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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA  
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

**EXTENT OF OCCUPANCY RATE AND  
UTILIZATION OF FACILITIES IN  
GOVERNMENT GIRL'S HOSTEL**



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## PREFACE

In modern times education is regarded as most important factor in the sphere of social change. In the development programme of tribal people education plays an essential role specially in the alteration of various stagnant behaviour pattern. It is generally seen that whatever may be the level of education, modern education has got a rational effect on every human being, more so on the tribal community.

It is wellknown that the literacy rate among the tribals is extremely low compared to that of the general population in the country. In the Maharashtra State the literacy rate among the tribals as per 1991 census was only 22% as against 78% of the general population. Especially the literacy rate among the tribal women has not been more than 8 to 10% in our State which is extremely low by any standard. Unless the level of education among the tribal women qualitatively and quantitatively improves, allround development of the community cannot be ensured. The individual welfare of a social system depends upon the value system which in turn depends upon the quantity and quality of knowledge acquired by members of the community. In short, the education has a key role to play to change a social system. The progress of Scheduled Tribes is closely associated with their level of educational advancement. Therefore, the urgent need is to provide large scale facilities

to the tribals especially tribal women for encouraging them to take higher education which in turn would widen their outlook, and make them conscious of their right and status in society. Keeping this view in mind Government have decided to provide hostel facilities for tribal girls who are desirous of taking education from primary standard to post-graduate level. In these hostels not only education is free, but the food, school uniform and other allied requirements are provided by Government free of charge. This is essential because all these years the tribals have been deprived of even the primary education because of their abject poverty, ignorance, unawareness and social customs etc. Therefore, the Government have started ladies hostels not only in tribal areas but at other places also where higher educational facilities are available. At present there are 42 such hostels in the State and the number is increasing every year.

This study attempts to evaluate the facilities provided in these hostels and their proper utilisation. The Research Team from this Institute comprising Mrs. Mangala Ghode, Research Officer and Ms. Ujwala Thorat, Research Assistant had collected information in prescribed proforma by designing a questionnaire from all the 42 hostel authorities. The Research Team also personally visited 5 hostels located in different parts of the State. During their personal visits to these hostels they had met the wardens and other officials and discussed with them the problems and difficulties and the general functioning of these hostels. They had also interviewed some of the hostel inmates. The conclusions and

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

In India great emphasis has been laid since independence on the spread of education and the improvement of educational facilities. All five year plans education has been considered an important factor in achieving rapid development through technical progress and in creating a social order with social justice and equal opportunity.

Even the New Education Policy (1986) has emphasized the need of universal education implying that upto a level all students irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex should have access to education of comparable quality. Education for equality has been a very important aspect of this policy. The documents lays special emphasis on the removal of disparities and equalization of educational opportunities by attending to the special needs of those who have been denied equality so far. These include woman, Scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes, other educationally backward sections and areas, minorities, disabled and adults. In order to spread literacy among the Scheduled Tribes the Constitution of India prescribes certain safeguards for the tribals either specifically or by way of general rights of the citizens. The objective of such safeguards is to promote the educational and economic interests of the tribals and other backward class and to remove their traditional social disabilities. Education is a key to development. The progress of Tribal population therefore

largely depends upon their educational advancement. With the adoption of the Constitution, the promotion of education of the Scheduled Tribes has become a special responsibility of the central and the State Government. Educational development among the socio-economic weaker sections of population such as Scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribes have been considered as important obligation under the constitution.

The architects of the Constitution were well aware of the disadvantageous condition of the tribals arising out of unique socio-economical and geographical constraints. With regard to the education of the Scheduled Tribe the article 46 states 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 injustice and all forms of exploitation." The main objective has been to bring the tribals into the mainstream of national life with their integration in the Indian society without disturbing the essential harmony and without imposition. The objective is to bring them in the fold of the Indian community with adequate safeguards for smooth integration.

Tribal literacy seems to be the greatest challenge before our nation in her struggle towards universalization of education and the tribal children seem to be the most deprived and call for urgent consideration.

The Government of India has launched various schemes to motivate the tribals to obtain education. There are several programmes of the Central and the State Government to extend financial and other assistance for obtaining education right



from the primary to the University stage. Among the other facilities provided to the tribals, provision of hostels with free lodging and boarding facilities has been accorded an important place, to enable the children of tribal communities to take academic education at secondary and college levels and also higher education in various fields. For securing progressive amelioration of these communities, the following educational schemes have been implemented by Government of Maharashtra:

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 & maintenance of Backward class hostels by Govt.
9. Award of Government of India Scholarships to the undertaking post-S.S.C. courses.

Universal provision of a school is an essential prerequisite for the extension of education in a given geographical area. Existence of a school in a village induces the parents to send their children to school. The geographical

isolation of the tribal community living in an inaccessible hilly and forest areas in scattered settlements make it impracticable, if not impossible to make adequate school facilities available and this constrains the extension of education among the tribal community. Lack of provisions of school in the village is the major factor for the tribals not sending their children to school and the cardinal factor responsible for the slow progress of education among them. The gender issue is very predominant in the value orientation of tribal life which hinders the physical movement of a girl particularly after puberty. It has also been observed that because of poverty, the backward class students give up their education as their parents cannot afford to send their boys outside the villages. When the need of survival becomes their only priority, education takes a back seat. Child education means payment in cash. Every member is an asset to the family economy. Thus education for tribals becomes an item of luxury and not their basic need. It has been seen that due to their object poverty the parents are unable to afford expenses for continue schooling.

#### **PROBLEMS OF WOMEN EDUCATION IN RURAL AREA**

The problem of women education is one of the problems faced by nation since Independence period. As observed by Shri.M.G. Mali in 'Education of masses in India' only one girl as compared to three boys takes secondary education. At the higher education level the number of women is still on the decline. Only one-fourth of the woman so far take higher education compared to men.

Various surveys have revealed that the parents are

unable to send their children especially girls to school.

The reason stated by the parents are as follows:-

- a) Helping parents in their work due to poverty
- b) Neglect due to poverty and ignorance of parents.
- c) No proper clothes and books, school stationery provided.
- d) Girls are required to look after their young brothers and sisters.
- f) No interest in school or fear of it.
- g) Early marriage.
- h) Social customs prohibiting woman to take education.

**PROBLEMS OF TRIBAL EDUCATION:-**

Scheduled tribes, are mainly spread over in rural and remote areas of the country. They mainly live in hilly areas and forest. Due to this reason they are socially, economically placed at low level.

According to 1981 census of Maharashtra State, the population of Maharashtra comes to 57.72 lakhs. The population of Scheduled Tribes is 9% of the total population of the State. Bhil, Warli, Kokna, Thakurs, Katkari, Gond and Mahadeo Koli are the main tribes among the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of population. These are concentrated in Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Pune, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Jalgaon, Bhandara and Raigarh districts. It is observed that there is a considerable gap in the literacy levels attained by the female in the general population and the tribal female in the tribal population.

Table No. 1.1

Statement showing the comparative literacy rate between the general population and the tribals for a decade(1971-81).

Year	Literates			Scheduled Tribes		
	General Population					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1971	51.04	26.43	39.13	19.06	4.21	11.74
1981	58.65	34.63	47.02	32.38	11.94	22.29

(Source- Tribal Research Bulletin September 1987)

As the Table No. 1.1 shows that the tribal population in Maharashtra State had not (1981) obtained the literacy level as attained by the general population in 1971. This observation holds good for tribal female also.

Districtwise Comparative Literacy (Districts under TSP area)

Table No.1.2

Statement showing the districtwise literacy rate (1981) of the Scheduled Tribes (in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area as compared with the Scheduled Tribe male and the female from general population respectively)

Sr. District No.	Male		Female	
	General population	Scheduled Tribe	General population	Scheduled Tribe
1. Raigad	40.79	23.55	34.27	9.36
2. Thane	50.96	22.34	40.15	6.29
3. Nashik	40.62	25.24	31.85	8.05
4. Dhule	20.13	23.74	26.01	6.72
5. Jalgaon	30.51	30.59	34.39	8.98
6. Ahmednagar	30.74	26.51	29.24	7.11
7. Pune	80.95	40.21	42.14	14.78
8. Nanded	10.56	33.29	15.78	7.42
9. Amravati	10.78	34.37	42.55	16.59
10. Yavatmal	10.54	35.49	26.86	12.96
11. Nagpur	30.48	53.91	44.62	30.62
12. Bhandara	10.69	48.47	29.49	17.99
13. Gadchiroli)				
) Chandrapur)	20.14	33.10	22.22	11.28

Table No.1.2 reveals that the difference in the female literacy levels between general population and tribal population is considerable and thus cannot be neglected. Also a considerable difference is observed in the literacy levels of the tribal males and females. The literacy level of the female from tribal population in the districts having Tribal Sub-Plan Area, if taken into consideration in a descending order, is as follows:-

#### **SAHYADRI REGION**

Pune(14.78), Raigad(9.36), Jalgaon(8.98), Nasik(8.05), Ahmednagar(7.11), Dhule(6.72), and Thane(6.29).

#### **GONDWAN REGION**

Nagpur (30.62), Bhandara(17.99), Amravati(16.59), Yavatmal (12.96), Gadchiroli & Chandrapur (11.28) and Nanded (7.42).

Taking into consideration all the 14 districts the districtwise position would be as follows:

Nagpur, Bhandara, Amravati, Pune, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur, Raigad, Jalgaon, Nashik, Nanded, Ahmednagar, Dhule and Thane.

In the context of tribal education provision of hostel facilities with free boarding and lodging is the most important factor that can stimulate educability of tribal children and bring about the desired progress in education among them.

To the spread of women education, hostels for women have served greatly. As there are a large number of hostels for boys throughout the country, there is an urgent need for

the expansion of girls hostels to accommodate girls. There are very few girls hostels in the country and in Maharashtra State. The hostels require good accommodation and a good trained lady rector.

Realising the importance of hostel in the promotion of education among the tribals in Maharashtra State, hostel facilities were provided for such students, who find it difficult to pursue their studies by leaving their villages. The total number of hostels for scheduled tribe students has reached up to 141, out of which 42 Government hostels have been built for Scheduled tribe girls upto 1990-91.

With a view to assess the factual situation in the hostels this evaluation study was undertaken by the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune in the year 1991.

This study attempts to measure the extent to which the hostel facilities are utilized by the tribal girls students and the causes of vacant seats. The study also aims to find out the facilities provided in the hostels, the difficulties faced by the inmates, and the role of hostels in the educational advancement of the scheduled tribes.

In view of the fact that about 90% of the tribals residing in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area live in rural areas, four out of five hostels have been selected from rural areas included in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area.

## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:-**

The study has tried to focus on the hostel facilities and their utilization by the Tribal girls students with emphasis on the problems faced by the students regarding the provision of these facilities.

The study has been designed with the help of following objectives:

1. To examine the procedure relating to the allotment of admissions to hostel inmates.
2. To highlight the percentage of inmates on the basis of their caste and standard.
3. To compare the total number of students admitted in the hostels with the total intake capacity of the hostels.
4. To identify the problems faced by the students regarding the hostel facilities.
5. To examine the causes of drop outs and vacant seats in the hostels.
6. To study the role of hostels in the educational advancement of the tribal girls.
7. To work out strategies to improve the standard of Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostels.
8. To suggest measures to attract tribal students to the Government hostels.

## **CHAPTER SCHEME**

Chapter one presents the introduction and objective of the study.

Chapter two highlights the methodology used in data collection for the present study.

Chapter three gives a profile of the Scheduled Tribe girls hostels in the State.

Chapter four deals with the provision of facilities and utilization of facilities in 5 girls hostels in the state.

Chapter five presents the observations from the field survey undertaken for the present study.

Chapter six covers the result and discussion on the study.

Chapter seven provides the necessary suggestions on this study.



## CHAPTER II

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### **LOCATE OF THE STUDY :-**

The present study was conducted in four districts of Maharashtra State. The districts selected for study belong to Sahyadri as well as Gondwan region of the State. Pune and Nasik districts belong to Sahyadri region whereas Chandrapur and Yavatmal districts belongs to Gondwan region. A total of five hostels were selected from these districts for indepth study.

There are in all 42 Government hostels for backward class and scheduled tribe girls in Maharashtra State. Since it was not possible to cover all the 42 hostels, data from these hostels was gathered through mailed questionnaires. Out of 42 hostels, questionnaires have been received from 37 hostels. The data has been analysed on the basis of the information available from theses questionnaires.

#### **SAMPLE SELECTED FOR THE STUDY:-**

The order to study the actual situation in the Government girls hostels in the state, a total of five hostels were selected for indepth study, the sample percentage coming to 11 % approximately.

The sample has been presented in a tabular form below:-

TABLE NO. 2.1

## HOSTELS SELECTED FOR THE STUDY

Sr. No.	Name of the Hostel	Location	
		Taluka	District
1.	Backward class girls hostels of Tribal Development Dept.	Junnar	Pune
2.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel.	Peth	Nashik
3.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel.	Surgana	Nashik
4.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel.	Pandhar-kawada.	Yavatmal
5.	Backward Class girls hostel of Tribal Development Dept.	Warora	Chandrapur

To cross check the information supplied by the wardens a total of 50% hostellers or half the number of inmates in every hostel was selected for data collection. Since the hostel in Chandrapur was visited in the month of May, inmates were not available at that time due to summer vacation. All except two students had gone to their homes for vacation. Therefore the sample on the basis of random sampling technique has been selected from rest of the hostels and presented in the table No.2.1.

