

CHAPTER-V

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITY

## CHAPTER-V

### EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITY

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PART-A

GENERAL BACKGROUND

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## CHAPTER-V

### EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITY

#### PART-A

##### GENERAL BACKGROUND

##### A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

#### V-A.1) HISTORICAL REVIEW :

One hundred years back Kolhapur was the largest city in Southern Maratha Region and it retains that distinction to this day. It is also one of the oldest cities of Western India and, therefore, it is historically interesting.

In Kolhapur, Dynasty of Shulahar was established in 1000 to 1020. Before 1004, Kolhapur was conquered by Chalukya. In 1886 it was captured by Bahadur Gilani, but Shivaji captured it in 1636. In 1700, Maharani Tarabai, daughter in law of Shivaji, established the Gadi of Kolhapur.

"Kolhapur has been well known through the ages as one of the important towns in Southern India both in cultural and religious history. In the seventeenth century it became a part of the Maratha Empire founded by Shivaji the Great, who was the eminent Hindu King since Ashok. Later from the first decade of the eighteenth century, Kolhapur became a distinct

and independent principality. After the fall of Maratha Empire in 1818, it remained a comparatively small but distinguished principality among the Indian States. Since then it has been connected with crucial, political and social changes in Maharashtra. In the twentieth century its social as well as cultural contribution to Indian Arts, Music and Drama has been of tremendous consequence. So it is described as Kalapur (City of Art) as well."<sup>1</sup>

In 1884, Chhatrapati Shahu ascended the throne. In 1947 it was merged in the Indian Union. Now it is under the jurisdiction of Corporation.

#### V-A.2) PHYSICAL SETTINGS :

The city of Kolhapur is located in South Maharashtra. It is the headquarter of district by the same name that falls on the border of the Mysore State. The city lies in the Western Ghats (Sahyadri) in the transitional Malva Zone.<sup>2</sup>

So far as the situation of the city is concerned it may be said that the city enjoys central position between the rugged terrain of the Western Ghats to the west and rolling plains to the east.

The site of the city of Kolhapur (Latitude 16.42 and longitude 74.14° east) affords several interesting facts. It may be pointed out that the city is mainly expanded towards north-east of the old town.

The area of the Kolhapur city is 66,826 square miles. Now-a-days there is expansion in area as the housing area is expanding. In 1983 it has reached upto 38.13 square miles. The total number of occupied houses is 40,700.

The height of Kolhapur city from sea level is 5700 ft. The annual rainfall is 13.67 s.m. Maximum temperature at this place is near about 40.3 celcius and minimum temperature is 10.6 celcius. The land is covered with laterite soils, brounish soil, well drained soil and deep black soil of varying depth.

#### V-A.3) ADMINISTRATION :

From 1947 upto 1972, Kolhapur city was under the jurisdiction of Municipality. Today there is a Corporation because the population of the city is reached upto 3,40,306. Kolhapur city is sub-divided into five wards. Similarly, different localities are coming-up by different names.

After the period of three years an election is held. Corporators are elected from each wards and localities and they are entrusted to bring about development in their areas. Commissioner/Mayor holds the office.

Besides these people, the city Engineer, Medical Officer, Municipal Chief Auditor, Municipal Secretary, Deputy Municipal Commissioner and an Assistant Municipal Commissioner



are the Officers who assist the Mayor/Commissioner or Nagaradhyaksha.

**V-A.4 (1) THE PRE-INDEPENDENT EDUCATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT OF KOLHAPUR CITY :**

**A) Efforts of Shahu Chhatrapati :**

Before independence, the propagation of education in Kolhapur city had taken place gradually. The process of spreading education upto the downtroddens was actuated by Maharaja of Kolhapur Sansthan. The maximum credit in regard with propagation of education among masses, goes to Shahu the Chhatrapati. Therefore, his educational work is worth discussing.

The Satyashodhak Samaj was the first institution to spread education among the backward and suppressed classes in rural areas of Maharashtra. It was the first social movement in Modern India to reach villages, its leader and prophet Jotirao Phule started that work in 1848. England, under her Education Act of 1887 provided schools and in 1880 made primary education compulsory upto the age of ten. In spite, by this progressive change, Jotirao Phule appealed to the British Government towards the close of 1879 and early in 1880 to introduce compulsory primary education into villages. For, he knew that equality as a force would spread slowly but definitely through the means of education. Thus Puna Brahmins began with the education of the highest, whereas Phule and

Shahu Chhatrapati began with the humblest and backward classes. Phule and Shahu were not believers in the filtration theory.

The second institution that worked for the spread of education among the Marathas was the Deccan Maratha Education Society founded by Gangarambhai Mhaske at Pune in 1883. The third working in Bombay since May 1887, was the Maratha Aikeshu Sabha. It was established by N.M. Lokhande, V.K. Vandekar, K.R. Korgaonkar, D.S. Yande, Krishnaji Arjun Keluskar, A.H. Talcharkar, H.V. Rajwadkar and it was later led by S.K. Bhole. This institution helped the Non-Brahmin students including the untouchables by giving them scholarships. They also strove to reform the social customs of the lower classes. The organisers of this society had met Shahu Chhatrapati on August 22, 1896, at Boribandur Station and presented him with an address. At that time Keluskar and eminent Maratha scholar presented Shahu with a copy of his biography of Tukaram.

In the Kolhapur State there were some 122 private village schools about the year 1944. The Government of Kolhapur started Government Schools in the year 1848 at Kolhapur, Panhala, Apte, Alte, Shirol and in 1849 at Kagal Bawada, Gadhinglaj, Malkapur and Bhudargad. More schools were opened in 1851 and 1854 at several other places. A

Training College for men was started in 1867 and in 1882 one college for women was started. The Kolhapur High School which was later named after Rajaram Chhatrapati was started in 1867. In 1887, a college class and a Sardar Class were attached to it.

At the time of the accession of Shahu Chhatrapati, the percentage of the educated among the Brahmins was 79.1, Marathas 8.6, Kunbis 1.5, Muslim 7.5 and Jain and Lingayats 10.6. Shahu resolved to adopt strong measures for the moral and material improvement of the mass of the people. By moral and material progress he meant education, sanitation and agricultural development. He wanted to give the backward classes a large share in the administration of local affairs and a voice in the public bodies. Naturally, he wanted them to awaken to their rights and he believed he could achieve that by promoting education among them. Shahu, therefore, began to remove the difficulties in the path of backward classes by providing them with hostels and other facilities, particularly for students from the villages. To begin with he had kept some students at his place, provided them with lodging and paid their fees.

About this time there was a hostel attached to the college in Kolhapur which was aided by the State. But it was open to none but the Brahmin students although in the

beginning it was professedly declared that it would be open to all irrespective of caste or creed.

Chhatrapati Shahu did not believe in filtration theory. He wanted to spread education upto the huts. He knew the discrimination, injustice and inequality in Hindu society. He was convinced that no mass will be able to take education unless they have been given every sorts of facilities.

He knew well that, if the students from different castes would put together in the same building where Brahmin students live, these people would never agree to stay with these depressed classes people. So he started Maratha Boarding, Jain Boarding, C.K.P. Boarding, Lingayat Boarding, Miss Clark Boarding and Devi Indumati Boarding. In these boardings the same castes of pupils would stay and take education. Totally, there were 20 hostels in Kolhapur.

V-A.4 (ii) EDUCATION OF THE UNTOUCHABLES  
(DALITS) :

Shahu Chhatrapati knew that the education to the 'Dalit' class was very important. In this context, he had administered certain experiments. In this regard S.S. Bhosale says, "Rajarshee paid his particular attention to the education of untouchables. In Karveer Ilakha, there were separate schools for untouchables, excluding Jagir."<sup>3</sup>



The manifesto reads as under :

"The students from the untouchable class should be admitted into the schools, as those of Savarnas pupils. In schools, untouchability is not to be practised and all the boys from any castes should be allowed to sit together."<sup>4</sup>

The following table will show the number of schools for untouchables and the number of pupils.

TABLE No. I

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOR UNTOUCHABLES  
AND NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN THEM

Year	Schools	Untouchable Pupils
1900-01	6	196
1912-13	27	636
1917-18	22	401
1918-19	19	478

The Table No. I shows that the number of schools during the period of 18 years is increased by 13 and the number of pupils is increased by 282.

One notable thing that occurs after 1913 is that, there seems less number of untouchable pupils in the school. The reasons were :

- "1) The regular epidemic.
- 2) The persistency of femine."<sup>5</sup>

V-A.4 (iii) EDUCATION OF UNTOUCHABLES AND  
TOUCHABLES (A COMPARATIVE REVIEW) :

Here, it is necessary to take into account the education of the both, touchables and untouchables before independence. The period starts from 1917 and reaches upto 1947. The year 1919 is having importance because in the same year Chhatrapati Shahu declared a resolution in June 25, 1919 which accelerated the progress in education.

