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Government of Maharashtra

**Evaluation
Of
Government Backward Class Hostels**

By

Tribal Research and Training Institute,

28 Queen's Garden.

Pune 411001

1983-84

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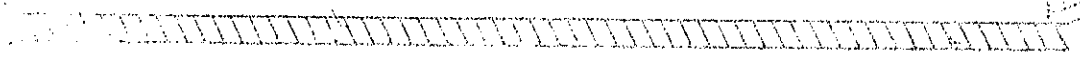
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

EVALUATION
OF
GOVERNMENT BACKWARD CLASS HOSTELS

By
Tribal Research and Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune.

1982-83

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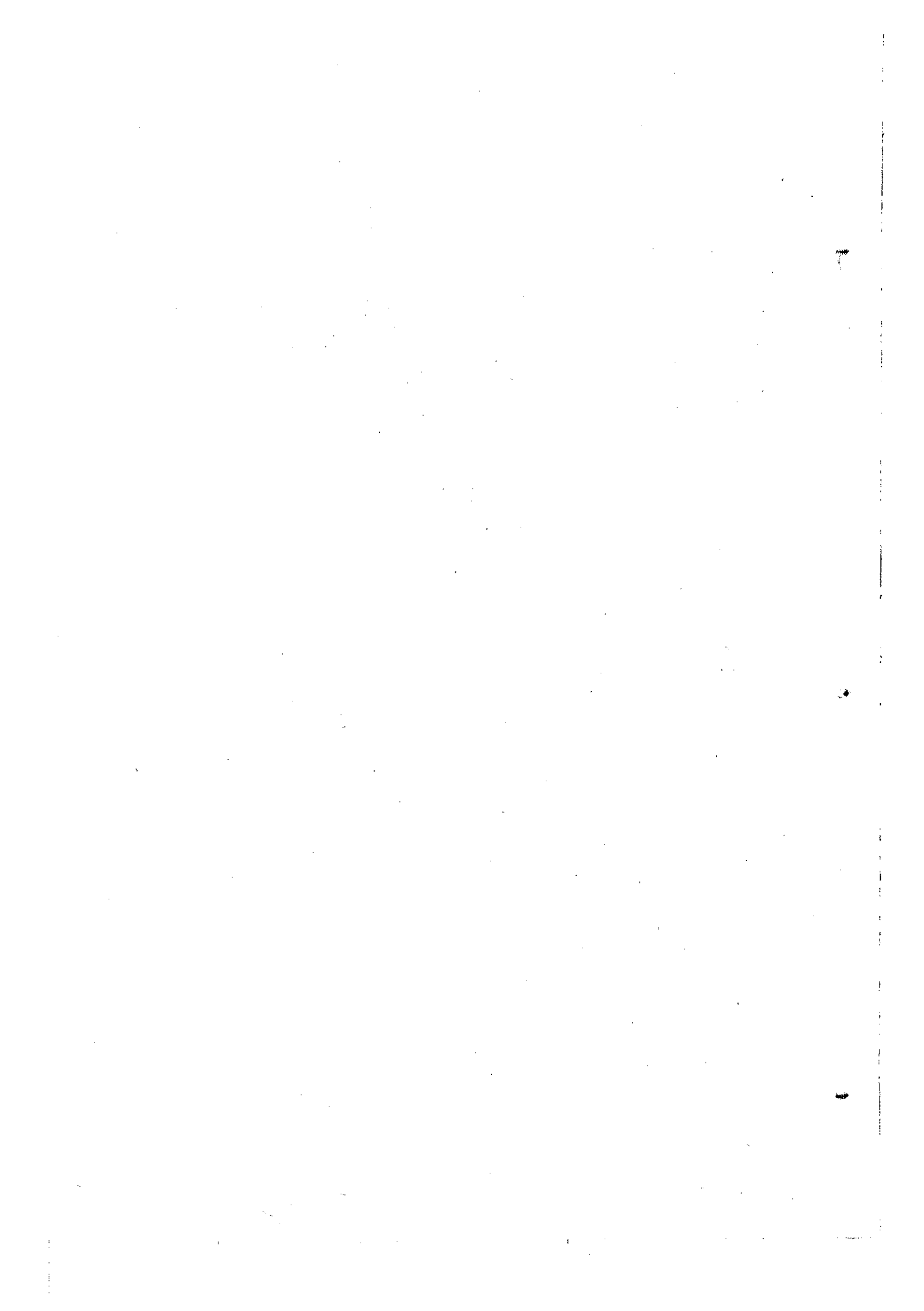
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P R E F A C E

After Independence, both the Central and State Governments have been making constant efforts for an allround development of the country as a whole. At the same time, special attention is being given to the development of Backward Classes, such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Economically Backward Classes. The Maharashtra Government has been implementing the scheme of opening of Government hostels for Backward Classes. So far as many as 183 Government hostels have been started throughout the State. It was, therefore, felt necessary to undertake review of this work.

This study is an attempt at examining the nature and pattern of Government hostels, the procedure of admissions, utilisation of facilities, diversion of seats from one category to other, especially in respect of Scheduled Tribe students, new ratio of admission to be fixed in view of the latest population figures of 1981 census, accommodation problems etc. All these aspects are covered in the report.

The present report is perhaps the only report on working of the Government hostels, which is mainly based on the data collected. On going through the contents of the report it enables the reader to have a understanding of the programme.

This report will be useful to House Masters, Wardens of the Government hostels, Social Welfare Officers, Class-I and the Administrative Officers working for hostels. Similarly, this will be useful to Research Workers and Administrators too.

The report is completed by Shri M.B.Aphale, Research Officer and supervised by Dr.P.R.Sirsalkar, Chief Research Officer, both officers of this Institute, under my guidance.

Pune.
31-3-1983.

Dr.G.M.GARE,
Director,
Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune.

Chapter-I

Introduction

Spread of literacy amongst the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes and Other Backward Class communities is one of the fundamental basis for securing progressive amelioration of the Backward Classes. In order to enable the growing children of these communities to take academic education at secondary and college levels and also higher education in various fields, Government of Maharashtra have introduced the scheme of opening of Government hostels for them. It is in recognition of this basic need that in Constitution of India, in the Directive Principles of the State policy, the promotion of educational interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been made a specific responsibility of the Government, both of the Centre and of the States. Article 46 of the Constitution lays down that "The State shall promote with special care the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustices and all forms of exploitation". To fulfil the objective some efforts have been made in this country since the attainment of independence. With this background and the constitutional provision, more and more schemes were introduced for the uplift of the Backward Classes by the Government of Maharashtra during Five Year Plans. Moreover, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

grouped together forms the considerable percentage of the total population of our country. If this large number of the Indian population is allowed to remain in the darkness of ignorance, the progress of the country cannot move upward. The national integration cannot be achieved and democracy will be a failure. Education is the most effective means which can solve the vital problems of our country. Without education it will be very difficult to secure lasting progress amongst the weaker sections of our population.

The State Government of Maharashtra has made education of its people in general and Backward Classes in particular as a sheet anchor of its progress because the social and economic integration of the Backward Classes with the rest of the masses depends solely upon their educational development. To attain the objective, the following educational schemes are implemented in Maharashtra State:-

- 1) Award of tuition fees, examination fees and payment of scholarships for pre-S.S.C. courses.
- 2) Award of tuition and examination fees to the students who have failed for the first time in post-S.S.C. courses and who are not in receipt of Government of India Scholarship.
- 3) Payment of grant-in-aid and recognition to aided Backward Class hostels.
- 4) Building grant to aided Backward Class Hostels.
- 5) Study homes.
- 6) Coaching classes for I.A.S. and I.P.S. students.
- 7) Training of Superintendents of aided Backward Classes.
- 8) Opening and maintenance of Backward Class hostels by Government.
- 9) Award of Government of India scholarships to the students undertaking post-S.S.C. courses.

Of these, one of the important educational schemes is the extension of hostel facilities to Backward Classes either through the hostel run by Government or Voluntary Agencies.

After the attainment of Independence, it was noticed that the number of Backward Class hostels was inadequate and hence it was felt that the desired progress in education amongst the Backward Classes could not be achieved unless hostel facilities were provided to them. Provision of hostel facilities to students belonging to Backward Classes plays an important part in the promotion and spread of education amongst the Backward Classes. Because of the poverty, it has been observed that many of the Backward Class students give up their education as the parents cannot afford to send their boys outside their villages. This problem is more acute in respect of the tribals as they generally live in the inaccessible hilly areas where the schooling facilities are not available. To overcome this difficulty, hostel facilities are provided for such students who find it difficult to prosecute their studies by leaving their villages. Thus, a net work of hostels has been spread out throughout the State. At the initial stage it was not possible for Government to start Government hostels for Backward Classes at all places where the secondary schools existed. It was, therefore, decided to encourage Voluntary Agencies to start Backward Class Hostels for boys and girls with the object of accelerating the pace of educational progress among Backward Classes. As a result of this policy the number of Government hostels as well as hostels run by Voluntary Agencies grew its speed simulteneously. Lateron, the rate of speed of opening the Government hostels has been

increased and practically the Government hostels for boys as well as for girls have been established at taluka level also.

Objectives

The objectives of the study viz. Evaluation of Government hostels are as under:-

- i) To assess whether the efforts taken up in this ~~particular~~ direction are adequate or otherwise.
- ii) To assess whether the facilities extended by the State and Centre are being actually utilised.
- iii) To study the position of admission in accordance with the seats earmarked in respect of all communities and in particular the Scheduled Tribes.
- iv) To point out changes, if any, in the policy of selection, administration and working of hostels.

Research Design

In order to collect the data regarding this project, questionnaire has been prepared and sent to all the hostels run by Government. Besides this, six hostels located at divisional level and other 14 hostels have been selected for field study. The data compiled in this project has been obtained by interviewing the inmates, hostel authorities and by way of collection through mail questionnaire.

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Chapter-II

Government Backward Class Hostels in the Maharashtra State - A Profile

The scheme of opening of Government Backward Class hostels in the Maharashtra State attracts large number of students both boys and girls and helps them to carry on their studies. Taking this important aspect in view the Social Welfare Department of the Maharashtra State made provision of hostel facilities to the students of the Backward Classes and a net work of hostels has been spread out throughout the State. There are in all 183 Government Backward Class hostels in Maharashtra State catering to the need of about 10,492 students. The following Table No.2.1 gives the districtwise position of hostels opened by Government both for boys and girls.

Table 2.1

Districtwise Government Backward Class Hostels run by Social Welfare Department alongwith sanctioned strength and capacity to accommodate students in the present buildings

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of the Government B.C. Hostel	Sanct- ioned streng- th	Capacity
1	2	3	4	5

(1) BOMBAY

1.		Sant Eknath Vasatigriha, Worli.	170	170
2.		<u>Sant Meerabai Vasatigriha,</u> Worli.	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>
3.		Government Hostel for Boys, Worli.	50	33

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gautam Vasatigriha, Goregaon		150	120
5.	Mahatma Jotiba Fule Vasatigriha, Jogeshwari.		175	150
6.	Govt. Hostel for boys, Chembur		150	80
6			815	673
(2) <u>THANE</u>				
7.	Govt. hostel for boys, Palghar		75	75
8.	Govt. hostel for boys, Bhiwandi		50	50
9.	Govt. hostel (new) for boys, Bhiwandi		75	N.A.
10.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Bhiwandi</u>		<u>75</u>	<u>50</u>
11.	Govt. hostel for boys, Ulhasnagar		75	50
12.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Ulhasnagar</u>		<u>80</u>	<u>40</u>
13.	Govt. hostel for boys, Shahapur		75	40
14.	Govt. hostel for boys, Murbad		75	60
15.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Jawhar</u>		<u>150</u>	<u>140</u>
16.	Govt. hostel for boys, Mokhada		75	50
17.	Govt. hostel for boys, Dahanu		75	50
18.	Govt. hostel for boys, Talasari		75	60
12			955	665
(3) <u>RAIGAD</u>				
19.	Govt. hostel for boys, Mahad		75	N.A.
20.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Mahad</u>		<u>75</u>	<u>40</u>
21.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Alibag</u>		<u>80</u>	<u>50</u>
22.	Govt. hostel for boys, Panvel		50	25
4			280	115
(4) <u>SINDHUDURG</u>				
23.	Govt. hostel for boys, Vengurla		75	60
24.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Savantwada</u>		<u>80</u>	<u>20</u>
25.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Malwan</u>		<u>80</u>	N.A.
3			235	80

1	2	3	4	5
5. RATNAGIRI				
26.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Ratnagiri	75	40
27.	Govt. hostel for Girls,	Ratnagiri	<u>75</u>	<u>50</u>
28.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Chiplun	50	30
29.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Mandangad	75	50
			275	170
4				
6. PUNE				
30.	Sant Dnyaneshwar Vasatigriha for boys,	Pune	175	120
31.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Koregaon Park, Pune	75	50
32.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Church Road, Pune.	50	50
33.	Govt. hostel (new) for boys,	Pune.	150	N.A.
34.	Sant Janabai Vasatigriha for girls,	Pune	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>
35.	Govt. hostel for girls,	Junnar	80	50
36.	Govt. hostel for girls,	Indapur	80	50
37.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Baramati	75	75
38.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Ghodegaon	75	50
			880	565
9				
7. SATARA				
39.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Satara	75	60
40.	Govt. hostel for girls,	Satara	<u>75</u>	<u>60</u>
41.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Karad	75	75
42.	Govt. hostel for girls,	Karad	80	50
43.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Phaltan	75	50
44.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Patan	50	50
45.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Khatav	75	75
			505	420
7				
8. SANGLI				
46.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Sangli	75	50
47.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Jat	75	50
48.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Islampur	50	50
49.	Govt. hostel for girls,	Islampur	<u>80</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
50.	Govt. hostel for girls,	Miraj	75	60
			355	210
5				

1	2	3	4
<u>9. SOLAPUR</u>			
51.	Govt. hostel for boys, Solapur	75	60
52.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Solapur</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>50</u>
53.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Pandharpur</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>
54.	Govt. hostel for boys, Barshi	75	70
55.	Govt. hostel for boys, Madha	50	30
56.	Govt. hostel for boys, Akluj	75	-
<hr/>		430	290
<u>10. KOLHAPUR</u>			
57.	Govt. hostel for boys, Kolhapur	100	100
58.	Govt. hostel for girls, Kolhapur	75	60
59.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Hatkangale</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>50</u>
60.	Govt. hostel for boys, Gargoti	75	60
61.	Govt. hostel for boys, Gadhinglaj	50	50
62.	Govt. hostel for boys, Shirol	75	N.A.
<hr/>		455	320
<u>11. NASHIK</u>			
63.	Govt. hostel for boys, Nasik Road	75	75
64.	Govt. hostel for boys, Nasik	150	N.A.
65.	Govt. hostel for boys, Surgana	75	75
66.	Govt. hostel for boys, Kalwan	75	50
67.	Govt. hostel for boys, Wani	75	50
68.	Govt. hostel for boys, Lasalgaon	75	50
69.	Govt. hostel for boys, Peth	75	50
70.	Govt. hostel for girls, Satana	80	45
71.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Malegaon</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>40</u>
<hr/>		760	435
<u>12. AHMEDNAGAR</u>			
72.	Govt. hostel for boys, Ahmednagar	75	75
73.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Ahmednagar</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>43</u>
74.	Govt. hostel for boys, Shrigonda	75	65
75.	Govt. hostel for boys, Sangamner	50	50
76.	Govt. hostel for boys, Shrirampur	50	50
77.	Govt. hostel for boys, Shevgaon	75	45
78.	Govt. hostel (S.T.) for boys, Akole	75	75
79.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Parner</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>
<hr/>		555	483

1	2	3	4	5
<u>13. JALGAON</u>				
	80.	Govt. hostel for boys, Bhusaval	50	50
	81.	Govt. hostel for boys, Jalgaon	75	53
	82.	Govt. hostel for girls, Jalgaon	75	60
	83.	Govt. hostel for boys, Amalner	80	40
	84.	Govt. hostel for boys, Chalisgaon	80	35
	85.	Govt. hostel for boys, Chopda	75	N.A.
	6		435	238
<u>14. DHULE</u>				
	86.	Govt. hostel for boys, Dhule	75	75
	87.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Dhule</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>60</u>
	88.	Govt. hostel for boys, Navapeth	75	75
	89.	Govt. hostel (new) for boys, Navapur	75	40
	90.	Govt. hostel for boys, Nandurbar	75	75
	91.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Nandurbar</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>44</u>
	92.	Govt. hostel for boys, Sakri	75	60
	93.	Govt. hostel for boys, Sindkheda	75	60
	94.	Govt. hostel for boys, Taloda	75	40
	95.	Govt. hostel for boys, Shahada	75	75
	96.	Govt. hostel for boys, Akkalkuwa	75	75
	97.	Govt. hostel for boys, Dhadgaon	75	75
	98.	Govt. hostel for boys, Shirpur	75	75
	13		930	629
<u>15. AMRAVATI</u>				
	99.	Govt. hostel for boys, Gadgenagar, Amravati.	75	75
	100.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Amravati</u>	75	55
	101.	Govt. hostel (new) for boys, Amravati	150	N.A.
	102.	Govt. hostel for boys, Daryapur	75	50
	103.	Govt. hostel for boys, Achalpur	75	75
	104.	Govt. hostel for boys, Dharni	150	130
	105.	Govt. hostel for girls, Chandurbajar	80	80
	7		680	465

1	2	3	4	5
<u>16. AKOLA</u>				
106.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Akola	75	65
107.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls,</u>	<u>Akola</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>50</u>
108.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls,</u>	<u>Akot</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>40</u>
109.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Akot	50	50
110.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls,</u>	<u>Washim</u>	80	70
5			360	275
<u>17. BULDHANA</u>				
111.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Buldhana	75	75
112.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls,</u>	<u>Buldhana</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>22</u>
113.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls,</u>	<u>Khamgaon</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>60</u>
114.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Khamgaon	75	50
115.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Chikhali	75	60
116.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Jalgaon Jamod	75	50
117.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Deulgaon Raja	75	50
7			530	377
<u>18. YAVATMAL</u>				
118.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Yavatmal	75	75
119.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls,</u>	<u>Yavatmal</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>40</u>
120.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Pusad	75	75
121.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls,</u>	<u>Pusad</u>	75	50
122.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls,</u>	<u>Wani</u>	80	50
123.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Umardhed	50	50
124.	Govt. hostel (new) for boys,	Ghatanji	75	N.A.
7			505	330
<u>19. NAGPUR</u>				
125.	Sant Chokhamela Vasatigriha for boys,	Nagpur.	120	120
126.	Govt. hostel (new) for boys,	Nagpur	150	N.A.
127.	Sant Muktabai Vasatigriha for girls,	Nagpur.	100	75
128.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Bajajnagar, Nagpur	100	60
129.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Chavani	50	50
130.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Rantek	75	60
131.	Govt. hostel for boys,	Umared	75	60
132.	Govt. hostel for girls,	Katol	80	55
8			750	480

1	2	3	4	5
<u>20. WARDHA</u>				
	133.	Govt. hostel for boys, Wardha	75	60
	134.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Wardha</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>60</u>
	135.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Hinganghat</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>60</u>
	136.	Govt. hostel for boys, Arvi	75	75
	4		305	255
<u>21. BHANDARA</u>				
	137.	Govt. hostel for boys, Bhandara	75	75
	138.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Bhandara</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>
	139.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Gondia</u>	80	80
	140.	Govt. hostel for boys, Gondia	75	50
	141.	Govt. hostel for boys, (S.T.) Sakoli	75	75
	142.	Govt. hostel for boys, Morgaon Arjun	75	-
	6		455	355
<u>22. GADCHIROLI</u>				
	143.	Govt. hostel for boys, Sironcha	75	75
	144.	Govt. hostel for boys, Gadchiroli	75	75
	145.	Govt. hostel for boys, Rajura	75	75
	3		225	225
<u>23. CHANDRAPUR</u>				
	146.	Govt. hostel for boys, Chandrapur	75	75
	147.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Chandrapur</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>
	148.	Govt. hostel for boys, Warora	75	75
	149.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Warora</u>	80	40
	150.	Govt. hostel for boys, Brahmapuri	75	75
	151.	Govt. hostel for girls, Brahmapuri	75	75
	152.	Govt. hostel (new) for boys, Chimur.	75	N.A.
	7		530	415
<u>24. AURANGABAD</u>				
	153.	Sant Tukaram Vasatigriha, Aurangabad	193	193
	154.	Govt. hostel for boys, Jinsi Aurangabad	100	100
	155.	Govt. hostel (new) for boys, Aurangabad	150	-
	156.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Aurangabad</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>40</u>
	157.	Govt. hostel for boys, R Bahadurpura, Aurangabad.	75	54
	158.	Govt. hostel for boys, Jay-Singpura, Aurangabad.	50	40
			618	427

1	2	3	4	5
<u>25. JALNA</u>				
159.	Govt. hostel for boys, Jalna		75	75
160.	Govt. hostel (new) for Jalna		75	NA
161.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Jalna</u>		80	50
<hr/>			230	125
<u>26. PARBHANI</u>				
162.	Govt. hostel for boys, Parbhani		75	40
163.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Parbhani</u>		50	40
164.	Govt. hostel for boys, Hingoli		75	40
165.	Govt. hostel for boys, Selu		50	20
<hr/>			250	140
<u>27. NANDED</u>				
166.	Govt. hostel for boys, Nanded		80	80
167.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Nanded</u>		80	40
168.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Kinwat</u>		50	50
169.	Govt. hostel for boys, Kinwat		75	75
170.	Govt. hostel for boys, Dharmabad		50	50
171.	Govt. hostel for boys, Gokunde		75	75
172.	Govt. hostel for girls, Degloor		50	30
<hr/>			460	400
<u>28. BEED</u>				
173.	Govt. hostel for girls, Beed		50	50
174.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Ambejogai</u>		80	80
175.	Govt. hostel for boys, Ambejogai		75	75
176.	Govt. hostel for boys, Parali Vaijanath		75	60
<hr/>			280	265
<u>29. OSMANABAD</u>				
177.	Govt. hostel for boys, Osmanabad		75	60
178.	Govt. hostel for boys, Ahmedpur		75	75
179.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Ahmedpur</u>		80	80
180.	<u>Govt. hostel for girls, Udgir</u>		80	80
181.	Govt. hostel for boys, Nilanga.		50	50
<hr/>			360	345

1	2	3	4	5
30.	<u>LATUR</u>			
182.	Govt. hostel for boys, Latur		75	60
183.	Govt. hostel for girls, Latur		75	60
2			150	120

Table 2.2

Total Number of hostels	Number of hostels for boys	Number of hostels for girls
21	2	3
183	127	56

Table 2.3

Total vacancies in boys hostel	Total capacity in the boy's hostel.	Total vacant seats that could not be filled in owing to inadequate accommodation
1	2	3
10,173	7,318	2,855

Table 2.4

Total vacancies in girls hostels	Total capacity in girl's hostels	Total vacant seats that could not be filled in owing to inadequate accommodation
1	2	3
4,430	3,174	1,256

In short, the total number of seats that could ~~be~~ not be filled in both in boys and in girl's hostels throughout Maharashtra State owing to inadequate accommodation has been 4111, out of 14,603, the percentage of which is 28.15% as against the total vacancies sanctioned. This position does not seem to be healthy and, therefore, needs to be altered and accommodation as per sanctioned strength secured in every hostel where the capacity falls short to the sanctioned strength. The following are some suggestions to improve the situation:-

(1) The Social Welfare Officers (Class-I) should take the review and see the position of the building of all the hostels under their jurisdiction and ~~also~~ : pursue the proposals for (i) construction of new hostel buildings, (ii) securing adequate accommodation to accommodate full sanctioned strength.

(2) The House Masters or the Wardens, who are in charge of the hostels, should first find out at least one or two acres Government land for the hostel building. For this purpose they should:-

- (i) contact Town Planning Officer and City Survey Officer and find out if Government land is available,
- (ii) obtain no objection certificate from Town Planning Officer for construction of building,
- (iii) apply to the Collector for grant of the said land. The application should be accompanied by a copy of city map and no objection certificate from Town Planning Officer, etc.
- (iv) If no Government land is available, obtain a certificate to that effect from the Revenue authorities so that land could be purchased by private negotiations.

(3) Secondly, if the land is made available and the construction of the hostel is yet to be started they should ensure that:-

- (i) guidance in regard to plans and estimates from the officers of Town Planning and Valuation Department is sought so that the construction work will not be in contravention of development control rules.
- (ii) budgetary provision for construction work is already made and the same has been confirmed from Public Works Department and the Social Welfare Department.
- (iii) administrative approval is obtained on the basis of the block estimates prepared by the Executive Engineer.

(4) There are a good number of hostels which are located in the hired accommodation. It has been noticed that in many Government hostels, the buildings are taken on hire from the public landlords, but no agreements whatsoever have been executed. This results in legal complications. It is, therefore, necessary that the following instructions are adhered to, by the Wardens where the hostel buildings are on rental basis:-

- (a) Floor plan of the respective buildings is obtained from Executive Engineer or from landlord.
- (b) Non-availability of Government buildings is obtained from Executive Engineer.
- (c) Assessment of rent certificate issued by the Executive Engineer is obtained.
- (d) The agreement which is a legal document is executed incorporating the following points:-
 - (i) Contracting parties
 - (ii) Date of taking over of the building
 - (iii) Agreement made by the owner regarding acceptance of rent before Government sanctioned is received.
 - (iv) Payment of water tax and other taxes.
 - (v) Carrying out repairs including rewiring, white wash etc.
 - (vi) Payment of electricity and water charges.
 - (vii) Mode of payment of rent.
 - (viii) Witnesses at the time of execution of agreement.

The hostel inspectors should examine that henceforth such agreements are properly executed, and no legal locuna is existed. They should also see cases where agreements are still not executed, they are made according to the accepted terms and conditions.

STUDY

A questionnaire was devised by this Institute, a specimen of which is enclosed at Appendix-1 and it was circulated to all the Wardens in the Maharashtra State with clear instructions to furnish requisite information concerning to their hostels. However, out of 183 hostels, information in respect of only 31 hostels has been received by this office. This information is reproduced below at a glance:-

Table 2.5

1. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Mahad
2. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Mahad
3. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Panvel.
4. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Ratnagiri.
5. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Junnar.
6. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Indapur.
7. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Ghodogaon.
8. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Satera.
9. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Jat.
10. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Solapur
11. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Kolhapur.
12. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Gadchiglaaj.
13. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Nashik Road.
14. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Malegaon.
15. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Parner.
16. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Bhusaval.
17. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Dharni.
18. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Akot.
19. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Khemgaon.
20. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Hinganghat.
21. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Gondia.
22. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Sakoli.
23. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Warora.
24. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Warora
25. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Rajura.
26. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Hingoli.
27. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Kinwat.
28. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Bhir.

29. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Osmanabad
30. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Latur
31. Govt. Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Kinwat.

Out of 31 hostels selected for sample survey, only 5 hostels i.e. 16% have telephone connections. Telephone is an immediate need of the hostel. Every hostel must, therefore, be equipped with a telephone. To get the telephone connections, the Wardens should, therefore, contact the Divisional Engineer of Telegraph Department of their district; collect a requisition form on payment of Rs.10/- and submit the form duly filled in to the Telephone office alongwith ~~xxx~~ deposit amount of Rs.1000/-.

Before the above action is taken, the Wardens should obtain the proper sanction for the deposit of Rs.1000/- and for the installation for a telephone from the Divisional Social Welfare Officer of their Division.

The Hostel Inspectors of every Division should take review of every hostel of their division, and pursue the proposals on the lines given above.

Staff

(a) Generally a unit of staff consisting of the following posts is sanctioned to every Government hostel, both for boys and girls in Maharashtra State.

1. Warden	1	-	Rs. 500-900
2. Junior Clerk	1	-	Rs. 260-495
3. Peon	1	-	Rs. 200-280
4. Cook	1	-	Rs. 205-355
5. Maid Servant	1	-	Rs. 200-280
6. Watchman	1	-	Rs. 200-280
7. Sweeper	1	-	Rs. 200-280

It is, however, noticed that in some hostels viz. Government Girls Hostels, Mahad, Solapur, Kinwat etc., there appears to be only the following posts sanctioned to these hostels:-

- 1) Warden 1
- 2) Cook 1
- 3) Main Servant 1
- 4) Part-time Watchman 1

In the Government hostels, where there is uniformity of work, there should not be disparity in the sanction of posts. It adversely affects on the working of the administration.

It is, therefore, suggested that those important aspects may be reviewed and proposals are sent to Government for sanction of posts, viz. Junior Clerk, Peon and a Sweeper to bring the uniformity of posts in all the hostels in Maharashtra State.

(b) It is also observed that in some hostels, for example, Government Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Panvel, even though the posts are on the establishments, they have not been filled up. It will go difficult to fill up these posts after a lapse of six months period.

(c) The model staffing pattern is suggested. The post of an Assistant Librarian is suggested in the big hostel where there is a strength of 100 boys. This post is absolutely necessary because practically in all the big hostels no proper arrangement of books is made. Warden is burdened with heavy workload. Yearly verification of books is not done. Students do not get books in time. To avoid this inconvenience the post of an Assistant Librarian is necessary.

Similarly, in big hostels dead-stock articles are purchased and they are not looked after properly. No annual store verification is made. Therefore, one post of a Storekeeper in such hostels is suggested.

The financial transaction in big hostels have been raising every year. The budget allotments are not less than 5 lakhs. In such position, the post of Accountant is absolutely necessary to observe the financial canons.

(A) Hostel for 50 boys/girls - staff

1	Warden	-	Rs.500-900
1	Junior Clerk	-	Rs. 260-495
1	Peon	-	Rs. 200-280
1	Cook	-	Rs. 205-355
1	Maid servant	-	Rs. 200-280
1	Watchman	-	Rs. 200-280
1	Sweeper	-	Rs. 200-280

(B) For every hostel where there are 100 boys/girls

In addition to the staff proposed for 50 boys/girls, the following posts be added.