TABLE NO.2.2

Sr. No.	Name of the Hostel	Total No. of inmates	Sample
1.	Backward class girls hostels of Tribal Development Dept., Taluka Junnar, Dist. Pune	60	30
2.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Peth, District Nashik.	90	45
3.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Surgana District Nashik	74	37
4.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Pandharkawada, District Yavatmal	75	37
5.	Government Backward Class Girls Hostel taluka Warora, District Chandrapur	50	42
Total		349	191

#### RESEARCH TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Effective use of anthropological tools and techniques such as informal indepth interviews, group interviews and participant observation has been made. These techniques were supplemented by the questionnaire technique which was found extremely effective in gathering data from the rest of Government Scheduled tribe girls hostels in the state.

The tools of investigations and the information collected with the help of these tools are as follows:

1. Questionnaires were mailed to the wardens of all the 42 hostels together information regarding the types of hostel facilities provided to the tribal students, the educational problems faced by the hostellers, and the opinion of the

wardens on the suitability of hostels in the educational advancement of the tribal students.

2. Interview scheduled and indepth interviews were utilized to collect information from the wardens and the hostellers, about the facilities provided to them, utilizations of these facilities, problems faced by the hostellers. The attitudes of hostellers towards adequacy of hostel facilities, the suitability of hostels in their educational advancement and their interaction with the wardens and their roommates.

3. Group interviews were conducted from time to time with the students available during the course of visit in the hostel, to know their attitudes towards the hostel facilities. Whether these facilities are adequately provided, their relationship with the warden and the behavior of wardens towards the hostellers.

4. Participant observation was used to cross\*check the information gathered through interviews.

Following things were recorded through the above tool of investigation:-

- a. Cleanliness in and around hostels.
- b. Hostel building.
- c. Adequacy of the size of room.
- d. Electricity and illumination in the rooms.
- e. Interaction of wardens with the hostellers.

#### DATA ANALYSIS

Data is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and has been analysed manually. It has been presented in both descriptive and tabular forms.

### CHAPTER III

#### GOVERNMENT SCHEDULED TRIBE GIRLS HOSTEL IN MAHARASHTRA STATE - A PROFILE

Government of Maharashtra has started the Scheme of providing free lodging and boarding facilities for the scheduled tribe girls by opening hostels for them in order to secure progress amelioration of this community. This task was entrusted to the Social Welfare Department which opened hostels for both scheduled tribes and other backward class girls. After the bifurcation of this department into two namely Tribal development department and social welfare department in the year 1982, the hostels opened for scheduled tribe girls came under the authority of tribal development department but the names of many hostels were retained by the authorities, therefore these hostels still continue their names as Government Backward class hostels. As such there are in all 42 Government hostels for scheduled tribe girls, out of these, 14 hostels admit girls belonging to different castes and categories besides scheduled tribe girls.

The districtwise position of hostels opened for scheduled tribe girls is presented in the table no.3.1 and illustrated in map no.1



TABLE NO 3.1

Statement showing districtwise Government S.T. girls hostels with the sanctioned strength, accommodation capacity and total no.of inmates in the year 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Sr. No.	District	Name of the hostel	Sanc- tioned stren- gth	In take capa- city	Total No.of inmates
1.	Thane	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Shahapur.	75	75	75
2.	Thane	Government Backward Class Girls hostel, Taluka Ulhasnagar.	75	40	40
3.	Thane	Government Backward Class Girls hostel, Taluka Wada.	75	75	75
4.	Thane	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls hostel, Taluka Jawahar.	75	75	75
5.	Thane	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls hostel, Taluka Mokhada.	75	75	60
6.	Thane	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls hostel, Taluka Dahanu.	75	75	54
7.	Pune	Government Backward Class Girls hostel, Taluka Junnar.	75	60	60
8.	Pune	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls hostel, Taluka Manchar.	75	75	75
9.	Nashik	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls hostel, Taluka Peth.	90	60	90
10.	Nashik	Government backward class girls hostels, Taluka Surgana.	75	75	75

Sr. No.	District	Name of the hostel	Sanc- tioned stren- gth	In take capa- city	Total No. of inmates
11.	Nashik	Government Backward class girls hostel, Taluka Satana.	80	80	60
12.	Dhule	Government scheduled tribe girls hostel, Taluka Shahada.	75	75	73
13.	Dhule	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Taluka Dhadgaon.	75	75	73
14.	Dhule	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Taluka Khapar.	75	75	73
15.	Dhule	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Taluka Talode.	75	65	67
16.	Dhule	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Dhule.	80	40	76
17.	Dhule	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Taluka Nawapur.	75	75	75
18.	Dhule	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Taluka Borodi.	75	75	55
19.	Dhule	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Taluka Khandbara.	75	75	35
20.	Jalgaon	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Taluka Jalgaon.	75	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Ahmed-nagar	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Taluka Rajur.	100	100	89



Sr. No.	District	Name of the hostel	Sanc- tioned stren- gth	In take capa- city	Total No.of inmates
22.	Amravati	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Taluka Dharni.	75	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Nanded	Government Backward class girls hostel, Taluka Nanded.	75	N.A.	N.A.
24.	Nanded	Government Backward class girls hostel, Taluka Kinwat.	75	50	50
25.	Dhule	Government Backward class girls hostel, Taluka Shirpur.	40	40	37
26.	Parbhani	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Taluka Kalamnuri.	75	75	60
27.	Yavatmal	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Taluka Yavatmal.	75	75	75
28.	Yavatmal	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Taluka Pandharkawda.	75	120	75
29.	Yavatmal	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Ralegaon	75	75	69
30.	Yavatmal	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Pusad	75	50	50
31.	Nagpur	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Mahal	75	100	92
32.	Wardha	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Hinganghat	80	60	16

Sr. No.	District	Name of the hostel	Sanc- tioned stren- gth	In take capa- city	Total No.of inmates
33.	Bhandara	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Taluka Deori.	75	75	75
34.	Chandrapur	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Taluka Warora	80	50	42
35.	Chandrapur	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Taluka Bramhapuri	75	N.A.	N.A.
36.	Chandrapur	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Taluka Chandrapur.	75	75	42
37.	Chandrapur	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Chandoor	75	N.A.	N.A.
38.	Gadchiroli	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Aheri.	75	75	75
39.	Gadchiroli	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Allapelli.	75	75	29
40.	Gadchiroli	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Gadchiroli.	120	120	116
41.	Gadchiroli	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Taluka Kurkheda.	75	75	40
42.	Dhule	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Taluka Nandurbar.	75	75	75
State Total			*3220	2685	2373

\* Total sanctioned strength excluding hostel number 20, 22, 23, 35 & 37.

i) Total number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class Girls	15
ii) Total number of Government hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls	27
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Total no.of Govt. hostels for girls	42
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There are in all 141 Government hostels for Backward class boys and girls, the total no. of Government hostels for boys are 99. While the total no. of hostels for girls are only 42, revealing the disparity in the facility between the two sexes. The picture is revealed from the table no. 3.2.

TABLE NO 3.2

Total No.of hostels for Backward Class Students	Total No.of hostels for Backward Class- Girls	Total No.of hostels for Backward Class- Boys.
141	42	99

It is seen that maximum number of hostels are situated in Dhule district their number reaching to 10 hostels while Thane district is second in the list with 6 hostels. This is following by Chandrapur(5), Yavatmal(4) and Gadchiroli(4) districts. Which are followed by the districts with two or one hostel each. It shows an uneven distribution of hostels in the districts. The hostels in Tribal Sub Plan Area (TSP) and Other Tribal Sub Plan Area (OTSP) are distributed in the following way.

Table No.3.3

Hostels situated in Tribal Sub Plan Area.  
(The map no.2 presents the hostels in the TSP & OTSP Area)

Sr. No.	Name of the hostel	Taluka	District	Total Intake capacity	Total No. of inmates
1.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel,	Shahapur	Thane	75	75
2.	Government Backward Class Girls hostel,	Wada	Thane	75	75
3.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls hostel.	Jawhar	Thane	75	75
4.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls hostel.	Mokhada	Thane	75	60
5.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel.	Dahanu	Thane	75	54
6.	Government Scheduled Girls Hostel.	Surgana	Nashik	75	74
7.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel.	Dhadgaon	Dhule	75	73
8.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel.	Khapar	Dhule	75	73
9.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel.	Taloda	Dhule	65	67
10.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel.	Nawapur	Dhule	75	75
11.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel.	Borodi	Dhule	75	55
12.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel.	Khandbara	Dhule	75	35
13.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel.	Shirpur	Dhule	40	37
14.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel.	Akole	Ahmed-nagar	100	89
15.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel.	Dharni	Amravati	-	-

Sr. No.	Name of the hostel	Taluka	District	Total Intake capacity	Total No. of inmates
16.	Government Backward class girls hostel.	Kinwat	Nanded	50	50
17.	Government Backward Class girls hostel.	Pandhar-kawada.	Yavatmal	120	75
18.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel.	Gad-chandoor	Chandrapur	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel.	Aheri	Gadchiroli	75	75
20.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel.	Allapalli	Gadchiroli	75	29
21.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel.	Kurkheda	Gadchiroli	75	40
22.	Government Backward Class girls hostel.	Nandurbar	Dhule	75	75
				1500	1261

As seen in Table No.3.3, 22 hostels are situated in Tribal Sub Plan area living 20 hostels, which are located in Other Tribal Sub Plan area. Maximum number of hostels in Dhule, Thane and Gadchiroli districts are located in Tribal Sub Plan area. It is also seen that out of 22 hostels only 4 hostels give admissions to students of different castes and categories along with scheduled tribe students. It can be noticed that in Tribal Sub-Plan area the population of Scheduled tribes according to 1981 census to 57.72 lakhs. Whereas the number of Government hostels constructed in this area is only 22.

TABLE NO. 3.4

Statement showing hostels in Other Tribal Sub-Plan Area with their intake capacity and total No. of inmates.

Sr. No.	Name of the Hostel	Taluka	District	Total intake capacity	Total No. of inmates
1.	Govt. B.C. Girls hostel.	Ulhasnagar	Thane	40	40
2.	Govt. B.C. Girls hostel.	Junnar	Pune	60	60
3.	Govt. S.T. Girls hostel.	Manchar	Pune	75	75
4.	Govt. S.T. Girls hostel.	Peth	Nashik	60	90
5.	Govt. B.C. Girls hostel.	Satana	Nashik	80	60
6.	Govt. S.T. Girls hostel.	Shahada	Dhule	75	65
7.	Govt. S.T. Girls hostel.	Dhule	Dhule	40	76
8.	Govt. S.T. Girls hostel.	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Govt. B.C. Girls hostel.	Nanded	Nanded	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Govt. S.T. Girls hostel.	Kalamnoori	Parbhani	75	60
11.	Govt. B.C. Girls hostel.	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	75	75
12.	Govt. S.T. Girls hostel.	Ralegaon	Yavatmal	75	69
13.	Govt. S.T. Girls hostel.	Pusad	Yavatmal	50	50
14.	Govt. B.C. Girls hostel.	Mahal-Nagpur.	Nagpur	100	92
15.	Govt. S.T. Girls hostel.	Hinganghat	Wardha	60	16
16.	Govt. B.C. Girls hostel.	Deori	Bhandara	75	42
17.	Govt. B.C. Girls hostel.	Warora	Chandrapur	50	42
18.	Govt. B.C. Girls hostel.	Brahmapuri	Chandrapur	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Govt. B.C. Girls hostel.	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	75	42
20.	Govt. S.T. Girls hostel.	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	120	116
Total				1185	1070

As revealed from table no. 3.4, maximum number of hostels in Pune, Nasik, Yavatmal and Chandrapur districts are situated in Other Tribal-Sub Plan area. Out of 20 hostels, 11 hostels admit students belonging to different castes and categories along with scheduled tribe students.

**Intake capacity of Government Girls Hostels.**

One of the objectives of this study deals with the occupancy rate of the hostel. The intake capacity of the hostels in the State and of the hostels situated in Tribal Sub Plan and Other Tribal Sub Plan area has been presented separately in this chapter. The total number of inmates present in the hostel gathered with the help of mailed questionnaire has been incorporated in the study. This is reflected from Table No. 3.5

TABLE NO. 3.5

Table showing the total intake capacity of Government Girls Hostels in the State with total No. of inmates and vacant seats in 1991-92.

Total No. of Districts	Information available from	No. of hostels	Information available	Total Intake capacity	Total No. of inmates	Total seats vacant	Vacant seats in percent
15	14	42	37	2685	2373	371	12.98

Information regarding total intake capacity and total No. of inmates in the Government Girls hostel is available from 37 hostels. The total intake capacity of 37 hostels is 2685 students against which the actual number of students accommodated in these hostels are 2373 students, leaving a

vacancy of 371 seats. The percentage of seats unoccupied is 12.98 revealing that only 87.02% seats have been occupied by Scheduled tribe and backward class girls students.

The intake capacity of hostels and the total number of inmates in the hostels located in Tribal Sub Plan Area is presented in table No. 3.6.