Due to the new policies there was considerable growth in enrolment of pupils. So it is worth considering the growth in education.

TABLE No. IINUMBER OF SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF TOUCHABLE  
AND UNTOUCHABLE PUPILS (1917 - 1947)

Year	No. of Schools	Total boys and girls	Total untouchable students
1918	27	1296	401
1919	95	3631	478
1920	170	6362	502
1921	376	17118	635
1922	420	22007	701
1933	517	27315	1055
1937	519	30316	4206
1940	510	31190	4414
1947	523	32546	4901

Sources : 1) Rajarshee Shahu Gaurav  
Granth, p. 90.

2) Kolhapur Administrative  
Report, 1947, p. 37.

In 1919 there were 27 schools and in 1922 the number stood at 420. It means the number grew by 393 new schools. The strength of students in 1919 was 1296. After four years, it reached upto 22,007. It seems that there was growth in students by 20,711. One may find this progress because the

resolution of June 25, 1919 is the main support to this.

The resolution reads as follows :

"Ten scholarships to untouchable pupils upto Rs. 8/- have been sanctioned."<sup>6</sup>

Savarna students were forced to enrol their names in school by the summons. One of the clause is as under :

"The parents are told to send their children at schools before three days from the announcement of this summons..... The Head Master should send the list of those boys who have not been enrolled yet, to the Magistrate. The Magistrate should fine Re. 1/-. This fine should be continued till the student does not attend the school....."<sup>7</sup>

Due to such activities there seems growth in education. From 1933 to 1947 there also finds growth in enrolment. The total number of students, in 1933, were 27,315. In 1947 it was 32,546. During the period of 14 years there was growth in number by 5,231.

In the educational progress of untouchables it is cleared that there is development in it. From 1918 upto 1947, the growth among untouchable student is by 4,500.

The roots of the educational development finds in his speech also. For example -



"Without taking into consideration the caste, creed, sect of any person, the education should be imparted. He must be motivated to raise his life. Blind respects should be rooted out and causes of inequality should be emancipated. With this purpose we have been endeavouring with persiverancy. However, this is not a easy task. To have good fruits, the pervertation of the centuries back is needed to be abolished. The old and outdated social structure is to be changed...."<sup>8</sup>

After the death of Shahu (1922), we find development in education. The causes are the policies of Britishers. In this connection the following quotation is worth giving :

"The Patronage of Sansthanikas and British Rulers, and their new concepts in the educational fields are working like magic leaven in introducing and launching out plans for the education of Rayat."

In connection with the amelioration in education, the growth in number of schools and students Kolhapur Administrative Report published in 1947 says on page 23 that, "The numbers of students considerably increased over that of the last year i.e. 1942. The number of schools and pupils are increased. On the whole, it is gratifying to note that these are the signs of progress in education."<sup>9</sup>

In Table No. II it seems that there are favourable signs of educational progress among scheduled castes. In regard with the education of Harijans the Report goes on writing as under :

"Constantly attempts are being made for the entire removal of the untouchability of Harijans and for their uplifts and the spread of education among them by granting scholarships to deserved students and giving them books, slates etc. A special attendant officer from amongst them was temporarily appointed to guard the interests of Harijan students to increase their number and attendance at school. and to conduct propaganda for the spread of education among them through meetings, discussions and persuances."<sup>10</sup>

**V<sub>7</sub>A.5 POPULATION AND LITERACY  
OF KOLHAPUR CITY :**

The city holds a commanding position in the Kolhapur district. Hence it is worth considering the population and literacy of the city.

TABLE No. III

TOTAL POPULATION AND LITERACY OF KOLHAPUR  
CITY (BOTH NON-SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED  
CASTES

Year	Total Population	Literacy	Population of Schedu- led Castes	Literacy
1951	1,36,835	42.6	10,520	9.9
1961	1,87,452	47.5	14,512	20.1
1971	2,59,052	51.7	30,914	30.4
1981	3,40,306	61.7	39,814	45.95

Sources : 1) Kolhapur Administrative Report, 1947.

2) District Census Handbook for Kolhapur District 1961 and 1971.

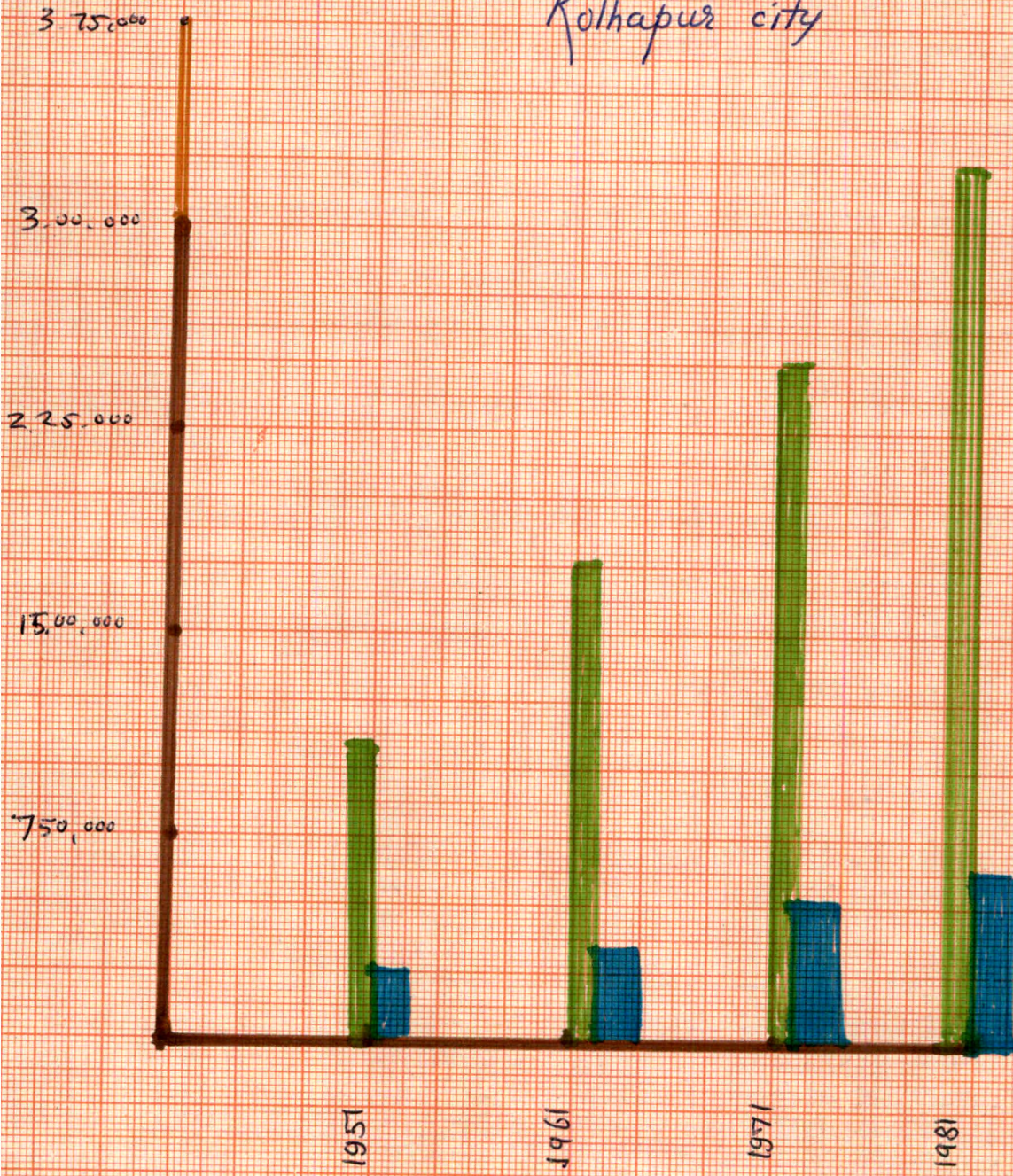
3) Kolhapur Municipal Corporation Office (Executive Engineer).

The table exhibits that in 1951 the population of the city was 1,36,835. In 1961 it is 1,87,452. It means it is increased by 50,617. In 1971 the population is 2,59,052. It is clear that 71,600 more person are there in it. In 1981 the population was 3,40,306. It is grown by 81,254 persons.