1	Accountant	-	Rs.395-800
1	Asst.Librainrn	-	Rs.290-540
1	Storekceper	-	Rs.290-540
1	Cook	-	Rs. 205-355
1	Maid servant	-	Rs. 200-280

(C) Where there is actual admission of students for more than 100

1	House Master	-	Rs. 600-1100
1	Warden	-	Rs. 500-900
1	Accountant	-	Rs. 395-800
1	Senior Clerk	-	Rs. 335-680
1	Junior Clerk	-	Rs. 260-495
1	Librarian	-	Rs. 290-540
1	Storekeeper	-	Rs. 290-540
3	Cooks	-	Rs. 205-355
3	Maid Servants	-	Rs. 200-280
2	Watchmen	-	Rs. 200-280
1	Dry Sweeper	-	Rs. 200-280
1	Wet Sweeper	-	Rs. 200-280

(D) Where there is a contract system and no departmental food is served the posts of Cook, Maid Servant may be kept vacant.

(E) It is also proposed that at least 5% leave reserve posts of Warden may be created. These posts should be attached to every division in the ratio of number of posts of these categories. Whenever Wardens proceed on long leave, the leave reserve Warden may be deputed to take over the charge. The Divisional Social Welfare Officers can entrust the work of verification of dead stock articles and library books of any hostel and such type of other hostel work as and when required, when leave reserve Wardens do not hold hostel charge.

(F) It is also seen that Class-IV servants of hostels do not get benefit of Sundays or holidays. They require to work throughout 30 days of a month.

It is, therefore, suggested that definite working programme of a month of Class IV servants should be chalked out and their holidays are adjusted.

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR STAFF

Warden

The preparation of qualified personnel for professional service in the field of Social Welfare has been universally accepted as the primary objective of social work training.

The Warden has to be a manager and something more. It is not enough for him to use men, money and material to the optimum extent or to take only objective discussion. He has to combine them with team work of different kind of students. In term of tasks, the Warden is supposed to have the ability to shift and weight the pros and cons of a problem or take a balanced view of different opinions and points of view and to arrive at a decision in a practical situation which would be in the interest of all the students. These qualities of intelligence, quick mind, sense of judgement and balance are important in carrying out duties of Wardens and its importance is increased more because hostel administration has become diversified and complicated.

It is, therefore, suggested that before newly appointed Wardens join their legitimate duties, every division office should arrange for their short-term training programme for a period not exceeding three months and brief them with hostel administration and hostel account matters. The Warden who is in charge of the hostel management in the field must, therefore, be driven by an overwhelming sense of dedication to the progress of students. If he is trained properly and guided properly, he will prepare proper administrative organisational climate in his hostel. He will promote requisite moral and motivation among the students.

Secondly, it is suggested that the Wardens should be given refresher course to enable them to take up some of the routine work which will help in building up eventually a machinery for medical inspection of the students and follow up. This will be a modest programme of pilot projects which will make a better use of community resources including all hostel students.

Cooks

Major problems are to be faced in the Government hostels on the reason that the students complain that they do not get a quality food. One of the reasons is that the cooks appointed in the hostel do not possess enough knowledge of cooking. In such a critical situation every student of the hostel likes to join a chorus of criticism when something goes wrong in food preparation. Administration of hostel is both deeper and wider and excellence in administration of hostel can not be reached unless food problem of students is solved satisfactorily.

It is, therefore, proposed that newly recruited cooks should be rendered training for a period not exceeding one month in the Institutes like Food Craft Institution where they will be imparted training of cooking from nutritious point of view.

Recruitment of staff

It is suggested that before the issue of appointment orders to the Scheduled Tribe candidates, their cases may be referred to the Director, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune, for verification of the caste certificates. The percentages fixed for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, V.J.NT. and OBCs. may be checked in relation to the actual appointments.

Work distribution of the staff

In new hostels the Warden does not know what duties should be allotted and to whom. In 31 hostels, the work distribution shown by Wardens against every staff member differed. It is, therefore, suggested that the work chart which is designed to every post in the government hostel may be circulated to all the hostels for implementation. In this connection, the duties and responsibilities of all the hostel staff including Wardens and House Masters, may be clearly defined. In case, such duties and responsibilities have not yet been approved in the past, it is suggested that the Department should take in hand the preparation of a brochure giving full details of workload of all the staff members working in the field of hostel section.

Table 2.6

Water, Light and Sanitary Arrangements

Name of the Hostel	Water arrangement	Electricity	Bath-rooms	Lava-tories	Accommodation Agreement	Whether Govt. land is received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Govt. Boys Hostel, Mahad.	Source not shown.	Avai- lable	4	3	<u>Rented.</u> No agreement	No
2. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Mahad.	Tap	-do-	4	2	<u>Rented.</u> Executed	No
3. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Panvel.	Tap	-do-	2	2	<u>Rented.</u> No agreement	No
4. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Ratnagiri.	Tap	-do-	-	-	<u>Rented.</u> No agreement	No

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5.	Govt. hostel for Girls, Junnar.	No adequate supply.	Available	1	1	<u>Rented</u> No agreement	No
6.	Govt. hostel for Girls, Indapur.	--do--	--do--	2	-	<u>Rented</u> No agreement	No
7.	Govt. hostel for Boys, Ghodegaon.	Tap	--do--	-	-	--do--	No
8.	Govt. hostel for Boys, Satara.	--do--	--do--	-	-	Z.P. Satara	No
9.	Govt. hostel for Boys, Jat.	Source not given.	Petro- max	-	-	Z.P. Sangli	S.No. 571 is earmarked.
10.	Govt. hostel for Girls, Solapur.	Tap	Elect-ricity.	5	5	<u>Rented</u> Executed.	No
11.	Govt. Boys Hostel, Kolhapur.	Tap	--do--	3	4	<u>Rented</u> No agreement.	Proposal pending with DSWO for purchase of building.
12.	Govt. Boys Hostel, Gadhinglaj.	Tap	--do--	2	2	--do--	No
13.	Govt. Hostel for Boys, Nashik Road.	Tap but no adequate water supply.	--do--	4	4	<u>Rented</u> No agreement.	No
14.	Govt. B.C. and E.B.C. Girls Hostel, Malegaon.	Well	--do--	2	1	<u>Rented</u> Executed.	No

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
15.	Govt. Girls Hostel, Parner.	Tap. No adequate water supply.	Elec- tricity.	1	2	<u>Rented</u> No agreement.	No
16.	Govt. Hostel for Boys, Bhusaval.	Tap	-do-	1	1	<u>Rented</u> No agreement.	No
17.	Govt. Hostel for Boys, Dharni.	-do-	-do-	10	3	Govt.	Govt.
18.	Govt. B.C. & E.B.C. Girls, Hostel, Akot.	-do-	-do-	3	2	<u>Rented</u> Executed.	No
19.	Govt. Hostel for B.C. & E.B.C. Girls, Khangaon.	-do-	-do-	3	3	-do-	No
20.	Govt. Hostel for B.C. & E.B.C. Girls Hostel, Hinganghat.	Well	-do-	3	3	<u>Rented</u> Not executed.	No
21.	Govt. Girls Hostel, Gondia.	Well	-do-	4	2	<u>Rented</u> Not executed.	No
22.	Govt. Hostel for (S.T.) Girls, Sakoli.	Tap. No adequate water supply.	-do-	6	3	<u>Rented</u> Executed.	No
23.	Govt. Hostel for Boys, Warora.	Tap	-do-	5	6	<u>Rented</u> Executed.	No
24.	Govt. B.C. and E.B.C. Hostel for Girls, Warora.	Tap	-do-	3	1	<u>Rented</u> Not executed.	No

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
25.	Govt.Boys Hostel, Hingoli.	Tap	Elect-ricity.	2	2	<u>Rented Executed.</u>	No
26.	Govt.Hostel for Boys, Rajura.	Tap	-do-	4	-	-do-	No
27.	Govt.Hostel for Girls, Kinwat.	Tap	-do-	2	2	-do-	150'x70' plot is- allotted by Municipal Council.
28.	Govt.Girls Hostel, Bhir.	Tap	-do-	2	3	-do-	No
29.	Govt.Boys Hostel, Osmanabad.	Out- side.	-do-	3	2	<u>Rented Not Executed.</u> New constru- ction of own building started.	No
30.	Govt.Hostel for Girls, Latur.	Tap	-do-	3	4	Govt. building.	Govt.
31.	Govt.Hostel for Boys, Kinwat.	Tap	-do-	3	6	<u>Rented Not executed.</u>	No

Students admitted in the Government hostels are to be looked after with utmost care and love. In every hostel there is a need of proper arrangements of water and sanitary blocks.

As has been seen from the factual data collected from 31 Govt.hostels, in 5 Govt.hostels there is no adequate water supply. These institutions are (1) Govt.B.C.Hostel for Girls, Indapur, (2) Govt.B.C.Hostel for Girls, Junnar, (3) Govt.Hostel for Boys, Nashik Road, (4) Govt.Girls Hostel, Parner, and (5) Govt.Hostel for (S.T.)Girls, Sakoli.

In these hostels it is necessary to lay down additional pipe line. This can be got done at Govt. expenses under "E Works". The pipelines laid down temporarily can subsequently be removed.

Similarly in Govt. B.C. and E.B.C. Girls, Hostel, Malegaon; Govt. Hostel for B.C. and E.B. Girls Hostel, Hinganghat; Govt. B.C. Girls Hostel Gondia; water is fetched from well. To save labour and time, it is suggested that electric pumps may be installed on these wells.

So far as sanitary arrangements are concerned, it is to point out that the following hostels have no bathrooms and no lavatories:- (1) Govt. Hostel for B.C. Boys, Ratnagiri, (2) Govt. B.C. Boys, Hostel, Ghodegaon, (3) Govt. B.C. Boys Hostel, Satara, (4) Govt. B.C. Boys Hostel, Jat.

In other hostels where the numbers of bathrooms and lavatories are shown are adequate which do not meet the demand of all the hostel students.

The concerned Hostel Inspectors should take review of all the hostels ~~exist~~ of their division. The landlord should be asked to provide sufficient number of bothrooms and lavatories.

Out of 31 Govt. hostels, 27 hostels are located in the rented buildings. Out of 27 hostels, only 10 hostels have executed agreement with the landlords. Two hostels are located in Zilla Parishad buildings and only 2 hostels are in Govt. buildings. Out of 27 Govt. hostels the following hostels are in process to secure Govt. land:- (1) Govt. B.C. Hostel for Boys, Jat. (S.No. 571 is earmarked); (2) Govt. B.C. Hostel for Boys, Kolhapur. (Proposal to purchase building is pending with the Division Office, Pune); (3) Govt. B.C. Hostel for Girls, Kinwat. (Plot admeasuring 150' x 70' is allotted by Municipal Council). Remaining 24 hostels do not seem to have achieved any progress in securing the possession of Govt. land.

From admission point of view, accommodation problem will have to be dealt with very seriously and rigorous efforts will have to be made to secure the land and construct Govt. building for every hostel in near future.

Sports and cultural activities

There should be a fair proportion of tribal students among other students in the hostel activities of sports and cultural programmes. There was, therefore, a reference here in the questionnaire about the participation by Scheduled Tribe students and conducting games by the hostel authorities. This is the operational strategy and it helps to improve Scheduled Tribes students. This is because the sooner they come into the main stream, the better. There are no social barriers, taboos and prejudices prevalent in tribal societies regarding acceptance of any game. There are, however, fairly good number of dances and songs traditionally taught to them. The Wardens of the hostels should try to make use of their art to its excellence.

It is seen that most of the hostels did not feel enthusiastic about sports and cultural activities. With the result that out of 31 hostels, only the following hostels seem to have conducted cultural activities in the hostel:-

1. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Nashik.
2. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Kolhapur.
3. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Dharni.
4. Govt. B.C. and E.B.C. Girls Hostel, Akot.
5. Govt. (S.T.) Girls Hostel, Sakoli.
6. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Rajura.

In the field of hostel life, the hostel place should not become only the place of lodging and boarding. With special efforts conscious motivation should play an important part. Motivation for receiving education is a case in point.

Similarly cultural activities promote the educational progress and influence the hostel to have a fresh look. It is, therefore suggested that in every institution the Warden should make sporadic attempt to conduct meaningfully some of the cultural activities of students in general and tribal in particular at least once in a month.

The existing system of education being too bookish and the examination too narrow, the natural urge to keep one's eyes and ears wide open and pick up knowledge of things from daily happenings and experiences are increasingly smothered. Even reading the daily newspaper has been a rare habit with most of the students as is evident from the absurd answers of even graduates given to the Public Service Commission. In fact what they learn and what is taught in schools and colleges are not the realities of life - not even abstract subjects of study, but more questions and answers on certain set and limited topics to get through an essay type ~~xxxx~~ examination. The result is disastrous limitation in interest and in the knowledge of men and things and the thinking processes of the mind, even among the graduates, not to speak of the lower order.

It is, therefore, proposed that the Warden should introduce general knowledge class at least twice a week in his hostel. He should manage to invite professors/head masters etc. from the local area to attend the period using his good offices. If permitted, the competent authority may sanction the guest lecturers reasonable honorarium.

Physical verification of dead stock articles and library books

It was the intention of the survey to measure as to how many Govt. hostels have covered the physical verification of dead stock articles and library books.

From the data collected, it is seen that excepting the following 6 Govt. hostels, out of 31 hostels, have failed to carry out the physical verification:-

1. Govt. hostel for Girls, Kinwat. - Store Verification Officer, Aurangabad
2. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Hingoli. - Audit party of Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Aurangabad.
3. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Rajura - Store Verification Officer, Nagpur.
4. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Warora - Finance Dept.
5. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Gondia - Stock Verification Officer, Nagpur.
6. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Kolhapur - Store Verification Officer, Pune.

It is observed that the certificate regarding verification of dead stock articles and the stock of books which is required to be recorded as per financial rule has not been done with by most of the Wardens.

Accounts and subsidiary books to be maintained in every Government hostel

In every Government hostel, the following accounts and subsidiary books should be maintained:-

1. Cash book
2. Stock account of receipt book
3. Permanent Advance register. (In case Permanent Advance is sanctioned).

4. P.L.A.register
5. Token register
6. Telephone register (where there is telephone connection).
7. Master roll of staff and inmates
8. Inward
9. Outward
10. Stamp register A and B
11. Stationery register
12. Consumable articles register
13. Security register
14. Visit book
15. Pay bill register
16. Supplementary claims register
17. Festival and other advances register
18. Cheque register
19. Contingent register
20. Application receipt register
21. Admission register
22. Bedding and clothing register
23. Uniform register
24. Library register
25. Dead stock register
26. Medical register
27. Soap and hair oil register.
28. Diet register
29. Grinding register
30. Staff and inmates meetings register.

} In the hostel, where the departmental system is in vogue.

Out of 31 hostels, no hostel has maintained all these registers. In fact every register has its importance from accounts point of view.

Some of the major defects noticed in the course of administration Inspection/Audit are given below:-

1. Cash book, Dead stock register etc. are not maintained properly as per Government rules.
2. Registers were found to either not maintained or if maintained, they were not upto date.

It is, therefore, suggested that the concerned Social Welfare Officers, Class I should hold frequent meetings of the Wardens and ensure that the registers are maintained by them.

Table 2.7

Actual contingent expenditure as against actual admission

Name of hostel	Seats actually filled in		Actual contingent expenditure (Rupees)			
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Govt. Boys Hostel, Mahad.	-	46	50	-	56,100	1,16,720
2. Govt. Girls Hostel, Mahad.	40	40	40	50,340	49,500	72,870
3. Govt. Boys Hostel, Panvel.	-	-	9	-	-	27,232
4. Govt. hostel for Boys, Ratnagiri.	35	48	36	84,350	85,380	1,09,820
5. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Junnar.	33	49	32	39,674	50,768	32,342
6. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Indapur.	-	-	-	-	-	Started on 1-8-82.
7. Govt. Boys Hostel, Ghodegaon.	-	-	39	-	-	Started on 1-2-82.
8. Govt. Boys Hostel, Satara.	52	57	52	51,099	82,082	62,713
9. Govt. Boys Hostel, Jat.	33	31	31	43,733	33,935	30,721

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
10.	Govt. Girls Hostel, Solapur.	19	20	22	52,239	56,269	97,792
11.	Govt. Boys Hostel, Kolhapur.	93	90	105	1,81,154	1,83,765	2,51,545
12.	Govt. Boys Hostel, Gadhinglaj.	-	-	44	-	-	51,447
13.	Govt. Boys Hostel, Nashik Road.	25	26	75	37,000	39,000	1,31,000
14.	Govt. B.C. & E.B.C. Girls Hostel, Mahgaon.	15	33	38.	36,000	52,600	76,500
15.	Govt. Girls Hostel, Parner.	-	-	-	-	-	Started on 19.12.1981.
16.	Govt. Boys Hostel, Bhusaval.	-	-	20	-	-	60,400
17.	Govt. Boys Hostel, Dharni.	130	130	130	1,45,938	1,75,198	1,76,954
18.	Govt. B.C. & E.B.C. Girls Hostel, Akot. (opened in November, 1979).	-	29	30	43,767	75,847	74,281
19.	Govt. B.C. & E.B.C. Girls Hostel, Khemgaon.	22	27	42	25,652	55,217	78,836
20.	Govt. B.C. & E.B.C. Girls Hostel, Hinganghat (opened on 25-1-1982).	-	-	14	-	-	52,280
21.	Govt. Girls Hostel, Gondia.	49	54	51	29,047	44,169	40,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
22.	Govt. Hostel for (S.T.) Girls, Sakoli.	46	67	63	55,788	93,997	96,252
23.	Govt. Boys Hostel, Warora.	53	58	63	72,888	98,641	49,068
24.	Govt. B.C. & E.B.C. Girls Hostel, Warora.	29	32	26	68,253	81,685	1,02,350
25.	Govt. Boys Hostel, Rajura.	41	53	59	30,000	40,000	45,000
26.	Govt. Boys Hostel, Hingoli.	24	32	39	64,600	57,000	77,500
27.	Govt. Girls Hostel, Kinwat.	50	47	46	61,156	66,715	66,018
28.	Govt. Girls Hostel, Bhir.	43	26	30	49,624	49,072	46,455
29.	Govt. Boys Hostel, Osmanabad.	68	60	60	23,637	33,847	40,678
30.	Govt. Girls Hostel, Latur.	53	57	60	56,005	57,755	70,745
31.	Govt. Boys Hostel, Kinwat.	75	74	75	1,00,933	1,02,132	1,39,532

The above table reveals that the annual contingent expenditure has shown an increasing trend. This can obviously be seen from some of the following examples. Yearwise number of admission of inmates and total actual contingent expenditure are given below:-

Table 2.8

Yearwise number of admission of inmates and total actual contingent expenditure

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. Govt.B.C.& E.B.C. Girls Hostel, Warora.	$\frac{29}{\text{Rs. } 68,253}$	$\frac{32}{\text{Rs. } 81,683}$	$\frac{26}{\text{Rs. } 1,02,350}$
2. Govt. Boys Hostel, Kinwat.	$\frac{75}{\text{Rs. } 10,0933}$	$\frac{74}{\text{Rs. } 1,02,132}$	$\frac{75}{\text{Rs. } 1,39,532}$
3. Govt.B.C.& E.B.C. Hostel for Girls, Malegaon.	$\frac{15}{\text{Rs. } 36,000}$	$\frac{33}{\text{Rs. } 52,600}$	$\frac{38}{\text{Rs. } 76,500}$
4. Govt. Girls Hostel, Solapur.	$\frac{19}{\text{Rs. } 52,289}$	$\frac{20}{\text{Rs. } 56,269}$	$\frac{22}{\text{Rs. } 97,792}$
5. Govt. Boys Hostel, Ratnagiri.	$\frac{35}{\text{Rs. } 84,350}$	$\frac{48}{\text{Rs. } 85,380}$	$\frac{36}{\text{Rs. } 1,09,820}$

It is observed that even though there is no capacity to accommodate more students, purchases seem to have been effected which is against the canons of financial propriety. According to Financial Rule No.57, no money should be drawn from the treasury unless it is required for immediate payment. Every Public Officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money. Here Government funds are locked up on unutilised materials and there was no proper forecast for their utilisation.

Second important point is regarding follow up of purchase policy. It is observed that in many hostels the purchase policy has not been followed. Henceforth purchase policy has not been followed. Henceforth purchase policy may be adopted in every hostel. Some guidelines of purchase policy are given below for information of the Wardens:-

1. Always goods of the second quality should be purchased.
2. Purchases should be made after obtaining quotations/tenders from the open market as also from the cooperatives, giving a 10% preference to cooperatives
3. List of consumers stores to be obtained from Deputy Registrar of Cooperatives.
4. Period for a tender should be only for 6 months.
5. Open tenders should be called for where the total amount of the transaction exceeds Rs.10,000/-.
6. Period for quotations should be only for one month.
7. Bedding and clothing articles such as carpets, blankets, bed-sheets etc. should be purchased from Jail or authorised agency. In case Jail or other authorities are not in a position to supply the articles, the articles should be purchased from open market adopting regular Govt. procedure i.e. inviting quotation, approval from competitive authority. etc.
8. Exercise books should be purchased from Bureau of Text Books or Yervada Industrial School, Pune.
9. Text-books should be purchased from Bureau of Textbooks.

In some of the hostels the bill are encashed of big amounts in the month of March. So drawal of large amounts of fund at the fag end of the financial year and keeping them kundisbursed in cashbook is a serious irregularity.

It is also observed that in some hostels, purchases are made by instalments in order to avoid sanction from the higher authorities.

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In some hostels there is no proper classification of grants. The budget are made for rent rates and taxes. The amount of rent rates and taxes are paid for other purposes. Rent amount is kept in arrears for payment in next year grant.

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Admissions in Government Backward Class Hostels with special reference to admissions of Scheduled Tribe students

Among the special facilities provided to Backward Classes to promote their educational advancement the provision of hostels is an important one. The role of hostels in the educational advancement of the Backward Classes is an accepted means. The children of Backward Classes, whose economic and social situation at home is highly unfavourable, often result in poor performance in schools. The significance of a good hostel in the promotion of education among these groups is thus obvious. A good hostel is a real home for the students. Thus, hostels are not merely feeding institutions. The Govt. of India has also stressed the need of sufficient hostel facilities for Backward Class students in the plan periods. Special grants are provided for construction of hostel buildings.

One of the main objectives to undertake this study is to examine the policy and procedure relating to allotment of admissions of students in the Government hostels in Maharashtra State.

In Maharashtra State, there are two types of hostels: 1) Hostels run by the Government, (2) Hostels managed by the Voluntary Agencies. The sample in this study covers only 31 Government hostels both for boys and girls.

In addition, data from census department is collected regarding the population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others for the year 1981, which is the recent data collected by the Census Department. The respondents for the study included hostel inmates and officials responsible for the implementation of hostel programme. The data for the study was collected through interviews and through questionnaire.

The Social Welfare programmes for the welfare of Backward Classes are being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare. The Department of Social Welfare is mainly responsible for the implementation of the Social Welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes, Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes and Economically Backward Classes, while the Tribal Development Commissioner and Department of Tribal Welfare, Nashik, is responsible for the coordination and implementation of programmes of the Scheduled Tribes.

So far as policy of admission of students in these hostels is concerned in respect of S.C., S.T. and V.J.N.T. students, it is given on merit basis irrespective of income as per percentages, prescribed by Government for each category of Backward Class separately for each district. For E.B.C. students, income criteria is adopted.

It is right in principle that the percentage of every Backward Class is measured exclusively on the entire population basis. The Government Backward Class Hostel, being a unit, the same principle is applied for the admission of students. The population is not a rigid criteria. It is all the while changing. Relatively therefore, the percentage based on the population figures must be changed from time to time. It is necessary to give a thought on these figures and visualise the actual admission position in every Govt. hostel on the basis of population figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra State. Immediate steps will have to be taken by the Directorate of Social Welfare, M.S. Pune, to review the admission percentage in the Govt. hostels in view of change in population. Table 3.1 given below shows the districtwise population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on the census 1961.

Table 3.1

Districtwise population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes based on the census 1981

Name of the District	Population of Scheduled Castes	Percentage of Scheduled Castes	Population of Scheduled Tribes	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	Other population	Total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAHARASHTRA STATE	4,479,763	7.14	57,72,038	9.20	52,463,499	62,715,300
1. Greater Bombay	3,99,076	4.85	17,087	0.21	78,11,169	8,227,332
2. Thane	83,825	2.51	1,41,390	4.23	31,14,750	3,339,965
3. Raigad	25,182	1.70	39,999	2.70	14,18,278	1,483,459
4. Ratnagiri	45,132	2.14	7,608	0.36	20,56,394	2,109,134
5. Nashik	1,85,859	6.23	1,22,978	4.12	26,76,657	2,985,503
6. Dhule	85,735	4.18	1,50,356	7.33	18,15,370	2,051,461
7. Jalgaon	1,54,227	5.89	2,16,009	8.25	22,48,648	2,618,884
8. Ahmednagar	2,87,707	10.61	1,87,656	6.92	22,35,853	2,711,216

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Pune	3,13,797	7.54	1,58,705	3.81	36,89,782	4,162,284
10. Satara	1,26,630	6.20	13,060	0.64	19,01,719	2,041,409
11. Sangli	2,04,352	11.19	15,515	0.85	16,06,299	1,826,186
12. Solapur	3,73,083	14.31	51,577	1.98	21,82,512	2,607,172
13. Kolhapur	3,02,649	12.11	27,311	1.09	21,63,477	2,499,437
14. Aurangabad	1,50,436	6.16	75,663	3.10	22,14,411	2,440,510
15. Parbhani	1,06,466	5.83	78,577	4.30	16,41,429	1,826,472
16. Beed	1,70,482	11.48	13,405	7.64	13,00,537	1,484,424
17. Nanded	1,97,709	11.31	1,78,258	10.20	13,71,651	1,747,598
18. Osmanabad	3,42,461	15.37	52,013	2.33	18,33,362	2,227,836
19. Buldhana	93,227	6.19	66,457	4.41	13,47,272	1,506,956
20. Akola	1,00,616	5.51	1,14,759	6.29	16,09,652	1,825,027
21. Amravati	1,12,754	6.07	2,41,704	13.01	15,03,662	1,858,120
22. Yavatmal	85,985	4.95	3,70,116	21.33	12,79,276	1,735,377
23. Wardha	36,412	3.93	1,42,244	15.35	7,48,081	926,737
24. Nagpur	1,82,395	7.06	3,53,303	13.68	20,46,583	2,582,281
25. Bhandara	1,79,244	9.76	2,98,039	16.23	13,58,951	1,836,234
26. Chandrapur	1,34,322	6.54	5,49,507	26.75	13,70,461	2,054,386

Table 3.2.

Approximate population of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes
(year 1961)

District	Vimukta Jatis	Nomadic Tribes	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Bombay	24,200	25,100	49,300
2. Thane	12,350	6,850	19,200
3. Nasik	27,100	12,700	39,800
4. Dhule	33,500	8,200	41,700
5. Kolaba	2,720	1,700	4,420
6. Jalgaon	73,950	11,550	85,500
7. Ratnagiri	2,800	9,900	12,700
8. Ahmednagar	29,750	10,850	40,600
9. Pune	45,200	34,700	79,900
10. Satara	71,880	22,365	94,245
11. Sangli	33,700	9,710	43,410
12. Kolhapur	33,320	10,200	43,520
13. Sholapur	71,900	39,650	1,11,550
14. Aurangabad	51,050	8,670	59,720
15. Parbhani	47,500	12,600	60,100
16. Nanded	54,000	7,350	61,350
17. Bhir	39,000	14,710	53,710
18. Osmanabad	39,100	5,000	44,100
19. Buldhana	44,145	10,900	55,045
20. Bhandara	11,600	5,100	16,700
21. Nagpur	20,450	10,900	31,350
22. Wardha	9,350	6,200	15,550
23. Chandrapur	7,220	7,500	14,720
24. Akola	66,440	30,100	96,540
25. Amravati	33,740	16,850	50,590
26. Yavatmal	1,31,150	16,500	1,47,650
	10,17,115	3,55,855	13,72,970

Table 3.3

Statement showing approximate population for the year 1961-71 in respect of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes in Maharashtra State

Sr. No.	Name of the district	Growth rate	Approximate population 1961	Approximate population 1971
1	2	3	4	5
	Greater Bombay			
1.	Bombay	43.80	49,300	70,893
2.	Thane	38.06	19,200	26,508
3.	Nashik	27.70	39,800	50,825
4.	Dhule	23.01	41,700	51,295
5.	Kolaba	19.28	4,420	5,272
6.	Jalgaon	20.28	85,500	1,09,440
7.	Ratnagiri	8.94	12,700	13,835
8.	Ahmednagar	27.77	40,600	51,875
9.	Pune	28.83	79,900	1,02,935
10.	Satara	20.79	94,245	1,13,838
11.	Sangli	25.12	43,410	54,315
12.	Kolhapur	28.28	43,520	55,827
13.	Sholapur	21.17	1,11,550	1,35,465
14.	Aurangabad	28.63	59,720	76,817
15.	Parbhani	24.92	60,100	75,077
16.	Nanded	29.46	61,350	79,424
17.	Beed	28.42	53,710	68,974
18.	Osmanabad	28.36	44,100	56,607
19.	Buldhana	19.18	55,045	65,603
20.	Bhandara	24.59	16,700	20,807
21.	Nagpur	28.79	31,350	40,376
22.	Wardha	22.91	15,550	19,113
23.	Chandrapur	32.48	14,720	19,501
24.	Akola	26.24	96,540	1,21,872
25.	Amravati	25.02	50,590	63,248
26.	Yavatmal	29.61	1,47,650	1,91,369
	Total			17,40,811

Table 3.4

Statement showing approximate population for the year 197-1981
in respect of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes in Maharashtra
State

Sr. No.	Name of the district	Growth rate	Population 1971	Population for 1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Greater Bombay	37.80	70,893	97,691
2.	Thane	46.38	26,508	38,802
3.	Nashik	26.01	50,825	64,080
4.	Dhule	23.42	51,295	63,308
5.	Raigad (Kulaba)	17.45	5,272	6,192
6.	Jalgaon	23.35	1,09,440	1,34,994
7.	Ratnagiri	5.96	13,835	14,660
8.	Ahmednagar	19.48	51,875	61,980
9.	Pune	30.97	1,02,935	1,34,814
10.	Satara	18.18	1,13,838	1,34,534
11.	Sangli	18.60	54,315	64,118
12.	Kolhapur	22.04	55,827	68,131
13.	Sholapur	15.68	1,35,165	1,56,359
14.	Aurangabad	23.82	76,817	95,115
15.	Parbhani	21.22	75,077	91,008
16.	Nanded	25.03	79,424	99,304
17.	Beed	15.42	68,974	79,610
18.	Osmanabad	17.46	56,607	66,490
19.	Buldhana	19.32	65,603	78,277
20.	Bhandara	15.81	20,807	24,097
21.	Nagpur	32.92	40,376	53,668
22.	Wardha	18.18	19,113	22,587
23.	Chandrapur	25.25	19,501	24,425
24.	Akola	21.55	1,21,872	1,48,135
25.	Amravati	20.56	63,248	76,252
26.	Yavatmal	21.89	1,91,369	2,33,260
Total				21,32,191

Table 3.5

Population figures of 1981

Sr. No.	Name of the district	Scheduled Caste population in lakhs.	No. of seats for S.Cs.	Scheduled Tribe population in lakhs	No. of seats for S.Ts.	VJ.N.Ts. population in lakhs	No. of seats for VJ NTs.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Maha-rashtra	44.80 (S.Cs. 36.00)	57.72 (S.Ts. 47.00)			21.32		123.84
			Per- cent.		Per- cent		Per- cent.	
1.	Greater Bombay	3.99	69	0.84	14	0.98	17	5.81
2.	Thane	0.84	10	7.29	86	0.39	4	8.52
3.	Nashik	1.86	20	7.02	74	0.64	6	9.52
4.	Dhule	0.86	9	8.31	85	0.63	6	9.80
5.	Raigad	0.25	11	1.90	86	0.06	3	2.21
6.	Jalgaon	1.54	30	2.16	43	1.35	27	5.05
7.	Ratnagiri	0.45	49	0.32	35	0.15	16	0.92
8.	Ahmednagar	2.88	53	1.88	35	0.62	12	5.38
9.	Pune	3.14	52	1.59	26	1.35	22	6.08
10.	Satara	1.27	46	0.13	5	1.35	49	2.75
11.	Sangli	2.04	73	0.15	5	0.64	22	2.83
12.	Kolhapur	3.03	76	0.27	7	0.68	17	3.98
13.	Sholapur	3.73	64	0.52	9	1.56	27	5.81
14.	Aurangabad	1.50	47	0.76	24	0.95	29	3.21
15.	Parbhani	1.06	38	0.79	29	0.91	33	2.76
16.	Nanded	1.98	42	1.78	37	0.99	21	4.75
17.	Beed	1.70	65	0.13	5	0.80	30	2.63
18.	Osmanabad	3.42	75	0.52	11	0.66	14	4.60
19.	Buldhana	0.93	39	0.66	28	0.78	33	2.37
20.	Bhandara	1.79	36	2.98	59	0.24	5	5.01
21.	Nagpur	1.82	31	3.53	60	0.54	9	5.89
22.	Wardha	0.36	18	1.42	71	0.23	11	2.01
23.	Chandrapur	1.34	19	5.50	78	0.24	3	7.06
24.	Akola	1.01	28	1.15	31	1.48	41	3.64
25.	Amravati	1.13	26	2.42	56	0.76	18	4.31
26.	Yavatmal	0.86	12	3.70	54	2.33	34	6.89

According to the 1981 census the total population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra State is 44.80 and 57.72 respectively. The census of 1961, 1971 and 1981 unfortunately have not given the population figures for the Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes and we have, therefore, to be contented with approximate estimates of their population. Statistical data accompanying the Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune's letter No.R.I/WS/2608/1964, dated the 29th September, 1964 and the article on V.J.N.T. population appeared in the Maharashtra Times of 9-10-1971 have been taken as population base figures for the year 1961. Accordingly the population figures for 1971 and 1981 of V.J.N.Ts' population are projected. (Table 3.3 and Table 3.4).