TABLE NO 3.6

Statement showing number of hostels in Tribal Sub Plan Area with total intake capacity no. of inmates and seats vacant.

No.of hostels	Infor- mation availa- ble	Total Intake capacity	Total No.of inmates	Total seats vacant	Vacant seats in percent
22	21	1500	1261	249	15.56

The total intake capacity of hostels in Tribal Sub Plan Area is 1500 against which only 1261 seats have been occupied by the students leaving a vacancy of 249 seats which are unoccupied. There are in all 15.56% seats vacant in 21 hostels in Tribal Sub Plan Area which reveals that only 84.44% of seats have been occupied by the Scheduled Tribe and Other backward class students in the present year. Information is not available from Gadchandoor taluka (Chandrapur district).

The total intake capacity of hostels in Other Tribal Sub Plan area is presented in Table No.3.7



TABLE NO.3.7

No.of hostels	Infor- mation availa- ble	Total Intake capacity	Total No.of inmates	Total seats vacant	Vacant seats in percent
20	17	1185	1070	82	70%

As shown in table no 3.7 the total intake capacity of hostels in Other Tribal Sub Plan Area is 1185 against which 1103 seats have been occupied so far, leaving a vacancy of 82 seats 70% seats are unoccupied in the 17 hostels of Other Tribal Sub Plan Area. Information is not available from Jalgaon, Nanded and Chandrapur districts.

From table No. 3.6 and 3.7 it is revealed that seats unoccupied in the hostels in Tribal Sub Plan area is comparatively more than the seats unoccupied in Other Tribal Sub Plan area which shows that in Other Tribal Sub Plan area more seats have been occupied by scheduled tribe students.

Information regarding total intake capacity and total number of inmates in hostels is not available from hostels situated in Jalgaon district, Nanded district and Brahamapuri and Gadchandoor taluka of Chandrapur district.

**REASONS BEHIND VACANT SEATS IN THE HOSTELS:**

As understood from the responses of the wardens, the students leave the hostels for following reasons:

1. Tribal girls come from extreme remote areas, the educational standard of schools in such areas is low as compared

to schools situated else where, the tribal girls find it difficult to grasp what is taught to them in schools and they often fail in subjects. A students failing in her class is not allowed to stay in the hostel.

2. The inmates belong to families with no or little educational background and get no educational exposure and educational support form their family members, therefore they find it difficult to cope up with the academic education.

3. The tribals marry their daughters at an early age forcing them to leave their studies.

4. Due to domestic problems and household work the tribal girls are made to stay at home.

5. The girls get little space in hostels for study. The rooms in the hostels are overcrowded which causes obstacles during examination.

6. Some of the tribal girls do not take interest in studies. Their lack of interest in education is also a cause of vacant seats.

7. The student not following the rules and regulations of hostel is expelled from the hostel.

TABLE NO.3.8

STATEMENT SHOWING CASTEWISE PERCENTAGE OF HOSTEL INMATES  
IN THE YEAR 1992-93

Sr. No.	District	Information received from hostels	S.T.	S.C.	VJNT	EBC	BPL	Special case	Handi-capped
1.	Thane	06	79.33	06.00	-	07.34	06.67	-	-
2.	Pune	02	83.33	11.67	03.33	01.67	-	-	-
3.	Nashik	03	73.29	06.62	00.74	07.19	08.30	1.85	02.02
4.	Dhule	10	71.48	07.29	05.97	06.66	03.96	03.32	-
5.	Ahmednagar	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Jalgaon	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Amravati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Nanded	01	56.00	12.00	12.00	08.00	10.00	-	-
9.	Parbhani	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Yavatmal	04	84.93	04.11	04.11	02.74	01.37	01.37	01.37
11.	Bhandara	01	37.33	30.67	08.00	08.00	08.00	02.67	05.33
12.	Gadchiroli	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Nagpur	01	45.65	32.61	10.86	08.69	-	-	02.17
14.	Chandrapur	02	51.49	23.06	04.47	09.82	09.97	-	-

## PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE HOSTELS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR CASTE AND CATEGORY

TABLE NO.3.9

## Castewise percentage of students admitted in the hostel in the State.

No. of districts	Information available from hostels	No. of Hostel admitting students belonging to different castes	Castewise percentage of hostellers in the State						
			S.T.	S.C.	V.J.N.T.	E.B.C.	B.P.L.	Special case	Handi-capped
15	37	14	63.76	13.52	06.09	06.08	06.09	02.30	02.72

There are some hostels in the State which are exclusively for Scheduled Tribe students. These hostels are situated in Ahmednagar, Parbhani and Gadchiroli districts. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe students in the 37 hostels from which information is available is more compared to other caste students. These hostels have been built for Scheduled Tribe students but seats have been diverted in students belonging to other castes and categories. Nearly 63.76% scheduled tribe students have been given admission in these hostels. The hostels situated in Yavatmal and Pune districts have more than 80% scheduled tribe students. Thane, Nasik and Dhule districts have over 70% scheduled Tribe students. Rest of the districts have less than 60% scheduled tribe students in the hostel. The percentage of the scheduled caste students enjoying the benefits of the hostels in the State comes to 13.5% on the distribution of Scheduled caste students on the basis of the districts reveals that Bhandara, Nagpur and Chandrapur districts have over 20% scheduled caste students in the hostel followed by Nanded and Pune districts which have more than 10% students. Rest of the districts have below 10% scheduled caste students admitted in the hostels. With regard to VJNT students, there are two districts which have more than 10% VJNT students residing in the hostels. These are Nagpur and Nanded districts. The remaining districts have below 10% VJNT students and the State picture reveals that nearly

6.09% students belonging to VJNT category have been admitted in the hostels. The percentage of EBC and Below Poverty Line students enjoying the benefits of hostels facilities is 6.08% and 6.09% respectively. There are districts which have more than 7% EBC and BPL students. These are Thane, Nasik, Bhandara, Nanded, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur districts.

**COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS IN HOSTELS OF TRIBAL SUB PLAN AND OTHER TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREAS.**

The percentage of scheduled tribe students in the hostels in Tribal Sub Plan area is comparatively more than that of Other Tribal Sub Plan Area. This can be attributed to the presence of more hostels in Tribal Sub Plan area and to the fact that there are 17 hostels out of 21 hostels in Tribal Sub Plan area against 7 hostels out of 18 hostels in OTSP area which are exclusively scheduled tribe girls hostels i.e. they do not admit students of other caste and category.

**TABLE NO. 3.10**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING NO. OF SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS RESIDING IN**  
**HOSTELS IN TRIBAL-SUB-PLAN AREA.**

Sr. No.	Name of the hostel	In take capa city	Total No.of inmates	No. of S.T. Students
1.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Shahapur, Thane.	75	75	63
2.	Government Backward Class Girls hostel, Wada, Thane.	75	75	56
3.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls hostel, Jawhar, Thane.	75	75	75
4.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls hostel, Mokhada, Thane.	75	60	60
5.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Kasa, Thane.	75	54	54
6.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Surgana, Nashik.	75	75	75
7.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Dhadgaon, Dhule.	75	73	73
8.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Khapar, Dhule.	75	73	73
9.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Talode, Dhule.	65	67	67
10.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Nawapur, Dhule.	75	75	73
11.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Boradi, Dhule.	75	55	55

Sr. No.	Name of the hostel	In. take capa city	Total No.of inmates	No. of S.T. Students
12.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Khandbara, Dhule.	75	35	35
13.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Nandurbar, Dhule.	75	75	75
14.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Rajur, Ahmednagar.	100	89	89
15.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Dharni, Amravati.	100	-	-
16.	Government Backward class girls hostel, Kinwat, Nanded.	50	50	28
17.	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Pandharkawada, Yavatmal.	120	75	75
18.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Gadchandoor, Chandarpur.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Aheri, Gadchiroli.	75	75	75
20.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Allapelli, Gadchiroli.	75	29	29
21.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Kurkheda, Gadchiroli.	75	40	40
22.	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Shirpur, Dhule.	40	37	37
TOTAL		1600	1262	1207

TABLE NO.3.11

## STATEMENT SHOWING NO. OF SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS RESIDING IN HOSTELS IN OUTSIDE TRIBAL-SUB-PLAN AREA.

Sr. No.	Name of the hostel	In take capa city	Total No.of inmates	No.of S.T. students
1.	Government Backward Class Girls hostel, Ulhasnagar, Thane.	40	40	31
2.	Government Backward Class Girls hostel, Junnar, Pune.	60	60	50
3.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls hostel, Manchar, Pune.	75	75	75
4.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls hostel, Peth, Nashik.	60	90	75
5.	Government Backward class girls hostel, Satana, Nashik.	80	60	43
6.	Government scheduled tribe girls hostel, Shahada, Dhule.	75	65	65
7.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Dhule, Dhule.	40	76	60
8.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Jalgaon, Jalgaon.	75	35	35
9.	Government Backward class girls hostel, Nanded, Nanded.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Government Scheduled tribe girls hostel, Kalamnoor, Parbhani.	75	60	60



Sr. No.	Name of the hostel	In take capacity	Total No. of inmates	No. of S.T. students
11.	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Yavatmal, Yavatmal.	75	75	62
12.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Ralegaon, Yavatmal.	75	69	69
13.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Pusad, Yavatmal.	50	50	50
14.	Government Backward Class girls hostel. Mahal, Nagpur.	100	92	42
15.	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Hinganghat, Wardha.	60	16	10
16.	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Deori, Bhandara.	75	75	28
17.	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Warora, Chandrapur.	50	42	22
18.	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Bramhapur, Chandrapur.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Government Backward Class girls hostel, Chandrapur, Chandrapur.	75	42	24
20.	Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Gadchiroli, Gadchiroli.	120	116	116
TOTAL		1260	1138	917

Out of 18 hostels in OTSP area which are exclusively scheduled tribe girls hostels i.e. they do not admit students of other caste and category.

TABLE NO. 3.12

Percentage of Scheduled Tribe students in Hostels located in TSP area.

No.of Hostels	Information available	Total intake capacity	Total No.of inmates	No.of Scheduled Tribe students	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe students
22	21	1600	1262	1207	93.93%

As seen in table No. 3.12, 93.93% seats have been occupied by Scheduled Tribal girls students in the hostels located in TSP area while 6.07% seats have been occupied by students belonging to Scheduled Caste, EBC, BPL, VJNT, Handicapped and Special case.

TABLE NO.3.13

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS IN HOSTELS LOCATED IN OTSP AREA.

No.of Hostels	Information available	Total intake capacity	Total No.of inmates	No.of Scheduled Tribe students	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe students
20	18	1260	1138	917	80.58%

In the hostels in OTSP area the percentage of seats occupied by students of other caste and categories is more than the TSP area i.e. 19.42% seats are filled in by these

students while 80.58% seats have been filled in by scheduled tribe students.

The distribution of districts on the basis of the percentage of seats earmarked to girls students on the basis of caste and categories has been presented in a tabular forms.

**TABLE NO.3.14**  
**TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRICT WISE PERCENTAGE OF SEATS MARKED TO STUDENTS BELONGING TO SCHEDULED TRIBE COMMUNITY IN THE YEAR 1992-93.**

Sr. No.	Percentage of seats earmarked to Scheduled Tribe students	Districts
1.	More than 80%	(a) Thane, (b) Pune, (c) Yavatmal.
2.	70% to 80%	(a) Dhule
3.	60% to 70%	(a) Wardha
4.	50% to 60%	(a) Nanded, (b) Chandrapur.
5.	40% to 50%	(a) Nagpur
6.	30% to 40%	(a) Bhandara

**TABLE NO.3.15**  
**TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE STUDENTS WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF SEATS IN 1992-93.**

Sr. No.	Percentage of seats earmarked to Scheduled Caste students	Districts
1.	More than 30%	Nagpur
2.	20% to 30%	Chandrapur
3.	10% to 20%	Pune, Nasik, Wardha
4.	Less than 10%	Thane, Dhule, Yavatmal, Bhandara.

**TABLE NO.3.16**

**TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF VJNT STUDENTS  
ON THE BASIS OF PERCENTAGE OF SEATS IN THE HOSTELS.**

Sr.No.	Percentage of seats earmarked to VJNT students	Districts
1.	More than 10%	Wardha, Nagpur
2.	5% to 10%	Bhandara, Dhule
3.	Less than 5%	Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Nashik, & Pune.

**TABLE NO.3.17**

**TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF EBC STUDENTS  
ON THE BASIS OF PERCENTAGE OF SEATS IN THE HOSTEL.**

Sr.No.	Percentage of seats earmarked to EBC students	Districts
1.	More than 10%	Nagpur
2.	5% to 10%	Thane, Nasik, Nanded, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur
3.	Less than 5 %	Pune, Dhule, Yavatmal.

**TABLE NO.3.18**

**TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF BPL STUDENTS  
ON THE BASIS OF THE PERCENTAGE OF SEATS IN THE HOSTELS.**

Sr.No.	Percentage of seats earmarked to Below Poverty Line students	Districts
1.	More than 10%	Nanded, Wardha
2.	5% to 10%	Thane, Nasik, Bhandara, Chandrapur
3.	Less than 5 %	Dhule, Yavatmal.