Fig No. 1

Population of SC and Non SC in  
Kolhapur city



Scale 1" = 75,000 people



In the case of literacy the table points out that in 1951 there were 42.6% literate persons. In 1961 there were 47.5% literates. It means the literates grew by 5.1%. In 1971 the literacy of city was 51.7% and in 1981 it was standing at 61.7%. In the year 1971 it was increased by 4.2% and in 1981 it was grown by 9.00%. The average growth in population is by 4.5%.

In connection with scheduled castes people the table reads as -

There were 10,520 scheduled castes people in Kolhapur city. In 1961 their population was 14,512. It means there was growth by 3,992 people. In 1971 there were 30,914 scheduled castes people and in 1981 there was growth by 8,900 person in them so the population of scheduled castes stood at 30,814.

Regarding the literacy of scheduled castes we may see that in 1951 the literacy of scheduled castes was 9.9%. In 1961 it was 20.1%. In 1961, it grew by 10.2%. In 1971 the literacy of scheduled castes was 30.4%. There was addition by 10.3% and in 1981 the literacy of scheduled castes was 45.95%. In this year there was growth by 15.55%.

As compared to the total population of the Non-scheduled castes literacy is superior to scheduled castes population.

- 1) In 1951 it exceeds by 32.7%.
- 2) In 1961 it exceeds by 27.4%.
- 3) In 1971 it was more by 21.3%.
- 4) In 1981 it was increased by 15.75%.

But the decadal growth in literacy among scheduled castes is commendable. It is as under :

- 1) In 1961 it was by 10.2%.
- 2) In 1971 it was by 10.3%.
- 3) In 1981 it was by 15.55%.

The act of 1947, the act of 1961 and constitution provisions and time to time resolution by Government are deemed to be more responsible for this growth in literacy of scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes.

**V.A.6 POPULATION AND LITERACY OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND NON-SCHEDULED  
CASTES IN FIVE WARDS OF KOLHAPUR CITY :**

In Kolhapur city there are five wards. In these wards different castes of people have been living. Mixed population can be found in these wards. Beside these wards there are other localities and these localities have been developing from 1960. So here it is necessary to take into consideration their population and literacy growth. In these areas and localities people of scheduled castes can be found. So decadewise literacy and population have been taken into account.

TABLE No. IV

POPULATION AND LITERACY OF NON-SCHEDULED  
CASTES AND SCHEDULED CASTES IN FIVE WARDS

Wards	(1951)					(1961)					(1971)					(1981)				
	Non-Scheduled Castes Population	Lite-racy	Scheduled Castes Population	Lite-racy	Non-Scheduled Castes Population	Lite-racy	Scheduled Castes Population	Lite-racy	Non-Scheduled Castes Population	Lite-racy	Scheduled Castes Population	Lite-racy	Non-Scheduled Castes Population	Lite-racy	Scheduled Castes Population	Lite-racy	Non-Scheduled Castes Population	Lite-racy	Scheduled Castes Population	Lite-racy
A	1.99	30.10	492	2.3	2.84	45.16	2798	5.12	3.74	55	5685	7.2	59.6	67.5	6671	12.21				
B	1.87	54.4	502	3.3	2.96	57.61	4565	6.3	5.24	66	5782	8.3	7.81	70.12	6859	10.12				
C	4.33	31.5	487	2.1	7.85	58.13	2915	3.2	13.82	63	4981	5.5	17.15	71.7	5968	9.12				
D	1.15	34.4	317	1.1	3.21	40.90	2447	3.2	6.32	54	4558	5.5	8.82	72.3	5797	7.25				
E	N.A.	36.5	211	1.1	1.21	47.81	1817	3.2	3.55	55.6	2882	4.4	6.97	71.11	5656	7.25				

(Table is prepared in accordance with the interpretation given by P.T. Malshe, in his book "A Study in Urban Geography, 1974, p. 92-93 and the Census Handbooks.)

In the beginning, we will take into consideration the growth in population and literacy among non-scheduled castes in Kolhapur city.

Ward-A :

The total growth of population is by 2.2% during each decade. In 1951, literacy of Ward-A was 30.10. In 1961 it stood at 45.16%. It means there is growth by 15.6%. In the third decade (1971) it was increased by 10.89%. In the last decade it was augmented upto 12.05%. During the time of four decades the literacy growth of Ward-A is by 10.00%.

Ward-B :

In 1951, the literacy in Ward-B stands at 54.4%. In 1961 it is rose upto 57.61%. The literacy growth is by 3.63%. In 1971 and 1981 the literacy of Ward-B is flourished by 4.12% only.

Ward-C :

In Ward-C there was 31.5% literacy. During the year 1961 it is found increased by 3.63%. In 1971 it is rose by 8.39% and in the last decade it grown by 4.12%. During the four decades the average growth in literacy is by 3.00% only.

Ward-D :

In the year 1951, the literacy of Ward-D was 34.4%. The growth in literacy in the year 1961 is by 7.00%. In the

year 1971 and 1981 it is by 14.00% and 18.00% respectively.

Ward-E :

Ward-E shows that, its literacy in the year 1951 is 36.5%. In 1961 it is rose by 11.00%. In the third and the fourth decade the growth is by 8.00% and 11.00%. The average growth is by 8.00%.

In Ward-A and E there is better literacy. These areas are thickly populated and are supposed to be the sophisticated. In this area majority of the people are literate.

Comparatively in A Ward there also seems ample literacy. The literacy of this area seems increased because of following reasons :

- 1) New policies of Municipality.
- 2) After 1960, there were new school buildings in these areas.
- 3) Educational institutions are concentrated.
- 4) Efforts of the social workers.
- 5) The people from nearby villages have come here at settled for livelihood. Their children are enrolled in these schools. Naturally the literacy is flourished.
- 6) After 1963 the municipality had provided books and slates to every student. So due to this temptation students were attracted to schools.

Now from hereafter the wardwise population of scheduled castes and their literacy in five wards will be allowed for.

Ward-A :

In 1951 the scheduled castes population of the ward was 492. Out of them 2.3% people were literate. In 1961 the population rose upto 2,798 and the literacy reached upto 5.12%. It means the literacy growth in 1961 was 3.9%. In 1971 and 1981 the population of the ward was 5,685 and 66.71 and the literacy growth was by 2.00% and 5.19%. The average growth of literacy during the four decade is by 2.1%.

Ward-B :

The population of this area, in 1951, was 502 and out of them 3.3% people were literate. In 1961 the ward was having 4,565 population and 6.3% literacy. The growth in literacy in the second decade was by 3.00%. In the third and fourth decade the population of scheduled castes in the ward was 4,782 and 6,859 and its literacy was 8.3% and 10.12% respectively. The average growth in literacy during the third and fourth decade was by 2.00% and 4.9%.

Ward-C :

The Ward-C, in 1951, was having 487 scheduled castes population and literates among them were 2.1%. In 1961 the population stood at 2,915 and literacy growth was by 1.1%. In

1971 there were 3,981 scheduled castes people among whom 5.5% people were literate. In the last decade i.e. 1981 the ward shows 5,968 population and its literacy growth was by 4.7%. The average growth of literacy among them was by 2.00% .

Ward-D :

The scheduled Castes population of the ward during the four decade was 317, 2,447, 4,558 and 5,797 respectively. And the literacy growth is by 2.1%, 2.2% and 2.20%.

Ward-E :

Upto second decade and third decade there seems less population of scheduled castes in Ward-E. In the fourth decade it is increased, whereas in the case of literacy there does not find more fluctuation as compared to Ward-A, B, C and D. In 1951 population of scheduled castes in E-Ward was only 211. Out of them 1.1% people were literate. The growth in literacy during second, third and fourth decade was 2.1%, 1.2% and 3.21% respectively.