The Backward Classes of Maharashtra comprises of (i) Scheduled Castes, (ii) Scheduled Tribes, (iii) V.Js. and N.Ts.

According to the latest census population figures the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have arrived at 36% and 47% respectively. Accordingly to the population figures of V.J.N.Ts. their percentage has come to 21.32. The total percentage has thus consolidated to be 123.84. The districtwise breakup of 123.84 is given in Table 3.5.

In the hostel where there is strength of 100 students the number of students of different categories now according to the revised population figures will have to be distributed as shown in the Table 3.5.

This is a model form of showing how the percentage is worked out. Accordingly the percentage of different sanctioned strength can be worked out on the basis of the percentage given in Table 3.5.

From the above data, the following conclusions can be arrived at:-

1) The growth-rate of tribal population in the entire Vidarbha area is comparatively much higher. The percentage in the districts of Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur has been enhanced, because of the removal of area restriction.

2) The population of tribals is enumerated in all the districts of Maharashtra in 1981 census. Therefore, new base for allotment of seats in Government hostels will have to be worked out. The present ratio of allotment of seats for different categories are placed below. The revised pattern of admission as shown in the above Table 3.5 will have to be implemented.

Reservation of seats for Backward Classes in Government hostels in Maharashtra State and its present procedure of application

Government of Maharashtra has prescribed percentage to be reserved for admission in Government hostels for various categories of Backward Classes as follows:-

(a) 40% seats of the sanctioned strength of the hostel are allotted to high school side students.

60% seats of the sanctioned strength are allotted to college side students.

Hostels located at Divisional places have no high school wing. At Divisional level hostels, 100% seats are earmarked for post-S.S.C. courses.

(b) 20% seats are earmarked for Economically Backward Class category in every Govt. hostel. This number is first worked out.

(c) The rest of the seats are distributed as per prescribed percentage given in the Table 3.5.

To get clear idea, suppose there is one hostel in Pune having 100 as its sanctioned strength, being located in Divisional place it has no high school wing. The distribution of seats would be as follows:-

20% of 100 - E.B.C. -	20
100 - 20 = 80 seats for Backward Classes (SC/ST/VJNT).				
For Pune percentage of Scheduled Castes is 62. Therefore, 62% of 80				= 50
For Pune percentage of Scheduled Tribes is 20. Therefore, 20% of 80				= 16
For Pune percentage of VJNT is 18. Therefore, 18% of 80				= 14
				100

(i) All applications are arranged strictly on merit irrespective of the standard the students studying. Separate lists are prepared for college going students and high school going students. After the seats are earmarked according to the prescribed percentage, first preference is given to old students and for remaining vacant seats, students from merit lists are selected in that category.

(ii) No any caste enjoys the benefit of seats more than 30%.

(iii) Matang and Bhangi students get seats not less than 10%.

Stages where the students have to apply a fresh are:-

- (1) Upto S.S.C.
- (2) Upto XII
- (3) Medical/Engineering courses.

Once the student is admitted in the hostel, next year he need not apply. He automatically becomes a renewal student subject to the condition that he secures 40% marks in the previous examination, his conduct and behaviour were satisfactory

during his stay in the hostel career. In case it is noticed at any time that the student has furnished any false information in the application, his admission stands cancelled. Any student can apply to any hostel in the State. Local candidates are not given admission. High school level applications are finalised by the end of May and college side applications are decided before 15th July of Vidarbha Region and before 20th June for other parts of Maharashtra.

A specimen of application form is enclosed. The colours of applications are fixed as follows:-

N.T. (new and old) yellow colour.

V.J. (new and old) green colour.

S.C. (new and old) red colour.

S.T. (new and old) Bhace colour

E.B.C.(new and old) white colour.

We shall take example where there is high school and college wings:-

Sanctioned strength - 100

<u>Caste</u>	<u>Percentage of Highschool going students</u>	<u>Percentage of college going students.</u>	<u>Total</u>
(A) Vimukta Jati and Bhatkya Jamati 10%	3	5	8
(B) Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes 90%	10	14	24
(1) No one S.C./ S.T. should exceed 30%.			
(2) Minimum 30% seats of S.T. community.	10	14	24
(3) Matang/Bhangi 10%	3	5	8
(4) SC/ST excluding one caste/tribe other & castes/tribes.	6	10	16
(C) E.B.C. 20%	8	12	20
	40	60	100

Table 3.6

Statement showing the present percentage of admissions applied in all the districts in Maharashtra State

Name of the district	Approximate ratio of allotment of seats		
	For S.C.	For S.T.	For V.J. & N.T.
1	2	3	4
1. Greater Bombay	90	-	10
2. Thane	14	66	-
3. Raigad	38	62	-
4. Ratnagiri	90	-	10
5. Nashik	26	74	-
6. Dhule	11	89	-
7. Jalgaon	45	51	4
8. Ahmednagar	58	31	11
9. Pune	62	20	18
10. Satara	49	-	51
11. Sangli	79	-	21
12. Solapur	73	-	27
13. Kolhapur	82	-	18
14. Aurangabad	72	10	18
15. Parbhani	69	11	20
16. Beed	75	-	25
17. Nanded	67	14	19
18. Osmanabad	87	-	13
19. Buldhana	71	10	19
20. Akola	64	11	25
21. Amravati	51	37	12
22. Yavatmal	32	39	29
23. Wardha	52	48	-
24. Nagpur	72	28	-
25. Bhandara	58	42	-
26. Chandrapur	41	59	-

As compared to the exact population ratio for the year 1981, the number of seats allotted as above to the Scheduled Tribes are very meagre. Immediate steps will, therefore, have to be taken in this matter by the Directorate of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune, to move the Govt. with recent available data of 1981 census and a revised ratio of allotment of seats in Govt. boys and girls hostel is applied with immediate effect.

Diversion of seats

One principle is generally adopted at the time of admission in the Govt. hostel regarding diversion of seats. Mostly it happens in the cases of Scheduled Tribe students. The seats earmarked to the Scheduled Tribe category students are diverted and allotted to students other than Scheduled Tribe category on the ground that the Scheduled Tribe students were not available.

In this connection, the following points are put up for consideration:-

There are 47 tribal communities in the State. There are no restrictions or even guidelines from the administrative Department regarding places (Hostels) where the applications should be sent by the applicants. Only instruction is that the student who applies should not be a local candidate.

The difficulty that is encountered by the Scheduled Tribe candidates is that they are not aware of the advertisement published in the leading newspaper because mostly newspapers do not reach to their destination in remote and hilly areas. Some more effective alternative arrangement must, therefore, be made so that these candidates will apply to the hostels in time. If the Project Officers of I.T.D.Ps.

working in the different projects are telegraphically or by issuing regular letters in advance for 15 days or so are informed, the Project Officers will manage to find out school going and college going students under their projects and they will direct the students to apply to the nearest Government hostels.

Further it is seen that the most of the Scheduled Tribe candidates apply only in two or three hostels. The result is that the students are selected on merit and the rest are rejected. The rejected students do not make efforts to apply to some other hostels, but discontinue the high school or college education. In such cases, the Social Welfare Officer, Class I after taking a review of seats available at various categories can transfer the applications suitably to some other Govt. hostels, where the Scheduled Tribe or other categories seats are vacant and where the students can carry out their further studies.

The Scheduled Tribe boy or girl may be accepted in every Govt. hostel immediately after he/she passes Standard IV The seats being earmarked for Scheduled Tribe candidate are diverted and are being allotted to students other than Scheduled Tribe students. If this is to be stopped, or changed/^{suitably} some rules as shown above will have to be revised in ^{their} interest of the Scheduled Tribes. This has to be done to balance the position in hostel admission for various categorie

The Tribal Welfare Department was established on the 13th July, 1973, with head-quarters at Pune, with the object of initiating welfare schemes of the tribal people, such as Ashram School Complexes, Electric pumps and oil engines and opening and maintenance of Scheduled Tribe hostels for boys and girls.

At present the Department runs the following Scheduled Tribes hostels:-

1. Govt. Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Nashik.
2. Govt. Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Shahada,
Dist. Dhule.
3. Govt. Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Gadchiroli,
District Chandrapur.
4. Govt. Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Jawhar,
District Thane.
5. Govt. Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Taloda,
District Dhule.
6. Govt. Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Dharni,
District Amravati.
7. Govt. Scheduled Tribe Boys Hostel, Nandurbar,
District Dhule.

The number of hostels exclusively for Scheduled Tribe boys is comparatively very less. It has already been proposed in the foregoing paras to open Government hostels exclusively for Scheduled Tribes, in the districts where Scheduled Tribes population is found predominantly. It is, therefore, suggested that opening of the Govt. hostels may be taken up in hand as phased programme, as early as possible. It is, however, suggested that before deciding the location of any hostel "Growth Centre Concept" may be taken into consideration. These hostels where they will be located should possess necessary communication and it should facilitate to render all the facilities to the students within stipulated period. These hostels should be ideal and enriched with planned programmes.

The existing percentage of admission to Scheduled Tribe students is the district percentage of the Scheduled Tribe population, which is not correct. In the tribal areas, whenever a Govt. hostel is opened at a taluka headquarters, the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population of that tahsil should be the percentage of admission to Scheduled Tribe students in Government hostels. In the hostel, located at the district head-quarters, the district percentage may be taken into consideration.

It has been noticed that some times the boys or girls, who are not tribals, manage to get false caste certificates of Scheduled Tribes. It is necessary to curbe such practice. Hence it is suggested that Tribal Welfare Officer should be associated with the admission of Scheduled Tribe students. The Tribal Welfare Officer will ~~xxx~~ scrutinise the caste certificates and guard the interests of tribal students.

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Chapter-IV

Utilisation of hostel facilities by students

One of the important educational schemes is the extension of hostel facilities to Backward Classes either through the hostel run by the Government or by the Voluntary Agencies.

It is observed that though 183 Government hostels are opened for boys and girls in Maharashtra State, with total sanctioned strength of 14603 students, the cent percent benefit is not being utilised by students due to inadequate accommodation and for one or other reasons. The present capacity in all the hostels, when worked out, has come to 10492 students. It is thus obvious that even if it is granted that in every institution the number of students are full according to the present capacity, more than 28% of the sanctioned strength, the students are not admitted in the hostel. This percentage is comparatively high amongst Scheduled Tribes students.

The percentage of literacy amongst Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and V.J.N.Ts. in India is comparatively very low. To bridge this gap various schemes for providing educational concessions to Backward Classes such as free studentship, Govt. of India Scholarship, hostel facilities etc. are being implemented both in the Plan and Non Plan sectors. Provision of hostel facilities to students belonging to the Backward Classes play an important part in the promotion and spread of education amongst the Backward Classes. Many of the Backward Class students give up their education as the parents cannot afford to send their boys outside their villages. This problem is more acute in respect of the Scheduled Tribes, as they generally live in the inaccessible hilly areas, where the

schooling facilities are not satisfactory. To overcome this difficulty, hostel facilities are provided for such students who find it difficult to complete their studies by leaving their villages. Thus a net work of hostel facilities has been spread out throughout the State.

As per the Constitutional directives, the State has already made its policy that all weaker sections must be brought within the compass of fundamental **heads**.

Prior to this "The Depressed Classes and aboriginal hill tribes committee" of the then Bombay Province in its report had made a strong plea for the promotion of education among the Depressed Classes and aboriginal hill tribes at various stages of education.

The depressed classes and aboriginal hill tribes committee made a recommendation that a boarding school on a very simple line near to their own homes needed to be started for the aboriginal tribes. The then Bombay Government took steps in this direction and opened a Government hostel at Pune in the year 1931, then ^{known} as "Government Depressed Class Hostel" at Pune with an accommodation for 50 boys. At that time there were only 4 hostels run by Voluntary Agencies in the entire State.

In Vidarbha Region of the State the activity of providing residential facilities to Backward Class students has gathered a momentum only in recent year. The old M.P. Government had set up a Tribal Welfare Department. Under this Department, schools for the Tribal students were started and hostels were attached only to middle schools.

No concrete steps were taken till the formation of the popular ministry towards the spread of education amongst Backward Classes. It was only in the year 1951 under the popular ministry that a Scheduled Caste trust fund was created for furthering the course of education of the Scheduled Castes. The Ex-Hyderabad Government set up 8 Government hostels in the districts of ~~Maharashtra~~ Marathwada.

It was thought for the first time in the year 1959-60 of rationalisation and unifying the various major concessions given to the Backward Classes. The State Government, therefore, issued orders in the year 1959-60 bringing the schemes of hostel facilities to Backward Classes under unified pattern.

As a consequence of the operation of this policy, the number of Backward Class hostels rose in all the regions of the State. Adequate facilities both to the boys and girls are being extended in the hostels run by the Government.

On the basis of the collected information and field study, it is revealed that even though the State Government has opened as many as 183 Government hostels for boys and girls in the State, the number of hostels is still inadequate compared to the ~~an~~ educational need of the Backward Class students.

Name of the hostel	Total No. of applications		No. of S.T. applications.	
	received	Considered for admission	Received	considered for admission
1	2	3	4	5

1. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Mahad.				
1979-80	-	-	-	-
1980-81	46	46	2	2
1981-82	65	50	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
2. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Mahad.				
1979-80	26	26	3	3
1980-81	37	34	1	1
1981-82	38	38	1	1
3. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Panvel.				
1979-80	-	-	-	-
1980-81	-	-	-	-
1981-82	33	9	15	7
4. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Ratnagiri.				
1979-80	50	35	-	-
1980-81	50	48	-	-
1981-82	50	36	-	-
5. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Junnar.				
1979-80	116	33	43	8
1980-81	62	49	21	18
1981-82	50	32	11	5
6. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Indapur.				
1979-80	-	-	-	-
1980-81	-	-	-	-
1981-82	-	-	-	-
7. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Ghodegaon.				
1981-82	-	-	43	39
8. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Satara.				
1979-80	279	52	4	-
1980-81	190	57	-	-
1981-82	132	52	1	1
9. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Jat.				
1979-80	50	33	-	-
1980-81	45	31	-	-
1981-82	51	31	6	-
10. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Solapur.				
1979-80	28	28	-	-
1980-81	32	32	-	-
1981-82	35	35	-	-
11. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Kolhapur.				
1979-80	317	93	25	5
1980-81	194	90	10	2
1981-82	193	105	12	7

1	2	3	4	5
12. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Gadhinglaj.				
1981-82	68	44	1	"
13. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Nashik Road.				
1979-80	123	25	58	14
1980-81	137	26	69	14
1981-82	187	79	109	39
14. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Malegaon.				
1979-80	22	15	4	4
1980-81	45	33	10	8
1981-82	53	38	9	9
15. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Bhusaval.				
1981-82	20	20	-	-
16. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Dharni.				
1979-80	284	130	84	40
1980-81	177	130	70	37
1981-82	198	130	73	37
17. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Akot.				
1980-81	44	29	2	2
1981-82	49	30	2	2
18. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Khangaon.				
1979-80	36	22	3	3
1980-81	30	27	3	3
1981-82	48	42	2	2
19. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Hinganghat.				
1981-82	14	14	-	-
20. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Gondia.				
1979-80	65	49	5	4
1980-81	71	54	10	8
1981-82	91	51	4	4
21. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Sakoli.				
1979-80	116	46	17	8
1980-81	102	67	18	16
1981-82	170	63	72	57
22. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Warora.				
1979-80	176	33	36	18
1980-81	138	58	40	22
1981-82	155	63	40	21

1	2	3	4	5
23. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Warora.				
1970-80	39	29	10	6
1980-81	47	32	10	8
1981-82	31	26	7	5
24. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Rajura.				
1979-80	125	41	-	-
1980-81	121	53	24	15
1981-82	137	59	24	16
25. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Hingoli.				
1979-80	42	24	4	4
1980-81	77	32	6	2
1981-82	113	39	9	4
26. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Kinwat.				
1979-80	78	50	14	6
1980-81	68	47	12	5
1981-82	50	46	5	5
27. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Beed.				
1979-80	46	43	-	-
1980-81	31	26	-	-
1981-82	44	30	-	-
28. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Osmanabad.				
1979-80	75	68	-	-
1980-81	119	60	3	2
1980-81	123	60	3	2
29. Govt. Hostel for Girls, Jatur.				
1979-80	79	53	3	3
1980-81	73	57	1	1
1981-82	76	60	1	1
30. Govt. Hostel for Boys, Kinwat.				
1979-80	201	75	35	12
1980-81	124	74	17	10
1981-82	144	75	23	8

From the above table it is clear that there is still rush of applications and all the tribal and Backward Class candidates are not getting the advantage of hostel facilities. It ^{is} therefore proposed that in every taluka there should be one Govt. Backward Class hostel for boys and one for girls. Besides there should be separate Scheduled Tribe hostel for boys and girls in each taluka of tribal concentration, especially in Tribal Sub Plan Area.

It has been the policy of Education Department to open secondary schools in the centrally located big villages. These villages will cater to educational needs of the students inhabiting these villages will not require the hostel facilities. It is therefore suggested that the Social Welfare Department may prepare an advance plan in coordination with Education department. The Tribal Welfare Department may also cover the remaining taluka and district hostels for Scheduled Tribes in consultation with Director of Social Welfare.

It has been seen in the foregoing paras that due to inadequate accommodation even though there is a large number of hostels, yet the need of hostels is not fulfilled. Only 72% of the students are availing hostel facilities and 28% are being deprived off the facilities given by the Government due to accommodation and other difficulties. Thus it proves that hostel facilities are not fully utilised.

Percentage of Scheduled Tribe students

It has been noticed in many admission cases in many hostels that Scheduled Tribe seats have been diverted and they are allotted to other caste students on the grounds that the applications belonging to the Scheduled Tribe students were not available. But this is not true. The percentage of Scheduled

Tribe students in hostel is kept in such a proportion as is the population of the tribals in that district. Naturally Warden should take some efforts to find out candidates by making enquiries in local educational institutions to complete the proportion of the tribal students. Even then if the candidates are not forthcoming, the Warden should report this fact to the Social Welfare Officer, Class-I. The Social Welfare Officer, Class-I, after calling upon the candidates not admitted in any hostel will direct them to join a new hostel irrespective of their applications to that particular hostel where Scheduled Tribe seats are available.

Unless the above process is complete, no diversion should take effect. If diversion is effected, there will not be utilisation of Scheduled Tribe seats by Scheduled Tribe candidates. In this connection, Government Resolution No. BCH-1076/D.V, dated 13-9-1976 regarding recommendation of the estimate committee regarding admission to Backward Class hostels may be referred to. It is clearly stated that the inmates to be admitted in Government hostel should be strictly in accordance with the prescribed percentage.

The following instructions have been issued by Govt. from time to time but in many hostels there are not strictly followed. The Divisional Social Welfare Officers of different divisions, though aware of the fact are not very keen to take necessary steps. It is because of their typical attitude of not attending the Government orders properly in respect of Scheduled Tribe category, the Scheduled Tribe students are not given justice in Govt. hostel admission.

Regarding admission in Government hostels:-

1) Children of Government servants working at remote places where the educational facilities are not available may be considered.

2) Ex-Anmates of certified schools having no source to fall back for prosecuting their study irrespective of caste and who can not stay beyond a certain period in the institution should be admitted to Govt. institution. They should be adjusted against 5% of E.B.C.seats reserved for children of Govt. servants working in tribal areas. However, if no applications are received from such students this quota should be filled in from among E.B.C. students who have applied for admission as per normal rule of merit.

3) The admission of students belonging to Matang and Bhangi. should not be restricted to 10% of the seats earmarked for Scheduled Castes. The students belonging to these communities (Matang and Bhangi) can be admitted upto 30% of the seats reserved for Matang and Bhangi. However, the minimum percentage of these communities should be 10% for purpose of admission, a common merit list of all categories should be taken that no community exceeds 30% of seats earmarked

The following is the districtwise admission percentage presently in Maharashtra State:-

<u>District</u>	<u>Scheduled Castes</u>	<u>Scheduled Tribes</u>	<u>V.J.N.T.</u>
1. Bombay	90	-	10
2. Kolaba	38	62	-
3. Thane	14	86	-
4. Ratnagiri	90	-	10
5. Nashik	26	74	-
6. Dhule	11	89	-
7. Jalgaon	45	51	4
8. Ahmednagar	58	31	11
9. Pune	62	20	18

	<u>S.Cs.</u>	<u>S. Ts.</u>	<u>VJNT.</u>
10. Satara	49	-	51
11. Sangli	79	-	21
12. Solapur	73	-	27
13. Kolhapur	82	-	18
14. Aurangabad	72	10	18
15. Parbhani	69	11	20
16. Beed	75	-	25
17. Nanded	67	14	19
18. Osmanabad	87	-	13
19. Buldhana	71	10	19
20. Akola	64	11	25
21. Amravati	51	37	12
22. Yavatmal	32	39	-
23. Wardha	52	48	-
24. Nagpur	72	28	-
25. Bhandara	58	42	-
26. Chandrapur	41	59	-

Special Cases

Generally special cases are admitted to Government Hostels according to Government orders. They are admitted at the ratio of 5% of the sanctioned seats of the hostel. These seats are generally earmarked for admission of students on special ground and that these admissions are based on the order of the Director or Government. The following is the criteria for the admission of special cases:-

1. Blind students.
2. Physically handicapped.
3. Students undergoing medical course.
4. Students undergoing engineering course.
5. Students undergoing higher professional courses.
6. Students undergoing post-graduate course.

Students admitted under special grounds should observe the rules and regulations of the hostel. On enquiry with the hostel authorities, it is learnt that boys admitted on special grounds generally do not follow rules and regulations of the hostels, which ultimately results in break-down of the working order.

The following types of students are not held eligible for admission in the hostel

- i) In case the student is not a bonafide resident of Maharashtra State.
- ii) If student is in service, either private, semi-govt., or govt. service.
- iii) If parents/guardians of the students are residing in the same town in which such hostel is located except students belonging to Matang and Bhangi communities.
- iv) In case the student has failed in annual examination. (One failure in entire professional course is exempted. This is in case of students undergoing professional course.)
- v) If there are any adverse remarks, such as irregularity, misbehaviour etc. from head of the educational institute or the Warden of the hostel.
- vi) The student should appear for terminal examination of the school/college and secure minimum 50% marks. If he fails to do so, he can be discontinued vide Director's order No. GBH 189/Adm. II, dated 15-7-1969.

The above rules will have to be observed by the Hostel Management or the Warden for smooth running of the Government hostels.

Food

Hostel management does not consist of merely running the hostel. It must be total effort to translate aspiration and ideals into programmes and practices and building up organisation, manning. To manage the organisation according to the goals and idealogis the Administrator has to be a competent social scientist to put the things in action.

Here efficiency in hostel management is not a quantitative concept. It is basically a qualitative concept and call for an inner development in administration.

Free lodging and free boarding is given to all students in all the Government hostels.

Distribution of food system is the same which is known as the Departmental cooking system.

The following is the approved accepted diet scale:-

	<u>For boys</u> (in grams)		<u>For girls</u> (in grams)
1. Rice	120	} 420	110
2. Wheat flour	180		130
3. Other cereals	120		100
4. Pulses and dal	110		90
5. Leafy vegetables	140		140
6. Root vegetables	90		90 Thrice a week
7. Other vegetables	190		190 Four times a week.
8. Fruits (Banana/chikku/orange).	90		90 Twice a week.
9. Sugar and jaggary	30		30
10. Milk/curds	200		200
11. Fish and meat	90		90
12. Curd	80		80
13. Vegetable oil fats	40		30
14. Ground nut	15		15
15. Condiments and spices	15 to 20		15 to 20
16. Salt	15 to 20		15 to 20
17. Fuel	700		700
18. Mutton (for non-vegetarians)	90 once a week		90 once a week
Sweet sheera for non vegetarian - Rawa - 55 gram			
Oil - 15 gram			
Sugar - 28 gram.			

In the diet, hand pounded rice should be used. The use of ragi (Nachani) may be encouraged because it is a rich source of calcium. The use of whole pulses may be made which normally contain vitamins.

This diet has been recommended by the Department of Nutrition and Biochemistry Haffkine Institute, Bombay for the inmates of the hostels.

The other system being followed in some of the major Government hostels is the contract system. In this system the departmental persons are not appointed in the kitchen section. A contract is given for a period of one year to an outsider who serves the meals to the students. He brings his men and cooking material in the premises, prepares the meal two times a day and serves the students in the hostel.

So far as the expenditure is concerned, the departmental food system costs approximately Rs.120/- to Rs.125/- per student per month, whereas the contractor receives an ~~amount~~ amount towards the cost of dietary charges from Rs.150/- to Rs.200/- depending upon the local situation.

The point for consideration here is that if the contract is to be given it should be subject to the condition that there should not be more than 5% extra expenditure to Government over and above departmental cooking charges. Here prima-facia in every hostel where there is a contract there is extra expenditure to Government. The authorities should, therefore, look to this issue and certain restrictions on expenditure are imposed on the dietary costs.

Secondly, it should be ensured that the posts of cook, maid-servant etc. created for departmental cooking are transferred elsewhere from the hostels where contract system is introduced.

In many hostels it was seen that students were complaining about the square meal. It is proposed that in case contract system is an approved system as a principle, it is recommended that it should be introduced to every district level hostel, so as to bring uniformity.

So far ~~as~~ the Department has not introduced the "Dry system". Despite its inherent defects, it is recommended that this system should be introduced at Divisional hostels, since both the above systems at Divisional hostels have totally failed. Before implementing Dry system, the mode of payment may be ~~discussed~~ discussed with the Department.

(in the contract system

The important point to be stressed is about the similarity in the rate of contracts in the same town. Suppose in Pune there are 5 boys hostel where contract system is in vogue. The rates in all the hostels should not be in variation. The contract rates in all the hostels must be the same.

Utilisation of Bedding facility

As per prevailing instruction every student admitted in the hostel is eligible to receive the following bedding articles:-

<u>Name of the article</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Life(years)</u>
1. Iron cot	1	According to need
2. Iron chair (folding)	1	and space.
3. Iron table (folding)	1	10
4. Carpet	1	2
5. Mattresses	1	5
6. Blanket	1	5
7. Pillow	1	2
8. Pillow covers	2	2
9. Bedsheet	2	2
10. Steel plate (Thali)	1	15
11. Steel wati	2	15
12. Steel glass	1	15
13. Iron buckets	2 per room.	3
14. Plastic mugs	2 per room.	2

It is noticed that in some of the hostels the above mentioned articles have not been purchased as per requirement. They are purchased considering the sanctioned strength. For example, suppose the present capacity of the hostel is 50 and the sanctioned strength of the hostel is 75; the material is purchased for 75 boys though only 50 boys are presently accommodated in the hostel. This is merely locking up of Government money. It is sheer waste. Secondly, in some of the

hostels no separate clothing and bedding articles register is maintained. Similarly, the six monthly certificate which is required to be recorded in the month of June/December for having verified the articles and found to agree the balance is also not recorded regularly by the hostel Warden.