**TABLE NO.3.19**  
**TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS OF**  
**SPECIAL CASE IN THE HOSTELS ON THE BASIS OF PERCENTAGE OF**  
**SEATS IN THE HOSTELS.**

Sr.No.	Percentage of seats earmarked to special case	Districts
1.	More than 5%	Dhule
2.	2.5% to 5%	Bhandara,
3.	Less than 2.5%	Dhule, Yavatmal.

**TABLE NO.3.20**  
**TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF HANDICAPPED**  
**STUDENTS IN THE HOSTELS ON THE BASIS OF PERCENTAGE OF SEATS**  
**IN THE HOSTELS.**

Sr.No.	Percentage of seats earmarked to handicapped students	Districts
1.	More than 5%	Bhandara
2.	2% to 5%	Nagpur, Dhule
3.	Less than 2%	Yavatmal, Chandrapur.

As revealed from these 7 tables, Thane, Pune and Yavatmal districts have more than 80% scheduled tribe students in the hostels, while Bhandara has the least number of students in the hostels compared to other districts. In Nagpur district more number of scheduled caste students, VJNT and EBC students have been given admissions in the hostels. The hostels in Nanded and Wardha districts have more number of students belonging to below poverty line category in comparison to other districts.

TABLE NO.3.21

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOSTELS  
ON THE BASIS OF CASTES OF STUDENTS.

Sr. District No.	Information available from no.of hostels	No.of hostels having inmates belonging to different castes	Exclusively S.T. hostels
1. Thane	6	3	3
2. Pune	2	1	1
3. Nashik	3	2	1
4. Dhule	10	2	8
5. Nanded	1	1	-
6. Parbhani	1	-	1
7. Yavatmal	4	1	3
8. Nagpur	1	1	-
9. Wardha	1	1	-
10. Bhandara	1	1	-
11. Chandrapur	2	2	-
12. Gadchiroli	4	-	4
13. Ahmednagar	1	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>

Out of 37 hostels in the 13 districts in the State, 15 hostels have admitted students belonging to different castes. i.e. 40.5% hostels take students belonging to communities other than scheduled tribe community and 22 hostels out of 37 hostels are exclusively for scheduled

tribe students i.e. 59.5% hostels in the State are exclusively for scheduled tribe girls students. All the hostels in Parbhani, Gadchiroli and Ahmednagar districts are exclusively for scheduled tribe students.

TABLE NO.3.22

STANDARD WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOSTELS IN THE STATE

Sr. No.	Standard wise distribution of hostels in the State	No.of hostels (Information available)	In per- cent
1.	5th std. to Graduation	2	5.41
2.	8th std. to Graduation	17	45.95
3.	5th std. to post Graduation	1	2.70
4.	8th std. to post Graduation	1	2.70
5.	8th std. to 12th std.	4	10.81
6.	8th std. to 12th std.	5	13.51
7.	9th std. to 12th std.	1	2.70
8.	7th std. to 10th std.	3	8.11
9.	8th std. to 10th std.	3	8.11
Total :-		37	100%

Out of 37 hostels from which the information is available, 17 hostels or 45.95% hostels accommodate students of 8th std. upto graduation level. In 5 i.e. 13.51% hostels students of 8th Std. upto 12th Std. have been admitted. While in 4 hostels (10.81%) students of 8th Std. upto 11th Std. and in 3 or 8.11% hostels students of 8th Std. upto 10th Std. and 3 hostels students of 7th Std. upto 10th Std. have been admitted 5.56% (2) hostels out of 37 hostels have admitted students of 5th std. upto Graduate level. There is only one hostel in which students of 9th Std. upto 12th Std. are given admission. There are only two hostels which accommodate students of 5th Std. upto M.A. level and 8th Std. upto M.A. level.

**TABLE NO. 3.23**  
**TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION**  
**IN THE HOSTELS**

Sr. No.	District	No. of Hostels	Quest-ionnaires received from hostels	Total capacity in 1992-93	Total no.of inmates 1992-93	Percentage required for admission in the hostel					
						35%	40%	45%	50% more than 50%	60%	On merit
1.	Thane	6	6	415	379	2	-	4	-	-	-
2.	Pune	2	2	135	135	-	-	1	-	-	1
3.	Nashik	3	3	215	224	-	-	1	1	-	1
4.	Dhule	10	10	710	641	1	-	-	3	2	4
5.	Jalgaon	1	-	75	N.A.	-	-	-	-	3	-
6.	Ahmednagar	1	1	100	89	-	1	-	-	-	-
7.	Amravati	1	-	85	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Nanded	2	1	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	1
9.	Parbhani	1	1	75	60	-	1	-	-	-	-
10.	Yavatmal	4	4	320	277	1	-	-	1	-	2
11.	Nagpur	1	1	100	92	-	-	-	1	-	-
12.	Wardha	1	1	60	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Bhandara	1	1	75	75	-	-	1	-	-	-
14.	Chandrapur	4	2	125	84	-	1	-	-	-	1
15.	Gadchiroli	4	4	225	138	-	-	3	-	-	1
TOTAL		42	37			4	3	10	6	2	11
Percentage						11	8	24	19	5	33

As reflected from the table, the hostels in the State do not follow the same criteria regarding the admission of students on the basis of standards. It is noticeable that the number of tribal girls students reaching post graduation level is so less that there are only two hostels in the entire State which have post graduate girls students. These two hostels are Government Backward Class girls hostel, Ulhasnagar in Thane district and Government Backward Class girls hostel, Warora in Chandrapur District. There is one hostel which takes M.S.W. students. It is situated in Talode taluke of Dhule district.



## PERCENTAGE REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION IN THE HOSTELS

It is noticed that the hostels do not follow the same criteria regarding admission of students on the basis of marks secured by them. This is reflected in Table No. 3.23 and 3.24.

TABLE NO. 3.24

Table showing the number and percentage of hostels with the percentage of marks required for admission in the hostels.

Sr.No.	Percentage required for admission in the hostels	No.of Hostels	Percentage of hostels
1.	35%	4	10.81
2.	40%	3	08.11
3.	45%	9	24.32
4.	50%	7	18.92
5.	60%	2	05.41
6.	On merit	12	32.43
TOTAL		37	100.00

As seen from table No.3.24 out of 37 hostels maximum number of hostels in 12 hostels or 32.43% hostels follow the criteria of giving admission to students on the basis of merit list of the marks obtained by the students. There are nine hostels (24.32%) in the State which give admissions to students only if the percentage of marks secured by there is 45% or more. These hostels are situated in Thane, Nasik, Bhandara and Gadchiroli districts. Seven hostels which admit students securing 50% marks are located in Pune, Nasik, Dhule, Yavatmal and Nagpur districts. There are 4 hostels in the State in which, admission is given to every passed student seeking admission in the hostel irrespective of the marks secured by her. These hostels are from Thane, Dhule and Yavatmal districts. Three (18.91%) hostels from

Ahmednagar, Parbhani and Chandrapur districts have kept 45% marks as criteria for admission. Lastly, there are two hostel which have tried to maintain a high educational standard in the hostel by admitting students who have secured marks above 55%. Both the hostels are located in Dhule district. It is also seen that one of the hostel from Talode taluka has M.S.W. students residing in the hostel.

**HOSTEL FACILITIES:**

The major aim of the study was to know the type of facilities available in the hostels. The number of hostels with the available facilities have been presented in Table No.3.25 and 3.26.

**TABLE NO. 3.25**  
**DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOSTELS WITH THE INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES**  
**Number of hostels with the HOSTEL FACILITIES**

Sr. District No.	In-formation available No. of hostels	Accommodation		Water arrangement		Electricity	First Aid Box		Coaching facility		Library	
		R	G	Adequate	Inadequate		Available	Non available	Available	Non available	Available	Non available
1.Thane	6	4	2	5	1	6	4	2	6	-	-	-
2.Pune	2	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	2
3.Nashik	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	-	3
4.Dhule	10	7	3	7	3	10	2	8	4	6	-	10
5.Jalgaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.Ahmednagar	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
7.Amravati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.Nanded	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
9.Parbhani	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
10.Yavatmal	4	2	2	3	1	4	1	3	1	3	-	4
11.Nagpur	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
12.Wardha	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
13.Bhandara	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
14.Chandrapur	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1
15.Gadchiroli	4	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	-	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>

**TABLE NO. 3.26**  
**Table showing the number/percentage of hostels in the State with the infrastructural facilities.**

Sr.No.	Facilities available	No.of Hostels	%age	
1.	Accommodation	Hired	27	72.97
		Government	10	27.03
2.	Electricity	Available	37	100
		Not available	-	-
3.	Water	Adequate	25	75.76
		Inadequate	8	24.24
4.	First aid box	Available	9	26.47
		Non available	25	73.53
5.	Coaching Classes	Conducted	15	40.54
		Not conducted	22	59.46
6.	Library	Available	2	5.4
		Not available	35	94.6

27 out of 37 hostels from which the information is available are located in hired accommodation i.e. 72.97% hostels are in hired accommodation and only 10 or 27.03% hostels are located in Government accommodation.

We find that more hostels in TSP area are located in hired accommodation than hostels in OTSP area. Around 17 hostels of TSP area are located in hired accommodation compared to 12 hostels of OTSP area. It is also seen that 5 hostels of TSP are compared to 4 hostels of OTSP area face shortage of accommodation space while we find that 16 hostels located in OTSP area have Pucca buildings and only 1 hostel has Kuccha building compared to 13 hostels of TSP area which have pucca buildings and 6 with Kaccha building.

Regarding water supply it has been noticed that 5 hostels situated in TSP area face shortage of water supply compared to one hostel in OTSP area, which has inadequate water supply. These hostels have to utilize well water and bullock cart for supply of water, 16 hostels in OTSP area do not face shortage of water supply compared to 14 hostels in TSP area.

Library facility is available in only two hostels of State and both are located in OTSP area. No hostels in TSP area has a library.

There are more number of hostels in TSP area which have the facility of coaching classes as compared to the hostels in OTSP area. Around 10 hostels in TSP area have coaching classes conducted in the campus, as compared to 4 hostels in OTSP area. We find that first aid box is available in 5 and

4 hostels of TSP and OTSP areas respectively. It is seen that information has not been supplied by some hostels.

**Drop out percentage of hostel inmates.**

The drop out rate has been found out from the hostel wardens through mailed questionnaire and incorporated in the study. This is presented in Table No.3.28 and also illustrated by the way of bargraphs.

**Table No.3.27**  
**Table showing the yearwise average drop out percentage of the hostel inmates in the State.**

Dist- rict	No. of Hos- tels	Average % age of girls promoted to next batch			State average drop out percentage		
		89-90	90-91	91-92	89-90	90-91	91-92
15	25	69.45	74.95	74.80	30.59	25.05	25.24

As seen in table 3.28 drop out percentage is on the decline from 1989-90 to 1991-92 from 30.59% to 25.2%.

Districtwise table prepared on drop out percentage of hostel inmates shows that drop out percentage in the hostels has decreased from 1989-90 to 1990-91 in seven out of fifteen districts in the State. These districts are Thane, Pune, Nasik, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Bhandara and Gadchiroli while three districts namely Dhule, Ahmednagar and Chandrapur district show an increase in the drop out rate of hostel inmates. The percentage of drop outs has remained constant in Nanded district.

Information is not available from three districts namely Amravati, Parbhani and Wardha.

From 1990-91 to 1991-92 percentage of drop outs shows

an increase in hostels of seven districts. These are Nasik, Dhule, Ahmednagar, Nagpur, Gadchiroli and Bhandara districts. A decline in the drop outs is noticeable in six districts.

Chandrapur is the only district where the drop out rate of hostel inmates has shown a continuous increase from 1989-90 to 1991-92. Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Nagpur and Nasik districts on the contrary have shown a continuous decrease in the drop out rate from 1989-90 to 1991-92.

There are two hostels in the State where 100% students have been promoted to the next batch in the 3 years from 1989-90 to 1991-92. These are located in Thane district (Jawahar taluka) and Dhule district (Shahada taluka).

Drop out percentage of inmates of hostels located in Tribal Sub Plan Area.

Table No.3.28

Table showing the yearwise drop out percentage of the hostel inmates in Tribal Sub Plan Area.

No.of hostels	Percentage of students promoted to the next batch			drop out percentage		
	89-90	90-91	91-92	89-90	90-91	91-92
22	67.19	72.27	76.59	32.81	27.73	23.41

The drop out rate of hostel inmates in Tribal Sub Plan area shows a continuous decrease from 1990 -91 to 1991-92. Information regarding drop out of students in hostels is not available from five hostels situated in Dhule district, 2 hostels in Gadchiroli and one hostel in Amravati district.

Drop out rate of hostel inmates in OTSP area.

Table No.3.29

Table showing the yearwise drop out percentage of the hostel inmates in Other Tribal Sub Plan Area.

No.of hostels	Percentage of students promoted to the next batch			drop out percentage		
	89-90	90-91	91-92	89-90	90-91	91-92
20	69.68	83.31	76.96	30.32	16.69	23.04

As shown in Table NO.3.30 the dropout percentage of inmates in OTSP area shows a decrease from 1989-90 to 1990-91 but an increase from 1990-91 to 1991-92.