Before 1960, the population of scheduled castes in D and E ward was comparatively less. Because of the propensity of the scheduled castes people, they would prefer to stay the same localities where their brethern would live. These C, D, E wards were the wards of Caste Hindus and hence

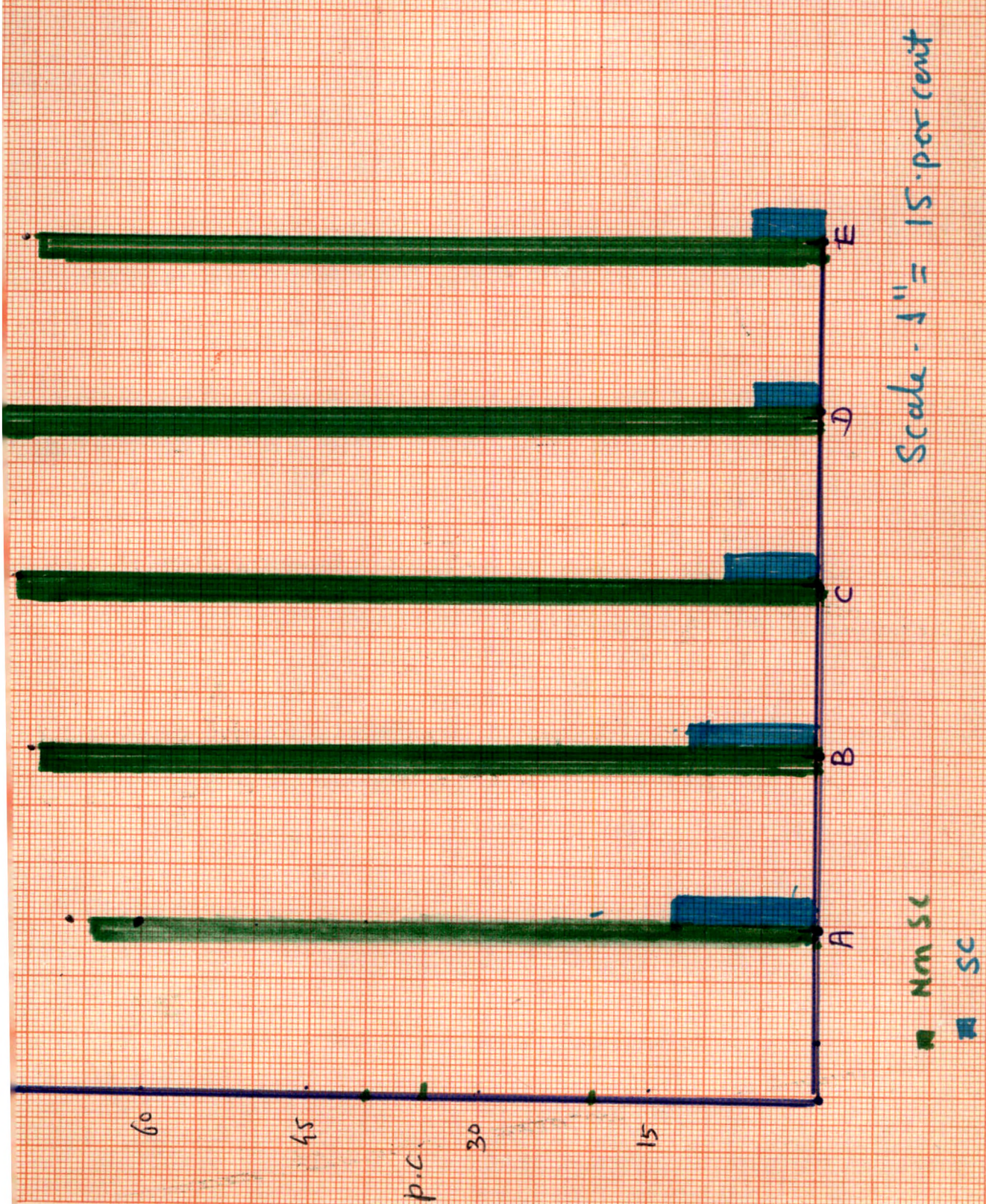
there would find a less number of scheduled castes people. As the city began to expand owing to industrial, educational and problem of living, people began to stay at any place. Similarly, the educated people gave-up their localities and began to stay in localities of the bourgeois. Therefore, we find approximately equal literacy among scheduled castes in each ward.

From hereafter, every unit of education i.e. primary, secondary, higher secondary, college and University will be allowed for. The progress among scheduled castes will be studied. The education of non-scheduled castes is utilized also for comparative purpose.



Fig No. 3

Literacy of SC and Non SC in 5 wards  
(1981)





PART-B

PRIMARY EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITY

PART-BPRIMARY EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITYV-B.1 GENERAL :

Kolhapur city has got better educational status. Here, the roots of education have been deeply rooted and so the plant of education has been fully blossomed.

Kolhapur city abounds in richness in every educational unit. The Caste Hindus also show better progress (Please refer Table No. III). But the progress of a specific class or castes can never be deemed the progress of all. The principle of equality has been entailed to all and all the people are trying to seize the opportunities. But some are advancing by leaps and bounds and some are lagging behind. Some are aggressive and some are submissive.

People from Mahar caste, especially, seems aggressive in educational field because they have followed the teaching of Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar once said,

"Don't redress at the education of your children. Face any difficulties and try to impart education at the utmost level. Otherwise your existence will be in threldom in the coming days."<sup>11</sup>

Dr. Ambedkar would visit Kolhapur frequently and would motivate his people. Shahu Chhatrapati's encouragement also was responsible for the educational uplift of the scheduled castes.

So the researcher wants to take into account firstly, the educational development in primary education of scheduled castes.

#### V-B.2 PRIMARY EDUCATION - DEFINED :

"Primary education means education imparted in such subjects and upto such standards as may be determined by the State Government, from time to time located in primary schools."<sup>12</sup>

It means the education that is imparted from first standard upto fourth or seventh standard, is called primary education.

After independence many changes have undergone in the educational process. Each and every unit is affected by this change or resolutions made by Government for the progress in them. The programmes are implemented throughout the state to bring about expected and destined change (e.g. project of National Council, 1957). The society is found awakened. All castes' of people are seizing the opportunities that are made available in every walk of life. So here the

researcher wants to study the educational development made by scheduled castes in Kolhapur city. The period from 1923 upto 1946 is discussed earlier. Here the post-independence period i.e. 1947 to 1981 is to be studied. It is categorised in four phases or decades :

- a) 1951
- b) 1961
- c) 1971
- d) 1981.

TABLE No. V

TOTAL POPULATION OF NON-SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED CASTES,  
NON-SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED CASTES PUPILS AND THEIR  
PERCENTAGE

Year	Population of the City	Total Non-S.C. students	Percentage to total population	Population of Schedules Castes	Total scheduled castes	Percentage to total population of Scheduled Castes	Percentage to Non- scheduled castes
1947	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1951	1,36,835	35,113	3.99	10,520	2,313	5.25	6.59
1961	1,87,452	36,431	4.02	14,512	4,334	9.43	11.90
1971	2,59,052	36,043	6.03	30,914	4,419	9.47	12.21
1975		37,062	7.02	-	4,719	11.03	12.74
1976		38,541	8.03	-	4,785	11.27	12.01
1977		34,054	6.04	-	4,840	12.11	12.41
1978		41,051	11.09	-	5,348	13.20	13.02
1979		43,213	12.82	-	5,385	13.27	12.47
1980		45,093	13.90	-	5,475	15.10	12.14
1981	3,40,306	46,261	14.04	39,814	5,535	17.05	13.10

Source : 1) Second Educational Survey, 1962

2) Education Office, Kolhapur.

Now, in the beginning the table will be explained and then interpretation will be given. Table No. IV shows that there seems educational development in primary education of Non-scheduled castes and scheduled castes in Kolhapur city. After 1947 the education is flourished.

**V-B.3 (A) PROGRESS OF NON-SCHEDULED CASTES  
IN PRIMARY EDUCATION :**

In the first phase (i.e. 1951) the percentage of non-scheduled castes students to total population is by 3.94%. In the second decade it is by 4.02%. It does mean, there is growth by only 1.92%. Upto 1971 the growth is reached at 6.3%. It means, in the third decade it is by 2.1%. As compared to the growth of population the growth in education at primary level is adequate because population grows by 2.2%.

In 1978, the growth is by 11.09% and in the last decade i.e. 1981 it has reached upto 14.04%. The growth is plunged.

**(B) PROGRESS OF SCHEDULED CASTES  
IN PRIMARY EDUCATION :**

It is clear that after 1947 there is also amelioration in the primary education of scheduled castes. The year 1951 shows 5.25% growth of scheduled castes in primary education. In second phase it stands at 9.43%. It means it is increased



by 4.15%. In 1971 it is increased only by 0.9%. After seven years it reached upto 13.20% and in the last phase it is standing at 17.05%.

#### V-B.4 COMPARISON :

As compared to the non-scheduled castes' educational development in primary education it seems that -

- a) In every phase scheduled castes shows better progress.
- b) In 1951 the growth in primary education of scheduled castes exceeds by 1.39%.
- c) In second phase it exceeds by 5.41%.
- d) In third phase it is more by 3.44%.
- e) In the last phase it is more by 3.01%.