The articles which are used and their life is over, they should be written off by the competent authority and sale proceeds credited to Treasury. This is also not done in many hostels. The articles which are written off should be recorded accordingly on the main register and articles so disposed off deducted from the main stock.

Utilisation of stationery

The present scale of stationery in the hostel is as follows:-

1. Notebooks 3200 pages per inmate per year.
2. Compass box 1 per school-going inmate.
3. Colour box 1 per school-going inmate.

In addition to the above, the educational material required by students must be in the list accompanied by a certificate of the educational authority, where the student is taking education.

This process needs thorough check and careful scrutiny by the Warden. It is observed that lot of expenditure is being made on purchase of drawing and painting material by the students undergoing ~~diploma~~ diploma courses.

It is suggested that the Social Welfare Department will make suitable rules in regard to purchase of stationery articles. Minimum requirement of each student will be worked out by visiting the college authority. This process will avoid wastage.

So also every student should be supplied with a set of text books only. Reference books should not be distributed to individual students, but to a group consisting of 5. This will avoid the problem of missing of books.

Coaching

Coaching is being conducted in the Government hostels. The coaching is given to high school students. Those who are in X, they get coaching from August to February and for the Classes-VIII and IX coaching is being given from November to March. The coaching is given in English, Science and Mathematics because these are the main subjects in which students are weak. The prime motive of provision of hostel facilities is to facilitate the students to prosecute the studies by developing their standards. Most of the students come from rural area who need guidance and who possess poor performance and naturally they lag behind in studies. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to arrange for coaching to them. Coaching at this stage will help to them for their better performance at S.S.C. level and university examinations. Coaching will improve their knowledge and ultimately the drop outs, and stagnation at various level can be stopped.

The Warden should see how far the students regularly attend the coaching class. Whether separate attendance is maintained in the class. Whether mid-term examinations by coaching class teachers are conducted. How the progress is achieved. If the hostel authority watches the programme then only coaching class scheme will be successful.

Medical check-up

There are certain ingredients of a hostel. It is the responsibility of the Government to see that they are satisfactorily met. Among these more important are:-

1. Sufficient and nutritious food
2. Satisfactory and adequate amenities.
3. An atmosphere in which development of moral and cultural part of student is facilitated.
4. Facilities for medical check-up.

So far as medical check-up is concerned, it is observed that medical check-up is not being done in all the hostels. In some hostels located at divisional level, the visiting medical officer pays a visit once a week or so and examines a boy or a girl, but in some of the hostel he does not maintain record of the medical check up of the students.

Most of the Backward Class students come from the rural areas. Because of poverty and ignorance, they are the victims of skin diseases, stomach troubles, nutritional problems and so, they need properly and timely check-up. It is, therefore, suggested that in every hostel the Medical Officer should be paid honorarium for his visit at least twice a week. He should conduct medical check up and keep the record of health of every student. The students should be treated by the V.M.O. of the hostel and in the Government General Hospitals only. The Medical Officer should arrange to take weight of every student every month regularly and keep the record in his case file.

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Table A.1

Districtwise population of Backward Classes (1971 Census)

(Figures in lakhs)

Sr. No.	District	Total general population	Population of Backward Classes				Total	Percentage of each category to total population			
			Scheduled Castes including Nav Budha	Scheduled Tribes	V.J. N.S.	Other Backward Classes		Scheduled Castes including Nav Budha	Scheduled Tribes	V.J. N.S.	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Greater Bombay	59.71	4.95	0.30	0.58	5.83	84.90	5.14	9.94		
2.	Thane	22.82	0.93	5.80	0.16	6.89	13.49	84.17	2.32		
3.	Reigad	12.63	0.72	1.13	0.24	1.89	38.08	59.78	2.11		
4.	Ratnagiri	19.91	1.54	0.10	0.16	1.80	85.54	5.55	8.86		
5.	Nashik	23.69	2.16	5.61	0.41	8.18	26.59	68.56	5.01		
6.	Dhule	16.62	0.80	6.16	0.43	7.39	10.81	83.35	5.81		
7.	Jalgaon	21.23	1.86	1.25	0.97	4.08	45.57	30.63	23.77		
8.	Ambednagar	22.69	2.69	1.46	0.49	4.64	57.97	11.46	10.56		
9.	Pune	31.78	3.37	1.08	1.00	5.45	61.83	19.81	18.34		
10.	Latara	17.27	1.93	0.04	2.04	4.01	48.12	0.99	50.87		
11.	Sangli	15.40	1.97	0.02	0.54	2.53	77.86	0.79	21.35		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Solapur	22.54	3.63	0.09	1.37	5.09	71.30	1.76	26.91
13.	Kolhapur	20.48	2.48	0.04	0.54	3.06	81.04	1.30	17.64
14.	Aurangabad	19.17	2.68	0.32	0.66	3.66	73.21	8.74	18.05
15.	Parbhani	15.07	2.58	0.42	0.75	3.75	68.96	11.20	20.00
16.	Bhir	12.86	1.95	0.04	0.66	2.65	73.58	1.50	24.10
17.	Nanded	13.98	2.62	0.56	0.76	3.44	66.49	14.31	19.25
18.	Osmanabad	18.97	3.62	0.02	0.55	4.19	86.38	0.47	15.12
19.	Buldhana	12.63	2.23	0.28	0.59	3.10	71.93	9.03	19.03
20.	Akola	15.01	3.14	0.57	1.21	4.92	63.82	11.58	24.59
21.	Amravati	15.41	2.72	1.98	0.63	5.33	51.04	37.14	11.82
22.	Yavatmal	14.24	1.87	2.31	1.69	5.87	31.85	39.35	28.79
23.	Wardha	7.80	1.35	1.05	0.18	2.58	52.32	40.69	6.97
24.	Nagpur	19.43	3.62	1.12	0.29	5.03	71.96	22.26	5.76
25.	Bhandara	15.86	2.99	1.99	0.17	5.15	58.05	38.64	3.30
26.	Chandrapur	16.40	2.50	3.47	0.18	6.15	40.65	56.42	2.92
Total		62.90	37.21	17.05	17.16	53.68	31.75	14.55	

Chapter-V

Progress in education in general by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Vimukta Jati, Nomadic Tribe/Economically Backward Class students admitted in Government hostels in Maharashtra State with special reference to the Scheduled Tribe students

The Government hostel is an instrument for acceleration of the education. It also helps to develop social and cultural activities of the students. The State has made various efforts to develop the infrastructure of the hostels for Backward Classes.

Educational development is a fundamental requirement for social and economic development of weaker sections. The promotion of educational activities of these people has been made a specific responsibility of the Government at the Centre and in the States.

Before Independence education to the Backward Classes was not such an important subject as to attract the attention of the educationists, Administrators and Social workers in India. But gradually its importance has realised and more attention is now being paid to the subject by the State Government and voluntary agencies. There is a general agreement that SC/ST/VJNT people are backward, under-developed and illiterate. The concerted effort is needed to bring them to the level of development and understanding achieved by their neighbouring non-backward communities. But there has been no unanimity of approach to the solution of the educational problems of these people. Though devoted people with the best of intentions are trying their best to see that the Backward Class people get as much educational advantages as possible, the result achieved has not been very encouraging. There has been no uniformity in the programmes of their educational development. The various programmes launched by various voluntary agencies

do not always cater to the needs of the Backward Classes. Then there are individual ideologies which hinder an objective of the problem and an altogether different colour and vision to them. Success and failure of the institutions responsible for imparting education to the backward classes generally remain confined to them as there are no opportunities for others to know them and benefit by their experience.

Considering all these facts state Government organised the Government hostels and the scheme of opening of Government backward class hostel is being implemented throughout the State.

Since the SC/ST/VJNT and EBC students could get hostel facility today education for them has become a matter of great importance. It has been generally recognised that India being a welfare State cannot afford to leave a particular section of its population behind in the field of education. This would be against the directive principles of the Constitution of India. There is hardly any necessity to quote the figures of literacy and emphasise the need and importance of education for the backward classes in the State. Taking into account the considerable amount of money and manpower being utilised for the purpose, one could naturally expect that the backward classes would be able to shorten the gap in the educational levels which exists between them and their neighbouring communities within a very short period. But the reality of the situation tells a different tale. Backward classes have made some but not enough progress to come up at the level of other people. There is some snag somewhere. There are many and varied problems which need attention to achieve the betterment of the backward class people.

After India's Independence efforts are being made to alter the position of education by the State Government by opening various educational schemes. Huge amount of money has been spent and are being spent by the Government to ameliorate the conditions of backward classes and to solve their manifold problems. This is in accordance with the policy laid down in Article 46 of the Constitution of India. "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitations".

The problem of the education of the Aboriginal Tribes differs vitally from the corresponding problem of the Scheduled Castes. The latter i.e. Scheduled Castes as a whole live in villages in which they are in minority and if the special disabilities attaching to their position in relation to the Hindu society could be removed they would soon advance.

The Aboriginal Tribes on the other hand live in forest and hilly areas. As a whole they are not attracted towards education because of their free life in the jungle and for agricultural pursuits.

The Aboriginal Tribes are very backward even compared with the Scheduled Castes. According to 1981 census the literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes is 35.55% while it is 22.29% in the Scheduled Tribes. This fact itself indicates the difference in the progress of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If this educational backwardness is to be removed many of them will need assistance by way of hostel facilities, freeships, scholarships if they are to proceed beyond the VIII standard.

It is therefore suggested that the tribal students should be given admission in every Government hostel from the standard Vth onwards as a matter of rule. The Project Officer of ITDP will be very useful to this work. In fact, it should be a part of his duty to collect the list of school-going and college-going Scheduled Tribe students from his project and secure admissions to them in the nearest Government boys/girls hostels.

Educational Schemes

Free education is provided to Backward Classes at all stages of education in all recognised educational institutions, irrespective of age and income. Tuition fees are given to Backward Class pupils not covered under the economically backward class scheme and Government of India scholarship scheme at post-S.S.C. stage. The examination fees are given to all backward class students in pre-S.S.C. courses and to those who are not in receipt of Government of India scholarships in post-S.S.C. courses. Scholarships are awarded to first two B.C. students in standards 9th and 10th only subject to availability of funds after meeting the claims of tuition fees and examination fees.

Scholarship for post-S.S.C. courses

This is originally a Government of India scheme implemented by the State Government since 1959-60. This scholarship covers maintenance allowance for the student and all the college fees. Those who are Government hostellers they get maintenance charge at the 1/3 rate.

Before the Government of India scholarship is released to hostellers and day scholars, there should be a letter from every Warden of the hostel giving the names of hostellers and date of admission in the Government hostel. This generally is not followed. Secondly, very recently many new refined professional and technical courses are introduced. All such courses have not been incorporated in the list so far. Unless a complete list is made and the Government of India scholarship is granted, no Backward Class candidate dares to undertake such courses. It is therefore suggested that upto date list of all recognised courses with revised rates etc. should be finalised and approved list circulated.

Financial assistance to medical and engineering students

The scheme introduced in 1973-74 envisages grants to colleges where backward class students are residing in hostels which are attached to medical colleges. The object of the scheme is to meet the expenditure on purchase of books and equipments etc. for backward class boys attending medical colleges. The scheme is implemented by the Director of Medical Education and Research, Bombay.

In divisional hostels heavy purchases are made on books of professional courses like medicine and engineering courses. Nowhere the library method is followed. With the result students do not get books in time. It is, therefore, suggested that the books may be arranged on the lines of library and be distributed to the students. The verification of all these books will have to be done in the presence of the House Master/Warden every year. A regular charge of these books will be with a Assistant Librarian who will thereafter keep regularly the accounts of the books.

At present a large number of books are being purchased and for a number of years no verification of these books is carried out. Nobody knows the account of missing books, the books which are outdated and the books which are practically torned into pieces.

Sant Dnyaneshwar Vastigriha, Pune

This is the oldest hostel in the State. Its sanctioned strength is 150 and it accommodates 120 students. However, at present it has accommodated 178 students. The classification of 178 is given below:-

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	VJNT	Economically Backward Class	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medical	20	15	5	12	52
Engineering	24	8	2	7	41
Diploma	27	9	8	6	50
Arts	5	5	-	1	11
XI)	11	7	2	4	24
XII)					
Total	87	44	17	30	178

In M.B.B.S. course there are two annual examinations, one at I/III and the other at III/III. Generally these are the two examinations where students do not get through. The percentage of passing at such stages is 50%. Therefore, at this stage stagnation is on higher side.

Similarly, for engineering students at the initial stage i.e. at the F.E. examination, the percentage of passing is 50%.

One failure during the entire course, in case of a student undergoing professional course, is exempted. In case a student fails for the second time, he has to leave the hostel. It is, however, reported that students who have failed twice manage to come back to the hostel as a special case by managing it at higher level. At present, there are 13 special cases in this hostel. By giving re-admission to them, their second failure is automatically condoned.

Very recently tribal students are undergoing professional courses such as medical engineering. These are difficult examinations as compared to Art and Commerce courses. One failure during the entire course is condoned as per prevailing rules. It is suggested that two failures to tribal students during the entire professional courses may be exempted, as a rule. This will prevent application of special cases.

Students are admitted in the Government hostels on merit. Every year this merit varies. However, the selected students in the merit list who are admitted in the hostel, their percentage of marks are generally in the range of 60% to 90%. This is the general experience in every Government hostel.

When the student receives all hostel facilities, it is expected that his progress must not go down. It is, therefore, suggested that the percentage of marks for a renewal student may be fixed. At present the limit is 40%. It should be 45% to college students and 50% to highschool students.

The classwise distribution of students of 31 Government hostels is consolidated as under.

(1) Govt. Hostel for Boys, Mahad (Raigad)

	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	F.Y.	S.Y.	T.Y.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>1980-81</u>									
Scheduled Castes	-	-	-	7	15	6	-	1	
Scheduled Tribes	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Economically Backward Class	2	-	-	4	3	5	1	-	
	2	-	-	12	19	11	1	1	46
<u>1981-82</u>									
Scheduled Castes	10	3	2	5	7	6	1	-	
Scheduled Tribes	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Economically Backward Class	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	-	
	13	6	3	8	10	8	2	-	50

Govt. Hostel for Boys, Mahad (Raigad)

Observations

- (1) 14 seats earmarked for Scheduled Tribe students could not be filled in by Scheduled Tribe students.
- (2) All seats were diverted.
- (3) Lohar is treated under Scheduled Tribes. This classification is also incorrect.

In short, in this hostel there is only one candidate belonging to Scheduled Tribe community, who belongs to Kaskari Tribe.

(2) Government Girls Hostel, Mahad (Raigad)

1979-80

	V	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	F.Y.	S.Y.	T.Y.	Total
Scheduled Castes	1	2	6	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	
Scheduled Tribes	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Economically Backward Class	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	
	3	2	8	6	1	-	3	2	-	1	26

1981-82

	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	FY	SY	TY	Total
Scheduled Castes	-	-	-	7	2	6	5	2	-	-	-	
Scheduled Tribes	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Economically Backward Class	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	
	1	-	-	17	3	7	7	2	1	-	-	38

1980-81

	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
Scheduled Castes	1	2	1	7	2	2	1	3	
Scheduled Tribes	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Vimukta Jatis Nomadic Tribes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Economically Backward Class	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	
	3	2	1	13	5	2	5	3	34

Govt. Girls Hostel, Mahad (Raigad)

1979-80

Six seats earmarked for Scheduled Tribe candidates were diverted and given to other than Scheduled Tribe students.

1980-81

17 seats both college and school side seats diverted and given to other than Scheduled Tribes students.

1981-82

17 seats both college and school side seats diverted and given to other than Scheduled Tribe students.

From the above it is seen that no steps have been taken to find out Scheduled Tribe candidates during the last three years. Every year all the seats, both for college and high school students were diverted. The Social Welfare Officer, Class-I will have to take special efforts to find out from other hostels, the surplus applications of Scheduled Tribe candidates and admit them in such hostels where there are vacancies with consent of students. Necessary orders and guidelines on behalf of this issue will have to be issued by the Director or even from Government level.

(3) Government Hostel for Boys, Panvel (Raigad)

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	V.J.N.T.	E.B.C.
1981-82	1	7*	-	1

* 6 Mahadeo Koli
1 Thakur

The students of Mahadeo Koli community will have to be checked up, whether they are genuine or bogus Mahadeo Kolis.

(4) Govt. Hostel for Boys, Ratnagiri

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes	Economically Backward Class
1979-80	28	-	5	10
1980-81	35	-	5	10
1981-82	26	-	5	10

(5) Govt. Hostel for Boys, Ghodegaon

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes	Economically Backward Class
1981-82	-	39	-	-

This hostel is meant for Scheduled Tribe students. Only 39 seats are filled in and 36 seats remained vacant. Admitted students belong to Mahadeo Koli community. The hostel started during 1981-82. Progress can be watched more carefully during 1983-84.

(6) Govt. Hostel for Girls, Junnar

	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	FY	SY	TY	Total
<u>1979-80</u>									
Scheduled Castes	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	
Scheduled Tribes	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Vimukta Jatis Nomadic Tribes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E.B.C.	4	3	2	4	1	1	1	-	
	11	6	8	4	2	1	1	-	33
<u>1980-81</u>									
Scheduled Castes	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	
Scheduled Tribes	6	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	
V.J.N.T.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E.B.C.	4	3	4	3	5	-	2	2	
	12	9	9	8	6	1	2	2	49
<u>1981-82</u>									
Scheduled Castes	4	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	
Scheduled Tribes	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	
Vimukta Jatis Nomadic Tribes	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
E.B.C.	2	3	1	3	2	4	-	2	
	6	6	3	3	7	5	-	2	32

In this hostel, every year more than the required number of applications from Scheduled Tribe candidates are being received. The applications of Scheduled Tribe category can be transferred to some other nearby hostels to fulfil the quota of vacant seats of Scheduled Tribe category in the hostels where it falls short. This can be done in advance in consultation with students. The Project Officer of the I.T.D.P. may be entrusted to do needful to the tribal students with help of Social Welfare Officer, Class-I.

(7) Govt. Hostel for Boys, Satara

1979-80

	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	FY	SY	B.Y.	B. Com-I	BAMS	Total
S.Cs.	3	5	1	7	5	5	-	1	1	-	
S.Ts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
V.J.N.T.	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	
E.B.C.	3	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	
	8	9	3	12	7	7	2	2	1	1	52

1980-81

	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	FY	SY	TY	B. Com-I	B. Com-II	B. Com-III	BAMS	Total
S.Cs.	2	2	4	5	4	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	
S.Ts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
V.J.N.T.	4	5	1	4	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	
E.B.C.	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	
	10	8	5	11	5	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	52

Govt. Hostel for Boys, Satara

General Results

	Appeard	Passed	Percentage of passing
<u>1979-80</u>			
X	7	7	100%
XII	10	9	90%
Degree	7	6	86%
<u>1981-82</u>			
X	8	5	63%
XII	6	6	100%
Degree	2	2	100%

(8) Government Hostel for Boys, Kolhapur

Year	S.Cs.	S.Ts.	V.J.NT.	E.B.C.	Total
1979-80	60	5	9	19	93
1980-81	72	2	11	5	90
1981-82	55	7	18	20	100

During the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 seats for Scheduled Tribe communities were earmarked as 5, 2 and 7 respectively, but they were diverted to the students other than Scheduled Tribe students.

During the year 1980-81, the caste Gosavi is considered under Scheduled Tribe, which is misclassification. Again during 1981-82 the caste Gosavi is brought under Scheduled Tribe.

(11) Government Hostel for Boys, Dharni

Year	S.Cs.	S.Ts.	V.J...T.	E.B.C.	Special cases
1979-80	49	40	14	26	1 = 130
1980-81	50	37	11	26	6 = 130
1981-82	50	37	11	26	6 = 130

(a) This hostel receives more than 50 applications of their requirements. These excess applicants could have been given admission in vacant seats this year too where Scheduled Tribe seats had been diverted in other nearby Govt. hostels.

Result of Scheduled Tribe students

Year	Students appeared	students passed	Percentage
1979-80	36	36	100%
1980-81	39	39	100%
1981-82	31	31	100%

No. of students appeared for S.S.C. and passed.

1979-80	8	0	0%
1980-81	12	0	0%
1981-82	19	4	20%

No. of students appeared for degree and passed

1979-80	2	0	0%
1980-81	1	0	0%
1981-82	-	-	-

From the result sheets, it is very clear that they get through in school/college examination but do not pass Board/University examinations at first attempt.

(12) Government Hostel for B.C. and E.B.C. Girls, Khamgaon

	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X.	XI	XII	BA	MA	Poly- tech- nic	DHMS
<u>1979-80</u>												
S.Cs.	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
S.Ts.	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VJNT.	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
E.B.C.	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	-	1	1	4	2	10	2	-	-	-	2	=22
<u>1980-81</u>												
S.Cs.	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
S.Ts.	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VJNT.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
E.B.C.	1	3	-	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3	2	4	7	3	4	2	-	-	-	= 27
<u>1981-82</u>												
S.Cs.	1	1	3	10	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
S.Ts.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
VJNT	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
E.B.C.	1	-	3	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2
Total	2	1	6	15	4	5	3	1	-	-	2	3 = 42

During the year 1981-82, out of 3 Scheduled Tribe seats one Scheduled Tribe seat was diverted to Nao-Buddhist. From the next year it should be ensured that no Scheduled Tribe seat is diverted. The percentage given for Scheduled Tribe candidates in this hostel is 10 and naturally it should not go difficult to collect 4 applications from the surrounding area.

(13) Government Hostel for Scheduled Tribe Boys, Sakoli

Year	S.Cs.	S.Ts.	V.J.N.T.	E.B.C.	Total
1979-80	32	8	4	2	46
1980-81	36	16	3	12	67
1981-82	3	57	1	2	63

(a) Receipt of applications:-

1979-80	-	17
1980-81	-	18
1981-82	-	72

(b) While selecting the students from Scheduled Tribe category merit list of all the applications seems to have been prepared. It would have been worth to select the students beyond the standard VIII when they were readily available in this hostel. By giving admission to students studying in standard V to VII class, the candidates taking education from VIII to X could not get admission in the hostel which could have been avoided.

(c) During 1980-81 there were 18 applications from Scheduled Tribe candidates and only 16 were admitted. It is not understood why two applicants were excluded. 3 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes have been admitted in the hostel over and above Scheduled Castes quota.

During 1981-82 there were 72 applications from Scheduled Tribe candidates, only 57 Scheduled Tribe candidates were given admission and 6 candidates belonging to other castes were shown against Scheduled Tribe category. When there were sufficient number of applications from Scheduled Tribe category, there was no propriety to keep certain Scheduled Tribe seats vacant in the hostel.

(14) Government Backward Class Hostel for Boys, Warora

Year	S.Cs.	S.Ts.	V.J.N.T.	E.BC.	Total
1979-80	14	18	11	10	53
1980-81	19	22	8	9	58
1981-82	21	21	9	12	63

Actual No. of S.Ts. applications received and students admitted.

	Actual No. of S.Ts. applications received.	No. of students admitted. No. of S.Ts. students admitted.
1979-80	36	18
1980-81	40	22
1981-82	40	21

During the year 1979-80 the caste Gadi Lohar was considered under Scheduled Tribe which is misclassification. Once the mistake is committed and the student is admitted, it is difficult to rectify the mistake. The Hostel Inspector should scrutinise the cases before admission.

So far as medical and engineering college students are concerned, it is necessary to maintain the proper record regarding their educational career. The record is necessary because failures are to be watched during the entire course of study. At present no such record seemed to have been kept. There would be unauthorised stay of students if such record is not maintained by the hostal authorities.

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Chapter-VIObservations and Suggestions

Sr. No.	Observations of the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune.	Suggestions made by the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune.	Action to be taken by
1	2	3	4
1.	<p><u>Vacant seats due to inadequate accommodation</u></p> <p>It is observed that so far 183 Government hostels have been opened for Backward Class students, out of which 127 hostels are for boys and 56 hostels for girls. The total strength in boys hostel is 10,173 while that of in girls hostel is 4,430 bringing the total to 14,630. As against to this the present capacity to accommodate boys students is 7,318 and girls students 3,174 bringing the total</p>	<p>It is suggested that the Social Welfare Officers, Class-I should take review and assure the details of buildings of all the Government hostels under their jurisdiction and pursue the proposals for construction of hostel buildings on top priority.</p> <p>Till new construction of buildings are complete, adequate accommodation to accommodate full sanctioned strength should be found out by means of hiring</p>	<p>Social Welfare Officers, Class-I.</p>

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to 10,492. It is, thus, obvious that because there is no adequate accommodation every year 4,111 boys and girls are deprived of hostel facilities. It is clear that 28% sanctioned seats of Backward Class students are not get filled in.

of additional accommodation. Immediate drive is necessary for the solution of this long-standing problem.

2. Execution on agreements with landlords

There are a good number of hostels which are located in the hired accommodation. No legal agreements with the landlords are executed. This results in legal complications.

The hostel inspectors should examine the agreements made with landlords by respective Wardens and they are to be properly executed. They should make detailed scrutiny and wherever necessary they should also seek the guidance from the Government Pleader. All the Divisional Social Welfare Officers.

Divisional Social Welfare Officers will have to

issue necessary instructions to the hostel inspectors working under them and the work is done with priority.

3. Telephone connection

It was observed in the sample survey that only 16% hostels have telephone connections. Telephone is an immediate need of every hostel.

The procedure regarding application of installation of telephone connection is detailed in the report.

The concerned Divisional Social Welfare Officers should see that on receipt of application from the Wardens, necessary sanction is given for incurring the expenditure towards installation of telephone connection.

All Divisional Social Welfare Officers.

4. Uniformity in staffing pattern

(a) It is observed that there is no uniformity of staff in all the hostels. In some hostels,

a) It is suggested that there should be uniformity of staff. Where there are less number of staff, the

Director of Social Welfare, M.S.Pune.

there is a unit of 7 posts, while in other hostels there are only 4 posts and one of them i.e. the post of Watchman is a part-time post.

b) In some hostels, certain posts are kept vacant for months together.

number of posts which are not on establishment, these should be created and brought on par.

b) This should be avoided. All Posts kept vacant for more than six months period will be liable for surrender as these posts cease their utility in the hostel by keeping them vacant for such a long period.

Director

c) It is suggested that there should be an approved pattern of staff in every hostel depending upon the strength of the hostel.

The following patterns can be adopted, if approved by the Government.

Director	of	Social Welfare,	Maharashtra	State, Pune.
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c) It is observed that when the actual strength of students in a hostel, pressure of work of the Warden automatically get increased. The financial transactions, budgetary allotments etc. depend upon the number of

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students present in the hostel.

As the strength of students goes up, the duties and responsibilities are also increased. There should, therefore, be uniform pattern of staff depending upon the sanctioned strength of the students in the hostel.

Category-A

Sanctioned strength of the hostel : 50

1. Warden 1 - 500-900
2. Jr.Clerk 1 - 260-495
3. Peon 1 - 200-280
4. Cook 1 - 205-355
5. Maid servant 1 - 200-280
6. Watchman 1 - 200-280
7. Sweeper 1 - 200-280

Category-B

Sanctioned strength of the Hostel : 100

1. Warden 1 - 500-900
2. Accountant 1 - 395-800
3. Assistant Librarian 1 - 290-540
4. Storekeeper 1 - 290-540
5. Jr.Clerk 1 - 260-495

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- 6. Peon 1 - 200-280
- 7. Cook 2 - 205-355
- 8. Maid 2 - 200-280
servant
- 9. Watchman 1 - 200-280
- 10. Sweeper 1 - 200-280

Category-C

Sanctioned strength of the hostel for more than 100

- 1. House Master 1 - 600-1150
- 2. Warden 1 - 500-900
- 3. Accountant 1 - 395-800
- 4. Sr.Clerk 1 - 335-680
- 5. Jr.Clerk 1 - 260-495
- 6. Librarian 1 - 290-540
- 7. Storekeeper 1 - 290-540
- 8. Cook 3 - 205-355
- 9. Maid servant 3 - 200-280
- 10. Watchman 2 - 200-280
- 11. Dry Sweeper 1 - 200-280
- 12. Wet Sweeper 1 - 200-280

Note: Where there is a contract system and no departmental food is served, the posts of cooks, maid servant may be kept vacant.

d) No leave substitute provision is made immediately when Warden or any staff of the hostel proceed on long leave.

d) It is suggested that 5% Director leave reserve posts should be created on the establishment of the hostel or at district office. Maharashtra State, Pune.

e) Class-IV servants of hostel do not get benefit of Sunday and holiday regularly.

e) There are no definite instructions in this regard. Welfare Definite working programme of a month of Class-IV servant should be chalked out in advance by the Warden and their Sundays/Holidays of subordinate staff adjusted. All the Social Welfare Officer, Class-I.

Class-I may issue necessary instructions to the Wardens working under them.

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5. Training Programmes

(a) Warden: The Warden of the Government hostel is supposed to have ability to shift and weight the pros and cons of a problem or to take a balanced view of different opinion and points of view and to arrive at a decision in a practical situation in the interest of all students. Newly appointed Wardens can not cope up with this responsibility unless they are imparted with training.

a) It is suggested that Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune. that before newly appointed Wardens join their new assignment, they should be given a short term training course for a period not exceeding three months and ~~xx~~ brief them with hostel administration and account matters. A revised syllabus of training should be prepared in consultation with officers who have had previous experience of hostel management in this Department.

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b) Cook: Major problems are opened in the Government hostels on the reason that the students complain that they do not get a quality food.

b) It is suggested that newly recruited cooks should be rendered training for a period not exceeding one month in suitable organisations where they will receive knowledge of cooking from nutritious point of view.

Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune.

6. Recruitment of Scheduled Tribes

It is observed that candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribe categories have been filled up on different posts of social Welfare Department. It is not known whether the percentage fixed for Scheduled Tribe category has been completed or not.

It is suggested that before appointment order of any candidate who is selected as belonging to Scheduled Tribe is issued by the Social Welfare Department, such cases should be referred to the caste certificate scrutiny committee or to the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune, for verification and

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confirmation of the tribe of the candidates. Secondly the percentage fixed for Scheduled Tribe community should be checked and the deficiency in relation to the existing Scheduled Tribe candidates already on establishment met out.