A comparison of drop out rates in TSP and OTSP area reveals that the percentage of drop out is more or less similar in both areas in year 1989-90 and year 1991-92. But in the year 1990-91 the drop out rate in OTSP area is comparatively less than that in TSP area. There are two hostels in TSP area. Where drop out rate has been negligible in the three consecutive years. These are situated in Jawhar taluka of Thane district and Nandurbar of Dhule district, comparatively three hostels in OTSP area show a 100 % result these are from Satana taluka of Nasik district, Shahada taluka of Dhule district and Pusad taluka of Yavatmal district.





## CHAPTER IV

### PROVISION OF FACILITIES AND UTILISATION OF FACILITIES IN GOVERNMENT SCHEDULED TRIBE GIRLS HOSTELS.

#### CASE STUDIES

Taking into consideration the physical constraints like volume of work, nature of work, lack of man-power, time at the disposal and geographical mobility, in the tribal area in the State, it was not possible to cover all the 42 Government girls hostels in the State. Therefore it was decided to select approximately 10% of the total hostels in the State. A total of 5 hostels have been selected for field survey. The hostels selected for indepth study are as follows:

- a) Government Backward class girls hostels of Tribal Development Department Junnar Taluka in Pune District.
- b) Government Scheduled Tribe Girls hostel Surgana Taluka in Nashik District.
- c) Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Peth taluka in Nasik district.
- d) Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostel, Pandharkawada taluka in Yavatmal district.
- e) Government Backward class girls hostel of Tribal Development Department, Warora taluka in Chandrapur district.

Indepth interviews were held with the wardens of these five hostels regarding the procedure of allotment of admission, problems associated with the availability of hostels facilities and their attitudes on the suitability of hostels in the educational advancement of the tribal girls.

Informal indepth interviews and group interviews from time to time were held with the hostels inmates in order to obtain information from them with respect to the provision of facilities, interaction of wardens with the hostel inmates and between the hostel inmates. They were also asked to express their opinion on the suitability and adequacy of hostels and the additional facilities needed in these hostels.

The interviews were supplemented by the participant observation on the hostel environment, neatness and cleanliness in the hostels, sanitation, availability of furnitures and interaction between the hostellers and the wardens. The case studies were undertaken with the underset objectives.

1. To study the infrastructural facilities like adequate water facility, electrification, medical facilities available in the hostels.
2. To highlights the present condition of hostel building, educational material, furniture in the hostels.
3. To know, the quality of food, served in the hostel.
4. To identify the difficulties faced by the hostellers in the hostels.

## RESEARCH FINDINGS

### HOSTEL TYPE

#### a) Caste wise:-

Two out of five hostels studied are exclusively scheduled tribe girls hostels. These hostels are situated in Surgana taluka of Nasik district and in Panderkawada taluka of Yavatmal district. In the three hostels, which are

located in Pune district, Peth taluka of Nasik district and Chandrapur district, students belonging to different castes and communities have been admitted. Caste wise percentage of inmates in these hostels has been presented in table No.4.1.

TABLE NO.4.1  
CASTE WISE PERCENTAGE OF INMATES IN 1992-93.

Sr.Hostel No.	Percentage of Seats earmarked						
	S.T.	S.C.	VJNT	EBC	BPL	Spl	Handi- case capped
1.Government Backward Class Girls Hostel, Tal. Junnar, Dist. Pune.	83.35	11.66	3.33	1.66	-	-	-
2.Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Tal. Peth, Dist. Nashik	83.33	-	-	5.50	7.77	2.22	1.00
3.Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Tal. Surgana, Dist. Nashik.	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Tal. Pandhar- kawada, Dist. Yavatmal.	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.Government Backward Class Girls Hostel, Tal. Warora, Dist. Chandrapur	45.83	27.09	4.17	12.05	10.42	-	-

As seen in table No.4.1, more than 80% scheduled tribe students are utilizing the facilities in hostels in Pune and Peth taluka of Nasik district. In the hostel in Warora taluka of Chandrapur district only 45.83% students belong to Scheduled Tribe community. As stated by the warden of these hostels it is difficult to get Scheduled Tribe girls of higher standards and the enrollment of scheduled tribe students goes down considerably at higher standards. Scheduled Caste girls are second in majority in both Junnar hostel and Warora hostel. These are followed by girls belonging to VJNT and Economically backward class in Junnar hostel while in Warora hostel, the maximum number of Scheduled Caste students are present followed by economically backward class girls and girls from below poverty line category. There are only 4.17% students of VJNT category in this hostel.

It was noticed that in Warora hostel seats for Scheduled Tribe students have been diverted to girls belonging to scheduled caste and economically backward class girls.

It was seen that in Peth hostel Kokna and Mahadeo Koli girls predominate. In this hostel 67.78% students belong to Kokna tribe and 12.22% students to Mahadeo Koli tribe. Bhil students are only 2.22% whereas in Surgana hostel, 88% students belong to Kokna tribe and 13.33% students to Mahadeo Koli tribe. The number of Warli and Bhil student in this hostel is too less. This is due to the fact that Nasik district has a large population of Kokna and Mahadeo Kolis. In Pandarkawada hostel, majority of the students belong to Gond and Pradhan tribes followed by Kolam students. Pradhan

and Kolam students also predominate in Warora hostel. And due to heavy concentration of Mahadeo Kolis in Pune region, majority of the hostellers belong to this tribe.

#### HOSTELS BY STANDARDS

One of the objective of the study was to find out the standards of the students admitted in the hostels to know the standard wise distribution of hostels. This has been presented in table No.4.2

Table No.4.2  
HOSTELS BY STANDARD

Sr.Districts No.	Name of the Hostel	Standards
1.Pune	Government Backward Class Girls Hostel, Junnar Taluka.	8th to Graduation.
2. Nashik	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Peth Taluka.	8th to Graduation.
3. Nashik	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Surgana Taluka.	8th to 12th std.
4. Yavatmal	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Pandharkawada Taluka.	8th to 11th std.
5. Chandrapur	Government Backward Class Girls Hostel, Warora Taluka.	5th to graduation.

As reflected from table No.4.2 in Junnar hostel, Peth Hostel and Warora hostel, students of 8th Standard upto graduation level are given admission. In Warora hostel, scheduled tribe girls of 5th standard have been given admission. While it is noticed that in Surgana and Pandarkawada hostels, students of 8th standard upto 11th and upto 12th standard respectively are given admission.

It is observed that it is difficult to get scheduled tribe girls of standards above 12th for hostels in Surgana and Pandarkawada talukas.

#### INTAKE CAPACITY

Since this study deals with the occupancy rate in the Government girls hostels the intake capacity has been incorporated in the study. This has been highlighted in table No. 4.3

TABLE No.4.3

Sr.Name of the Hostel No.	Intake capacity		Total No.of inmates	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
1.Government Backward Class Girls Hostel, Junnar, Pune District.	60	60	60	60
2.Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Peth, Nashik District.	60	60	88	90
3.Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Surgana, Nashik District.	75	75	75	75
4.Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Pandharkawada, Yavatmal District.	75	120	75	75
5.Government Backward Class Girls Hostel, Warora, Chandrapur Dist.	50	50	42	48

As revealed from table No. 4.3 the intake capacity has not been utilized by Scheduled Tribe girls students in Pandarkawada and Warora hostels. As found out from the wardens that it is difficult to get scheduled tribe girls students of higher standards. The tribal girls usually leave their studies after matric and therefore admission of

girls in the hostels also decreases. While it is seen that in Peth hostel the number of inmates exceeds the intake capacity of the hostel.

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS OF DIFFERENT CASTES AND CATEGORIES STAYING IN THE HOSTEL.**

One notices an increase as well as decrease in the number of hostel inmates of different caste in the three consecutive years, from 1991 to 1993. This has been presented in the following table.

TABLE NO 4.4

Name of the Hostel	Year	In-take capacity	No.of inmates	Percentage of students						
				ST	SC	VJNT	EBC	BPL	Spl. case	Handi-capped
Govt. Backward Class Girls Hostel, Junnar Dist. Pune	1991-92	60	60	76.66	16.66	1.68	5.00	-	-	-
	1992-93	60	60	83.33	11.66	3.33	1.66	-	-	-

It can be observed that in Junnar hostel there has been an increase in the number of scheduled tribe girls by 6.67% and VJNT girls by 1.67% in the 3 consecutive years from 1991 to 1993, whereas there has been a decrease in the percentage of Scheduled Caste and economically backward class girls by 5% and 3.33% respectively.

TABLE. 4.5

Name of the Hostel	Year	In-take capacity	No. of inmates	Percentage of students						
				ST	SC	VJNT	EBC	BPL	Spl. case	Handi-capped
Govt. Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Peth, Dist. Nashik.	1991-92	60	88	85.22	-	-	5.68	5.68	2.27	1.13
	1992-93	60	90	83.33	-	-	5.55	7.77	2.22	1.11

In peth hostel there has been an increase in the number of students belonging to below poverty line category, whereas there is noticed a decrease in the number of students belonging to other castes/categories from 1991-92 to 1992-93. The number of scheduled tribe girls has decreased by 1.89% and economically backward class girls by 0.13%. The percentage decrease of other categories is minute enough to be discarded.

TABLE NO. 4.6

Name of the Hostel	Year	In-take capacity	No. of inmates	Percentage of students						
				ST	SC	VJNT	EBC	BPL	Spl. case	Handi-capped
Govt. Backward Class Girls Hostel Warora Taluka Chandrapur District.	1991-92	50	42	40.48	28.57	4.29	19.05	4.29	-	2.38
	1992-93	50	48	45.83	27.08	4.17	12.05	10.42	-	-



As reflected from table No. 4.6 there has been an increase in the enrollment of scheduled tribe students in Chandrapur hostel from 1991-92 to 1992-93 by 4.35% and below poverty line students by 5.13% whereas there has been a decrease in the enrollment of scheduled caste girls by 1.49%, the economically backward class girls by 5.13% and in the enrollment of VJNT girls by 0.12%.

#### PROCEDURE OF ALLOTMENT OF ADMISSION :

It was found out that every year after the results are declared advertisements for the admission are published in the leading newspapers. The students interested in admission have to apply through an application form issued by the Tribal Development Department. It was found out from the response of the girls that most of them had come to know about the admission procedure from the hostel inmates of their village and the teachers of their school.

The procedure of advertisement is hardly applicable in the remote areas where newspapers rarely reaches and newspaper reading is hardly a habit and it is not applicable for the illiterate tribals who can hardly read the newspapers.

In order to attract the tribal students to these hostels and to enable them to avail of the facilities the knowledge of existence of hostels should be made available to every villager. It is the responsibility of the wardens to make the information available to every member of the village. It was noticed that there is no uniformity observed in the hostels regarding the percentage required for admission. It was noticed that in the 2 out of 5 hostels in

Junnar taluka and Peth taluka, students who have secured more than 50% marks are given preference. While the Surgana and Panderkawada hostels give admissions to students on the basis of merit. They do not have any fixed percentage of marks required in Warora hostel students securing more than 40% marks are given admission in the hostel.

#### **ECONOMIC CONDITION OF PARENTS OF INMATES**

It was noticed that the hostellers belong to economically backward families whose annual income falls below poverty line. The inmates in Junnar hostel belong to families with annual income ranging from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1500. While in Warora hostel (Chandrapur) all the inmates belong to families with annual income below Rs. 4,800/-. The inmates of Surgana hostel come from families whose annual income range from Rs. 900/- to Rs. 3,000/- and the inmates of Peth hostel belong to families with annual income ranging from Rs.2400/- to Rs.3800/-. The annual income of the students of Peth hostel ranges from Rs. 1,800/- to 4,000/-. It can be noticed that the students belong to families for whom providing education to their daughters without any financial assistance is simply impossible. It reveals the need of hostel for such students without which education for them is a distant dream.

#### **HOSTEL FACILITIES :**

One of the objectives of this study is to highlight the hostel facilities with their availability in the hostels. This is reflected in table No. 4.7. Table showing the provision of hostel facilities in the five hostels studied

in the year 1993.

Table No. 4.7

Sr.No.	Name of the Hostel	Water arrangement	Electricity	First Aid Box	Coaching facility
1.	Government Backward Class Girls Hostel, Junnar, Pune District.	Tap inadequate water supply	A.	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Peth, Nashik District.	Tap Tractor for water supply	A.	A.	A.
3.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Surgana, Nashik District	Tap inadequate water supply	A.	A.	A.
4.	Government Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel, Pandharkawada, Yavatmal District.	Tap adequate water supply	A.	N.A.	A.
5.	Government Backward Class Girls Hostel, Warora, Chandrapur District.	Tap adequate water supply	A.	N.A.	N.A.

A.= Available, N.A. = Not Available.

#### WATER ARRANGEMENT

It is revealed from table No. 4.7 that out of the five hostels, three hostels do not face the problem of water shortage. They get adequate water supply throughout the year. These hostels are, the Peth hostel which utilizes tractor for water supply, Warora hostel and Pandharkawada hostel. The hostels situated in Junnar taluka and Surgana taluka face acute shortage of water. The inmates of Surgana hostel due to lack of sufficient water have to utilize river water for bathing and washing. They face extreme hardship

regarding water. Some amount of water is fetched by these girls from a tap nearby which does not serve their purpose. As revealed from the responses of the hostel inmates of Junnar taluka, because of the shortage of water, they take bath on alternate days and wear same clothes continuously for two days without washing. Water is the basic need of all living beings and an essential element in the maintenance of good health and cleanliness. It is therefore very important to provide water in these hostels. Water tankers and tractors should be used to supply water to these hostels following the example of Peth hostel.