#### V-b.5 DISCUSSION :

Why do one finds educational development after 1947 ?  
One may find it because -

"Owing to the Act of 1947 relating to compulsory and free education to all, the programmes were implemented at the utmost extent. Education aggrandized so rapidly that, it was provided, no village should be without school. Due to this act changes underwent to the large extent."<sup>13</sup>



From 1952 to 1961 there seems also progress in education. Many more attempts are still made and experiments have been administered and projects have been launched which have benefitted in bringing about change in education. A Scheme of Experimental Projects was introduced in 1957 by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The connotation of 'A Scheme of Assistance' is as under :

"On account of technological advancements, explosion of knowledge and unprecedented development in pedagogy, it has become necessary for our teachers to keep abreast of new ideas and practices in the field of education. There is also a growing realization of the fact that many teachers do not have the opportunity to try out their own new ideas.....

Under this scheme financial assistance and academic guidance is provided. So far about 2500 schools have benefitted under the programme."<sup>14</sup>

In 1957-58, this project was followed in majority of the schools in Kolhapur city, which resulted in amelioration of education in all the schools in the area.

The policy of the Government is also responsible for the development of the first decade.

"In addition to tuition fees, examination fees, the scholarships are paid to the backward class students by the State Government for purchase of books and other requisities only upto the pre-matric stage to the extent of funds available at the following rates.

Standard-I and II - Rs. 3-00 per annum

Standard-III and IV - Rs. 6-00 per annum

Standard-V to VII - Rs. 30-00 per annum."<sup>15</sup>

In 1978, the percentage of scheduled castes students is 13.20 and in 1979 it is 13.27. There is growth by only 0.7%. In 1978 there seems growth because -

"Zilla Parishads and other local bodies are instructed to provide adequate equipment and necessary stationery to backward class students."<sup>16</sup>

The Zilla Parishad implemented this announcement and scheduled castes students were tempted by giving all the necessary equipments. Similarly the Lions Club, Leon Club and other charitables gave pair of shoes, clothing, school uniform, all books and stationery to scheduled castes students. Hence the students enrolment is flourished.

But in 1979 there seems growth in them by only 0.07. The prominent reason is as under.

In the last phase the growth in heightened upto 17.05%. And this is commendable from the progressive point of view. The reason behind this progress are as under :

1) According to the letter by Directorate of Education, No. AMS 1479/31349-C dated 31-7-1979, the schools were asked to complete the reserved quota of backward class students in schools. These things were told to enforce immediately.

2) The Government decision No. SSN/3579/50402 (4047) 8-36 dated 3rd April, 1979 reads as to relax to average attendance in primary schools whose classes from V to VII are attached to high schools.

The survey by the researches envinces that in many schools, scheduled castes students are tended not to attend the school because of their domestic reasons. To some extent this was affecting their progress. But the enforcement of aforecited circulars and decisions could uplift the primary education of scheduled castes.

So, today, Kolhapur city is having 155 primary schools\* in which 46,261 students from non-scheduled castes

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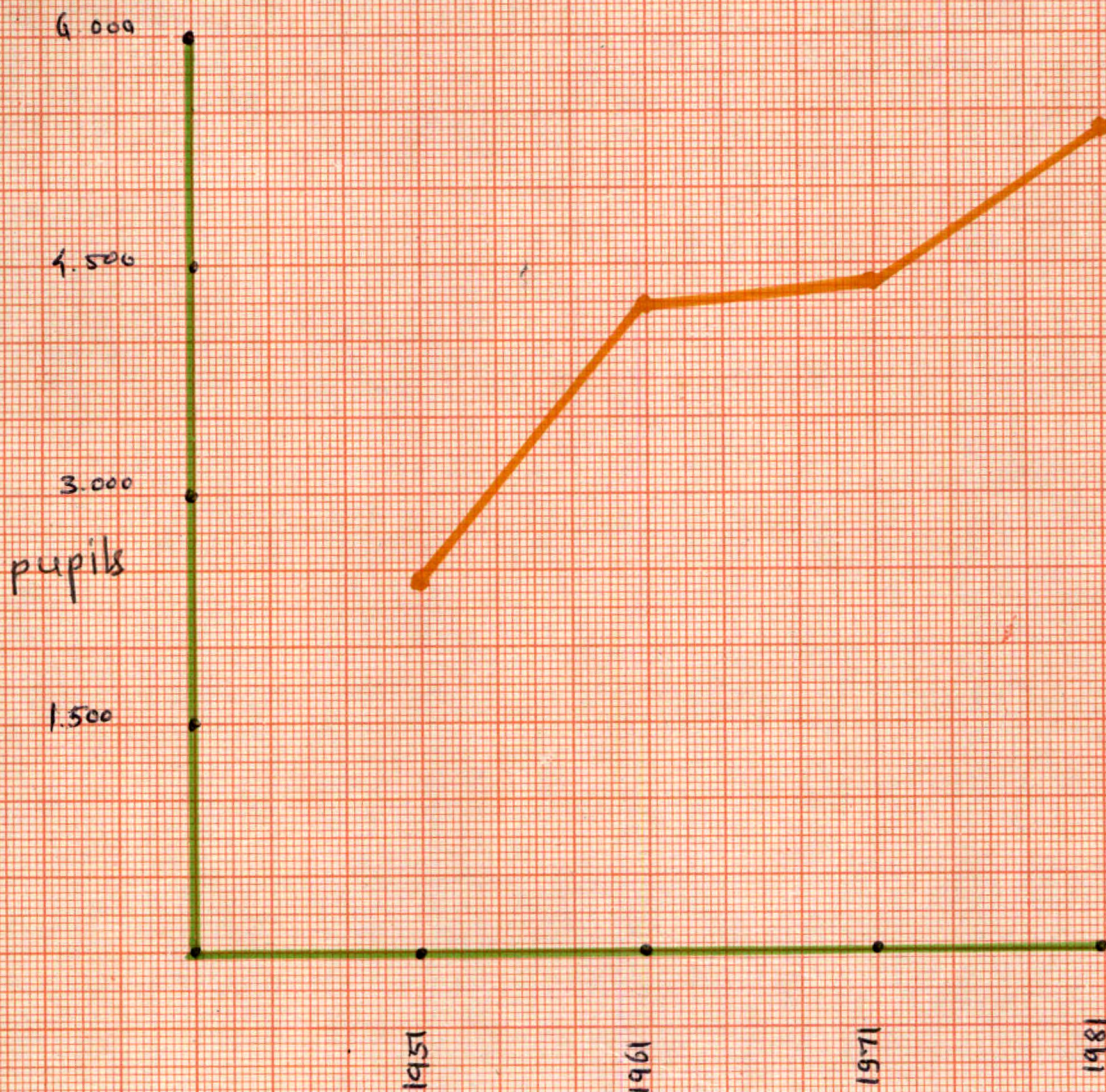
\*'Primary School' means a recognized school, or a part of such school, in which primary education is imparted.

and 5,535 students from scheduled castes are being imparted education. Their percentage to their total population is 14.04% and 17.05%. As compared to the total population of each group, the percentage of scheduled castes in primary education is better.