7. Work distribution of the staff

It is observed in the sample survey that none of the Warden knew about the proper distribution of work as there was no uniformity in the information regarding the work distribution of Warden and staff working in the Government hostels.

It is suggested that the work-chart which is designed and approved to every post of Government hostel should be circulated to all the hostels for implementation so as to bring uniformity in the work. If such charts are not so far prepared, the Department should take in hand preparation of brochure giving full details of work including distribution of work of Warden and House Masters.

Director

of

Social

Welfare,

Maharashtra

State, Pune.

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8. Water, light and sanitary arrangements

Water, light and sanitary arrangements are the basic needs of any hostel where inmates are lodged. It was observed that out of 31 hostels under sample survey, 5 hostels have no adequate water supply and 4 hostels have no bathrooms and latrine arrangements.

It is suggested that the Hostel Inspectors working in every division office should inspect every hostel under their jurisdiction and find out the number of hostels where adequate water, light and sanitary arrangements are

needed. This arrangement should be made immediately from the building rent payable to the concerned landlords.

Divisional Social Welfare Officers.

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9. Hostels should be Cultural Centres
(Sports and cultural activities)

It is observed that in many hostels no cultural activities are being conducted. Students play games on their own without anybody's guidance. Scheduled Tribe students have traditional cultural activities, games, dances. If they are not preserved they will be vanished. It is also observed that even a prayer is not being sung by students any time during day.

It is suggested that in every hostel the Warden should make sincere attempt to conduct meaningfully some cultural activities of students in general and tribal in particular at least once in a month.

There should be a daily time-table giving details of activities and performance to be participated by students. The day should start with a prayer in every hostel. There should be teaching of self reliance, self respect, techniques of games, hereditary cultural activities and so on. Hostels should be educational and cultural centres. Social Welfare Officers, Class-I will have to issue necessary instructions to the Wardens working under them.

Social

Welfare

Officers

Class-I.

10. Physical verification of dead-stock, library etc.

Out of 31 hostels under sample survey, only 6 hostels have carried out physical verification of dead stock, library books etc. It means 80% hostels have not conducted physical verification of dead-stock, library books etc.

It is suggested that as per financial rule the physical verification certificate should be recorded twice in a year by the end of June and December. The Social Welfare Officer, Class-I will have to obtain a copy of such a certificate from every Warden without fail as it involves financial implecation and accounting procedure.

11. Accounts and subsidiary account books to be maintained in Govt. hostels

It is observed that all account books are not being maintained in every Government hostel. (A list of account books to be maintained by every hostel is incorporated in the report.)

It is suggested that the Social Welfare Officer, Class-I should hold meeting of all Warden within their jurisdiction in the month of May every

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year, explain to the Warden how each register should be filled in and, if possible, perform the demonstration before them. This can be done when all the Wardens are assembled for admission work of hostel.

12. Actual contingent expenditure of the last three years as against the actual number of students admitted in the hostel for the last three years.

From the last three years expenditure figures it is observed that the annual contingent expenditure has shown an increasing trend even though the admitted number of students every year is more or less the same.

a) } It is suggested that
 b) } all the Wardens should
 c) } be instructed to follow
 d) } the financial canons.
 According to Rule 57 restrictions laid down by Government should be followed.

Director
 of
 Social
 Welfare,
 Maharashtra
 State, Pune.

Principles of purchase policy should be practised.

Detailed instructions

regarding maintenance of hostel

record incorporated in this report should be strictly followed by them.

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a) Purchases such as bedding, clothing, steel plates, steel watis etc. seem to have been effected taking into consideration the maximum number of students. According to financial rule 57 no Government money should be drawn from the Treasury unless it is required for immediate payment.

b) Since the purchases are made for the maximum number of students, Government funds are locked up on unutilised material and there was no proper forecast for their utilisation.

c) Every public officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from Government Revenue as a person of ordinary prudence

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could exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money.
d) Purchase policy does not seem to have been followed.

13. Admissions (change in the percentage of seats)

(a) The districtwise population figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are readily available from the 1981 census. Population figures in respect of V.Js. and N.Ts. as of 1981 have not been recorded by the Census Department. The districtwise approximate population in respect of V.Js. and N.Ts. for the year 1981 have, however, been projected on the

(a) It is suggested that in view of the recent change in the population figures as shown in the statement appended with this report, the Director of Social Welfare Maharashtra State, Pune, should submit proposal to Government regarding the revision of percentage of seats of Backward Classes viz. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes for the Government

Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune.

basis of the approximate population figures of 1961 available with the Social Welfare Department and formula of increase of growth of population devised by the Census Department.

The percentage presently under operation in respect of reservation of seats of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and V.J. N.Ts. into Government hostels in the Maharashtra State requires a basic change on the basis of the latest population figures. The requisite details are incorporated in this report.

hostels in the Maharashtra State as early as possible. Since hostels on taluka level have been started, it should be tried to submit to Government the percentages of population for admission into Government hostels of all the categories of taluka level.

In case talukawise population figures could not be made available, the proposal should be based on the districtwise population figures.

(b) 20% seats on the sanctioned strength given to the E.B.C. category.

The limit of income for E.B.C. category should be fixed in accordance with the limit prescribed by the Education Department for E.B.C. concessions and it should be printed in the prescribed form of admission.

Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune.

1. The limit of income for E.B.C. student does not seem to have been fixed.

2. E.B.C. students are given 20% admission in every hostel on merit basis. It is however not observed whether one caste under E.B.C. category is within the limit of 30%. This limit is observed in case of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and V.J.N.Ts. For example, in a hostel of 100 students 20% E.B.C. students are earmarked. The seats are 20. 30% of 20 is 6. No any caste should exceed more than 6 students. There should, therefore, be a uniform principle applicable to all the categories.

2. It is suggested that under E.B.C. category also where 20% seats are earmarked, no one caste should exceed the number of student of that caste beyond 30%.

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(c) Diversion of seats

It is observed that the seats earmarked to one category are diverted to other categories on the reason that the applications of that category were not available. This has been mostly effected in the case of Scheduled Tribe category. There is, moreover, no restriction to apply for admission to any particular hostel except that the local student can not be admitted.

It is suggested that the system of diversion of seats should be stopped. Efforts should be made to collect enough applications from Scheduled Tribe students. In this connection the Project Officers should be involved. It should be one of the duties and responsibilities of all the Project Officers to find out school-going and college going Scheduled Tribe students who are the residents of their projects. The Project Officers should distribute the admission forms to the concerned students and hand over to the concerned Wardens duly filled in, in time. There should be coordination between Project

1. Director of Social Welfare, M.S.Pune.
2. Project Officers.

It is observed in certain cases no sincere efforts seem to have been made by Wardens to obtain sufficient number of applications from all the categories and specially from the Scheduled Tribe category. This has resulted into either remaining the Scheduled Tribe seats vacant or filled in by diversion.

It is likely that students manage to obtain false certificates as belonging to Scheduled Tribe community. So far as Scheduled Tribe category is concerned, a detailed caste verification is absolutely necessary before the students are finally given admission to the Government hostels.

Officer, Social Welfare Officer, Class-I, Tribal Welfare Officer and the Warden.

2) Secondly, it is also suggested that a tribal boy/girl should be admitted in the Government hostel beyond IV standard where Scheduled Tribe students of higher class are not available. If this is followed, there will not be ground for the diversion of Scheduled Tribe seats in any hostel. In this connection Government Resolution No. BCH-1076/Desk-V, dated 13-9-1976 regarding admission of Backward Class boys in Government hostels should be referred to where there are recommendation of Estimate Committee regarding admission of students.

3) Thirdly, the Social Welfare Officer, Class-I should call for the Tribal Welfare Officer to assist him in the verification of Scheduled Tribe students caste certificates, if necessary.

(d) Advertisement etc. regarding admission

It is observed that the difficulty being encountered by Scheduled Tribe student is that they are segregated from urban life and not aware of the advertisement which is published in the newspapers regarding admissions of students into Government hostels. Some more effective alternative arrangement should be made.

A copy of the advertisement regarding admission should be dispatched to every project officer at least 15 days in advance so that the Project Officer shall take efforts to obtain the application from students in time.

1. Director of Social Welfare, M.S.Pune.
2. Social Welfare Officer, Class-I.
3. Project Officers.

(e) Scrutiny of applications

It is observed that most of the Scheduled Tribe students apply in lot to two or three hostels. A few applications are considered in accordance with the seats earmarked for Scheduled Tribe category on merit and the rest of the applications are not considered. These applications become waste. In many hostels seats earmarked for Scheduled Tribe category fall vacant for want of applications from Scheduled Tribe students. In view of this position, there should be proper scrutiny of applications.

The Project Officer should obtain first the number of Scheduled Tribe seats earmarked in every hostel located in his project and accordingly send enough quota of applications to these hostels.

1. Project Officers.
2. Social Welfare Officers, Class-I.

2. The Social Welfare Officer, Class-I should see that the excess applications over and above the earmarked seats are passed on to other hostels where they are needed.

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(f) Opening of new hostels for Scheduled Tribes

It is observed that the number of hostels exclusively for Scheduled Tribe boys/girls is comparatively very less. It is also observed that in some districts there is predominance of Scheduled Tribe population.

It is suggested that in every district where there is heavy Scheduled Tribe population mainly in Sub Plan Area the hostels should be opened one for Scheduled Tribe boys and one for Scheduled Tribe girls. Such hostels should be opened at central places with the idea of "Growth Centre Concept". In that there would be well arrangement of communication. It should also render all facilities to students. While doing so the

Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune, should

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prepare a plan in coordination with educational department to find out the locations for hostels to minimise the expenditure on hostels.

14. Wastage

It is observed that 28% of the sanctioned strength, it has not been possible to give admission to Backward Class boys due to inadequate accommodation. It is, thus, obvious that 28% facilities are not fully utilised.

It is suggested that a dirve should be taken from all corners and utmost efforts are made to find accommodation to housefull sanctioned strength.

Director
of Social
Welfare,
Maharashtra
State, Pune.

15. Special cases

The grounds on which the special cases are admitted into Government hostels are given in the report in detail. It is, however, observed that special cases are mostly admitted into Government hostels who are repeaters in professional courses like medical and engineering. Those failure students manage to get admission on special grounds. It is also observed that such students do not generally observe the routine of the hostel with the result the discipline of the hostel is not maintained.

Instead of condoning one failure during the entire professional course, it is suggested that two failures may be condoned. This will serve two purposes: (i) There will be one more opportunity to Backward Class students to take the advantage of hostel facility. (ii) There will be comparatively less number of applications from repeaters requesting for admissions on special grounds. The Director of Social Welfare, may, therefore, process the matter and get this rule modified.

Director
of Social
Welfare,
Maharashtra
State, Pune.

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16. Inspection

It is observed that during the course of inspection, the following documents are not scrutinised:-

Among other reports the Director of Social Welfare should insist on the Inspection Party to conduct inspection of any Government hostel where the Inspecting Party should include (1) to (5) points in the report alongwith other points.

Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune.

- (1) Original application of students to ascertain the correctness of caste etc.
- (2) Domicile certificate of student which is a basic requirement.
- (3) Native place of the student to confirm whether he is local or otherwise.
- (4) Marks obtained by the student in the previous annual examination and correct percentage.
- (5) Stay of student - stay or overstay.

17. Food

It is observed that the following diet systems are prevalent in the Department:-

- (1) Departmental system
- (2) Contract system.

In the Departmental system the diet menu approved by the Nutrition Department is served.

The food is cooked by the Departmental cook. It costs about Rs.120/- to Rs.125/- per month per boy/girl. In Contract system, the contract is given to outsider. It costs about Rs.150/- to Rs.200/-.

It is suggested that if contract system is accepted by Government as a principle, it should be introduced in all the Government hostels step by step throughout the Maharashtra State since it is convenient.

It is, however, suggested that in the contract system some restriction of contract rates should be laid down. The cost of rate should not exceed the cost of food had there been a departmental system. The rates of dietary commodities

Contract system is convenient but it is costly.

In some divisional level hostels there is a demand for dry system. In dry system students manage their food outside. The Department has to pay only maintenance charges.

can be made available from the supply department from every district. The cost of the departmental menu can be worked out and on the basis of this information, the slabs of contract rates for every district where the contract system is in vogue should be fixed.

So far as the "Dry system" is concerned it is suggested that the "Dry system" may be made applicable only at the divisional places hostels since the departmental and contract system at these places have proved to have been totally failed. Therefore, even though there have been inherent defects in the dry system, it may be introduced in the interest of progress of Beckward Class students on pilot basis.

18. Facilities

(a) It is observed that even though Government have sanctioned amenities and facilities to Backward Class students, only for the reason that the accommodation is inadequate in some of the hostels they are not provided with cots, chairs etc.

a) So far as any Government hostel is concerned, it should be an ideal hostel and a model administration in the eyes of any other hostels run by Voluntary Agencies. In Government hostels, where there is adequate accommodation, furniture such as cots, chairs, tables etc., which are the approved items should be provided to students residing in such hostels.

For this purpose necessary requisition from Wardens should be called for and articles provided to them. While providing such articles it should be seen that where there are excessive purchases more than their requirements, they should be first be transferred and subsequently new purchases effected.

1. Director

Bedding and clothing

b) In some hostels, purchases of bedding and clothing articles are made taking into consideration the sanctioned strength of the hostel, Government money is looked. b) The Directorate should collect information from every Govt. hostel and get it ascertained as to whether excessive stock of articles is lying idle. This stock should be transferred to other hostels where they are required.

c) In some hostels, six monthly verification is not carried out and instructions will have to be issued to Warden to avoid irregularities in account matters. The amount of caution money deposit being recovered from the students @ Rs.10/- and Rs.15/- from high school and college going students respectively is a nominal token deposit as compared to the articles given to their possession. Those who fail to return the Govt. property their cases should not be considered next year

for admission unless they make clearance of their dues. Such cases should be decided by the Wardens in consultation with the Social Welfare Officer, Class-I.

19. Educational materials

a) For some educational material like exercise books scale is prescribed. There are some other articles like drawing and painting material which are being purchased at heavy cost where neither the scale is prescribed nor proper scrutiny is effected.

the stationery articles as and when the demand of the student is received to them. The S.W.O.Cl.I should cooperative the Warden to get the transaction done in time and also to get the things sanctioned.

- a) It is suggested that the Wardens should contact all the educational institutions where students of their hostel are taking education. They should bring the upto date lists of all stationery articles with their full details required by students to complete the courses of studies. The Wardens should effect the purchases abiding by the procedures laid down for the same, and distribute
1. Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune.
 2. Social Welfare Officer, Class-I.

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20. Coaching

It is observed that coaching to high school going students is given. It is also observed that record such as muster of attendance of students, progress of education etc. is maintained, in most of the Government hostels.

Coaching to students who are weak in certain subjects is absolutely essential. It is suggested that before coaching is conducted the Warden should make scrutiny of subjects of every student, record his timely progress, mark his daily attendance. The coaching will be useful when there will be lions share of its proper execution by the Warden. It is also suggested that ~~xxxxxxxx~~ coaching to college going students who are poor in progress should be given.

21. Medical check-up

It is observed that students in Govt. hostels who are admitted come from rural areas. Some of them are afflicted with skin

It is suggested that in every Govt. hostels there should be a provision of

1. Director of Social Welfare, M.S.Pune.
 2) Divisional Social Welfare Officers.

diseases. Periodical medical check up in such cases is, therefore, necessary.

V.M.O. who should be paid an honorarium. He should pay his visits thrice in a week to the hostel. He should complete medical check-up of all students in a week. He should guide the Warden for further treatment. The medical treatment to students should be given in the Government hospital. In every hostel, first aid-box should be maintained as per his directives, where there would be patent medicines. The Warden will take weight and chest measurement of every student once in a month and he will preserve the record in the personal case file of every student.

22. Educational progress

a) Students are admitted on merit into Government hostel. Thereafter those who are found to be weak in English and Math.subjects, such high school side students are given regular coaching from local trained ~~skm~~ teaching staff.

There should therefore be no high percentage of failure of students in any hostel from high school side.

a) It is suggested that to avoid high percentage of failures, necessary instruction to the Warden should be issued by the Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune to observe the following

points:-

- (1) Students should not be allowed to go on leave frequently.
- (2) Wardens should check up attendance of students in their respective educational institutions by taking occasional rounds.
- (3) Wardens should call for the timetable of monthly, six monthly and annual examinations from the local educational institutions. They should observe that the concerned students appear for every examination. The Warden should attend

Director of Social Welfare, M.S.Pune.

individual student and see his performance and guide him for improvement.

- (b) It is observed that in some hostels students do not get text-books, stationery articles immediately on their admission to the hostel.
- b) It is suggested that in the month of May when the admission work for the next academic year is finalised the Warden should arrange to make set of text-books of individual students according to the admission. Where necessary purchases of books should be effected much earlier and the Social Welfare Officer, Class-I should issue sanction orders after undergoing the regular procedure of purchases. Under any circumstances all these formalities should be finalised within the prescribed timelimit.

(c) There is high percentage of failure in the stages of I/III and III/III of M.B.B.S. and F.E. in engineering courses, with the result these students after having failed twice had to leave the hostel according to the existing rule of condonation of only one failure.

c) It is recommended that Government should be moved to grant for condonations of two failures during the entire course of study instead of one failure which is presently in vogue to avoid this sad situation.

(d) The percentage of marks of renewal students for admission into hostel which was 45 previously has been brought down to 40% at present.

d) Students take it very easy that they have to obtain only 40% marks to get their cases renewed in the hostel. These students are meritorious students and they manage to get 40% marks without much concentration over regular study. It is, therefore, recommended that this percentage which was switched down from 45% to 40% may

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of Social
Welfare,
M.S.Pune.

be retained to its original position at 45% for college going students and it should be made 50% for highschool going students to ensure the progress of Backward Class students.

(e) No record showing educational progress of students is maintained in the hostel.

Director
of Social
Welfare,
Maharashtra
State, Pune.

e) It is recommended that educational progress sheet in the following proforma should be maintained in respect of every student in every Government hostel. The history progress sheet should be printed as a special form and distributed to all the Wardens according to their requirements.

History progress sheet

1. Name of the student
2. Caste/Tribe
3. Date of first admission into Govt. hostel.

- 4. Yearwise and stage-wise, educational progress beginning with VIII standard. (highschool side) and with S.S.C. (college side).
- 5. Standard in which studying this year along with the name of the educational institution.
- 6. Whether fresh or renewal.
- 7. Progress shown in test and monthly examination this year by the student. (Description of each examination).
- 8. Remarks of the Warden.

Note: In case the student has failed to appear for monthly/six monthly tests or annual examinations without any substantial reasons, his case should not be recommended for admission into Government hostel next year.

(f) Visits by hostel authorities

Non-maintenance of discipline in the hostel is the cause for inviting the problem. The Warden, therefore, must have a good grip

(f) It is recommended that a monthly programme of officers should be chalked out. The officer who will visit the hostel should make it convenient to visit

Director of
Social Welfare,
M.S.Pune.

on the morale and discipline of the hostel even after 6 p.m. when he can talk to students and hear their grievances. The lady inspector should go to inspect the girls hostel when the girls hostel is to be inspected after 6.p.m.

Unless and until the administration of a hostel is good proper level of care cannot be established. If this is done the total impact can be effectively discernible.

If problematic hostels are visited once a month by rotation the major serious problem of the hostel will gradually be minimised to Nil.

In many hostels it is observed that problem are saturated. Especially in the hostels where there is a major group of students undergoing technical courses proper level of care are required to be set up very carefully. In such hostels,

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there should be regular visits of officers from high level to coordinate the administrator of the hostel. The higher officers can take a review of the situation and find out the solution on the spot. This will help to avoid the recurring problems of the hostels and achieve the target of the scheme.

विभाग- ७ वा

निरिक्षण व सुचना

विषय :-

अनु. आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, क्रमांक महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे या संस्थेने प्रस्तुत विजयावर केलेले निरीक्षण.

आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, कोर्यवाही महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे या संस्थेने प्रस्तुत निरीक्षणाने कार्यवाही करण्यासाठी सुचीवलेले उपाय

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[१] अपु-या जागेसुळे शालकीय मागासवर्गीय वर्तित गृहातील सतत पंडत असलेल्या रिक्त जागा असे दिवसून आले को आतापर्यन्त शासनाने जवळजवळ १८३ शासकीय मागास वर्गीय वर्सितगृहे उघाडलेली आहेत. पैकी १२७ वर्सितगृहे मुलांकरिता असून उरलेली ५६ मुलीसाठी आहेत. मुलांच्या वर्सितगृहासाठी मंजूर संख्या १०१७३ असून मुलींच्या साठी ती ७७३० आहे. अशा तऱ्हेने दोन्ही शक्य केले असता सर्व

या बाबतीत असे सुचीवले जाते को सर्व समाज कल्याण अधिकाारी वर्ग-१ यानी आपआपल्या क्षेत्रातील सर्व शासकीय वर्सितगृहे प्रमुखांची बैठक बोलावी. किती वर्सितगृहाना शासकीय जागा उपलब्ध झालेली आहे. त्याप्रमाणे किती वर्सितगृहासाठी बांधकाम धर्षाची तरतूद केलेली आहे. या बाबतीची मीडितो भिक्वादी. नवीन जागा तयार व्हायला वेळ लागत यासाठी एक धाडक कार्यक्रम हाती घेऊन प्रत्येक

वसतिगृहासाठी स्कूण मंजूर संख्या १४६०२ अर्हाी होते; तथापि सर्व मंजूर संख्येप्रमाणे वसतिगृहाना जागा उपलब्ध झालेली नाही. स्कूण ७३१८ मुले व ३१७७ मुले प्राप्तिलेले म्हणजे स्कूण १०४९२ संख्या होईल स्वटीच जागा उपलब्ध आहे. याचा अर्हा मंजूरी मिळून दोडाल दरवर्षी ७१११ इतक्या मुलाना जागे अभावी वसतिगृहाच्या सोयीच्या लाभपापातून वींचत व्हावे लागते. पर्यायाने सोकडा २८ टक्के मागासवर्गीय छात्रा शासनाच्या या सुविधेपातून दरवर्षी वींचत होत आहेत.

[२] घारमाळशाही करारपत्रा

असे दिसून आले की, बळंशी शासकीय वसतिगृहे ही सध्या भांड्याच्या जागेमध्येच चालीवली जात आहेत तथापि भांड्याबाबत, टॅकत बाबत, घारमाळा वरील कायदेशीर करारपत्रा करावयाचे असते ते बांदा फारच धोड्या वसतिगृह

प्रत्येक वसतिगृह निरीहाकानी त्यांच्या कक्षोतील सर्व वसतिगृहाना भोंटो देऊन अर्हा करारपत्राचो छाननी करावी. ज्या वसतिगृह प्रमुहाने अर्हाप कायदेशीर करारपत्रा। तदार केलेले नसेल त्याबाबत विभागीय तमाज कल्याण अधिकारी

प्रमुखांनी केलेले आहे. हे करारपत्रा म्हणजे कायदेशीर
सेवक असल्यामुळे प्रत्येक शासकीय वसतिगृह प्रमुखाने
ते करत घेणे कायद्याच्या दृष्टीने अत्यावश्यक आहे.

तेथील स्थानिक सरकारी क्लोलांचा
सल्ला घेऊन सर्व प्रारपत्रे पूर्ण
करावीत. सर्व विभागीय समाज
कल्याण अधिकारी यांनी पुढाकार
घेऊन कार्यवाही करावी.

[३] दूरध्वनी

नमुना सर्वेक्षणामध्ये असे आढळून आले
की, फक्त १६ टक्के वसतिगृहांना दूरध्वनी उपलब्ध
आहे. वसतिगृहाच्या सोयीच्या दृष्टीने दूरध्वनी
एक आधुनिक साधन आहे.

दूरध्वनी कसा मिळवावा याचे [विभागीय
स्वडोकरण या अहवालामध्ये देण्यांत समाजकल्याण
आलेले आहे. संबंधीत अधिका-यानी अधिकारी]
अधिकाऱ्यांनी मागणी केल्यानंतर समाजकल्याण
दूरध्वनी उपार्जासाठी शक्य तितक्या अधिकारी
लवकर मंजूर घावी व प्रत्येक वसति- वर्ग-१
गृहासाठी दूरध्वनीची सुविधा
उपलब्ध करावी.

[४] कर्मधारये

[अ] एकाच प्रकारात मोडणा-या शासकीय वसतिगृहामध्ये एकाच नमुन्याच्या जागा उपलब्ध झालेल्या नाहोत. निरनिराळ्या प्रकारच्या जागा मंजूर करण्यात आल्यामुळे जागांच्या बाबतीत एकसूत्रीपणा राहिलेला नाही. काही वसतिगृहामध्ये सात जागा असून काही वसतिगृहामध्ये फक्त चारच आहेत व त्यातही रजावाल्दाराची जागा अर्धा पगारी आहे.

जागांच्या बाबतीत एकसूत्रीपणा असणे वसतिगृह व्यवस्थेला पुरक ठरते. बहुसंख्य वसतिगृहामध्ये सात जागा आहेत. त्या धर्तीवर ज्या वसतिगृहामध्ये कमी जागा असतील तिथेही सात जागांची संख्या पूर्ण करून मंजुरी मिळवून घ्यावी. पुढे असोही विचाररत करण्यात येते की ज्या वसतिगृहामध्ये मुलांच्या संख्येत वाढ आहे त्या प्रसंगान्त तेथील जागा वाढवून घेण्यासाठी शासनाकडे प्रस्ताव पाठवावेत.

[ब] काही वसतिगृहामध्ये मीढेन मीढेने जागा रिक्त ठेवण्यांत येतात.

जागा सहा महिन्यांहून अधिक काळ रिक्त राहिली तर ती पुन्हा भारणे अवघाड जाते. जागा रिक्त ठेवण्यांत

येते याचा अर्ग व्यवस्थापनेला त्या जागेची जरूरी दिसत नाही. विभागोय समाज कल्याण अधिका-यानो सर्व जागांचो तपासणी करून घ्याची व त्यावर योग्य तो कार्यवाही कराची.

मुलांच्यार संख्येवर खालील जागा शासना कडून मंजूर करून घ्याव्यात आनी या बाबतीत शिफारस करण्यात येत आहे.

मंजूर संख्या ५० [विभाग - अ]

- [१] अध्याक्षक १ ५००-२००
- [२] कनिष्ठ लिपिक १ २६०-४२५
- [३] शिपाई १ २००-२८०
- [४] स्वैपाकी १ २०५-३५५
- [५] कनिष्ठ १ २००-२८०
- [६] रखावालदार १ २००-२८०

[४] [क] वस्तितुडानये ज्यादिनी मुलांची संख्या पन्नासये पुढे जाते त्यादिनी वस्तितुड अध्याक्षकावर आपआपव कामाचा ताण वाढू लागतो. मुलांची संख्या वाढली की अधिक बाबी ही वाढतात. तन्नाच इतर जबाबदा-याही वाढतात. वस्तितुडाला शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक रस थायचे काम प्रामुख्याने अध्याक्षकांवरच पडतेले असते. यासाठी मुलांची संख्या ज्या प्रमाणांत वाढेल त्या प्रमाणांत अध्याक्षकांचे मदतीला सहाय्यक देणे आवश्यक ठरेल.

मंजूर संख्या १०० [विभाग ब]

- [१] अध्यापक १ ५००-९००
 [२] विद्योन्नति १ ३९५-८००
 [३] सहायक १ २९०-५९०

- [४] कोठी रक्षक १ २९०-५९०
 [५] कनिष्ठ लिपिक १ २६०-४९५
 [६] शिपाई १ २००-२८०
 [७] स्वयंको २ २०५-३५५
 [८] मकतनीस २ २००-२८०
 [९] रखावालदार १ २००-२८०
 [१०] स्वोपर १ २००-२८०

मंजूर संख्या १०० पे वर [विभाग क]

१५० पर्यंत

[वसतिगृहातीत संख्या लागू नहीं १५० वेशा
 अधिक नहीं]

- [१] गृहप्रमुखा १ ६००-११००

१ ३ ४

- [२] अध्यापक १ ५००-६००
- [३] विद्योन्नोत १ ३२५-८००
- [४] वरिष्ठ लिपिक १ ३३५-६८०
- [५] कनिष्ठ लिपिक १ २६०-४९५
- [६] ग्रंथापाल १ २९०-५४०
- [७] कौर्षी रक्षक १ २९०-५४०
- [८] स्वैपाकी ३ २०५-३५५
- [९] मदतनीस ३ २००-२८०
- [१०] रजावाल्दार २ २००-२८०
- [११] झाडूवाला १ २००-२८०
- [१२] भांगी १ २००-२८०

ज्या वलतिवृद्धामध्ये भोजनाची ठेका पद्धत
वाढू आहे त्या ठिकाणी स्वैपाकी व
मदतनीस या जागा भरण्यात येऊ नयेत वा
त्यांचा वापरही अन्य कामी दाखवण्याचा
प्रयत्न करण्यात येऊ नये.

[४] शासकीय वसतिगृहातील अधीक्षक व इतर कर्मचारी ज्या वेळेत हक्काच्या रजेवर जातात त्यावेळी त्यांचो तोडवणूक करण्यासाठी बदली काम करणा-या कर्मचा-यांची नेमणूक लवकर केली जात नाही. कारण जागृपेक्षा अधिक कर्मचारी शासना जवळ उपलब्ध नाहीत.

[५] प्रत्येक हुद्याच्या ५ टक्के जागा रजेवर संचालक, समाज कल्याण विभाग जागा-यासाठी राखून ठेवलेल्या जागा या तदराज्याली शासनाकडून मंजूर करून घ्याव्यात. प्रत्येक हुद्यातील ५ टक्के कर्मचारी काही ना काही कारणां ताठी तासत्याने रजेवर जातच असतात त्यासाठी ही उपाययोजना उपयुक्त ठरेल.

[६] शासकीय वसतिगृहातील बहुसंख्य यतुर्था वर्गातील कर्मचा-यांना रीटवार व सुट्टीचे विवत यांचा नियमितपणे उपस्तीग मिळू शकत नाही; त्यामुळे कर्मचा-या मध्येही तेंद निर्माण होते व पर्यायाने कामाचा उरक कमी होत जातो. वसतिगृहासारख्या संस्थेला अगो रीस्ताती हितावह नसते.