#### **B) ELECTRICITY**

Electricity is available in all the hostels but the source of electricity differs. The hostels situated in Peth taluka of Nasik district and Panderkawada taluka of Yavatmal district were found well lighted and with tubelights available in all the rooms and the rooms were found well illuminated and ventilated, while in the other three hostels, tubelights are available in limited number. Most of the rooms were found to have electric bulbs instead of tubelights. The rooms in Junnar hostel are built in such manner that they have little illumination and ventilation even during the day time. And due to the location of rooms provision of windows is impossible in all the rooms.

#### **C) MEDICAL FACILITIES**

##### **(i) MEDICAL CHECK-UP**

There are certain ingredients of a hostel which come under the responsibility of the Government for their satisfactory provision in the hostels among these are :

- (a) Sufficient and nutrition food.
- (b) Satisfactory and adequate amenities.
- (c) An atmosphere in which development of moral and cultural part of the student is facilitated.
- (d) Facilities for medical check-up.

Regarding medical check-up, every inmate of the hostel has to undergo medical check-up once a year. It was seen that medical check-up is regularly conducted by P.H.C. doctors for the inmates of all the 5 hostels.

**(ii) FIRST AID BOX**

As noticed, first-aid-box is available only in Peth hostel. It was found out from the responses of the wardens of all the five hostels that students suffer from minor ailments such as influenza and stomach ailments. Because of the regular medical check-up the incidents of chronic illnesses among the students have reduced considerably. As reported by the hostel inmates at the time of emergency usually private doctors are consulted fees of doctors are paid by the students themselves.

**D) DIET :**

The following is the approved accepted diet scale.

Sr. No.	Food items	For girl(in grams)
1.	Wheat	300
2.	Rice	100
3.	Pulses/other cereals	130
4.	Leafy vegetable/root vegetables/fruits	250
5.	Sugar (Sheera daily)	200
6.	Vegetable Oil	40
7.	Vegetable Fats	15
8.	Milk	200 ml
9.	Meat, Fish or egg (once in a month)	125 or 2 eggs
10.	Groundnuts	15
11.	Rawa (once in a month) for vegetarians)	60
12.	Condiments and Spices	40
13.	Salt	20
14.	Fuel	800

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

It was noticed that the students in Junnar and Peth hostels do not get sufficient quantity of food. The girls are not provided nutrition diet either. The students were found unsatisfied with the quantity of food given to them. It was seen that all the items mentioned in the sanctioned diet scale are never given. It was found out from the responses of the students that brinjals and potatoes are served continuously for days without change and udid and moong are the common pulses in their diet which they rarely prefer to tur pulse. The students responded that they were fed up of eating the same vegetable continuously for days. It was also seen that the food given to them was not sufficient in quantity. They were not allowed to have second serving even. The milk given to the inmates had more quantity of water mixed with it. It was found out from the

responses of the students that if they complained against the quantity or quality of food items, the wardens retaliated by punishing them in some or other ways.

Comparatively, the situation is better in Surgana and Pandarkawada hostels. The students were found satisfied with the food given to them. The warden of Surgana hostel has devised a new method of food distribution. She has handed the responsibility of food distribution to few students and the unsatisfaction seen among the students of other hostels is not seen among them.

#### **E) STATIONERY**

The present scale of stationery as sanctioned by the Government in the hostels is as follows:

- a) Note books 3200 pages per inmate per year.
- b) Compass box 1 per school going inmate.
- c) Colour Box 1 per school going inmate.

It was noticed that the inmates of Junnar and Peth hostels do not get stationery in accordance with the prescribed rule. They get insufficient number of notebooks compass box and colour box. The students have to either borrow money from home or spend their pocket money to buy these items while in the other hostels, the students responded that they are given sufficient amount of stationery and they never had to face problems regarding stationery.

#### **F) COACHING**

The prime motive of provision of hostel facilities is to facilitate the students to pursue their studies by developing their standards. Most of the students come from

rural areas who need guidance and who show poor performance and naturally they lag behind in studies. Coaching facility is an urgent need of every hostel in order to facilitate the improvement in the performance of the student at S.S.C. level and to reduce the drop-out rates in the schools.

English and Mathematics are the two subjects in which the tribal students are weak. It was noticed that coaching classes are conducted for these subjects in Peth and Panderkawada hostels. The other three hostels lack this facility which is absolutely necessary if the performance of students is to be improved. Some of the students have reported that they have joined private coaching classes. In Chandrapur hostel the inmates of the hostel are not allowed to go out after 6 p.m. and it is seen that private coaching classes are conducted only in the evening, therefore they are deprived of this facility as well.

#### G) SPORTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

It was noticed that sports is neglected subject in all the hostels studied. The hostels either do not have sports materials or lack a play ground in the vicinity. The grant received by the hostels for sports items is Rs. 200/- which according to the wardens is insufficient to buy the materials.

Not a single hostel was found to have given due attention to the cultural activities. It has been noticed that cultural activities are completely neglected and festivals are rarely celebrated in these hostels. The inclusion of activities like dance, drama, songs and games in the hostels daily routine can create more conducive atmosphere in the



hostel.

#### H) SANITARY FACILITIES

It was observed that in Surgana hostel bathrooms are not utilized because of shortage of water. The hostelers have to utilize river water for bathing and washing their clothes. It was found out from the responses of the inmates that the bathrooms and toilets of their hostels are not cleaned regularly. The wardens of Junnar and Peth hostels do not pay attention to the maintenance of cleanliness of bathrooms and toilets of their hostels. It has been observed as well as found out from the responses of the hostel inmates that the bathrooms and toilets of their hostels are not cleaned regularly.

#### I) DROP-OUT RATE

The drop-out rate of hostels has been found out from the wardens of the hostels. This has been incorporated in the present study. The drop out rate is highest in Pandarkawada hostel followed by Peth hostel. Surgana hostel had the least drop out percentage compared to other hostels despite the fact that this hostel lacks adequate water facility and lacks adequate accommodation. Junnar and Surgana hostels have shown a decrease in the drop out percentage whereas Chandrapur hostel has shown an increase in the drop out percentage from the year 1989-90 to year 1991-92. While there is seen an increase in the drop out percentage in Pandarkawada hostel from 1989-90 to 1991-92. The drop out percentage in Peth hostel shows a decline from 1989-90 to 1990-91 but there is an increase in the drop out

rate from 1990-91 to 1991-92.

#### **J) REASONS BEHIND DROPOUTS**

As found out from the responses of the wardens the students are forced to leave hostels for the following reasons:

- a) The students belong to a family with no educational background and do not get any educational support from their families and therefore they find it difficult to cope with the academic education and grasp what is taught to them and thus fail in the subjects
- b) The tribals marry their daughters at a young age and the girls leave their studies in the middle.
- c) Some students get employment in the course of their studies and they leave their study.
- d) Apathy towards education among some tribal students.
- e) Some inmates find hostel atmosphere too suffocating and congested and unsuited to their life style.
- f) Some student do not like restraint on their activities and they cannot adjust with the hostel atmosphere.

#### **K) DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE HOSTELERS AND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS HOSTEL FACILITIES**

It was seen that the hostellers were not satisfied with the basic amenities provided to them. The dissatisfaction was seen among the hostellers from Pune district and Nashik district. The amount of money given to them for soap and oil is too less and the stationeries are not made available to them. The hostellers from Nasik district were complaining against their school timings. It was found that on instructions of their wardens, the girls were not allowed to

attend their classes in school if they reached late by five minutes. It was observed that the girls hostel in Peth taluka was located some distance away from the boys hostel and the girls were always molested by the boys hostellers. This is a serious matter which needs immediate attention. It was also seen that the inmates of Surgana hostel can not study at night because of the disturbance of sound from the video parlor nearby. The inmates are always distracted by loud sounds of video.

It was noticed that the hostellers are in need of hot water during winter. As reported by the girls there is no fixed daily routine in the hostels. The wardens of Junnar and Peth hostels were found to be indifferent to the education of the hostellers. They rarely supervised the activities of girls. The hostellers were also found to be afraid of their wardens and did not dare to lodge complaints against the inadequate provision of facilities. Comparatively, the wardens of Surgana and Panderkawada hostels were found to be devoted to their work and performed their duties with vigour. A good understanding has been established between the wardens and the inmates of these hostels.

The warden as well as the inmates consider hostel facilities necessary for the tribal students who are often deprived of higher education because of their poor economic condition. As accepted by the wardens and the hostellers the hostels not only provide lodging and boarding facilities to the students but also creates a sense of discipline and inculcates self-confidence in them.

It was seen that in Warora hostel because of suicide committed by a hostel inmate in 1990 and the bad reputation earned by the previous warden of that hostel, the people were afraid to send their daughters to this hostel. It was found out from the present warden that the previous warden was responsible for the suicide of the girl student, and no serious action was taken against her. The present warden was found to be enthusiastic and devoted to her work. She has been able to attract tribal girls to her hostel. After her employment in the hostel enrollment of the student was found to have increased.

## CHAPTER V

### OBSERVATIONS FROM FIELD SURVEY

The observations from field survey are as follows:

- 1) Three hostels out of 5 hostels studied admit girls belonging to other castes and categories along with Scheduled Tribe Girls. It has been observed that one hostel has less than 50% scheduled tribe girls. This has been attributed to the non-availability of tribal girls of higher standards.
- 2) It has been seen that the number of tribal girls students enrolled for graduation course residing in the hostel decreases considerably. This can be attributed to the fact that very few tribal girls reach graduate level.
- 3) It is observed that in one hostel the intake capacity has not been utilized because of non-availability of Tribal girls students of higher standards while in another hostel the total number of inmates exceeds the total intake capacity of the hostel. This hostel is accommodated in Government building and due to more inmates, present more than 10 girls were found accommodated in a room with limited facilities. The girls have to share the bed and mattresses with each other.
- 4) Two hostels out of the five hostel studied face acute shortage of water. The inmates have to utilize water in accordance with its availability. It was seen that because of lack of adequate water the inmates take bath on alternate days and in one hostel they have to utilize river water for bathing and washing clothes.

5) Electricity is available in all the five hostel. In one hostel it was seen that tubelight has been substituted by electric bulbs. The room were found without ventilation and adequate illumination.

6) It was noticed that medical check up of inmates is done every year in all the five hostels studied. The situation is that only one hostel has a first-aid-box available and at the time of emergency, the warden consult private doctors and it was found that the fees of doctors is paid by the inmates themselves.

7) The inmate are not provided nutritious diet. The quantity of meal was found to be insufficient for the inmates. The diet rarely included green vegetables and tur pulse. It was seen that milk given to the inmates was poor in quality.

8) It was found that in two hostels, the inmates face problems in connection with the educational materials. The inmates are not provided sufficient notebooks, and they rarely get compass box and colour box. The students have to buy note books from their pocket money.

9) Coaching classes are conducted in two hostels while the other three hostels lack this facility. Coaching classes are conducted for English, Maths and General Science for students of 10th Std. who are weak in these subjects.

10) Sports and Cultural activities do not get the recognition they deserve. The hostel either do not have sports materials or lack a play ground in the vicinity. It was seen that festivals are rarely celebrated in the hostels.

11) It has been observed that the wardens do not give sufficient attention to the cleanliness of bathrooms and toilets. In two hostels bathrooms and toilets were found dirty. It was found out that the bathrooms and toilets were not cleaned regularly. In one hostel it was observed that the inmates do not use bathrooms because of lack of adequate water. Cleanliness of rooms and bathrooms is maintained in three hostels which reflects the importance given by wardens to maintain a good and clean atmosphere in the hostels.

12) It is seen that the drop out of hostel inmates has been decreasing. There are three hostels out of 5 which have shown a decrease in the drop out rate. Only one hostel has shown a continuous increase in the drop out rate. The causes of drop outs as stated by the wardens are many which include failure of students, early marriage among tribal girls, apathy towards education, strict and disciplined hostel atmosphere.

13) Three hostels have wardens who are devoted to their work, who take interest in the welfare and educational progress of scheduled tribe girls and who treat the girls nicely. The rest two hostels can be pointed out as unsuitable for the scheduled tribe students. The inmates of these hostels were found unsatisfied with the facilities and the behavior of wardens.





## CHAPTER VI

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION :

The present study has tried to focus on the facilities provided in the Government Scheduled Tribe girls hostels in Maharashtra State with emphasis on the problems faced by the students in connection with the provision of these facilities.

Tribals in India who constitute 7.9% of the total population of the country occupy the lowest position in the educational ladder. The progress of tribal population largely depends upon their educational advancement. As such provision of free hostel accommodation is an attempt to enable these tribal students to take academic education who are denied education because of their socio-economic conditions and circumstances unfavorable to education.

Realising the need of hostels in the progress of education among the scheduled tribe students, Government of Maharashtra has given priority to the scheme of free hostel accommodation for the Scheduled Tribe students.