Fig No. 4

# SC Students in Primary Education. Kolhapur City.

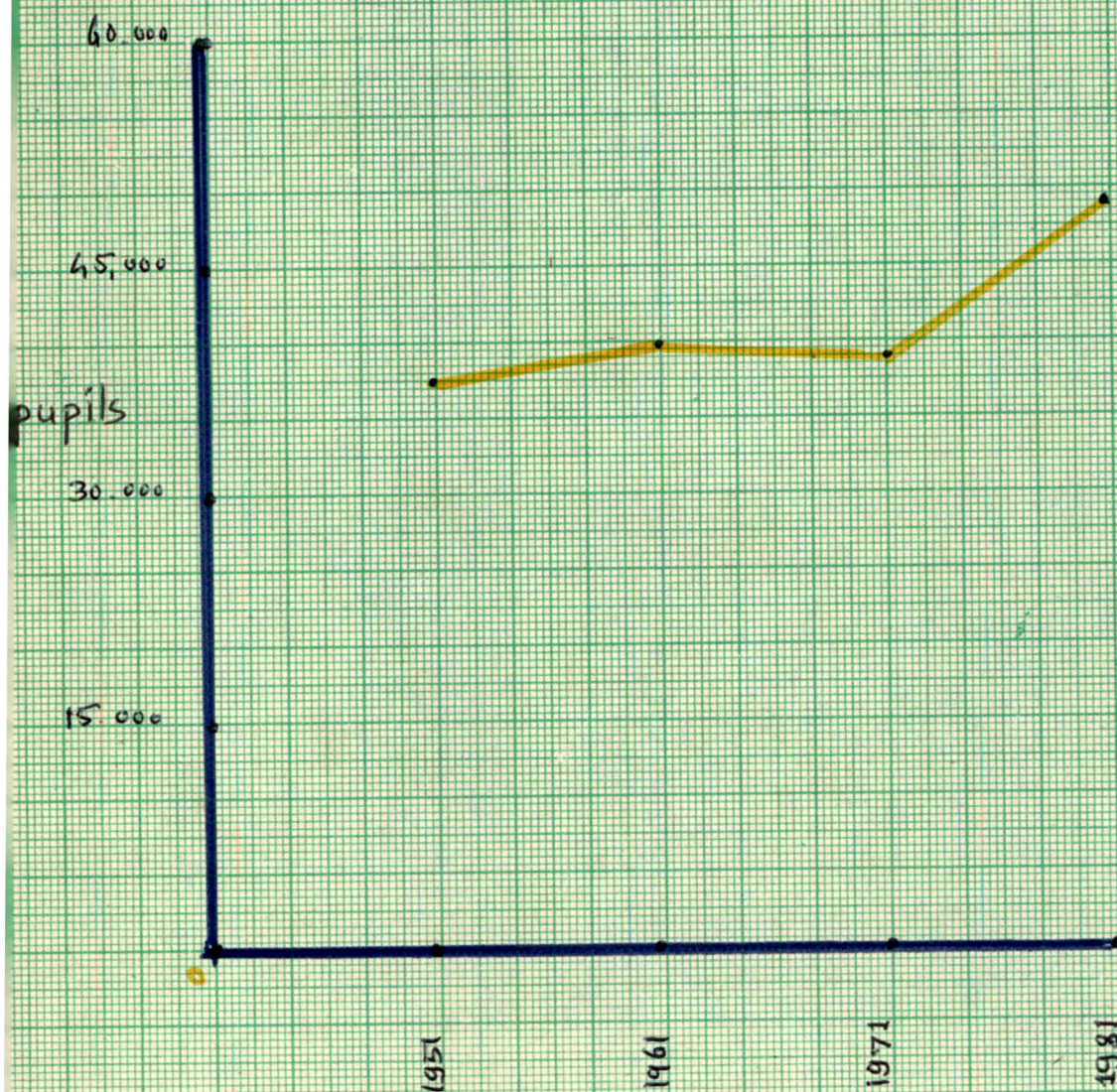


Scale 1" = 1,500 SC  
pupils.



Fig NO. 5

Non SC students in primary Education.  
Kolhapur City

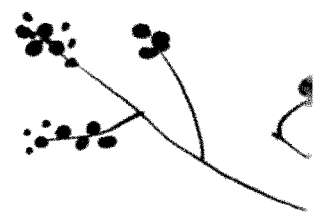
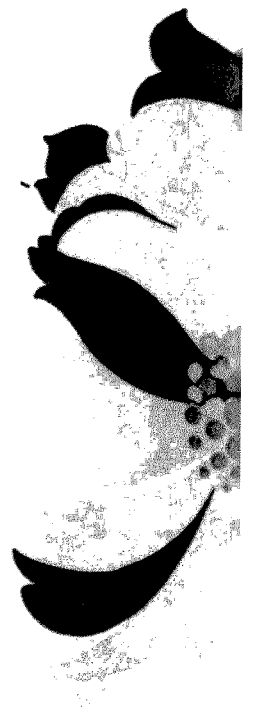
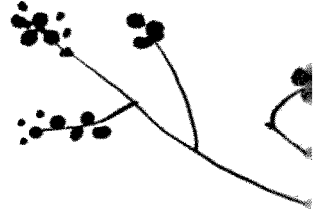


Scale 1" = 15,000 Non SC  
pupils



PART-C

SECONDARY EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITY





PART-CSECONDARY EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITYV-C.1 GENERAL :

The origin of the today's high school is traced to the English schools of the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century. Now-a-days it is termed as secondary school.

In Kolhapur city, the first high school was started in 1867. The history of high schools in Kolhapur city begins from the Rajaram High School which is now run by Zilla Parishad.\*

The term secondary education is defined as, "The step next below the primary is known as the secondary. It is the education for those who have not yet proceeded to university. It is the education that is suited to the requirement of all pupils who have completed the primary education....."<sup>17</sup>

The institute where secondary education is given is termed as secondary school or high school.

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\*'Zilla Parishad' means a Zilla Parishad, established or constituted under Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act 1961, Maharashtra V of 1962.

"A high school is a secondary school, which provided a course in general education leading to the secondary school certificate examination or an equivalent examination recognised by Government at the end of Standard-X. Such a school may provide instruction from Standard-V or above but beyond Standard-X."<sup>18</sup>

In Kolhapur city there are 48 high schools. The Main Rajaram High School and the Branch Rajaram High School, are the Government high schools and the rest 46 are under the administration of private Sansthas. Today 40,650 pupils are taking education in these high schools.

Here the research wants to take into account the educational development of scheduled castes alongwith non-scheduled castes in secondary education. The development is studied and categorised in four decades or we may call it phases. Comparison between non-scheduled castes education and scheduled castes education is made to assert whether scheduled castes have made progress in a right direction or not.

TABLE No. VI

TOTAL POPULATION, NON-SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED CASTES STUDENTS AND THEIR PERCE-  
NTAGE TO THEIR TOTAL POPULATION

Year	Total popula- tion	Total Non- S.C. students	Perce- ntage to total popu- lation	Popul- ation of S.C.	S.C. stude- nts	Perce- ntage to popu- lation of S.C.	Perce- ntage to Non- S.C.
1951	136835	11953	8.77	10520	1011	9.61	8.46
1961	187452	20121	10.80	14512	2951	11.30	14.57
1971	209052	29551	11.41	30914	3999	12.52	10.11
1981	340306	40233	12.00	39814	4151	14.30	10.31

Source : Education Office, Kolhapur.

V-C.2-A) PROGRESS MADE BY NON-SCHEDULED  
CASTES IN SECONDARY EDUCATION :

1) In the first phase it seems that 11,953 non-scheduled castes students were taking secondary education. Their percentage to total population was 8.77.

2) During the second decade the population is increased by 51 thousand and pupils growth in number of pupils is by 9 thousand. It means the percental growth is by 1.23%.

3) In the third decade population is increased by 24 thousand and the pupils are increased by 9 thousands. The growth of pupils is by 0.69%.

4) But in the last phase the percental growth of pupil stands by 12.00%. The difference between third and the fourth is 1.59%.

V-C.2-B) PROGRESS MADE BY SCHEDULED CASTES  
IN SECONDARY EDUCATION :

1) The year 1951 i.e. the first phase exhibits clearly that only 1011 scheduled castes pupils were there in secondary schools. The total population of scheduled castes in that year was 10,520. Their percentage to total scheduled castes population was 9.61.

2) The second phase shows better progress. The population is increased by 4 thousands and growth in pupils is by two thousand and nine hundred. The difference between the first and the second phase is by 1.69%.

3) In the third phase the difference between the second and third phase is 1.22%. But the population is increased by 16 thousand.

4) But in the fourth decade the population is increased by 9 thousand and growth in percentage of pupils is by 1.78. As compared to the population this growth is praiseworthy.

V-C.3 COMPARISON BETWEEN PROGRESS OF  
NON-SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED  
CASTES IN SECONDARY EDUCATION :

Comparison between these two units exhibit the following conclusions :

- 1) As compared to the total population, the progress made by scheduled castes in each phase is noteworthy.
- 2) In the first decade the percentage of scheduled castes students exceeds by 0.74%.
- 3) In second it is more by 0.50%.
- 4) In third one, it is exceeded by 1.11%.
- 5) And in last decade it is added more by 2.48%.

Hereupon it can be said for certain that scheduled castes are making rapid progress in secondary education.

V-C.4 DISCUSSION :

During the period of some years there finds better progress but in some years it finds lagged to a few extent. First, the causes, those are deemed to be supporting to this progress will be considered and then causes of regression will be highlighted.

In the first decade, that is from 1951 to 1961, there one may notice progress because of furtherances of Govt.  
For example -



"Originally a sum of Rs. 1 crore was provided in the budget for the year 1951-52 for grant in aid to the State under the provision of Article 275...."<sup>19</sup>

The State utilized the money to the fullest extent which resulted in bringing about the overall progress of the people. The districts and especially town were benefitted to the maximum extent.

Education of scheduled castes also seems flourished because, "The Constitution has provided for certain safeguards also for backward classes under Article 15."<sup>20</sup> The State was empowered to make any provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes.

These provision could do a lot for the education of scheduled castes and backward classes.

In the second decade also one may notice signs of the progress in education of scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes.