[७] या बाबतीत वसतिगृह अधीक्षकानो समान कल्याण अधिकारी पुढील मीहन्याचा सुट्ट्यांचा कार्यक्रम आधात्या मीहन्याच्या रोजट्या आठवड्यांत निरीशपत करून घुपना फरका मध्ये लावून ठेवावा. यावेळो नियमा प्रमाणे मिळणा-या सर्व सुट्ट्यांचा लाभ त्यांना मिळवून घावा व त्या सुट्ट्या जोयीच्या करून घाव्यात. या

बाबतीत समाज कल्याण अध्यागारी वर्ग
१ यानी जरूर त्या लेखात सूचना वसतिगृह
अधिकांकाना घाव्यात.

[५] प्रशासना कार्यक्रम

[अ] अध्याक्षक :- शासकीय वसतिगृहाच्या अध्याक्षका
जवळ साकल्याने विचार करून बारीक बारीक
समस्यां सोडवण्याची योग्यता अंगी असावी
लागते व त्या समस्येवर अनेक विचारामधून
समजिल विचारांचा तोडगा त्याला काढावा
लागतो व सर्व छात्रांच्या हितासाठी निश्चित
राहिल अशा निर्णयांप्रत त्याला पावे लागते.
नवीन भरती केले गेलेल्या अध्याक्षका जवळ
ही क्षमता नसते यासाठी प्रशासना दिव्या
खोरीज नव्याने नेमणूक झालेले अध्याक्षक
तंस्थेच्या जबाबदाऱ्या योग्य रितीने पेलू

नवीन नेमणूक झाल्यानंतर प्रत्येक
अध्याक्षकाला कमीत कमी तीन महिन्यांचे
प्रशासना देणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. या
प्रशासना कालावधीमध्ये त्याला वसति-
गृह व्यवस्थापन, विद्यार्थी याबाबतचे ज्ञान
देण्यांत पावे. यासाठी वसतिगृहाच्या
कामाचा अनुभव असणाऱ्या अध्याक्षारी
वर्गाकडून त्यासाठी अभ्यासक्रम निश्चित
करून घ्यावा अशी शिफारस करण्यात
येत आहे.

शक्यणार नाहीत. या शिवाय ते हिशोदाची कामेही चोखा रितीने करू शक्यणार नाहीत.

[ब] स्वैपुंको :- शातकीय वसतिगृहामध्ये ज्या मोठ्या तमस्या निर्माण होऊन वातावरण गर्भीर होते त्याला प्रागुध्याने तेथील जेवणापासून ही गोष्ट कारणीभूत असे. नवीन भारती करण्यात आलेल्या स्वैपाकाना स्वैपाकाची पध्दत व दिलेल्या अन्न पदार्थांतून पौष्टिक आहार कसा करावा या शिक्षणाची बिल्कूल माहिती नाही.

[६] अनुसूचित जमातीच्या कर्मचारी वर्गाची भरती शासनातील इतर छात्याप्रमाणे तमाज कल्याण छात्यातही निरनिराळ्या हुद्यावर अनुसूचित जमातीच्या कर्मचारी वर्गातील लोकांची भरती करण्यांत येते. त्याचीप

नवीन भारती झाल्यानंतर स्वैपाकी म्हणून एकदम कामावर पाठवू नये. योग्य अशा तंट्योकडे त्या कर्मचा-यात कमोत कमी एक मीडना शिक्षण घेता येईल अशी व्यवस्था करण्यात यावी. त्या तंट्योमध्ये त्याने पौष्टिक आहाराचे शिक्षण घ्यावे.

यापुढे तमाज कल्याण छात्यामध्ये अनुसूचित जमातीच्या कर्मचा-यांच्या नेमणूकीचा आदेश काढण्यापूर्वी तो अनुसूचित जमातीचा आहे हे जातोचो तमाज कल्याण महाराष्ट्र

अनुसूचित जमातीसाठी निश्चित केलेले शोकाड्यां वर पूर्णपणे भरण्यात आले किंवा नाही हे वसतिगृहाच्या त्रोटक माहितीवरून समजू शकले नाही. त्याचप्रमाणे अनुसूचित जमातीचे म्हणून घेतलेले कर्मचारी " जातींची प्रमाणात पत्रे छाननी करणाऱ्या समिती " कडे चुकून केले जात नाहीत.

प्रमाण पत्रे छाननी करणाऱ्या समिती राज्य, पुणे कडून वा संवाल्क, आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, पुणे वरिचे कडून तपासून घेण्यात यावेत. अनुसूचित जमातीसाठी राखून ठेवण्यांत आलेला शोकाड्यां वर अत्राप भारता येला नसेल तर त्या जागा ताकड तितक्या लवकर भरून घ्याव्यात.

[७]

वसतिगृहामधील कर्मचारी वर्गामधील कामाची विभागणी.

वेगवेगळ्या ठिकाणांच्या अधिकाऱ्यांक कडून कामाच्या संदर्भातील माहितीवरून समजून आले की, वसतिगृह कर्मचाऱ्यांसाठी निश्चितपणे कामाचे स्थान देण्यांत आले नाही.

शासकीय वसतिगृहामध्ये काम करीत असणाऱ्या प्रत्येक कर्मचाऱ्याचा कामाचा तबला निश्चित ठरवून तो सर्व वसतिगृहाकडे कार्यान्वित होण्यासाठी पाठवावा ही एक कार्यविलोधी छोटी सुस्तकाय संवाल्क, समाजकल्याण विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे.

तयार करावी व त्यामध्ये गृहप्रसूजा, अध्यात्म वांच्याही कार्याचा समावेश करण्यात यावा. असे केल्याने सर्व शास्त्रीय वसतिगृहामध्ये कामाच्या वाटणीमध्ये एकसूत्रीपणा येईल.

[८] पाणो. वीज आणि आरोग्यकारी व्यवस्था

प्रत्येक वसतिगृहाच्या पाणी, वीज व आरोग्यकारी इतर व्यवस्था या मूलभूत गरजा होत; कारण या ठिकाणी सुलाना रहावयाचे असते. तथापि असे आढळून आले की, घोण्यांत आलेल्या नमुना संश्लेषणामध्ये ३१ वसतिगृहांपैकी ५ वसतिगृहाना पुरेते पाणी नाही, ४ वसतिगृहाना स्थानगृहे, तंडासाची व्यवस्था नाही.

प्रत्येक विभागीय कार्यात काम करीत असलेल्या वसतिगृह तपासणी अधिका-यांनी या मासकच्या त्रुटी शोधून काढाव्यात. घार मालकाना सांगून त्यांच्या भाड्या मधून या मूलभूत तोषी करून घ्याव्यात. या वास्तूत विभागीय समाज कल्याण अधिका-यांनी जसूर त्या सूचना देऊन कार्याची पूर्ती करून घ्यावी.

[१] वसतिगृहे हो सांस्कृतिक केंद्रे असावीत

असे दृष्टी ल्यालीत आले को, उ-याच वसतिगृहामध्ये सांस्कृतिक कार्याधि महत्व देण्यात न आल्यामुळे काही ठराविक कार्यक्रमां शिवाय शरीरव कार्यक्रम केले जात नाहीत. आदिवासी मुलांमध्ये पारंपारिक सांस्कृतिक ठेवा आहे. छोक, नाच, गाणी व इतर पारंपारिक कार्यक्रम जर जतन करून ठेवले नाहीत तर ह्याच जातील. काही वसतिगृहामध्ये दररोजची प्रार्थनाहो म्हटली जात नाही. यासाठी वसतिगृहाना धर्म शाळांचे स्वस न येता हो शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक केंद्रे वगणे आवश्यक आहे.

वसतिगृहातील अधिवासाने निश्चयात्मक प्रयत्न करून वसतिगृहाला शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक केंद्र बनवण्याचा अर्थापूर्ण प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. यासाठी प्रत्येक वसतिगृहा मध्ये महिन्यातून किमान एक कार्यक्रम आयोजित केला पाहिजे. यांत इतर कार्यक्रम जरोपरच आदिवासी मुलांच्या कार्यक्रमावर भर देण्यांत यावा.

प्रत्येक वसतिगृहाची कार्यक्रमाची दैनींदी रोज फल्कावर लावावी. प्रत्येक दिवशीच्या कार्यक्रमाची सुरवात प्रार्थने व्हावी. प्रत्येक मुलांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास, स्वाभिमान जागृत करावा. छोबालील परिभाषा वा प्रक्रिया, पारंपारिक

सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम या साखळा विविधा
वाची लक्षात घेऊन वस्तीतगृहामध्ये कार्य-
क्रमाची आड्याणी करून देण्यासाठी समाज
कल्याण अधिकाारी वर्ग-३ गानी अधिष्ठांना
मानद्वानि करावे.

[१०]

जुहू संग्रह वस्तू, वाचनालयीन पुस्तके
इत्यादींचे पडताळणीचे काम.

नुमुना सर्वेक्षणाला ३१
वस्तीतगृहांपैकी फक्त ६ वस्तीतगृहातून
पडताळणीचे काम पूर्ण झालेले आहे
असे दिसले. याचा अर्धा ८० टक्के वस्ति-
गृहांनी पडताळणी केलेली नाही.

फायनेरियल रूल प्रमाणे वस्तूंची पडताळणी समाज
दरवर्डीं जून व डिसेंबर या महिन्यात होणे कल्याण
आवश्यक आहे. ते न केल्यामुळे विद्योगतील अधिकाारी
एक मोठी अनियमितपणाची वाच ठरते. वर्ग-१
समाज कल्याण अधिकाारी ३१-१ गानी या
वाचत त्यांच्या अधिकाारी होणातील
अधिकााराना जर त्या सुचना दाख्यात व
वासाठी नियमित पाठवाव्याचे माहितीपत्रक
नियुक्त करून घ्यावे.

[११] वसतिगृहातीत द्विशोब पुस्तके

अते दिसून आले की, बहुसंख्य.

शासकीय वसतिगृहामध्ये तर्ष द्विशोब

पुस्तके लिहिली गेली नाहीत. या अहवाला

मध्ये द्विशोब पुस्तकांची याकी देण्यांत

आलेली आहे. त्याचा पहलाढा लोणे

उभयत होईल.

समाज कल्याण अधिकारी वर्ग-१ यानो

त्यांच्या अधिकार क्षेत्रांत देणा-या

तर्ष अधिकाऱांना रकम कोलावून प्रत्येक

द्विशोब पुस्तकाची माहिती कस घावी.

हे काम अधिकाऱक ज्यावेळी प्रवेशाचे

कामासाठी येतील त्यावेळी कस घ्यावे.

समाज

कल्याण

अधिकारी

वर्ग-१

[१२] मागील तीन वर्षांचि वसतिगृहातील

आर्थिक खर्चाचि आकडे

व त्यावेळी मुलांची

अपस्थिती.

मागील तीन वर्षातील भोजन,

जडवस्तू खारेदी, वीज बिले इत्यादिक

खालेला खर्च हा मुलांची त्यावेळी उप-

स्थिती कमी अधिक प्रमाणांत तीच

संबाळ, समाज कल्याण विभाग, पुणे १] संवाळक

यानो प्रथम आर्थिक नियम नं. ५७ प्रमाणे

जर त्या सुपना तर्ष अधिकाऱांना घाव्यात.

शिवाय खारेदी खर्चाच्या धोरणांची

समाज

कल्याण

विभाग

असुनही वाढत्या प्रमाणांत झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

अंघासा, पांघासा, स्टीलची ताटे, वाढ्या या सारख्या वस्तू वसतिगृहातील मुला-मुलींचे मंजूर संख्या लक्षात घोजून डारेदी झालेली आहे. वस्तुतः तीं छार्द हजर मुलापर व्हायला हवा.

फायनेशियल सल ५३ प्रमाणे जरूरी पेक्षा जादा पैसा काढू नये असा नियम आहे. त्याचे या ठिकाणी उल्लंघन झालेले आहे. ज्या वस्तू डारेदी केलेल्या आहेत. मंजूर संख्ये प्रमाणे वसतिगृहात मुले नसल्यामुळे अधिक डारेदी केलेल्या वस्तू केवळ कुलमांत ठेवण्यांत येत आहेत.

डारेदी करण्याबाबतची जी धोरणे आढाग्यात आलेली आहेत त्यांचे तंतोतंत पालन झालेले नाही असे स्पष्ट दिसून

काटेकोरपणे अंमल बजावणी करण्या-संबंधीच्या सूचना घाव्यात समाज

सर्व विभागीय समाजकल्याण कल्याण अधिका-यांनी ज्या शासकीय वसति-गृहामध्ये प्रमाणापेक्षा जाडित्य अधिक आहे तेथून ते ज्या वसतिगृहांना कमी पडते तेथे पाठवावे. म्हजजे नवीन डारेदी वरील छार्प वादेह.

आलेले आहे.

या अहवालामध्ये त्या बदलपी
सांगीपांग चर्चा केलेली आहे.

[१३] शासकीय वसतिगृहातील मुलांमुलींना
[शोकडा दर] प्रवेश देणे बाबतीतील

बदल.

[अ] १९८१ च्या शिंरणाती अहवाल
नुसार अनुसूचित जाती व अनुसूचित जमातीच्या
जिल्हावार लोकसंख्येचे आंकडे उपलब्ध आहेत.
तथापि प्रस्तुत शिंरणाती अहवालामध्ये
विमुक्त जाती व भटक्या जमातीचे आंकडे
उपलब्ध नाहीत. तथापि समाज कल्याण
खात्याजवळ विमुक्त जाती व भटक्या
जमातीची १९६१ चो अंदाजे लोकसंख्या दर्शवणारी
जिल्हावार लोकसंख्येची आंकडेवारी उपलब्ध
बदलती लोकसंख्या व लोकसंख्येचे बदलते
प्रमाण लक्षात घेऊन अशी शिंरणात
करण्यांत येते की, संवाल्क, समाजकल्याण
विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यानो
शासनाकडे एक प्रस्ताव पाठवून सर्व
वसतिगृहामधील प्रवेशासाठी नवीन
शोकडा दर वा टक्केवारी राख्य तितक्या
लवकर मंजूर करून घ्यावी. शासकीय
वसतिगृहे ताबुका पातळीवर आणलेली

अहे. वा अनुशाने शिवालयमैतीव वादीव
 सुनायस १९८१ ची अंदाजे संख्या आकण
 काढू शकतो. अशी विमुक्त जाती व
 भाटक्या जमातीची १९८१ ची अंदाजे अनुचारी
 गिन्ह्यावार लोकसंख्या काढण्यांत आलेली
 आहे.

अहेत. त्यामुळे ताळुका पातळीवरील टक्के
 वारी गिन्ह्याच्या प्रयत्न आभा.
 ताळुका पातळीवरील इतरांचा
 होत नसेल तर गिन्ह्या पातळीवरील
 आकडेवारी लक्षात घ्यावी.

तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्यांत जो शासकीय
 ब्रतीतुडे अहेत त्या ठिकाणी अनुसूचित जाती,
 अनुसूचित जमाती, विमुक्त जाती, भाटक्या
 जमाती व आधिक वृद्ध्या याशालेतल्या
 विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रवेश देण्यांत येतो. प्रवेश देण्या
 साठी लोकसंख्या ही आधारभूत मोडट मानली
 जाते. कारण त्यावरच प्रत्येक जाती/जमातीचे
 प्रवेशाचे प्रोक्डा प्रमाण काढायचे अहेत.
 लोकसंख्या ही सतत बदलत अहेत व या बदलत्या
 स्थितीत त्याचे प्रमाणही बदलत अहेत. तथापि

वकीलगृह प्रवेशासाठी जे प्रमाण आहे ते नवीन प्रमाणानुसार बदलावे लागेल व त्या जागी १२८१ च्या लोकांखेच्या आकडेवारीवर आधारभूत होईल असे नवे निव्हावार शीकडा प्रमाण ठरवावे लागेल. सध्याची निव्हावार टक्केवारी कमी आहे व नवीन निव्हावार टक्केवारी कमी असेल याची माहिती अहवालामध्ये देण्यांत आलेली आहे.

[१३]

ब) [१] आर्थिक दृष्ट्या मागास वर्गीयांचे उत्पन्नाची मर्यादा स्पष्ट करून घ्यावी.

शिक्षण छात्याने मुक्त केलेली संघात,
आर्थिक दृष्ट्या मागास वर्गीयांसाठीची समाजकल्याण
आर्थिक मर्यादा स्पष्ट करावी व तिचा महाराष्ट्र,
उल्लेख छापील प्रवेश अजिअर करावा राज्य, पूर्ण
वा तशा सूचना घ्यावात.

[] आर्थिक दृष्ट्या मागास वर्गीयांसाठी देण्यांत येत असलेल्या २० टक्के जागांचे विवरलेखण

अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती, विमुक्त जाती व मादक्या जमाती यांचे बाबतीत जागा भरण्याचे धोरण असे ठेवले आहे की, त्यांना मिळालेल्या जागा भरल्या जात असतां त्यातील कोणतीही एक जात ३० टक्क्यांपेक्षा अधिक जागा घेऊ शकत नाही. उदाहरणार्थ सधून ३० जागा अनुसूचित जमातीच्या भरावयाच्या अस्तील तर अनुसूचित जमातीतील गोंड, महादेस कोळी, कातकरा, वगैरे प्रत्येक जातीत ६ किंदा त्यापेक्षा कमी जागा मिळतील. तद्वत्च आर्थिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या वर्गासाठी २० टक्केपारी राखून ठेवलेली आहे. टक्केवारी नुसार ज्या जागा ठेविल त्या जागावर ३०

संघालक, समाज कल्याण विभाग पुणे
 यानी आर्थिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या
 बाबत देीडाल इतर जाती जमातीना
 षे तत्व लावले जाते ते लावण्यासाठी
 प्रस्ताव शातनाकडे पाठवून दुर्स्ती
 कस घ्यावी अशी शिफारस करण्यात
 येत आहे.
 संघालक,
 समाज
 कल्याण
 विभाग
 महाराष्ट्र
 राज्य,
 पुणे.

व्यापारशाही अधिक जागा कोणत्याही एका
जालीत राह्या दिल्या जाताना तथा त्या
बाबत नको.

[१३] प्रवेश जागपि परावर्तन

[क] असे विधान आले की प्रवेश देतेवेळी
अनुसूचित जमातीच्या जागा इतर जातीच्या
जागांमध्ये वाटून दिल्या जाताना कारण
अनुसूचित जमातीच्या विषयपि अर्ज त्या
वर्तीतुहामध्ये आलेले नसतात.

असेही विधान आले की त्यानिक
ठिकाण तोडून कोणत्याही विषयार्थास
कोणत्याही वर्तीतुहामध्ये अर्ज करण्यामध्ये
बंधन नाही.

ज्या ठिकाणी अनुसूचित जमातीच्या
विषयपि अर्ज आलेले असतात; ते अनुसूचित
जमातीपेव आडे किंवा नाही याची जागो

अशी शिफारस करण्यात येते की, [१] संघाल
अनुसूचित विषयार्थांना शासकीय जमातीच्या
वर्तीतुहामध्ये जो हिस्सा देण्यात
येतो तो परावर्तन करणे बंद करावे.
ज्यावेळी शासकीय वर्तीतुह्या
मध्ये प्रवेश सुरु करण्याची हुक्मना वर्तमान
पत्रात दिली जाते त्यावेळी वा त्यावेळी
अगोदर प्रत्येक प्रकल्प अधिका-याकडे
त्याची एक

प्रकल्प प्रकल्प
अधिका-यांने त्यांच्या प्रकल्पात शाळा/
महाविद्यालयांमध्ये जात असलेल्या अनुसूचित

कस्म द्योतलो नाही तर छोट्या दाखल्यानिशी
बनावट अनुसूचित जमातीची मारतो होण्याचीही
शक्यता दाखता येणार नाही.

जमातींच्या मुलामुलींची यादी तयार [३] अधिकाऱ्या
ठेवावी. अर्ज तयार करून घ्यायला व कल्याण
निकळच्या शासकीय वस्तीतगृहामध्ये अधिकारी

अनुसूचित जमातीसाठी जितक्या जागा
असतील त्या संख्येने अर्जांची वाटणी
करावी. या बाबतीत त्यांनी संश्लेषित
वस्तीतगृहचि अधिकाऱ्यांना सततचा
संपर्क साधावा.

समाज कल्याण अधिकाऱ्यांनी वर्ग-

१ यानो वेगळेक ज्या वस्तीतगृहामध्ये
अनुसूचित जमातीचे अर्ज प्रमाणापेक्षा जास्त
आले असतील ते अर्ज ज्या वस्तीतगृहामध्ये
त्या अर्जांची बसली आहे अशा ठिकाणी
पाठवावेत.

अशा पध्दतीतून बनावट दाखले

मिळवून घ्यावी शक्यता ठेवेल. त्यातून

जे अर्ज प्रकल्प अधिका-या मार्फत आलेले
नसतील अशा वेळी प्रवेश देणेपूर्वी
आदिवासी कल्याण, अधिका-यांची
प्राप्ती पत्रांची तपासणीसाठी भ्रष्ट
घ्यावी.

ज्या ठिकाणी आठवी पासून
अर्ज मिळाले नाहीत अशा यशोतगृहा
मध्ये इयत्ता ४ थी पास झालेल्या
अनुसूचित जमातीच्या मुला भुलीना प्रवेश
देण्यांत यावा.

वलतिगृहाच्या प्रवेशा वाचत
शासन निर्णय क्रमांक बीबीएस-१०७६/
डे-५, दिनांक १३-२-७६ मध्ये अर्जांमधील
जी मिमाफारत केलेले होजे त्याप्रमाणे
प्रवेश देण्यांत यावेत.

ए.सी.स्टेव्हेंस

[१३] [ड] शासकीय वसतिगृह प्रवेशाबाबतची

जाहिरात.

आदिवासी मुले ही शहरी वातावरणा पासून दूर राहिलेली असतात व त्यांचा शहरी जीवनाशी संपर्क तुटलेला असतो. काही गावातून त्यांना दररोजचे वर्तमान पत्रांचे मिळत नाही. यासाठी शासकीय वसतिगृह प्रवेशाची बातमी वेळेवर त्यांना मिळेल अशी उपाय योजना काढणे जल्दोच वाटते.

[इ] अर्जाची छाननी

अनुसूचित जमातीतील कांही छात्र ठराविक ठिकाणीच अर्ज करतात. त्या वसतिगृहांमध्ये जागांचा जेवढा हिस्सा असेल तेवढ्या जागा अनुसूचित जमातीच्या

प्रकल्प अधिकारी, आदिवासी कल्याण अधिकारी यानाही प्रवेशा बाबतीतील माहिती शक्यतो १५ दिवस अगोदर कळवाणे. संवाल्क, तमाज कल्याण महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे.

प्रत्येक प्रकल्प अधिका-याने त्यांच्या अधिकार क्षेत्रातील वसतिगृहांमध्ये अनुसूचित जमातींच्या विशिष्टांच्या बाबतीत हिस्सा किती आहे ह्याची प्रकल्प अधिकारी

छात्रांना मिळतात. इतर अर्थ निकामी ठरतात. त्यावेळेस इतर वसतिगृहातील जागा अजिभावी रिक्त्या रहातात वा परावर्तित होतात. यासाठी अर्जाची छाननी होणे आवश्यक वाटते.

माहिती अगोवरच मिळवून ठेवावी. त्याचप्रमाणे अर्जही जवळ द्यावेत व विद्यार्थ्यांना अर्जाची कसत अर्ज संबंधीत वसतिगृहाकडे ठरावीक वेळमध्ये पाठवावेत.

[१३] क) अनुसूचित जमातीचे छात्रांसाठी नवीन वसतिगृहे उघडणे.

छात्र अनुसूचित जमातीसाठी उघडण्यांत आलेल्या शासकीय वसतिगृहांची संख्या नगण्य आहे. १९८१ च्या शिंरगणती नुसार असे आढळून आले आहे की बांदीचे अनुसूचित जमातीची लोकसंख्या नवीन वसतिगृहे उघडण्यात पुरेशी आहे.

प्रामुख्याने उपयोजनांतर्गत विभागामध्ये शिमान प्रत्येक णिल्ल्यात अनुसूचित जमातींच्या मुलांसाठी १ व मुल्लेसाठी १ नवीन शासकीय वसतिगृहे उघडण्यांत यावीत आणि शिंकारस करण्यात येत आहे.

अशी शासकीय वसतिगृहे

उघडतांना वसतिगृहाची जागा हो

(निजलामधून

महाराष्ट्र

राज्य,

पुणे.

पूर्व नियोजित असावी. ज्या ठिकाणी
इच्छावस्था, वाणी, वीज यासारख्या
सोयी उपलब्ध आहेत.

योजना तयार करताना शिक्षण
छात्रांसाठीही तंत्रिक ताथादा म्णजे
वसतिगृहांची विस्तृती होणार नाही व
छात्रही वचेल.

[१४] वसतिगृहातील सुलट गेल्या जागा

२८ टक्के जागा या व्यवस्थे
अभावी भरल्या न गेल्यामुळे दर /
वर्षी २८ टक्के जागा या सुलट वाया
गेल्या वाचाय क्यपिने अर्ध २८ टक्के
मागास वर्गीय छात्रा या चुीकडोपाचून
वीचत झाले.

वसतिगृहांया बांधकामा बाबत १० टक्के
कार्यक्रम हाती घ्यावा व तंत्र स्तरावर
त्याची वेगाने कार्यवाही करण्यांत यावी.

[१५] विमोक्ष बाबो वरील वस्तिगृहामधील प्रवेशा

विमोक्ष बाबो वरील प्रवेशा बाबत नियम आहेत. त्यांचे स्पष्टीकरण अहवालामध्ये करण्यात आलेले आहे. तथापि अधिक कल्ल विमोक्ष बाब म्हणून जे छात्र अभियांत्रिकी व वैद्यकीय मन्गर्षि अस्तगत ते वस्तिगृहात अस्तगतच दुसऱ्या वेळी नापात होतात ते विमोक्ष बाब म्हणून प्रवेशा मिळवून घेतात. वैद्यकीय व अभियांत्रिकी शिक्षण घेत असलेले मागास वर्गीय छात्रांचे प्रमाण फारच कमी आहे. अशा छात्रांवर शासनाने पैसांची जर्ब केलीला असते. त्याहुळे त्यांना पुनर्प्रवेश देणे जरूरीचि असते. तथापि अशा विद्यार्थ्यां मधून काही विद्यार्थी संस्थेची शिस्त विषयद्विषयास कारगिरीस होतात. यासाठी त्यावर उपाययोजना करणां जरूरीचि आहे.

सध्याच्या प्रथील निष्कासुत्तर संपूर्ण संवाल्क, कोर्त पूर्ण होईपर्यन्त जर छात्र एक वेळ समाज नापात झाला तर त्यात रूट मिळते. कल्याण पण दुसऱ्या वेळेस नापात झाला तर विभाग, त्याला वस्तिगृह तोडावे लागते. यासाठी पुणे. नियमात बदल करून छात्राला एक रूट देण्याचेजो दोन सुटिषा आयदा मिळावा असे झाले तर विमोक्ष बाब म्हणून येणाऱ्या अर्जांचो गर्दी कमी होईल व मागास वर्गीय छात्रांचा वस्तिगृहाचा लाभ घेणे संघीचे होईल.

[१६] वसतिगृहांची तपासणी

वसतिगृहांचो तपासणी होते त्येकडे
खालील गोष्टी कडाक्षाने पाहिल्या जात
नाहीत.

[१] छात्राया मूळ अर्ज व त्याची जात
[२] कायमची रहाण्याची जागा
[३] गतवर्षी मिळालेले सव्ण गुण व त्याचा
नक्की रोकडा दर

[४] वसतिगृहातील वास्तव्याचा काल-
त्यातल्या त्यात जे छात्र अभ्यासिकी
मागधि आडेत त्यांभेसाठी ही जाब
जसरीची वाटते. कारण मार्च मीहिन्यात
छात्र नापात झाला तर त्याला
महाविद्यालयात नियमितरणे जाता येत.
नाही.

कोणत्याही वसतिगृहाची तपासणी संघात्क,
करावयाची अशे तपासणी इतर तमाज
माहिती बरोबर ही माहिती पहाण्या कल्याण
बाबतच्या सूचना देणे आवश्यक अशे विभाग,
कारण यातील कोणत्याही गोष्टीत महाराष्ट्र
तफावत पडली तर छात्राच्या वसति- राज्य,
गृहातील प्रवेशात बाधा येऊ शकतो. पुणे.

[१७] भोजन

समाज कल्याण छात्यात सध्या दोन प्रकारच्या भोजनाच्या व्यवस्था अस्तित्वात आहेत.

[१] छात्यामार्फत चालवलेलो भोजन व्यवस्था

[२] ठेकेदारा मार्फत देण्यांत येणारे भोजन

पॉइल्ट्या प्रकारांत पॉइल्टक आहार

विभागांमार्फत भोजनाचे छात्र पदार्थ पत्रक

मंजूर करण्यांत आलेले आहे. छात्याचे आचारी

भोजन तयार करतात. हार्य अंदाजे मासिक

समये १२०/- ते १२५ /- प्रती छात्रा येतो.

ठेका भोजन पध्दतीमध्ये वसतिगृहा

बाहेरील ठेकेदार भोजन ठेका घेतात. पूर्ण

भोजन देतात. हार्य अंदाजे प्रती छात्रा प्रती

महिना रुपये १५०/- ते समये २०० येतो.

ठेका पध्दत सोपीस्कर आहे तथापि

ती छात्याच्या पध्दतीपेक्षा महाग आहे.

ठेका पध्दत जर तत्व म्हणून मान्य झालेली

असेल तर हळूहळू ती जिल्हा पातळी स्तरा

वरील वसतिगृहाना देखील लागू करावी.

कारण पॉइल्टक आहार छात्र पदार्थ

पत्राकृत समाज कल्याण छात्रांते बघल करू

शकत नाही. बहुसंख्य छात्रा हे ग्रामोण

भागातूनच येतात. त्यांचे या ठेकीव

प्रमाणातून पोट भरत नाही. यासाठी

ठेका पध्दत योग्य ठरेल. तथापि ठेका

पध्दतीचा स्वीकार करताना छात्याच्या

पध्दतीपेक्षा त्याची किंमत अधिक होता

उपयोगी नाही याची दहाता घेणे

जसोच आहे. यासाठी अन्वयान्च छात्या

कडून निरवधार कर मागवून घ्यावेत.