After the completion of the study it was found out that only 87.08% seats have been occupied by the students of weaker sections in the 38 hostels in the State leaving a vacancy of 12.98%. It is noticed that comparatively more seats have been left vacant in the hostels in TSP area than in OTSP area. It can also be noticed that the percentage of seats unoccupied in the hostels in TSP is 15.57% which is more than the seats vacant in the hostels if taken for the entire state. This can be attributed to the non-availabili-

ty of tribal students of higher standards in the hostels in OTSP area it is seen that the percentage of Scheduled Tribe students residing in hostels is only 80.58%, while 93.93% Scheduled Tribe students reside, in hostels in TSP area.

It was seen that 23 out of 37 hostels are exclusively for Scheduled Tribe Students, the remaining 14 hostels give admission to students belonging to different castes and categories. Out of these 14 hostels, 4 hostels are situated in TSP area and 10 hostels in OTSP area. The seats have been diverted to the students of different castes and categories. The state picture shows that scheduled tribe students are in majority in the 37 hostels in the State. Scheduled Caste students are second on the list followed by students belonging to below poverty line category. The students of other categories like VJNT, economically backward class, special case and handicapped occupy only few seats.

The districtwise distribution of hostels in the State reveals that the hostels in Thane, Pune and Yavatmal districts have more than 80% scheduled tribe students while the hostel in Bhandara district has the least number i.e. 40% scheduled tribe students.

Nagpur district has the highest number of Scheduled Caste students, economically backward class students and VJNT students in comparison to other districts.

Regarding standardwise distribution of hostels in the state it is seen that maximum i.e. 45.95% (17) hostels admit students of 8th Std, upto graduation level. Only two hos-

tels have post graduate students.

All the hostels do not follow a same criteria regarding percentage required for admission in the hostels. Maximum hostels take students on the basis of merit list only. Two hostels take students securing above 55% marks to maintain a high educational standard, four hostels admit students irrespective of their marks.

First-aid-box is available in only one-third of the total hostels in the State.

The State picture of drop outs in the hostel reveals that drop out rate of hostels has continuously decreased in four districts from 1989 to 1992. These are Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Nagpur from Gondwan region and Nasik district from Sahyadri region. One hostel out of 37 hostels has shown a continuous increase in the drop out of hostel inmates from the year 1989 to 1992.

A comparison of drop out rates of hostel inmates in TSP and OTSP area reveals that there is no difference on the drop out rate of OTSP area. Whereas the drop out rate of hostel inmates in TSP area has shown a continuous decrease from 1989, the drop out rate of hostel inmates in OTSP area has shown ups and down i.e. decrease from 1989 to 1990 and increase from 1991 to 1992.

There are few hostels in TSP and OTSP area which have shown a 100% result compared to two hostels in TSP area. These hostels are situated in Jawhar taluka of Thane district and Nandurbar taluka of Dhule district. Which are covered under TSP area and the three hostels from OTSP area are located in Satana taluka of Nasik district, Chahada

taluka of Dhule district, and, Pusad taluka of Yavatmal district.

In some hostels it was noticed that the tribal girls were afraid of wardens and did not lodge complaints against any malpractice. The girls were also afraid to share their problems with the wardens. The behavior of wardens was found to be unfriendly towards the tribal girls.

Out of the five hostels studied, in three hostels the atmosphere was found congenial and homely. It was revealed from the responses of the inmates that the behavior of the wardens of these hostels is friendly and they are cooperative by nature.

It is felt that, it is the sole responsibility of the wardens to create an atmosphere in the hostel which is conducive to the tribal life. The wardens should act as guardians, guides and friends of the tribal girls. This would help in establishing a sense of co-operation and understanding between the inmates and the wardens.

## CHAPTER VII

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS :

The scheme of providing free hostel accommodation to the tribal students is to facilitate and accelerate educational progress among them. The tribals have been deprived of formal education since a long time because of their abject poverty, ignorance and unawareness. The scheme of free lodging and boarding is of utmost importance for this community for whom education is more of an item of luxury than their basic need.

The conclusion that has been drawn from this study is that the improvement in the standards of Government Scheduled Tribe hostel can be brought about by developing the hostel atmosphere in accordance with the requirements of tribal students. One of the essential requirement of such a hostel is a trained warden who has knowledge of tribal culture, affection for tribal children, a keen interest and dedication to her work of masters degree of social welfare. There is no doubt that without basic infrastructural facilities, there can be no improvement in the standard of living of tribal students residing in these hostels. It is felt that if the desired standard of the hostel is attained, this scheme will go a long way in accelerating the educational progress among tribal students. The hostel atmosphere will help in the motivation and reduction in the drop outs of students who leave the hostel because of the unsuitable hostel atmosphere.

1) It has been noticed that many of the parents of tribal

students remain ignorant of the existence of hostels as well as the time of admission. In such a situation, publishing advertisements in the newspapers is publishing insignificant for the tribals who are not only illiterate but who rarely have the habit of newspaper reading. In such circumstances the warden should maintain communication with important and popular persons of the villages in the neighborhood like village leaders, gramsevak, doctors, nurses, talathi, pat-kari, village teachers, police patil, sarpanch etc. who are always in contact with the public. The wardens should also develop contacts with the headmasters and the teachers of nearby schools who can convey information to the students of their school. This would help in attracting tribal students to these hostels. Regular visits by wardens to the schools will also help in attracting the students to hostels.

2) There is a considerable influence on community life through hostels and the survey reveals the need to ensure arrangement for adequate water to these hostels throughout the year. Tankers or tractors should be utilized to supply water to hostels without water facility or having inadequate water supply.

3) According to the construction norms of P.W.D. each girl should occupy 60 square feet space (at taluka place), per eight girls they should have one latrine toilet and one bathroom, but it has been noticed that in few hostels(3) the number, of inmates exceeds the total intake capacity of these hostels. The students are made to share the facilities. In this situation, care should be taken

that the number of students given admission should be in accordance with the intake capacity of the hostels.

4) The sanitary facilities in hostels were found neglected. There is an urgent need of proper arrangement for the cleanliness of bathrooms and toilets. Wardens of every hostel should be held responsible for the improper maintenance of cleanliness of these facilities. The wardens should inculcate the importance of cleanliness in the minds of hostel inmates.

5) It is also suggested that the wardens should be handed some funds and the responsibility of spending funds on the maintenance of bathrooms, toilets, electricity and arrangement of water supply.

6) The diet of inmates was found to be poor in quality and inadequate in quantity. The quantity of food provided to the hostel inmates needs to be increased. A better diet including green vegetables and whole grains should be provided for the inmates. For the supply of vegetables to hostels, tribal farmers should be employed on a contract basis so that the hostels will not face any shortage of vegetables.

7) In some hostels it was found that the inmates were unsatisfied with the quality and quantity of food given to them. The quantity of food provided to them was found to be insufficient. It is felt that a committee of girls should be formed in every hostel who would look after the diet, quality and distribution of food to every inmate.

8) The stationery given to inmates was found insufficient. In some hostels the common complaint of inmates was that

they were not given all the materials and they had to buy these items from their pocket money. It is therefore suggested that the number of notebooks should be increased and one compass box and colour box should be provided to every inmate. These items should be made available at the beginning of the academic year.

9) The grant of Rs. 25 per given to hostel inmates for soap and oil has been noted to be too less in the present day with the continuous rising cost of commodities. It is therefore felt that either these items should be provided to the inmates or they should be given extra money of Rs. 15 for buying the necessary items.

10) Medical check up which is conducted once a year should be conducted quarterly preferably by a lady doctor for girls to avoid complications. The doctor should be given honorarium for her service. First aid box is available in only few hostels. It should be made available in all the hostels and it should contain essential medicines for treating minor ailments like headache, stomachache, fever etc.

11) Tribal students in particular need guidance in Maths, English and Science subjects. Arrangement should be made to provide coaching classes in every hostel to improve the performance of students at S.S.C. level. Teachers from different schools should be invited on occasions to give lectures on these subjects. If possible wardens should guide the students in these subjects whenever necessary.

12) It was found that in some hostels furniture is not available. The furniture should be made available in every



hostel following the example of Pandharkawada hostel.

13) Sports which is neglected in the hostels should be given due importance in the hostels activities. Sports items for both indoor and outdoor games such as chess, caromboard and volley ball, basket ball and rings should be made available in every hostel. Sports competitions between hostels should be held every year to encourage sports spirits among tribal students.

14) The hostels usually neglect cultural activities and festivals. Cultural activities such as dance, songs, debates, dramas and other co-curricular activities should be conducted every month in the hostels. Tribal culture should be given importance in the co-curricular activities. Tribal songs and dances should be included in the cultural activities to create self-respect and pride among the tribal students for their culture.

15) There is a need to provide training to wardens and the hostel cooks on child psychology and food technology respectively. The work of training should be entrusted to Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune.

16) Television should be provided in every hostel for entertainment of the students.

17) In order to develop hobbies among the tribal students they should be encouraged by the wardens to take up activities like painting, drawing, embroidery or stitching which will act as a source of income in the later years

18) The wardens rarely visit the schools and colleges of the students of their hostels to enquire about their progress in school and colleges. They should visit the

schools and colleges every month and maintain a report of the progress of students and should regularly forward it to the Additional Tribal Commissioner of that region.

19) There should be a monthly supervision of hostel administration by the Project Officers to ensure its proper functioning. The project officers should maintain a report which should be forwarded to the Additional Tribal Commissioner for further action.

20) It is felt that encouragement should be provided to every hostel by way of giving awards. An ideal or best hostel should be selected every year and should be awarded an amount of Rs.5,000. The second best hostel should be awarded Rs.3,000 and the third best Rs. 2,000. This will foster a competition among the hostels and bring an improvement in the standard of these hostels.

21) It is also felt that every year a best Warden should be selected on the basis of her service to hostel and inmates and awarded Rs.3,000. The second best Warden should be awarded Rs.2,000 while the third best Warden Rs. 1,000 as prize money.

22) The same procedure should be followed for class IV employees. The best employee of the year should be awarded Rs. 3,00. This will help in improving the performance of employees.

23) Every year one educational trip should be arranged by wardens to give sufficient exposure to students.

24) Meetings of wardens of different hostels should be held atleast twice a year. This will help in exchange of

thoughts, ideas and opinions between the wardens and help in arriving at solutions of problems through joint efforts.

25) It is also suggested that the hostels should be of mixed type that is if students of different castes are given admission in hostels along with the tribal students, the social distance between the castes could be reduced

It is felt that this scheme is extremely beneficial for the students of weaker-sections only the defects observed need to be removed.

Lastly it is felt that the function of hostel should not be limited to provision of free lodging and boarding facilities but the hostels should act as educational institutions catalyst for all round development of the tribal students personality and enhance his confidence is inculcated in them, so that they can come out of their isolation and face the outside world with boldness and confidence and the process of the integration of tribals into the mainstream of national life is smoothened.

DDG/200794



परिशिष्ट क्र. १

आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, पुणे - १.

"Extent of Occupancy Rate and Utilisation  
of facilities in Girls' Hostels."

वसतिगृह अधिकांनी भरावयाची माहिती

चौक क्र. १ - वसतिगृहाची सर्व साधारण माहिती

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- १] वसतिगृहाचे नांव व पूर्ण पत्ता :
- २] वसतिगृह प्रकार : १] मागास वर्गिय मुलांसाठी/मुलींसाठी  
२] शासकीय आश्रमशाळा विद्यार्थी /  
विद्यार्थिनींसाठी.  
३] खास आदिवासी विद्यार्थी /  
विद्यार्थिनी.
- २-अ] वसतिगृहाची एकूण प्रवेश क्षमता किती? : विद्यार्थी / विद्यार्थिनींसाठी  
१९९२ मधील प्रत्यक्ष प्रवेश : ..... विद्यार्थी / विद्यार्थिनी.
- २-ब] वसतिगृहामध्ये प्रवेश देण्याची पध्दती :  
थोडक्यात घा.

३] वसतिगृहात कितव्या इयत्तेपासून : १]  
 कितव्या इयत्तेपर्यंत विद्यार्थी / : २]

विद्यार्थी विद्यार्थिनी आहेत.

३-ब] वसतिगृहात प्रवेशा मिळण्यास कमीतकमी :  
 किती गुण आवश्यक असतात.

४] वसतिगृहातील सन १९९२-९३ मधील :

जमाती/निहाय विद्यार्थीनी संख्या  
 खालील तक्त्यात भरा :-

अ. क्र.	अनुसूचित जमाती	१९९१-९२		१९९२-९३	
		प्रवेश क्षमता	प्रत्यक्ष प्रवेश	प्रवेश क्षमता	प्रत्यक्ष प्रवेश

- १]
- २]
- ३]
- ४]
- ५]
- ६]

एकूण :-

५] इयत्ता वार प्रवेश दिलेल्या विद्यार्थिनींची संख्या :-

अ. क्र.	इयत्ता	१९९१-९२		१९९२-९३	
		प्रवेश क्षमता	प्रत्यक्ष प्रवेश	प्रवेश क्षमता	प्रत्यक्ष प्रवेश
१]	५ वी				
२]	६ वी				
३]	७ वी				
४]	८ वी				
५]	९ वी				

चौक क्र. २ :- वसतिगृह प्रवेश.

१] वसतिगृहातील प्रवेश क्षमता इतक्या : होय / नाही  
जागा भरल्या जातात काय ?

