battal.      | 14. Bharadi.                                     |
| 7. Bava.        |  |
| 8. Bazigar.     |  |

## SECTION III—contd.

## Other Backward Classes—contd.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 15. Bha-vaiya.   | 73. Kunchi Korava (Section of No. 53).                                   |
| 16. Bhavin (males known as Devalls at S. No. 90A).     | 74. Lamani.  |
| 17. Bhisti.  | 75. Lalral.  |
| 18. Bhute.   | 76. Manbhav.   |
| 18A. Bhoi.   | 77. Mangela.   |
| 19. Buddbuki.  | 78. Me.  |
| 20. Burud.   | 79. Deleted.   |
| 21. Chamtha.   | 80. Mochi (in Gujarat).  |
| 22. Chandlagara.                                       | 81. Modkar (same as No. 87).   |
| 23. Charan.  | 82. Naikmakhalu (same as Nos. 9, 11, 83, 114 and 126).                   |
| 24. Deleted.   | 83. Naikwadi (same as Nos. 9, 11, 82, 144 and 126).                      |
| 25. Ohhara (same as Nos. 55, 56 and 104).              | 84. Namdhari (same as No. 85).   |
| 26. Chittrakathi.                                      | 85. Namdhar Paik (same as No. 84).                                       |
| 26A. Charodis.   | 86. Nandiwale.   |
| 27. Dasa.  | 87. Nat.   |
| 28. Dabgars (in Gujarat).                              | 88. Nath.  |
| 29. Davari.  | 89. Od.  |
| 30. Depala.  | 90. Pandharia.   |
| 30A. Devallis (females known as Bhavins at S. No. 16). | 91. Padiar.  |
| 31. Desdig.  | 92. Pangul.  |
| 32. Dholi.   | 93. Patharvat.   |
| 33. Dombari.   | 94. Patradavaru.   |
| 34. Futgudi.   | 95. Phudgi.  |
| 35. Deleted.   | 96. Rachevar.  |
| 36. Gandhrap.  | 97. Raikari.   |
| 37. Garudi (same as No. 81).                           | 98. Ramoshi.   |
| 38. Ghantichor (same as Nos. 12, 113 and 118).         | 99. Ravalia.   |
| 39. Ghisadi.   | 100. Sahadev Joshi.  |
| 40. Golla.   | 101. Salat.  |
| 41. Gondhali.  | 102. Sangar.   |
| 42. Gopal.   | 103. Sanjogi.  |
| 43. Halepaik.  | 104. Sansia (same as Nos. 52, 55 and 56).                                |
| 44. Helav.   | 105. Sarania.  |
| 45. Jatia.   | 106. Sarodi.   |
| 46. Jatigar.   | 107. Sarvade.  |
| 47. Javeri.  | 108. Shikari.  |
| 48. Jogi.  | 109. Shikligar.  |
| 49. Jotnin.  | 110. Sudgadsidhar.   |
| 50. Johari (same as No. 47).                           | 111. Suler.  |
| 51. Joshi.   | 112. Suppling.   |
| 52. Kahar.   | 113. Tukari (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 118).                               |
| 53. Kaikadi.   | 114. Talwar (same as Nos. 9, 11, 82, 83 and 126 including Kanad Talwar). |
| 54. Kammi.   | 115. Thakar.   |
| 55. Kanjari (same as Nos. 25, 56 and 104).             | 116. Tirgar.   |
| 56. Kanjar Bhat (same as Nos. 25, 55 and 104).         | 117. Tirmali.  |
| 57. Kapdi.   | 118. Uchlia (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 113).                               |
| 58. Katabru (same as No. 61).                          | 119. Vadder.   |
| 59. Kattai.  | 120. Vadi.   |
| 60. Kharwas.   | 121. Vaghri.   |
| 61. Kiliket (same as No. 58).                          | 122. Vaidu.  |
| 62. Kheikari (same as No. 53).                         | 123. Vetti.  |
| 63. Kolhati (same as No. 62).                          | 124. Vakkala (in the Kanara District).                                   |
| 64. Koli Malhar.                                       | 125. Valhar.   |
| 65. Koli Suryavanshi.                                  | 126. Valmiki (same as Nos. 9, 11, 82, 83 and 114).                       |
| 66. Kongadi.   | 127. Vanjari.  |
| 67. Korava (same as No. 53).                           | 128. Vasudev.  |
| 68. Korcha (same as No. 53).                           | 129. Vir.  |
| 69. Korchar (same as).                                 | 130. Wansfoda.   |
| 70. Kotwal (same as No. 71).                           |  |
| 71. Kotwalia (same as No. 70).                         |  |
| 72. Kunbi Tilori (in the Ratnagiri District).          |  |