त्याचसल भोजनाच्या किंमती काढाव्यात

व भोजनाच्या अंदाजे किंमती ठरवाव्या.

काही विभागीय स्तरावरील वसतिगृहा मधून "कोरडी पध्दती" ची मागणी येत आहे. काही ठराविक रक्कम छात्रांना दिली तर छात्रांनी कुठेही जेवण घ्यावे व अभ्यासासाठी वसतिगृहावर रहावे अशी कल्पना आहे.

"कोरडी पध्दती" मध्ये वडेलेले धोके आहेत. त्यापि विभागीय पातळीवरील वसतिगृहामधून छात्रांची व ठेका पध्दत अपयशी ठरलेली आहे. यासाठी प्रयोगा दाखल या पध्दतीचा अवलंब करण्यास हरकत नाही. अशी शिफारस करण्यात येते.

[१८] साधने व सुखासाठी

[अ] शासनाने छात्रांसाठी जी काही साधने व सुखासाठी मंजूर केलेल्या आहेत. उदा. कॉट्य, झुप्या, टेबल चौरे या सर्व जागे अभावी ज्या वसतिगृहामधून पुरेशी जागा नाही तेथे पुरीक्यात आलेल्या नाहीत.

[ब] काही ठिकाणी अंधारुता, पांघासुता या तारखी साहित्य पूर्ण मंजूर संख्या लक्षात घोज्न जारेदी केलेल्या आहेत. प्रत्यक्ष

शासकीय वसतिगृह हे इतर कोणत्याही वसतिगृहांतील उत्तम नमुना म्हणून वसतिगृह दिसावे यासाठी पुरेशी जागा उपलब्ध करून छात्रांच्या सर्व सोयी मिळवून घ्याव्यात.

ज्या ज्या संस्थेमध्ये असे जास्त साहित्य आहे तेथील साहित्य ज्या वसतिगृहाला गरज आहे अशा ठिकाणी पाठवण्याची

हजेरी कमी असल्यामुळे या वस्तूंचा वापर
सध्या होत नाही.

[क] काही वसीतगृहातून वस्तूंचे शासिबती
केली जात नाही. ज्या वस्तूंचे मर्बादा
संपलेली आहे त्या वस्तू नोंद पुस्तकातून
काढावयास हव्यात. ज्या वस्तू हरवल्या
गेल्या आहेत वा छात्रांनी परत केलेल्या
नाहोत त्यासाठी काही उपाययोजना
करावयात हवी.

व्यवस्था करण्यांत यावी.

वस्तूंची आयुष्य मर्बादा संपणे व त्यावरील
उपाययोजना करणे, वस्तू गहाळ होणे
इत्यादि बाबत योग्य त्या सुचना अधिकाऱ्यांना
देण्यांत याव्यात.

[१२] शैक्षणिक साहित्य

वह्यांताठी प्रमाण आहे तथापि
चित्राळला पॅटिंग यांचे साहित्यासाठी
काहीच प्रमाण नाही. ज्या ठिकाणी मोठी
छात्रेची होते तेथे प्रमाणांची आवश्यकता
आहे.

यासाठी अधिकाऱ्यांनी ज्या ज्या ठिकाणी समाज
छात्र शिक्षण घेतात त्या सर्व शिक्षण
संस्थाना जाऊन भेटले पाहिजे. जेथून त्यांनी
त्यांना विवास्त साहित्याची यादी मिळविणारी
पाहिजे. वेळेवर छात्रेची केली पाहिजे व छात्रांची
मागणी येईल त्याप्रमाणे साहित्य पुरविले

पाहिजे. या बाबतीत समाज कल्याण
अधिकारी वर्ग-१ यानो त्यांना मंडुरो
देणे यासाठी सहाय्य करावे.

[२७] शिक्षकणी

माध्यमिक शाळेत जाणाऱ्या
छात्रांना शिक्षकण्या ठेवल्या जातात.
त्यापि वसतिगृहात छात्रांच्या प्रगतीची
नोंदणी नोंदणी ठेवली जात नाही.
त्यामुळे शिक्षकणीमुळे छात्रांवर कितो
परिणाम झाला समजू शकत नाही.

समाज कल्याण अधिकारी वर्ग-१ यानो
या बाबतीत अधिकांना मार्गदर्शन
करावे. अधिकांजानी प्रत्येक छात्रांची
प्रती नोंद ठेवावी त्यापि कोणते विषय
कच्चे आहेत व त्यात कितो प्रगती झाली
याचा पाठपुरावा करावा शिक्षकांची
व मुलांची शिक्षकणीची हजेरो घ्यावी
करून पडली तर महाविद्यालयीन छात्रपि
बाबतीत शिक्षकणीची आवश्यकता
पडताम्हून पाहिजे. अर्थात यासाठी
प्रगती कितो झालो आहे याबाबतचा
पाठपुरावा करणे आवश्यक आहे.

[२१] वैश्वकीय तपासणी

वस्तीतगृहात वाड्याल झालेली बहुसंख्य मुळे डोडे गावांपुन आलेली असतात. साहजिकच काही मुलांना कातडीचे वा अन्य रोग असतात यासाठी महिन्यातून एकदा तसे वैश्वकीय तपासणी करून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. ही सध्या केली जात नाही.

प्रत्येक शासकीय वस्तीतगृहासाठी एका विभागात वैश्वकीय अधिकाऱ्याची आवश्यकता आहे. त्याने आठवड्यातून तपासणी करून घ्यावी व सर्व छात्रांचे वैश्वकीय अडथाल ठेवावेत. त्याच्याच सल्लाने संस्थेत पेटंट औषधांची

पेटली ठेवावी. त्याला ठराविक धास्ता धास्ता किंवा आर्मी शिफारस करण्यात येत आहे.

अधिकाऱ्याची सर्व छात्रांचे वजन, उंची यांची मासिक नोंद तयार ठेवावी व छात्रांच्या केस पावलो मध्ये ते जतन करावे.

[१] संभाळ,

समाज

कल्याण

महाराष्ट्र

राज्य,

पुणे.

[२] विश्वकीय

समाज

कल्याण

अधिकारी

[२३] शैक्षणिक प्रश्नी

- [अ] शास्त्रोप वसतिगृहामध्ये प्रवेश देण्यात आलेले छात्र हे प्राविण्यानुसम घेले जातत. शिवाय माध्यमिक शाळेतल छात्राना शिकवण्या लावल्या जातात असा स्थितलत माध्यमिक शाळेतल छात्रांची नापासालाची उद्वेदारी अधिक नको तथापि छात्रांचे माध्यमिक बाजूला १० वी चे परीक्षेमध्ये नामासाले प्रमाण फार आहे.
- [ब] छात्रा वसतिगृहांत आल्या बरोबर त्याल लोच क्रमिक पुस्तके व स्टेनोग्राफी शिकवण्यात पाहिजे. तेते होत नाही असे विले.
- माध्यमिक शाळेतल नापासाले प्रमाण वाढू नये यासाठी विभागीय तमाज कल्याण अधिकारी यानो छालील सूचना अधीक्षकाना वाव्यात.
- [१] छात्रांच्या खेवर जाण्याचे बंदान घालावे.
- [२] प्रत्येक छात्राने प्रत्येक परीक्षेत बतले पाहिजे असे बंधन ठेवावे.
- [३] अधीक्षकानो छात्रांची शाळेतल हजेरो तजारावी.
- [४] अधीक्षकांनी छात्रांचे जे विषय कचे आ हेत त्या बाबतलत जातले कळवी घ्यावी.
- [ब] अधीक्षकानो जे महिन्यामध्ये प्रवेशांचे काम पूर्ण तजारावर मुलांच्या प्रवेशा प्रमाणे क्रमिक तमाज कल्याण अधिकारी

पुस्तकांचे गणणे तयार करावेत. जी पुस्तके वर्ग-१ उपलब्ध होत नाहीत त्यांची यादी करून ती खरेदी करावीत. समाज कल्याण अधिकाारी वर्ग-१ यानी राखू तितक्या लवकर मंजुरी मिळवून घ्यावी.

संपूर्ण कोर्स मध्ये दोन चुटोचा लाभ छात्राना मिळाला तर छात्रांच्या शिक्षण क्रमांत खांड पडणार नाही व त्यांना अडवणो येणार नाहीत.

[क] महाविद्यालयीन छात्रांमध्ये वैयकीय व अभियांत्रिकी मार्चातील नापासाचे प्रमाण ५० टक्के आहे. वैयकीय मध्ये १/३ व ३/३ व अभियांत्रिकी मध्ये पहिल्या वर्षातच छात्र नापास होतात. दुस-या खेपेत छात्र नापास झाला तर अग्रा छात्रात वसतिगृह व काहींचे बाबतीत शिक्षणच सोडण्याची वेळ येते.

[ड] रकबा छात्रात प्रवेश मिळाल्यानंतर नंतर पुढील वर्षी त्याला शोकडा ४०

माध्यमिक शाळेतील छात्रांसाठी शोकडा ५० व महाविद्यालयीन छात्रांची शोकडा

गुण मिळाले की त्याचा वसतिगृहातील प्रवेश कायम होतो. पूर्वी तो अशोटी शोकडा ४५ होती. ती छानालो ४० टक्यावर आपल्यामुळे छात्रा आळशी झालेले आहेत असे विलेते.

[३] छात्रांची प्रगती वर्गावगारे इतल्याच प्रकारच्या नोंदी वसतिगृहात पहाण्यास मिळत नाहीत.

४५ अशी अट ठेवावी अर्गा शिवाजरास करण्यांत येते.

प्रत्येक छात्राची शैक्षणिक प्रगती रजदर लक्षात घेण्यासाठी एक कार्ड तयार ठेवावे

[१] छात्राचे नांव

[२] जात/जमात

[३] वसतिगृहातील वाढाल तारीख

[४] माध्यमिक शाळेतो ल छात्रा

[१९ वी पर्यन्त] [प्रत्येक परिक्षेचे

गुणपत्राक]

[५] महाविद्यालयीन छात्रा १० वी ते पुढील

[सर्व परिक्षांचे गुणपत्राक]

[६] या वर्गाचे कोणाच्या शैक्षणिक तंत्र्येस

व कोणाच्या वसति शिवाकत आहे.

- [७] यावर्षी छात्रा [नवीन/जुना]
 [८] या वर्षीची शैक्षणिक प्रगती
 [टेस्ट तीव्र प्रत्येक परिशेषी माहिती]
 [९] अध्याशकाचे मत :

[५] अधिकाऱ्यांच्या भेटो
 शास्त्रोप वसतिगृहातून
 शिस्त ठेवली नाहीतर आपणातून
 समस्येला हाक दिली असा अजो
 द्योतो • यातालो वसतिगृहाच्या
 प्रत्येक अधिकाऱ्याजवळ वसतिगृहात
 नितीमत्तेशी व शिशीस्तेशी मगर
 शिशी हवी आडे • अशा शिशी
 छात्रा, कर्मचारी व अध्याशका या
 सर्वांनीच पाळावी • जो पर्यन्त
 अध्याशका आपलो व्यवस्था उत्तम
 ठेवत नाहीत तोपर्यन्त संस्थेमधील

- [१] मासिक भेटोचे पत्राक तयार करावे •
 समस्या तुरु शाली तरच भेट असे होऊ
 देऊ नये •
 [२] भेटो शक्यतो संध्याकाळी ६ नंतर
 घाव्यात कारण वसतिगृहांत सर्व
 छात्रांची उषीस्थातो त्यावेळी असे •
 [३] अधिकाऱ्यानी भेटो मध्ये छात्रांच्या
 अडवणी काळजोपूर्वक समजून घ्याव्यात •
 अशा कारणाने परस्पर मलोजा वादत
 जातो व समस्यांची गंभोरता कमी होत
 जाते •

वातावरणाची निर्मिती होऊन राहणार
आज काही मोठ मोठ्या वसतिगृहामध्येही
गंधीर स्वस्माच्या समस्येला तोंड घावे
लागत आहे असे वित्तले. अशा रिस्थातीत
अनुभवी अधिकाऱ्यांच्या भेटी सातत्याने
ठेवणे जस्यीचे आहे. त्यांनी आपल्या
अनुभावातून वसतिगृहातील गळूळपणा ताफ
करण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा. अशा नित्य
भेटीतून समस्यांचे गांभीर्य निरिचतच कमी
होऊ शकेल व योजनांचे अंतिम उद्दिष्ट
साध्य करण्यासाठी सुरता निर्माणा होईल.

[४] मुलींचे वसतिगृह सायंकाळी ६ नंतर
स्थी अधिकाऱ्यांनी पहावे.
त्यांनीही सीवस्तर वर्षा करावी.
मोठ्या समस्या आहेत अशी
वसतिगृहे निवडावीत. टूटूळ या
समस्या कमी होत जाऊन वसति-
गृहात
शैक्षणिक वातावरण तयार
होईल.

संपाळक,
समाज
कल्याण
विभागा
महाराष्ट्र
राज्य,
पुणे.

APPENDIX I

Subject : Evaluation of Government Hostels
Questionnaire

Part I - (General)

- 1) Name of the Government Hostel.
- 2) Full Postal Address.
- 3) Telephone No.
- 4) Nearest Railway station/Bus.
- 5) Year of opening of the Government Hostel.
- 6) Staff

S.No.	Name of Post.	Name of the incumbent holding the post.	Caste	Pay Scale	Since when working in your hostel on this post.	Work Distribution
-------	---------------	---	-------	-----------	---	-------------------

- 7) Sanctioned strength of the hostel.
- 8) Accommodating capacity.

Part II - Admissions

9)

	S.C.	S.T.	VJNT	EBC	Remarks
Percentage of admission					
1979-80					
1980-81					
1981-82					

Please enclose a copy of G.R./Circular to support your statement.

10) Actual No. of applications received.

	S.C.	S.T.	VJNT	EBC	Total
1979-80					
1980-81					
1981-82					

Please enclose list separately in respect of S.T. students showing name, address, caste percentage of marks obtained etc.

11) Students admitted in the hostel.

	S.C.	S.T.	VJNT	EBC	Total
1979-80					
1980-81					
1981-82					

Please enclose a list in respect of S.T. candidates for the year 1979-80 to 1981-82 showing Full name, full address, Caste, percentage of marks obtained in the previous examination etc.

12) No. of students admitted in your hostel during 1979-80 to 1981-82 classwise.

	S.C.	S.T.	VJNT	EBC	Total
1979-80					
1980-81					
1981-82					

- 13) No. of seats remained vacant which were earmarked to S.T. students and could not be filled in due to any reason during 1979-80 to 1981-82.

No

Reasons

1979-80
1980-81
1981-82

- 14) Names, and castes of students who were admitted in place of S.T. students during 1979-80 to 1981-82.

Name of the
students

Caste

1979-80
1980-81
1981-82

- 15) Was there any committee to finalise the admissions during 1979-80 to 1981-82.

- 16) State what procedure was adopted for admissions of students during 1979-80 to 1981-82.

- 17) What check was applied in order to as-certain the correctness of the caste certificates produced by students during 1979-80 to 1981-82.

- 18) Do you think that the percentage prescribed by Government in respect of admissions of S.T. students in your hostel falls short of your actual requirement. If yes, support your statement.

- 19) What special efforts have you made to fill up the entire seats earmarked for S.T. students in your hostel during 1979-80 to 1981-82?

- 20) Please state-whether you ever had contacted the local educational institutions, local social workers, parents of S.T. students to get more S.T. students for admission during 1979-80 to 1981-82 in your hostel?

- 21) Please state whether you ever had apprised the details of the Government hostel scheme in person to the #Head of all Educational Institutions/ Local Social Workers of your jurisdiction? Please also comment on any other method you adopted.

- 22) If so what is the impact on the admission of S.T. students?

- 23) What procedure do you follow to fill up seats earmarked for S.T. students and subsequently remained vacant on account of any reason ?
- 24) According to you what is the remedy to get more S.T. students to fill up entire seats for S.T. students?
- 25) Please furnish the details of Government Hostels as well as non Government Hostels in the 10 K.M. area and number of students normally accommodated.
- 26) What is the local demand in respect of B.C. Government Hostels ?
- Which caste is dominating in surrounding area of your hostel.
- Do you think that any more hostel is still necessary within a distance of 10 K.Ms. of your hostel?
- 27) Previously Government hostels were started at district level. Now they are opened at Taluka level also. In view of this change, do you suggest any change in the percentage of admissions?

Part III- Special cases

- 28) Furnish information on separate sheets regarding students admitted as special cases in your hostel during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 in the following proforma.
1. Name of the student :
 2. Full address :
 3. Caste :
 4. Course which he is undertaking. :
 5. Percentage of marks obtained by him in the last examination. :
 6. Whether repeater or a fresh candidate. :
 7. Reasons for special admission. :
- 29) Do you think that students admitted in the hostel on special grounds abide by all the rules and regulations of the hostel ?

Do you think that in place of meritorious students, admissions to any students on special grounds be given.

Please state whether special cases are admitted in the hostel for one year or their cases are renewed. Please state that on admitting students on special grounds, how the prescribed percentage of admissions on caste basis is regularised? Whether this system is proper?

Part IV - Hostel Building

30) Whether the hostel building is a Government building or hired.

31) In case of Government Building

Whether it is constructed as per plan and estimates approved by Social Welfare Department, Size of the plot of building, with number of rooms and their present amoyement. (Enclose separate sheet)

In case of hired building

- a) Whether regular agreement between the landlord and Government on court stamp is executed.
- b) Whether rent is approved by B and C Department and therefore the Government sanction is obtained every year.
- c) What is the monthly rent being paid? Is it exclusive or inclusive of taxes?
- d) Size of the building and the present arrangement of all room. How many students are accommodated in one room. Whether 40 Sq.Ft. area is allotted to every student or not.
- e) Are the premises shared with other offices/tenants? Is such sharing desirable or convenient?
- f) What efforts have you made to secure Government plot?

32) Water

Is there tap/well arrangement, whether water supply is enough to the hostel requirement.

33) Electricity

Whether electricity is available or Kerosene lamp are used.

What is the monthly average expenditure on electricity of the hostel?

34) Sanitary Blocks

No. of bathroom

No. of lavatories.

Part V - Food

35) Whether food is served to students as per -

a) Diet scale (please enclose a copy of diet scale)

b) By contract system.

Whether food being served as per scale laid down is adequate ?

What change do you suggest in the scale ?

What is the average expenditure on food during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 :

	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>
as per diet scale -			
by contract system -			

Do you think that contract system is suitable or you suggest any other system like "dry system".

Part VI - Education

36) Please furnish the information in the proforma given below for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

This information may please be enclosed on separate sheets.

1. No. of students appeared for S.S.C. Examination.
2. Names of S.T. students who appeared for SSC Exam.
3. No. of students passed S.S.C. Examination, names of S.T. students who passed S.S.C. Examination.
4. No. of students who appeared for B.A./B.Com/B.Sc. examination.
5. Names of S.T. students who appeared for B.A./B.Com/B.Sc. examination.
6. No. of students who passed B.A./B.Com/B.Sc. examination.
7. Names of S.T. students who passed B.A./B.Com/B.Sc. examination.
8. No. of students who appeared all post graduation/Diploma course/and Technical courses examination.

- 9) Names of S.T. students who appeared for post graduation/Diploma courses/ and Technical examination.
 - 10) No. of students who passed Post graduation/Diploma courses and Technical examination.
 - 11) Names of S.T. students who passed Post graduation/Diploma courses and Technical examinations.
- 37) What is the percentage of failure to high school side/College sides students of S.T. community as compared to general results.

Is there any follow up programme after a student has completed his educational course of study?

Part VII - Amenities and facilities

- 38) Please furnish a list of amenities sanctioned by
- a) Government to students admitted to Government hostel.
 - b) Whether all the sanctioned amenities are provided uniformly to all students. Within the prescribed time, if not what is the difficulty.
 - c) Please furnish a list of facilities, sanctioned by Government to students admitted to Government hostels.
 - d) Please state whether all these facilities are provided to students within the prescribed time limit. If not state the difficulties being encountered by you.
- 39) Is coaching being conducted regularly to High School going students? If yes please state the period and subjects covered.
- Whether coaching is given only to weak students in their weak subjects.
- Is coaching to college going students especially for S.T. students necessary to improve the standard?
- 40) Is there is existence in your hostel-
- a) First Aid Box.
 - b) Separate library room and sufficient library book.
 - c) Simple medicines.
 - d) Common play ground.
 - e) Visiting Medical Officer.

Part VIII - Cultural Activities

- 41) a) What type of cultural activities are being performed by students in your hostel.
- b) In which competitions your hostel took part ?
- c) Have you presented any Radio/T.V. programme ?
- d) Do the S.T. students perform traditional activities like traditional dances, traditional songs etc.
- e) Do you meaningfully try to preserve S.Ts. traditional activities ? If so in what manner? Are there any musical instruments being played upon by S.T. students ?
- f) Do you find any cultural log in them ? Do they get aspiration from activities of other students ? and participate or they form only their own group ?
- g) Is there manuscript magazine of your hostel if so furnish details.
- a) Name of the magazine.
- b) Year of starting
- c) Who started it.
- d) Do the S.T. students take part in the magazine?

Part IX - Accounts

- 42) Please furnish the figures for the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.
- a) Budget allotment of the hostel.
- | <u>1979-80</u> | <u>1980-81</u> | <u>1981-82</u> |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
- b) Total expenditure on contingencies.
- | <u>1979-80</u> | <u>1980-81</u> | <u>1981-82</u> |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
- c) Total expenditure on establishment.
- | <u>1979-80</u> | <u>1980-81</u> | <u>1981-82</u> |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
- d) Average expenditure on S.T. students.
- | <u>1979-80</u> | <u>1980-81</u> | <u>1981-82</u> |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
- e) Please furnish a list of all accounts books which are regularly maintained by the hostel.
- f) Whether physical verification of Dead Stock articles and library books is done ? If yes who has done it and when ?
- g) Was there any surprise visit ?

Part X - Festivals etc.

- 43) a) Which festivals did the hostel celebrate during 1979-80, 1980-81.
- b) Who were the main guests on these occasions,
- c) Whether your hostel conducts any programmes on the date on which the hostel was started ?
- d) If so to what extent the expenditure is incurred for this occasion ?
- e) Is there Welfare fund maintained ?
- f) Is there any programme of collection of donations ?

Part XI - Difficulties encountered by S.T. students

- 44) a) Nature of difficulties they have to face for admission to hostel.
- b) Nature of difficulties they have to face for admission to educational institutions.
- c) Nature of difficulties they have to face to mix with other caste students.
- d) Nature of difficulties about language/dress/medicine etc.
- e) Other difficulties such as absentee at the time of their harvesting seasons etc.

Part XII - General views

- 45) You must have formed certain views as to how they live and live, work and relax, their imagination, their social customs, and religious rituals, their hopes and their fears etc. please give an account in brief.

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Annexure-II

(As on 13th February, 1978)
(Scheduled Castes - Maharashtra)

As appearing in part X of the First Scheduled of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 (108 of 1976).

PART - X - MAHARASHTRA

1. Ager
2. Anamuk
3. Aray Mala
4. Arwa Mala
5. Bahna, Bahana
6. Bckad, Bant
7. Balahi, Balai
8. Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi.
9. Beda Jangan, Budga Jangan
10. Bedar
11. Bhambti, Bhambti, Asdaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Heralayya, Herali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Nona, Ramnani Rohit, Samgar, Samagara, Satnami, Surjyabanshi, Surjyaramnami.
12. Bhangti, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar, Zadmalli.
13. Bindla
14. Byagara
15. Chalvedi, Channayya
16. Chenna Dasar, Kolaya Dasar, Holeya Dasari.
17. Dokkal, Dokkalwar
18. Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya, Dohor.
19. Dom, Du, ar.
20. Ellamalvar, Yellammalawandlu.
21. Ganda, Gandi
22. Garoda, Garo
23. Ghasi, Ghasia
24. Halleer
25. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar
26. Holar, Valhar

27. Holaya, Holer, Holey, Holtya.
28. Kalkadi (in Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Nagpur, Wardha and Yavatmal districts and Chandpaur district other than Rajura tahsil)
29. Katia, Patharia
30. Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha
31. Khatik, Chikwa, Chikvi
32. Kolupulvandi
33. Kori
34. Lingader
35. Madgi
36. Madiga
37. Mahar, Mehra, Taral, Dhegu Megu
38. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar.
39. Mala
40. Mala Dasari
41. Mala Hannai
42. Mala Jangam
43. Mala Masti
44. Mala Sale, Netkani
45. Mala Sanyasi
46. Mang, Matang, Minimadig, Dankhni Mang, Mang Mahashi, Madari, Garudi, Radhe Mang.
47. Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi
48. Manne
49. Mashti
50. Meghval, Menghwar
51. Mitha Ayyalwar
52. Mukri
53. Nadia, Hadi
54. Pasi
55. Sansi
56. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Ravat
57. Sindhollug Chindollu
58. Tirgar, Tirbanda
59. Turi

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Annexure-III

Scheduled Tribes-Maharashtra (As on 13th Feb. 1978)

As appearing in Part IX of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 108 of 1976).

PART - IX - MAHARASHTRA

1. Ardh
2. Beiga
3. Barda
4. Bavecha, Bamcha
5. Bhaina
6. Bhatia, Bhamia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando
7. Bhattra
8. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhangalia Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjwar
11. Birhul, Birhor
12. Chodhara (excluding Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha, Yavatmal, Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani districts)
13. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
14. Dhanwar
15. Dhodia
16. Dhubla, Talavla, Halpati
17. Gamit, Gemta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
18. Gond Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi, Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandani Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwi, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Galki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kclanga, Khatola, Kottar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogic, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Na archi, Natkpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jharega, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Wade Maria.
19. Halba, Halbi
20. Kamar
21. Kathodi, Kathari Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Kathkari.
22. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri,

23. *Khairwar*
24. *Kharla*
25. *Kokna, Kokni Kukna*
26. *Kol*
27. *Kolam, Mannervarlu*
28. *Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha*
29. *Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli*
30. *Koli Malhar*
31. *Kondh, Khond, Kandh*
32. *Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya*
33. *Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya*
34. *Nagasia, Nagasia*
35. *Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka*
36. *Oraon, Dhangad*
37. *Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti*
38. *Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar Takia*
39. *Parja*
40. *Patelia*
41. *Pomla*
42. *Rathawa*
43. *Sawar, Sawara*
44. *Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar*
45. *Thoti (in Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani districts and Rajura tahsil of Chandrapur district.)*
46. *Varli*
47. *Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia.*

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Annexure-IV

VIMUKTA JATIES (As on 13th Feb, 1978)

Government Resolution, Education and Social Welfare
Department, No. CBC-1351/M, dated 21st November, 1961
as amended from time to time.

Community

Synonyms

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Berad | 1. a) Deleted b) Naikawadi
c) Talwar d) Waimiki |
| 2. Bestar | 2. Sanchaluwaddar |
| 3. Bhamta | 3. a) Bhamti b) Girni Waddar
c) Kamati d) Pathrut
e) Tekari f) Uchale |
| 4. Kalkadi (In Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Pune, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur Sholapur, Aurangabad, Beed, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Nanded and Bajura Tahsil of Chandrapur district) | 4. a) Dhontle b) Korva } Through
c) Makkdwale or Konchi- } out
korva } the
d) Pallor e) Korvi } State. |
| 5. Kanjar Bhat | 5. a) Chhara b) Kanjar c) Nat |
| 6. Katabu | 6. - |
| 7. Banjaras (Government Circular, Education & Social Welfare Department No. CBC-1464/146691-M, dated 18th February, 1965) | 7. a) Goar Banjaras b) Lambada/Lambara
c) Lambhani d) Gharan Banjaras
e) Labhan f) Mathura Labhan
g) Kachikwale Banjaras
h) Laman Banjaras i) Laman/Lamani
j) Laban k) Deleted
l) Dhali/Dhalia m) Dhadi/Dhari
n) Singaris o) Navi Banjaras
p) Jogi Banjaras q) Deleted
r) Deleted s) Banjari.
(Govt. Circular
Social Welfare,
Cultural Affairs,
Sports and
Tourism Department,
No. CBC-1477/
35512-Desk V,
dated 18th
August, 1977) |
| 8. Deleted | 8. Pal Pardhi |
| 9. Raj Pardhi | 9. a) Deleted b) Gaon Pardhi
c) Haran Shikari
d) Deleted. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 10. Rajput Bhamta | 10. a) Pardeshi Bhamta
b) Pardeshi Bhamti |
| 11. Ramoshi | 11. - |
| 12. Vaddar | 12. a) Gadi Vaddar
b) Jati Vaddar
c) Mati Vaddar
d) Patharvat |
| 13. Vaghari | 13. a) Salat
b) Salat Vaghari |
| 14. Chhapparband
(Govt. Resolution
No. CBC-1477/
58453/P-5, dt.
20th March, 1978.) | |

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Annexure-V

NOMADIC TRIBES (As on 13th Feb. 1978)

(Government Resolution, Education and Social Welfare,
Department No. CBC-1351/M, dated 21st November, 1961
as amended from time to time).