२] प्रवेश क्षमते इतक्या जागा भरल्या : १]  
जात नसल्यास कारणे काय? / २]  
रिक्त राहणा-या जागांची कारणे काय? ३]  
४]

३] वसतिगृहातील प्रवेश क्षमतेपेक्षा अर्जांची : होय / नाही  
संख्या जास्त असते काय ?

४] अर्जांची संख्या जास्त असल्यास प्रवेश : १]  
पध्दतीचे निकष कोणते? २]

- ५] प्रवेश क्षमता इतक्या जागा भरल्या :  
जात नसल्यास कोणत्या जमातीच्या  
मुलींना प्रवेश देतात ?

शेक क्र. ३ - वसतिगृह इमारती बाबत

- १] वसतिगृह गावापासून किती अंतरावर : ..... कि.मी.  
आहे. .... मैल
- २] वसतिगृह इमारतीचा प्रकार [उदा. : कच्ची / पक्की  
इमारतीचा प्रकार कच्ची/पक्की].
- ३] वसतिगृहाची इमारत शासकीय मालकीची : शासकीय मालकीची / भाड्यानी  
/ भाड्याची.
- ४] वसतिगृहाची इमारत विद्यार्थीनींना : होय / नाही  
पुरेशी आहे काय?
- ५] अपुरी असल्यास किती विद्यार्थीनींना : विद्यार्थीनी संख्या  
पुरते.
- ६] पुरेशी नसल्यास आपली किती जागा : स्त्रियांची संख्या  
आवश्यक आहे.
- ७] वसतिगृहात प्रवेश घेतलेल्या विद्यार्थीनी- : १] १९८९-९० ..... %  
पैकी किती टक्के विद्यार्थीनी पास २] १९९०-९१ ..... %  
होजा पुढच्या वर्षी वसतिगृहात प्रवेश ३] १९९१-९२ ..... %  
देतात ?



- ८] वसतिगृहात राहणा-या विद्यार्थिनींची : १]  
नापास होण्याची कारणे काय ? २]  
किंवा वसतिगृह सोडण्याची कारणे काय? ३]
- ९] वसतिगृहात प्रवेश घेऊन पास होणा-या : १]  
पण वसतिगृह मध्येच सोडण्याची कारणे २]  
काय ? ३]

बोफ क्र. ४ - वसतिगृहातील विद्यार्थिनींना प्रवेश घेतल्यानंतर पुर विले जाणारे साहित्य

१] विद्यार्थ्यांना पुढील वस्तु पुरविल्या जातात काय ?

<u>प्रकार</u>	<u>प्रमाण [शेंपे व नम]</u>
अ] दरमहा साबण	:
ब] दरमहा तेल	:
क] आंधसग, पांधसग, पेटी, ताट, वाटी, तांब्या.	:
ड] शैक्षणिक साहित्य	: १] वह्या २] कृषिक पुस्तके ३] कंपास, डिटेक्शन बॉक्स इ.
इ] या व्यतिरिक्त पुरविल्या जाणा-या	: १]
अन्य साहित्यांची नावे वाचीत	२] ३] ४]

- फ] वसतिगृहातील विद्यार्थीनींसाठी : १]  
विशेष कोणत्या सोई उपलब्ध : २]  
केल्या जातात ? : ३]

चौक क्र. ५ - वसतिगृहातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या आरोग्या विषयी

- १] प्रवेश मिळाल्यावर विद्यार्थीनींची : होय / नाही  
प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्राकडून  
शाारिरीक तपासणी होते का ?
- २] वसतिगृहातील विद्यार्थी आजारी : १]  
पडला तर छात्रावर औषधोपचार : २]  
केले जातात की घरी पाठविण्यात : ३]  
येते.
- ३] वसतिगृहातील छात्रांमध्ये सर्वसाधारण : १]  
पणे कोणते आजार आढळून येतात ? : २]  
: ३]
- ४] अचानक उदभवणा-या आजारपणावर : १]  
कोणते वैद्यकीय उपचार करता [उदा. : २]  
सर्पदंश, अन्नातून विषबाधा किंवा : ३]  
लागणे इ. ]

चौक क्र. ६ -

- १] वसतिगृहातील विद्यार्थीनींना : होय / नाही  
नाश्रता देण्यात येतो का ?
- केव्हा ? व दिवसातून किती वेळा :

- २] वसतिगृहातील जेवणामध्ये : १] २]  
कोणकोणते पदार्थ असतात ? ३] ४]
- ३] आश्रम शाळेतील इतर सुविधा व सोई :
- अ] वसतिगृहात पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा : होय / नाही  
नियमित व पुरेसा पुरवठा होतो काय?  
असल्यास पाणी पुरवठ्याचा प्रकार : नळ / विहीर / नलिका विहीर / इतर
- ब] विजेची सोय आहे का ? : होय / नाही  
१. विजेची सोय नसल्यास पर्यायी १]  
व्यवस्था. २]  
२. विजेची सोय नसल्याची कारणे : १]  
२]
- क] विद्यार्थीनींना पुढील वस्तू : १] गादी, उष्ण, कॉट होय/नाही  
पुरविल्या जातात काय ? २] बूट, सॉक्स, चपला होय/नाही  
३] स्कूल बॅग होय/नाही  
४] कुलूप होय/नाही
- ४] वसतिगृहामध्ये प्रथमोपचार पेटी : होय / नाही  
आहे काय ?
- ५] अचानक उद्भवलेल्या आजारपणापुढे : एक / दोन / तीन / तीन पेक्षा अधिक  
वसतिगृह अधिकांना किती वेळा  
प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्रांशी संपर्क  
साधावा लागला ?
- ६] प्रासकीय वैद्यकीय मदत उपलब्ध : १]  
न झाल्यास रेनवेळेस कोणाकडून २]  
वैद्यकीय उपचार करवून घेतात. ३]

चौक क्र. ७ - मुलींसाठी स्वतंत्र सोई सुविधा

१] मुलींना स्वतंत्र स्वच्छतागृह व स्नानगृह आहे का ? : होय / नाही

२] आंगोळीसाठी गरम पाण्याची व्यवस्था आहे काय ? : होय / नाही

३] वसतिगृहातील मुलींसाठी स्त्री कर्मचा-यांची सोय आहे काय ? : होय / नाही

पदनाम

पदसंख्या

अ] असल्यास पदनाम व पदसंख्या : १]

२]

३]

४] रात्रपाळीसाठी पहारेकरी आहे काय ? : होय / नाही

असल्यास पहारेकरी संख्या : एक / दोन / तीन / चार  
पहारेकरी पुरेसे आहेत का ? : होय / नाही.

५] वसतिगृहातील विद्यार्थिनींना : १]

दिल्या जाणा-या अन्न पदार्थांचे : २]

प्रमाण घा. : ३]

४]

६] वसतिगृहात पिण्याच्या पाण्याची कायम स्टोकी सोय आहे का ? : होय / नाही

- ७] नसल्यास पर्यायी व्यवस्था काय : १]  
केली जाते.
- ७-अ] वसतिगृहात सुविधा न मिळाल्यास :  
आपल्या कडे मुली तक्रार करतात  
काय ?
- ८] विद्यार्थीनींमध्ये भिस्त व वक्तशीर-: १]  
पणा निर्माण होण्यासाठी काय २]  
नियोजन केले आहे. ३]
- ९] वसतिगृहामधील मुलींसाठी स्वतंत्र : होय / नाही  
अभ्यासिका आहे का ?
- ९-अ] कोणकोणत्या विषयांसाठी क्लासेस :  
आयोजित केले जातात ?
- १०] वसतिगृहे मुलींसाठी उपयुक्त आहेत :  
असे तुम्हाला वाटते का ?
- ११] शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या वसतिगृहे मुलींसाठी : १]  
उपयुक्त आहेत याची कारणे या २]  
३]  
४]
- १२] वसतिगृहाच्या बाबतीतील आपल्या : १]  
अडचणी कोणत्या. २]  
३]

सही :-

नांव :-

हस्ताक्षर :-

एसबीपी :



आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था,  
पुणे.

"Extent of occupancy rate and utilisation of  
facilities in girls hostels"

-Study Report (1992-93)

प्रपत्र क्र. २

आदिवासी वसतिगृहातील मुलींनी भरावयाची प्रश्नावली

चौक क्र. १ ओळखा तपशील :-

१] विद्यार्थिनीचे नांव :- कु.सौ.

२] जिल्हा - तालुका - गांव -

३] घारापासून वसतिगृहाचे अंतर :- १] मैल, २] कि.मी.

४] कितवी इयत्तेपासून वसतिगृहात आहोत

५] वडिलांचा व्यवसाय ओडधंदा  
वार्षिक उत्पन्न

६] कुटुंबातील एकूण व्यक्ती :- पुरुषा ----- स्त्रिया -----

७] चौक क्र. २ : वसतिगृहात प्रवेश घेण्याविषयीचा तपशील -

अ. क्र.	वसतिगृहात प्रवेश घेतोवेळी वय	कितवीपासून वसतिगृहात आहे	वसतिगृहात प्रवेश घेण्याचे कारण
१	२	३	४

चौक क्र. २ : गुलाशाही सुविधा व शोध

१. जेवणा मध्ये कोणते कोणते पदार्थ मिळतात ? व जेवणा एवढ्यार मिळते का ? :
२. एका जमीनी मध्ये किती गुला राहतात ? :
३. तुमच्या वैयक्तिक तमाशाची इजाजी आहे काय ? व कबार्तून कती घेवा येते ? : होय / नाही
४. अभ्यासासाठी रात्री विधी शोध आहे का ? : होय / नाही
५. अभ्यासासाठी प्रयोगांमध्ये पुस्तके उपलब्ध आहेत का ? : होय / नाही
६. तुम्हाला प्रयोगांवरतकला कायारत्या अडचण येतात ? :
७. कोणा कोणते तकाशासाठी तमाशात सायोजनाय ले जातात ? :
८. जांघादात तुमच्या कायविद्यालयात किती विद्यालया जोड येतात ? :
९. शाळात व गिजाल्यात तुम्ही अजिबात नवळे मद्रतय करता का ? : होय / नाही
१०. कायिस्त्यात प्रयोगांमध्ये तुमच्या शोधनजिवात कोणता कायदा इगाला ? :



११. वसतिगृहा मध्ये तुम्हाला :  
काय काय तबलती मिळतात ?
१२. वसतिगृहात राहून शिक्षण घेणे :  
बरे की, घाटी राहून शिक्षण  
घेणे बरे ?
१३. वसतिगृहामध्ये मुलींमध्ये शास्त्र :  
निर्माण व्हावी म्हणून कोणा-  
कोणाते नियम अधिकांकांनी  
ठरवून दिले आहेत
१४. या नियमांचे पालन काटेकोरपणे: होय / नाही  
होते की, नियमांचे उल्लंघन  
झाल्यास परिणाम काय  
होतात ?
१५. वसतिगृहामध्ये मिळणाऱ्या :  
तबलती पुरेशा आहेत का ?
१६. आणखी काय तबलती :  
मिळवाव्यात असे तुम्हाला  
घाटते
१७. वसतिगृह उपयुक्त आहेत : होय / नाही  
असे तुम्हाला घाटते का ?
१८. तुमच्या दृष्टीकोनातून : १.  
वसतिगृह उपयुक्त का आहेत ?  
२.  
३.

दिनांक :  
ठिकाण:

तहो / :-

- १९] आज जेवणातमध्ये कोणाकोणते पदार्थ होते ?
- २०] तुम्हाला दररोज दूधा पिळते कां ? रिकती पिळते ?
- २१] वसतिगृहात किती खोल्या आहेत ?
- २२] सर्व खोल्यांमध्ये रिकिकी सोप आहे कां ?
- २३] एका खोलीमध्ये किती मूर्ती आहेत ?
- २४] तुमच्या वैवाहिकीत ठरवून दिल्याप्रमाणे तुम्ही काम करता कां ?
- २५] तुम्हाला दर महिन्याला सावण, तेल पिळते कां ?
- २६] प्रत्येक वितार्थांसाठी स्वतंत्रपणे माफी, उपासी, चादर, ताट, वाटी, पेटी, सांख्या पिळे कां ?
- २७] तुम्हाला एका शौचालयाक वसाति वहाणा, पुस्तके, कंणास, डिशेक्षान वॉक्या किती पिळतात ? त्या घरात पुरतात कां ?
- २८] तुम्हाला हे वसतिगृह आवडते कां ?
- २९] तुमच्या वसतिगृहाच्या अधीक्षक व मैत्रिणी स्वभावाने कशा आहेत ?
- ३०] तुम्ही रोज स्नान करता कां ? गरम पाणी पिळते कां ?
- ३१] इथे किती स्वच्छतागृहे व स्नानगृहे आहेत ?
- ३२] तुमच्यासाठी किती स्त्री वर्तमान-घांती नेमणूक केली आहे ?
- ३३] तुमची वैद्यकीय साहाय्यी कशाची कां ? किती वेळा ?
- ३४] तुम्हाला अभ्यास करायला कोणाच्या अडवणी येतात ? कशांमुळे ?
- ३५] वसतिगृहातील सर्व स्नानगृहे व स्वच्छतागृहे दररोज साफ करतात कां ?
- ३६] अधीक्षक रात्री तुमच्या खोल्यांमध्ये भेट देतात कां ?