Generally, it can be said that the act of 1961 is deemed responsible to this progress because "The Act was enforced with the intention of progress in Maharashtra, rapid progress in five year plan, the rural people should anticipate in it, and the decentralization of power and responsibility should be there."<sup>21</sup>

The schools were necessitated to follow what had been asked by the officials. This operation succeeded in exhibiting good progress. Similarly,

"According, to Article 49, the States were bound to look after the educational and economic progress of the depressed classes. Prior to this denotified tribes, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes were eligible for the concessions. But after the reformation of the State the Government decided to include in economic backward classes to those whose income does not exceed than Rs. 900. There people were deemed equal on all the levels, to take education."<sup>22</sup>

The scheduled castes and other backward castes were given the fullest provision so that we may find progress in every unit. This provisions had asked to stress on every unit i.e. primary, secondary etc.

In the third phase (1961-1971) the policies of the Government seem so liberal from the view-point of educational amelioration of scheduled castes.

In the fourth five year plan, it was the target of the government to achieve the utmost goal in field of education. So two and half crores rupees were sanctioned for the uplift of the education in the States.

Similarly the Circular by Directorate of Education SSN/2680/528/XXX/XXXVII of 1972, announced that the schools should pay particular attention to the students of scheduled castes and backward class. Maximum attempts should be made to enrich their enrolment in school. Government has decided to incur  $2/3$  of the expenditure on their education and the Zilla Parishads also should look-up into the matters.

Due to such activities, we may notice progress of all castes in secondary education.

In last phase also one may see degeneracy and progress. The facts and reasons are as under.

In the year 1973-74 one may find that the secondary education was rather affected. Because the new ten year pattern of secondary education had been introduced progressively to Standard-VIII to X from the academic year 1972-73. This new pattern was rather burdensome to the students. Algebra, Geometry, Physics, these subjects affected the progress of students.

After 1972, there seems lagged progress in secondary education. The causes are as under :

- 1) The revised syllabi are heavy, difficult to comprehend and assimilate.

2) Teachers are not adequately trained to teach new Mathematics.

3) Three separate qualified teachers to teach the three science disciplines are not available and a teacher teaches all the three subjects in most of the schools.

4) English is not taught properly in lower standards and making-up the deficiency in Standards-VIII to X is not possible.

5) Attendance of students in schools is on the wane.

6) Teaching takes place but learning does not.

7) Some orientation courses held in schools affected the portion.

8) Teachers have not been able to use evaluation techniques properly.

9) English and Mathematics have become compulsory.

10) Syllabi in some subjects have become deepened.

Due to these reason certain period is inflected in bringing about the destined progress in secondary education in Kolhapur city.

Upto 1977 there were only 47 high schools in Kolhapur city. Today there are 48 high schools. And in these high

schools we may find progress in enrolment as well on other faculties. The progress is because of -

1) Incentive Grants to Secondary Schools. "The question as to what positive incentive could be given to encourage consistently good management, administration and academic performance of non-Government aided secondary schools in the State and thereby provide additional impetus towards improvement of educational standard....."<sup>23</sup>

Due to this incentives the high schools in city area were encouraged to achieve something. This encouragement has succeeded in improving results and standard of schools. Due to this incentive the scheduled castes students were benefitted in the sense of giving them the requisites by the schools.

2) According to the Government Resolution No. SSN-2679/527-~~XXX~~-XXXVII of 24-10-1979, reservation of the posts for Backward classes in Non-Government Secondary Schools under filled. Earlier to this Backward Classes were never considered in a broader sense in any institute. The circular by Directorate of Education's No. AMS-1479/31349-C dated 31-7-1979, gave procedure for completing the reserved quota. By this circular new admission to the Backward Class pupils in secondary schools was soothened.

And owing this we may witness prospered enrolment in the last phase i.e. 1981.

The prominent cause of motivation behind this progress of scheduled castes in education can be the anti-reservation movements. The situation is rather errupted and scheduled castes have been looked down upon by the Caste Hindus. And due to these reasons the scheduled castes parents are striving to seize the opportunities that are available today and they are motivated to send their children to school or to pay their particular attention at the school goers.



Fig NO. 6

SC students in Secondary education.  
Kolhapur City.

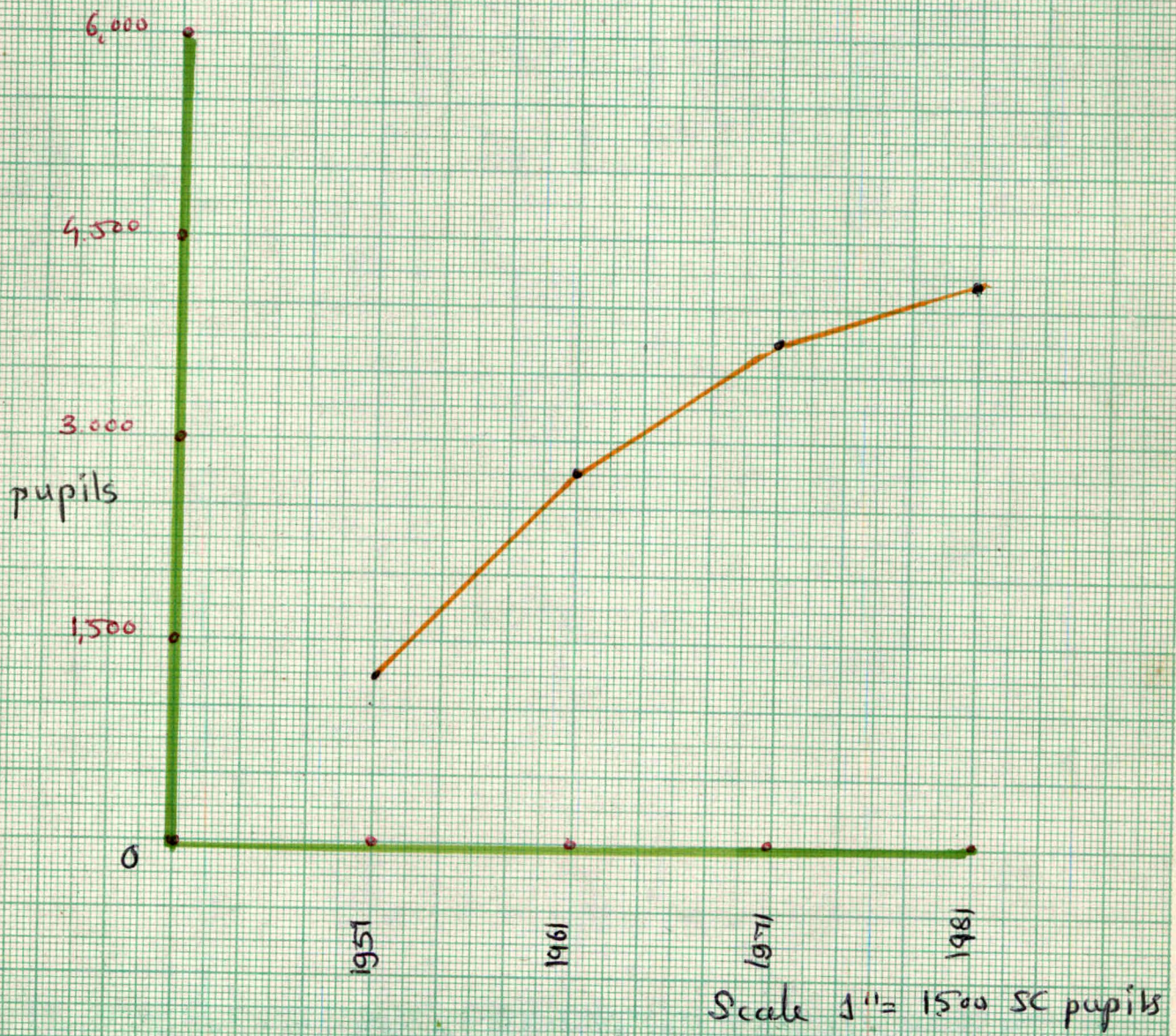
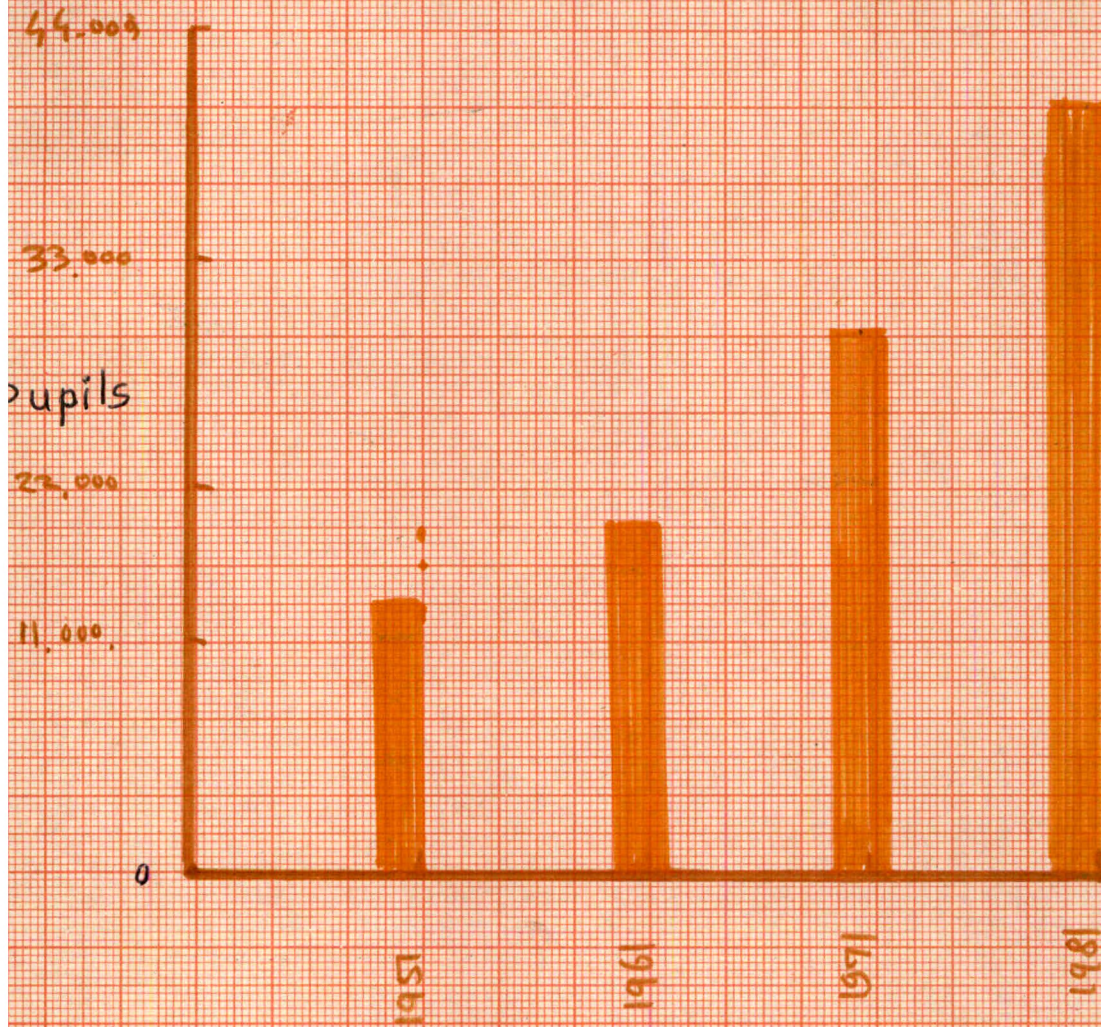