<u>Community</u>	<u>Synonyms</u>
1. Gosavi	1) Bava, 2) Bairagi, 3) Bharati, 4) Girigosavi, 5) Bharati Gosavi, 6) Saraswati Parbat, 7) Sagar, 8) Ban or Van, 9) Teerth Ashram, 10) Aranya gharbhari, 11) Sanyasi, 12) Nathpanthi Gosavi.
2. Beldar	2. Od
3. Bharadi	3. a) Balasantoshi b) Kinggrivale c) Nath Bava d) Nath Jogi e) Nath Panthi Davari Gosavi.
4. Bhute	4. Bhope
5. Deleted	5. -
6. Chitrakathi	6. -
7. Garudi	7. -
8. Ghisadi	8. a) Ghisadi Lohar b) Gadi Lohar c) Chittedi Lohar d) Rajput Lohar
	} Govt. Circular Education and Social Wel- fare Depart- ment No. CBC- 1470/13269/J, dt. 14.8.70 August, 1970
9. Golla (in Solapur and Sangli district)	9. Gollewar, Goller Golkar
	} Govt. R. No. CBC-1479/66/ D.S. dated 25th July, 1979. Govt. R. No. CBC-1479/ 66/D-5, dt. 4th Sept, 79.
10. Gondhali	10. -
11. Gopal	11. a) Gopal Bhorpis b) Kheikari
	} (Govt. Circular Education and Social Welfare Department, No. CBC-1464/93- 343-M, dt. 13th Aug. 1965.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 12. Helve | 12. Hilar |
| 13. Joshi | 13. a) Budhuki b) Damruwale
c) Kudmude d) Medhangt
e) Sarode f) Sahadev Joshi
g) Sarvade h) Saroda. |
| 14. Kasikapad t | 14. - |
| 15. Kolhati | 15. Donbari |
| 16. Mairai | 16. a) Dangar, b) Vir |
| 17. Masanjogi | 17. a) Sudgasiddha b) Mapanjogi |
| 18. Nandiwale | 18. Tirmal |
| 19. Pangul | 19. - |
| 20. Ravel | 20. Raval or Raval -(Govt.Circular
Education and
Social Wel-
fare Deptt.
No.CBC-1464/
151005/M,
dt.21-5-66) |
| 21. Sikkalgar | 21. Katari |
| 22. Thakkar (in Ratnagiri
district only) | 22. - |
| 23. Vaidu | 23. *Deleted |
| 24. Vasudeo | 24. - |
| 25. Bhot *(Added) | 25. @1) Zinga Bhot, 2) Pardeshi
Bhot, 3) Rajbhot, 4) Bhot,
5) Kahar, 6) Gadia Kahar,
7) Dhuria Kahar, 8) Kiroi,
9) Machwa, 10) Manzi,
11) Jatia, 12) Kewat,
13) Dhiwar, 14) Dheewar,
15) Dhimar, 16) Palwar,
17) Machhendra, 18) Navadi,
19) Malhar, 20) Malhav,
21) Bhot, 22) Gadhav Bhot,
23) Khadi Bhot, 24) Khare
Bhot, 25) Dheura. |
| 26. Bahurupi | 26. - |
| 27. Thehari (in Dhulia,
Nasik, Jalgaon and
Aurangabad district) | 27. - |
| 28. Otari | 28. Otankar, Otakar, Wataria,
Ozari. |

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Annexure-VI

इतर मागासलेल्या वर्गाची यादी.

महाराष्ट्र शासन

शासन निर्णय क्रमांक सीबीसी-१६८२/५८५५३/[८९२]-का-५

समाज कल्याण सांस्कृतिक कार्य क्रिडा व पर्यटन विभाग

मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन, मुंबई-४०००३२.

दिनांक :- २९ जानेवारी १९८३.

पहा:- शासन निर्णय शिक्षण व समाजकल्याण विभाग, क्रमांक सीबीसी-१४६७, दिनांक १३ ऑक्टोबर १९६७.

शासन निर्णय:- शासन निर्णय, शिक्षण व समाजकल्याण विभाग क्रमांक सीबीसी-१४६७-म, दिनांक १३ ऑक्टोबर १९६७ अनुसार शासनाने महाराष्ट्राच्या सर्व भागांकरिता स्कीम अशी जातवार इतर मागासलेल्या वर्गाची यादी प्रतिष्ठे केली आहे. नंतरच्या काळात त्यात वेळोवेळी सुधारणा करण्यात आलेली असून सध्याची स्वयंपूर्ण यादी सोबत जोडलेल्या यादीनुसार आहे. ही यादी जातवार असल्यामुळे त्याचा फायदा केवळ हिंदू वा शिखां धर्मातील लोकांनाच दिला जात आहे. उपरोक्त धर्माच्या बंधना बाबत शासनाने भारतीय घाटनेतील तरतुदींच्या संदर्भात फेरिवार करून आता असा निर्णय घेतला आहे की, इतर मागास वर्गांच्या यादी संदर्भात कोणतेही धार्मिक बंधान लावण्यात येऊ नये आणि या यादीचा फायदा सर्व धर्मांच्यांना देण्यात यावा. या निर्णयानुसार यादीतील अनुक्रमांक १९५ वरील "तांबोळी" या नोंदी पुढील "मुस्लीम धर्मीय" हा शब्द वगळण्यात आला आहे.

२. शासन निर्णय समाजकल्याण सांस्कृतिक कार्य क्रिडा व पर्यटन विभाग क्रमांक सीबीसी-१०७७-५०८७६/कार्यासन-५, दिनांक २१ मार्च १९७९ च्या सोबत जोडलेल्या सुचनांमधील सुचना क्रमांक २१ मधील बालीत भाग रद्द करण्यात आला आहे.

"The list of Other Backward Classes is on caste basis. Persons professing religion other than Hindu and Sikh cannot, therefore be considered as belonging to Other Backward Classes. However, following communities professing Muslim religion are included in the list of Other Backward Classes i) Julaha ii) Labha iii) Pinjara iv) Momin v) Fakir Bandarwala and vi) Tamboli".

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

सही/-

[मु.प.दामले]

सहाय्यक सचिव.

Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department, No.CBC-1682/58553/892/D-V, dated 29-1-1983.

LIST OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES OF MAHARASHTRA

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Aitkar | 36. Gujarath Baori |
| 2. Bagdi | 37. Gadaria |
| 3. Deleted | 38. Gadri |
| 4. Badia | 39. Gadhavi |
| 5. Bajania | 40. Garpogari |
| 6. Bajigar | 41. Deleted |
| 7. Buttal | 42. Gochari |
| 8. Bhand | 43. Gurav |
| 9. Bhavadya or Targala | 44. Gosli |
| 10. Bhabin | 45. Gavandi |
| 11. Bhisti or Pakhali | 46. Halepalk |
| 12. Deleted | 47. Deleted |
| 13. Bari or Barai | 48. Hatkar |
| 14. Beria | 49. Jagiasi |
| 15. Besdwa | 50. Jajdi |
| 16. Bhalbhunja | 51. Jatiya |
| 17. Bhanta | 52. Jatigar |
| 18. Bhaat (Govt. Corrigendum
E. & S. W. D. No. CEG
1469/947-J, dated
27-1-1970.) | 53. Javeri |
| | 54. Jogi |
| | 55. Jogin |
| 19. Chamtha | 56. Johari |
| 20. Chandalgada | 57. Julaha |
| 21. Charan or Gadhavi | 58. Jangam |
| 22. Charodi | 59. Jingar |
| 23. Chippa | 60. Jhadi |
| 24. Das or Dangdidas | 61. Deleted |
| 25. Dabgar | 62. Kamni |
| 26. Depala | 63. Kapdi |
| 27. Devli | 64. Kharwa or Kharwi |
| 28. Daudig | 65. Khatti |
| 29. Deleted | 66. Deleted |
| 30. Dholi | 67. Deleted |
| 31. Deleted | 68. Koli Suryawanshi |
| 32. Dhengar | 69. Kongadi |
| 33. Deleted | 70. Korchar |
| 34. Devanga | 71. Deleted |
| 35. Gandharap | 72. Kachora |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 73. Kadera | 103. Meelkanti |
| 74. Kamati | 104. Nekar Jada |
| 75. Kasbi | 115. Padharia |
| 76. Deleted | 116. Padlar |
| 77. Deleted | 117. Patradavaru |
| 78. Koli | 118. Phasechari |
| 79. Koshti | 119. Phudgi |
| 80. Kuchbandh | 120. Pakhali |
| 81. Kuchhria | 121. Panchal |
| 82. Kumbhar, Kumhar | 122. Panka |
| 83. Kunbi | 123. Perki, Perkewad |
| 84. Kurmar | 124. Putligar |
| 85. Kachi | 125. Pareet or Dhobi |
| 86. Kathi | 126. Patkar |
| 87. Kasar | 127. Phulari |
| 88. Ladha | 128. Rachevar |
| 89. Ladia, Ladhia, Laria | 129. Raikari |
| 90. Laddaff, Laddaf | 130. Bandi |
| 91. Lakhera | 131. Rakhbandhia |
| 92. Lohar | 132. Rangari |
| 93. Machhi | 133. Rangrez |
| 94. Manbhav | 134. Raot, Rawt, Rautia |
| 95. Mangela | 135. Rangrej (Bhawsar or Rongari) |
| 96. Marwar Baori | 136. Deleted |
| 97. Me | 137. Deleted |
| 98. Mina | 138. Deleted |
| 99. Mchli | 139. Sangar |
| 100. Medar | 140. Sanjogi |
| 101. Mahali | 141. Sarania |
| 102. Mitha | 142. Deleted |
| 103. Deleted | 143. Deleted |
| 104. Mathura | 144. Deleted |
| 105. Namdhari | 145. Suppalig |
| 106. Namdhari Patk | 146. Sutharia (from Sindh) |
| 107. Nirshikari | 147. Sahis, Sais, Shis |
| 108. Navi, Nhavi | 148. Sapera, Nath |
| 109. Nethura | 149. Shilavat |
| 110. Nonia | 150. Singiwala |
| 111. Naqqasht | 151. Swakul Salt |
| 112. Neeli | 152. Salt, Padamshali |

153. Shimpi
154. Sonar
155. Tandei
156. Deleted
157. Targela
158. Thetwar
159. Thoric
160. Tambet
161. Thogti
162. Wadi
163. Vaiti
164. Wansoda
165. Wadhai (Sutar)
166. Warthi
167. Vanjari, Vanjara, Vanjar
168. Yerkula
169. Agri, Agele or Kalan
170. Bhawaser
171. Kurhinshetty
172. Nilgar, Neeli, Nirali
173. Koskanti Devanga
(No. CBC-1468/88475/J,
dated 19-1-1968)
174. Sutar
175. Futgudi
176. Deleted
177. Pinjera
178. Deleted
179. Bhillala
180. Devari
181. Teli } G.R.E. & S.W.D.
182. Mali } No. CBC-1468/M,
dt. 13-4-68, Corr-
igendum, dt. 24th
April, 1968.
183. Lonar (G.R.E. & S.W.D.
No. CBC-1469/
5923/J, dt. 29-
1-1969.
184. Deleted
185. Talwar Kanala-
(G.R.E. & S.W.D.
No. CBC-1469/
14877-J, dated
8-8-69.)
186. Raghavi (In Vidharbha district
G.R.No.CBC-1470/39561-
J, dated 5-11-71)
187. Bhendari (G.R.No.CBC-16/CBC-1471/
1714/J, dt. 24-4-71)
188. Gandali or Gandali (G.R.S.W.C.A.S.
& T.D.No.CBC-1472/6016/
J, dt. 1-11-1972.)
189. Power or Pawar (Persons having
their Surname as Power or Pawar
are not included in the list
of O.B.C. (G.R.S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.
No. CBC-1470/1339 /D-V, dated
26-7-1976)
190. Kathar, Kathar Wani, Kanthahar
Wani (Eingayat Wani or Ladwani
excluded) G.R.S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.
No. GB3-1470/63117/D-V, dated
12-10-1976.)
191. Momin (G.R.S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.
No. CBC-1477/3526/
dated 16-8-1977.)
192. Fakir Bandarwala
193. Deleted
194. Chadshi (Vide G.R.S.W.C.A. & T.D.
No. CBC-1475/27/D-V,
dated 9-12-1977)
195. Tamboli } Vide G.R.S.W.
196. Christians } G.A.S. & T.D.
converted } No. CBC-1477/
from Sche- } 51465-V, dt.
duled } 13-2-1968.
castes. }
197. Lenzad (G.R.S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.
No. CBC-1076/14732/V,
dt. 11-9-1979.)
198. Yadav, Ahir (G.R.S.W.C.A.S. &
T.D. No. CBC-1478/35501/
V, dt. 5-10-1979)
199. Ladsi (G.R.S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.
No. CBC-1475/1960/V,
dated 3-3-1982.)
200. Thakar (G.R.S.W.C.A.S. & T.D.
No. CBC-1082/48557/(1063)
V, dated 8-7-1982.)

शासकीय मागासवर्गीय मुलांचे/
मुलींचे वसतिगृह

विद्यार्थी-विद्यार्थीनींचा
फोटो
वसतिगृहात प्रवेश
मिळाल्यास फोटो
पाठविण्याची
आवश्यकता आहे.

१. विद्यार्थ्यांचे-विद्यार्थीनींचे संपूर्ण नाव [आडनाव अगोदर]
२. विद्यार्थी-विद्यार्थीनींचा जन्म तारीखा.
३. वडीलांचे-पालकांचे संपूर्ण नाव आणि सध्याचा पत्ता
४. कायमचा पत्ता
५. जाल व फोटोजाल
६. कुटुंबाचे एकूण वार्षिक उत्पन्न
७. कुटुंबातील नोकरी-धांधा करणा-या व्यक्तींची संख्या.
८. कुटुंबातील व्यक्तींची इतर पाहिती

शैक्षणिक पात्रता

प्राथमिक

एस.एस.सी.

पदवीधर

अ) वडील

ब) आई

क) बहिण

ड) इतर

शासकीय मागास वर्गीय वसतिगृह
प्रवेशा पर्त्रिका

अनुसुचित जमाती [नविन प्रवेशार्थी]
[सुने प्रवेशार्थी]

गृहप्रमुखा/अधीक्षक/अधीक्षिका ----- शासकीय
वसतिगृह/मुलांचे/मुलीचे -----

महाभाय

मी आपल्या वसतिगृहात प्रवेश मिळवू इच्छितो/इच्छिते प्रवेशा पर्त्रिकेत दिलेला तपशील माझ्या माहितीनुसार दिला आहे. मला वसतिगृहात प्रवेश मिळाल्यानंतर मी सोबत जोडलेल्या शासकीय वसतिगृह - नियमावलीचे [विशस्त वर्तणूक अभ्यासातील प्रगति इत्यादी] कसोबास पालन करीन, असे आश्वासन देतो/देते. प्रवेशा पर्त्रिकेत दिलेली माहिती चुकीची अतल्यात अगर भैरविशस्त वागणूक आढळून आल्यास मला केवळ ही वसतिगृहातून काढून टाकण्यात येईल याची मला जाणीव आहे.

स्थान -----

दिनांक -----

आपला/आपली विश्वासू

अर्जदार विद्यार्थ्याची तहो.

अर्जदाराने भरावयाची माहिती

- १) पूर्ण नांव
[प्रथम आडनांव लिहिणो]
- २) सध्याचा संपूर्ण पत्ता :
- ३) कायम रहात असलेल्या ठिकाणाचा पत्ता :
- ४) जन्म स्थळ
[ठिकाण तहसील व जिल्हा] :
- ५) जन्म दिनांक :

- ६] धर्म आणि जात [वेतनीय किंवा
माणसेवी दंडाधिकारी यांच्या
दाखल्यासह]
विवाहित/अविवाहित
- ७] वसतिगृहात रहात असल्यास
वसतिगृहाचे नांव :
- ८] वसतिगृहात राहाण्याचा कालावधी :
- ९] पूर्वी रहात असलेले वसतिगृह सोडण्याचे
कारण :
- १०] नेहमीच्या अभ्यास क्रमाच्या व्यतिरिक्त
दिलेल्या परीक्षा :
- ११] अर्जदारास कोणाच्या इयत्तेत प्रवेश
पाहिजे. :
- १२] मागील वर्षातील वार्षिक परीक्षेत
मिळालेल्या गुणांची टक्केवारी
[या सोबत मिळालेल्या विषयांवर गुणांची
सत्य प्रति लिपी जोडावी]

शिक्षण संस्था प्रमुखांनी घावयाची माहिती

- १३] वार्षिक परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण झाल्याचा
दिनांक :
- १४] वार्षिक परीक्षेत मिळालेले विषयवार गुण

विषय	मिळालेले गुण	एकूण गुणासंख्या	उत्तीर्ण होण्याचा क्रमांक व गुणांची टक्केवारी
१	२	३	४

- १५] आपल्या संस्थेत प्रवेश घेण्यापूर्वी कोणात्या शिक्षण संस्थेत शिक्षण घेतले होते.
- १६] अर्जदारास शिष्यवृत्ती मिळत होती काय ? असल्यास कोणाती व किती ?
- १७] अर्जदाराचे चारित्र्य बुध्दीमत्ता या विषयाचे सर्व साधारण मत
- १८] शिफारस
स्थान
दिनांक

कुटुंब प्रमुखाची घावयाची माहिती

- १९] अ] वडील ह्यात असल्यास त्यांचे संपूर्ण नांव :
- ब] वडील ह्यात नसल्यास कायदेशीर पालकांचे नांव :
- क] विद्यार्थीनीचे लग्न झाले असल्यास तिच्या पतिचे संपूर्ण नांव :
- २०] वडील/पालकांचा व्यवसाय :
- २१] वार्षिक उत्पन्न मामलतदाराच्या/मानसेवी वंडाधिकारी यांच्या दाखल्यासह आर्थिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी तडीसलदाराचा दाखला आवश्यक आहे.
- २२] कुटुंबातील स्कूण व्यक्ती
- २३] अर्जदाराच्या कुटुंबापैकी कोणाकोणाचे शिक्षण चालू आहे.

अर्जदार विद्यार्थ्यांस वसतिगृहात प्रवेश मिळाल्यास वसतिगृहामार्फत मिळणा-या सर्व वस्तुस मी जबाबदार राहील. त्या विद्यार्थ्यांकडून सामानाची मोडतोड किंवा सामान हरविण्यास त्या वस्तुची योग्य किंमती नुसार भरपाई केली जाईल. योग्य तो किंमत वसतिगृहाच्या अधिकाऱ्या कडून ठरविली जाईल. विद्यार्थ्यांनि गैर वर्तणूक केली किंवा वसतिगृहाच्या नियमांचे उल्लंघन केल्यास त्यास वसतिगृहातून नोटीस न देता काढून टाकण्यास माझी हरकत नाही.

स्थाळ

दिनांक

साक्षीदाराच्या सहया

पालकांची स्वाक्षरी

नांव व पत्ता

सहो

१]

२]

टीप

- १] प्रवेश पत्रिकेतील माहिती संपूर्ण रित्या भरली नसेल तर पत्रिकेचा विचार होणार नाही.
- २] प्रवेश पत्रिका दिलेल्या मुदतीच्या पूर्वी वसतिगृह कार्यालयात पोहचली पाहिजे, उशीरा आलेल्या अर्जाचा विचार होईलच अशा निश्चिती देता येत नाही.
- ३] वसतिगृहात प्रवेश न मिळाल्यास प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यांस कळविले जाणार नाही.

-0-

शासकीय वसतिगृहाचे नियम

- १] शिक्षणा संस्था आणि वसतिगृहात वसतिगृह प्रमुखांच्या पूर्व संमती शिवाय छात्राला अनुपस्थित रहाता येणार नाही.
- २] वसतिगृह प्रमुखांच्या पूर्व संमती शिवाय शाळा कॉलेजच्या वेळे व्यतिरिक्त छात्रांनी वसतिगृहाचे बाहेर जाऊ नये.

- ३] वसतिगृहा तर्फे देण्यात आलेले साहित्य काळजीपूर्वक वापरावे व शैक्षणिक वडां अखोरीस घुसिस्थातीत परत करावे. हरविलेल्या किंवा निकामी केलेल्या वस्तूंची योग्य ती किंमत भासून देण्याची जबाबदारी छात्रांची राहिल. हा व्यवसाय पूर्ण झाल्याशिवाय छात्रांचे वसतिगृहाकडे असलेली अनामत रक्कम परत दिली जाणार नाही. साहित्य व्यवस्थित परत न केल्यास छात्रास पुढील शैक्षणिक वर्षा करिता वसतिगृहात प्रवेशा दिला जाणार नाही तसेच ही जाब शिक्षण संस्थांना कळविली जाईल.
- ४] छात्राजवळ वसतिगृहा तर्फे दिलेल्या आणि त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या वस्तु सुरक्षित ठेवण्याची जबाबदारी पूर्णपणे छात्राचीच राहिल.
- ५] शैक्षणिक वडांतील सर्व परिक्षांना विद्यार्थिना बसले पाहिजे.
- ६] अभ्यासातील प्रगती समाधानकारक असली पाहिजे तिमाही, सहामाही या सारख्या परिक्षांमध्ये कोणातेही सबळ कारण नसल्यास किमान पेक्षा एकंदर ५० टक्के गुण असावेत. पूर्व परिक्षेत अनुतोर्ण झाल्यास छात्रास वसतिगृहात राहता येणार नाही.
- ७] प्रामुख्याने वसतिगृह, छोट्या नीटनेटक्या आणि स्वच्छ ठेवण्याची जबाबदारी छात्राची राहिल वसतिगृहाचे प्रमुखाचे परवानगी शिवाय छोट्या आणि छोट्यातील मांडणी छात्रांनी बदलू नयेत.
- ८] छात्राच्या मित्र मंडळीना, नातेवाईकांना छात्राच्या छोट्यावर [वसतिगृहात] जाता येणार नाही.
- ९] छात्राने आपली वर्तणूक वसतिगृहात व वसतिगृहा बाहेर सौजन्यातील ठेवावी. पळवळी, संप, अन्नसत्याग्रह, अथावा तत्सम प्रकारांमध्ये छात्रांना सहभागी होता येणार नाही. तसेच वसतिगृह प्रिंटेला बाधाक होईल असे कोणातेही वर्तन करू नये.
- १०] वसतिगृह व्यवस्थेत काही अडचण असल्यास वसतिगृह प्रमुखाच्या मदतीनेच ती सोडवली पाहिजे. गंभीर स्वस्माचा अन्याय होत आहे असे वाटले तर वसतिगृह प्रमुखाच्या पूर्व संमतीने वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्या कडे दाद मागता येईल.
- ११] स्थानिक परिस्थिती नुसार वसतिगृह प्रमुखा या शिवाय वेळोवेळी जे नियम करतील ते छात्रांना बंधनकारक राहतील.
- १२] छात्रांच्या प्रकृतीत विघाड झाल्यास त्याचा वृत्तांत वसतिगृह प्रमुखांना ताबडतोब छात्रांनी कळविला पाहिजे. आणि औषधी उपाय योजना वसतिगृह प्रमुखांनी सांगितलेल्या किंवा अशाकालिन वैद्यकीय अधिकाऱ्यांकडून ज्यामधे व्हावयास पाहिजे.
- १३] शिधाया नियंत्रणा पध्दती ज्या ठिकाणी अस्तित्वात आहेत अशा ठिकाणी वसतिगृहात प्रवेशा घेते वेळी पूर्वीच्या रेशन कार्डात नांव कमी केल्याबाबतचा दाखाला आवश्यक आहे.

मुलींच्या वसतिगृहासाठी पुरवणी नियम

- १] प्रत्येक विद्यार्थीनीने सायंकाळी ७-३० चे आत वसतिगृहात परत आले पाहिजे.
- २] कोणात्याही कार्यक्रमास रात्री वाडेसात नंतर जाण्याची परवानगी देण्यात येऊ नये.
- ३] विद्यार्थीनीना घारी जाण्यात सुट्टी देण्यापूर्वी त्यांच्या स्थानिक पालकांकून अर्ज घ्यावा त्या सोबत वसतिगृहातून जाण्याची तारीख व वेळ त्याचप्रमाणे देण्याची तारीखा व वेळ लिहून घ्यावी.
- ४] मुलींना महिन्यातून एकच वेळा स्थानिक पालकांचे घारी जाण्याची परवानगी देण्यांत येईल.
- ५] मुलींना वसतिगृहातील दूरध्वनी क्षोपकांचा उपयोग करता येणार नाही.
- ६] मुलींना आलेली पत्रे अधीक्षकेने वाचल्या शिवाय मुलींना देऊ नयेत.
- ७] विद्यार्थीनींना भोटावयास येणा-या मित्र मैत्रिणी व नातेवाईकांची रजिस्टर मध्ये नोंद ठेवावी कोणात्या लोकांना भेट घ्यावी कोणास देऊ नये याबाबतचा अधीक्षकेने निर्णय घेण्याचा पूर्ण अधिकार आहे.
- ८] वसतिगृहात मुलींच्या नातेवाईकांना अगर मैत्रिणीणीला राहण्यास परवानगी देण्यात येऊ नये.
- ९] ज्या मुलीचे वर्तन नियमा विरुद्ध अगर आक्षेपार्ह आहे अशा मुली वरिष्ठ लीव्हर अडवाल विभागीय समाज कल्याण अधिकारी यांचेकडे पाठवावा व या अडवालाची प्रत संचालक समाज कल्याण महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांचे कडेही पाठवावी.

Annexure - VIII

List of officers concerning to the subject -

"Review of Government Backward Class hostels"

Sr. No.	Designation of the post with address	Telephone no
1)	Shri Suresh Chandra I.A.S. Director of Social Welfare, 3 Church Road, Pune-1.	24431
2)	Shri M.B. Kanherkar, Deputy Director (Education) 3 Church Road, Pune-1.	24658
3)	Shri C.K. Naik, Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Pune Division, Pune.	33431, 22950
4)	Shri M.V. Taide, Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Bombay Division, Bombay.	255556 377896(R)
5)	Shri K.N. Kakade, Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Aurangabad Division, <u>Aurangabad.</u>	5538 5593
6)	Shri S.J. Naik, Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Nagpur Division, Nagpur.	23394 33062
7)	Shri R.U. Naik, Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Amravati Division, Amravati.	5061
3)	Shri R.N. Daware, Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Nashik Division, Nashik.	5836

Social Welfare Officers (Class-I)

Sr.No.	Name and Place	Telephone no.
1.	Shri N.R. Wakodikar, Nagpur	24084
2.	Shri S.K. Vike, Amravati	5061
3.	Shri M.A. Rjsalkar, Bhandara	608
4.	Shri M.R. Kakade, Wardha	2331
5.	Shri R.D. Kulkarni, Yavatmal	-
6.	Shri P.R. Pajankar, Akola	1384
7.	Shri S.C. Sawankar, Chandrapur	2614
8.	Shri E.M. Tayade, Buldhana	245
9.	Shri P.S. Kamble, Aurangabad	5993
10.	Shri T.V. Patil, Beed	672
11.	Shri Y.K. Gawai, Parbhani	595
12.	Shri H.R. Tikelkar, Osmanabad	496
13.	Shri S.C. Patil, Nanded	3724
14.	Shri B.D. Shirke, Pune	441023
15.	Shri D.P. Ate, Satara	-
16.	Shri N.S. Nimbalkar, Sangli	4739
17.	Shri B. K. Deshmukh, Kolhapur	28758
18.	Shri P.H. Shitole, Ahmednagar	4644
19.	Shri R.R. Zombade	6898
20.	Shri R.C. Gosavi, Greater Bombay	240330
21.	Shri P.J. Wani, Nashik	5856
22.	Kun. M.G. Sathe, Raigad	288
23.	Shri M.S. Wankhede, Ratnagiri	2957
24.	Shri H.K. Vinchure, Thane	508359
25.	Shri A.V. Barnote, Jalgaon	5407
26.	Shri D.R. Dhanagare, Dhule	2008

Sr. No.	Designation of the Post with address	Telephone no.
1.	Shri N.H.R. Hynniewta, I.A.S. Tribal Development Commissioner, Sharanpur Road, Manik Villa, Nashik.	5816
2.	Shri Subhod Kumar, I.A.S. Director, Tribal Welfare, Nashik.	5893/ 4802
3.	The Tribal Welfare Officer, Pune-Kolhapur-Satara, Pune, Mithapalli Estate, Shankarshet Road, Pune-411 009.	470144 R-440727
4.	The Tribal Welfare Officer Rajur-Ahmednagar, At Post : Ahmednagar, District Ahmednagar.	
5.	The Tribal Welfare Officer, Sudharshan Colony, Pradeep Building, Koliwada, Thane (East).	507572
6.	The Tribal Welfare Officer, Shahpur, District Thane.	
7.	The Tribal Welfare Officer, Opp. : Kalika Mandir, Old Agra Road, Nashik.	4930
8.	The Tribal Welfare Officer, L.I.C. Colony, Shahunagar, Jalgaon.	4820
9.	The Tribal Welfare Officer, Opp. : Sai Transport Company, Fardheeshipura, Nandurbar, Dist-Dhule.	575
10.	The Tribal Welfare Officer, Nilam Building, Ashokanagar, Nanded.	3712

Sr. No.	Designation of the Post with address	Telephone no.
11.	The Tribal Welfare Officer, Station Road, Jog Building, Amravati.	3290
12.	Tribal Welfare Officer, Near State Bank of India, Manjumangal Karyalaya, Balaji Society, Yeotmal.	2896
13.	The Tribal Welfare Officer, Near Saibaba Mandir, N.W. Chanvade Building, Chandrapur.	2413(TDC) 3270
14.	The Tribal Welfare Officer, Azad Marg, Gokul Peth, Nagpur.	32126
15.	The Tribal Welfare Officer, Taloda, District Dhule.	
16.	The Tribal Welfare Officer, Kalwan, District Nashik.	
<u>Project Officers</u>		
17.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Thane-I, Jawhar, Taluka Dahanu, District Thane.	
18.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Thane-II, Taluka Shahapur, District Thane.	
19.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Nashik-I, Kalwan, Dist-Nashik.	
20.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Nashik-II, Trimbak, Taluka Nashik, District Nashik.	
21.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Dhule-I, Taloda, Taluka - Taloda, District Dhule.	75

Sr. No.	Designation of the Post with address	Telephone No.
22.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Dhule-II, Nandurbar, Taluka Nandurbar, District Dhule.	303
23.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Ahmednagar, Rajur, Taluka R x Akola, District- Ahmednagar.	
24.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Pune (Sal), Post - Ghodegaon, Taluka Ambegaon, District Pune.	66
25.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Nanded, Kinwat, Taluka Kinwat, District Nanded.	
26.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Amravati, Dharni, Talu - Melghat, District Amravati.	
27.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Yavatmal, Pandharkavada, Taluka Pandharkawada, District Yavatmal.	
28.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Chandrapur-I, Etapalli, Taluka Sironcha, District Chandrapur.	
29.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Chandrapur-II, Dhanora, Taluka Gadchiroli, District Chandrapur.	
30.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Chandrapur-III, Devda, Taluka Rajura, District Chandrapur.	

Br. No.	Designation of the post and address	Telephone no.
31.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Chandrapur-IV, (Chimur), Taluka Warora, District Chandrapur.	
32.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Bhandara, Deori, Taluka Sakol, District Bhandara.	
33.	The Project Officer, (Primitive Tribes), I.T.D.P. Bhamragad, Taluka Sironcha, District Chandrapur.	
34.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Nagpur, Bamtek, District Nagpur.	
35.	The Project Officer, (Kulaba- Alibag), I.T.D.P. Karjat, District Raigad.	
36.	The Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Yawal, District Jalgaon	