## APPENDIX II

*List of Backward Class Hostels recognised for Government Grant-in-aid*

## NORTHERN CIRCLE

*District Ahmedabad*

1. Backward Olds Hostel, Ahmedabad.
2. Vikasgriha, Ahmedabad.
3. Jambadas Bhagwandas Majur Kanya Griha, Ahmedabad.
4. Harijan Kanya Chhatralaya, Sabarmati (Ahmedabad).

*District Kaira*

5. Gidwani Harijan Ashram, Kaira.
6. Vartak Khedut Vidyalaya, Mehadabad.

*District Broach and Panch Mahals*

7. Gandhi Ashram, Godhra.
8. Rashtriya Bhil Ashram, Mirkhadi.
9. Yeshwatika Bhil Ashram, Jesswada.
10. Titodi Bhil Ashram, Jhalod.
11. Bhil Kanya Ashram, Dohad.
12. Harijan Chhatralaya, Broach.
13. Naik Ashram, Rayankhad.
14. Titodi Bhil Kanya Ashram, Jhalod.

*District Surat*

15. Raniparaj Hostel, Mandvi (Boys only).
16. Hartjan Chhatralaya, Surat.
17. Raniparaj Vidyalaya, Khadki (Udwada Railway station).

*District East Khandesh*

18. Harijan Boarding House, Bhusaval.
19. Deenbandhu Ambedkar Ashram, Chalisgaon.
20. Shri Chokhamele Boarding House, Jalgaon.
21. Hostel for Tadvi Bhils, Yaval.
22. Harijan Hostel, Jamner.
23. District Local Board Backward Class Hostel for Girls at Jalgaon.

*District West Khandesh*

24. Rajendra Harijan Hostel, Dhulia.
25. Harijan Kanya Chhatralaya, Dhulia.
26. Shikshan Prasarak Aspurishya Vidyarthi Boarding, Nandurbar.
27. Backward Class Hostel, Taloda.
28. Shabari Kanya Mandir, Taloda.
29. Maharshi Markandeya Vidyarthi Ashram, Mahadi, Taluka Dhulia.
30. Bhil Boarding at Borad, Taluka Taloda.
31. Bhil Powara Vidyarthi Vastigriha, Shahada.

## CENTRAL CIRCLE

*Bombay City*

32. Depressed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Parel (Students' Hostel, Bombay).
33. Trimbakham Gram Seva Samiti's Backward Class Hostel, Borivli (Thane).

## APPENDIX II—contd.

*District Thana*

34. Katkari Hostel, Wada.
35. Adivasi Seva Mandal's Hostel, Manor (Bandhan).
36. Backward Class Hostel, Thana.
37. Backward Class Hostel, Kalamngaon.

*District Nasik*

38. Dongre Wanjari Boarding House, Nasik.
39. Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House, Nasik.
40. Añbedkar Anath Vidyartha House, Manmad.
41. Harijan Hostel, Malegaon.
42. Backward Class Hostel, Mulber.
43. Bhil Anath Vidyartha Griha, Soundane.
44. Adivasi Vidyartha Bhuwan, Dalwat, Taluka Kalwan.
45. Adivasi Vidyartha Griha, Vjsapur.
46. Kasturba Bhil Chhatralaya, Dapuri.
47. Bhil Vidyartha Griha, Vedner, Khakurdi.
48. Aboriginal Girls' Hostel, Borwat.

*District Sholapur*

49. Bahiskrit Anath Vidyartha Ashram for Boys, Sholapur.
50. Bahiskrit Anath Vidyarthini Ashram for Girls, Sholapur.
51. Vidyartha Vastigriha, Barsi.

*District Ahmednagar*

52. Somavanshi, a Harijan Hostel, Ahmednagar.
53. Harijan Seva Ashram (Chhatralaya), Ahmednagar.
54. Balikashram, Ahmednagar.

*District Kolaba.*

55. Boarding House for Parwari Boys, Mahad.

## SOUTHERN CIRCLE

*District Satara*

56. Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House, Satara.
57. Vidyartha Boarding House, Khanapur.
58. Laxmibai Patil Vastigriha, Satara.

*District Dharwar*

59. Lamani Boarding House, Dharwar.
60. Depressed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Dharwar.
61. Harijan Vidyartha Nilaya, Byadgi.
62. Harijan Vidyartha Anath Ashram, Gadag.
63. Karnatak Harijan Balikashram, Hubli.
64. Gondhali Backward Class Hostel, Navalgund.

## APPENDIX II—contd.

*District Belgaum*

- 65. Karnatak Harijan Education Society's Hostel, Belgaum.
- 66. Backward Class Hostel, Sirdar's High School (Nagzari), Belgaum.
- 67. Harijan Hostel, Nipani.
- 68. Kakkaya Samaj Boarding House, Nipani.

*District Bijapur*

- 69. Harijan Students' Hostel, Bijapur.
- 70. Lamani Boys' Hostel, Bijapur.
- 71. Harijan Kanya Mandir, Bijapur.
- 72. Backward Class Hostel, Bagalkot.

*District Ratnagiri*

- 73. Devi Ramabai Ambedkar Ashram, Dapoli.
- 74. Mahalsabai Bhandarkar Hind Obhatraaya, Kankavali.
- 75. Backward Class Hostel, Lanja.

*District North Kanara*

- 76. Backward Class Hostel, Ankola.

## HOME CIRCLE

*District Poona*

- 77. Backward Class Hostel, 896, Nana Peth, Poona.
- 78. Chambhar Vidyarthi Mandal's Hostel, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
- 79. Poona Seva Sadan Society's Depressed Class Hostel for Girls, Poona.
- 80. Hindu Widows' Home Association, Hingne.
- 81. Union Boarding House, Municipal Health Camp, Poona.



## APPENDIX III

*List of Members of Backward Class Board**President*

The Adviser in charge of the Backward Class Department

*Vice-President*

The Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona

*Members*

1. Mr. F. D. Ghodke, M.L.C.
2. Mr. Bhauroo P. Patil.
3. Mr. J. K. Mehta.
4. Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar.
5. Mr. B. B. Bhagwat.
6. Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, M.L.A.
7. Mr. V. N. Barve.
8. Mr. V. G. Javdekar.
9. Mr. D. J. Zunzarrao.
10. Mr. J. S. Aidale, M.L.A.
11. Mr. S. V. Tilak.
12. Mr. A. V. Thakkar.
13. Mrs. Hirabai Maganlal Kothari.
14. Mr. N. R. Chauhan.
15. Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj.
16. Mr. Manohar K. Patil.
17. Mr. Bhaljibhai R. Parmar.
18. Mr. Ruplalji Gavji.
19. Mr. Sidramapa Sutyapa Jamkhandi.
20. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Headquarters (Secretary)

## APPENDIX IV

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS DISCUSSED BY THE BACKWARD CLASS BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
31st MARCH 1946*39th meeting of the Backward Class Board (held on 25th May 1945).*

1. Reservations of 25 per cent of the posts of vaccinators for candidates from Backward Classes and provision of scholarships to selected backward class candidates during the period of training.
2. Government should take into consideration the increased population of scheduled classes in the cities and give them due representation on all Local Bodies.
3. Inferior village servants should not be compelled to carry the Government tapal beyond the nearest post office.

*Special meeting of the Backward Class Board (held on 19th June 1945)*

1. To allot Rs. 3 lakhs, to be spent through the Backward Class Department, over a period of 3 years, in providing more buildings for Backward Class Hostels, 1/3rd of whatever provision may be made in this behalf being reserved specially for girls' hostels.

*40th meeting of the Backward Class Board (held on 27th August 1945)*

1. Scheduled class village servants should be allowed to enter the chavdi like other people.
2. To reserve 10 per cent of the total strength in each of the aided secondary schools in the Province for Harijan and backward class pupils.
3. To extend the period of making applications for Debt Relief to the Arbitration Board of Nasik by agriculturists of the four talukas of (1) Beglan, (2) Kalwan, (3) Peint and (4) Dindori of Nasik district by three months, i.e. up to the end of January 1946.

*41st meeting of the Backward Class Board (held on 17th December 1945)*

1. To reserve a certain portion of cultivable waste land for giving the same to landless members of scheduled classes a suitable proportion of such land available on a "districtwar" basis being reserved for the aborigines of each district.
2. Construction of a Rest House for Bhils at Nawapur.

*42nd meeting of the Backward Class Board*

1. To appoint a Sub-Committee consisting of five members to consider the applications of the backward class students seeking admissions to the Government Backward Class Hostel, Poona.