Fig No. 7

## Non SC Secondary students in Kop. City



Scale 1" = 11,000 pupils



PART-D

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITY

PART-D

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITY

V-D.1 GENERAL :

To bring about the educational development the State Government is administering educational experiments. So the Government welcomes new approaches and ways. 'Higher Secondary' is one of them. The new pattern (10+2+3) was accepted in 1972-73. The concept of matriculation i.e. (XI) is lagged behind. Now the X standard is known as or deemed to be matriculation or S.S.C. The two years education, after passing S.S.C. is called the Higher Secondary. These classes are joined to the high schools or they can be held in colleges.

The Resolution No. HSC 1076/419-XX-XXI dated 19th February, 1976 announced the policy of the Government regarding the higher secondary to colleges and secondary schools.

Since 1976 onwards the Classes of XI and XII are held. So it is also necessary to take into account the progress made by scheduled castes in higher secondary.

TABLE No. VII

NON-SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED CASTES  
STUDENTS IN JUNIOR COLLEGES ALONGWITH  
THEIR PERCENTAGE

Year	Stan- dards	Divi- sions	Non-S.C. Pupils	Scheduled Castes pupils	Percentage to Non-S.C. pupils
1977	XI-XII	2	3,720	193	5.18
1978	-do-	3	3,900	291	7.46
1979	-do-	4	3,931	320	8.14
1980	-do-	4	5,411	391	7.23
1981	-do-	5	3,500	430	12.28

Sources : The above data is gathered by visiting Colleges and Junior Colleges in Kolhapur city areas.

**V-D.2 COMPARISON BETWEEN SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTES HIGHER  
SECONDARY EDUCATION :**

Today, there are 31 divisions of junior colleges\*. In the year 1977 there were 3,720 Non-scheduled castes pupils taking higher secondary education. Out of them 193 students were from scheduled castes. Their percentage to non-scheduled castes student is 5.19.

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\*Classes, after X standard, affiliated to Colleges or held in high schools.



In 1978 the enrolment grew by 180 more students and in the same year 98 scheduled castes students were added. Compared to the enrolment of non-scheduled castes it is clear that the enrolment or addition of scheduled castes in the year 1978 was good one. And their percentage to non-scheduled castes, in the year 1979, is by 7.46%. The difference between the percentage in 1977 and 1978 is only 1.27%.

In the year 1979 the total number of non-scheduled castes students was 3,931 and that of scheduled castes students it was 320. It means, in this year 31 more students were there whereas 29 scheduled castes students were added. The difference between the percentage of the years 1978 and 1979 is 0.67%. Here one may find rather fluctuation in enrolment.

The year 1980 shows 1480 added pupils in higher secondary/junior colleges. Similarly, 71 more students from scheduled castes were there in the same year. This year, the enrolment of non-scheduled castes students is more than scheduled castes students. The difference between the total percentage of scheduled castes to non-scheduled castes, during the years 1979 and 1980 was by 1.10.

In 1981 one may find rather lowered enrolment of non-scheduled castes. It is lowered by 1911 pupils. On

the contrary, enrolment of scheduled castes students is increased by 39 students. The percental difference is 5.05%.

### V-D.3 DISCUSSION :

In the case of higher secondary education one can find that this progress is not satisfactory.

Majority of the students get through the XI standard. But they show less progress in Standard-XII. The results of the higher secondary education of the city show that, there is pitiable progress in this unit. The results will show the perspective picture.

TABLE No. VIII

#### RESULTS OF HIGHER SECONDARY

Year	Passing at XI standard	Result of higher secondary Board
1977	60.30	30.10
1978	61.13	31.05
1979	60.09	31.47
1980	69.31	39.04
1981	64.10	30.09

Sources : Related higher secondaries and Junior Colleges in Kolhapur City.

It is clear that majority of the students do not get through the higher secondary examination and hence one may see lower progress.

The results of Arts and Commerce faculties are comparatively good but those of Science they are pitiable. In 1980 we may see flourished progress because the policies of the Government were liberal.

The causes of less progress are as under :

1) There is indiscipline among the students. In this regard Bir Singh says,

"Students are not much known to the persons other than the parents concerned and the teachers. The knowledge of parents is limited to their own children while the teachers have to deal with a large number of students in groups and classes. Hence, their standpoint deserves more consideration than that of parents and others."<sup>24</sup>

In this regard Dr. A.V. Gadgil says, "There has been dissatisfaction in Maharashtra as regards placement of Standard-XI and XII in schools and colleges as also regarding rules under which they are conducted. Inadequate grants, discrimination policies and indecisions have marred it."<sup>25</sup>



The progress in higher secondary seems fluctuated. As the S.S.C. results in 1977 were good, the enrolment of pupils in higher secondary was increased. In 1979 it was the same case or one may say the results were rather progressed. So there was growth by 1.10% in the year. In 1980-81 the results were rather tough so one finds lowered enrolment.

The causes of fall are as under :

- a) Very few trained teachers (D.H.E. degree holders) are there to teach at higher secondary level.
- b) The classes that are joined to colleges are taught in a very sophisticated manner which makes the students lame to understand.
- c) Adolescent minds are allured at college atmosphere.
- d) Syllabis is rather difficult.
- e) Teacher postulates that students do not know the basic ideas.
- f) They do not revive their pre-knowledge.
- g) No special provisions are made.

The little progress that we could see is undergone due to following reasons :

1. Today's age is the age of science and competition, so students are made expected to keep pace with the changing time. So the students learn hard with the intention of becoming engineers and doctors.

2. Students do not dare to turn to vocational, professional education. So they strive to achieve the degree to get any job.

3. To achieve degree in technical education is very difficult task, so many students turn to Arts and Commerce faculty. And there is not alternative besides taking degree for job seeking and hence attempts are made in the proper direction.

In regard with the educational progress in higher secondary of scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes; the researcher wants to say that the progress is fluctuated. We find progress but to a very few extent not more.

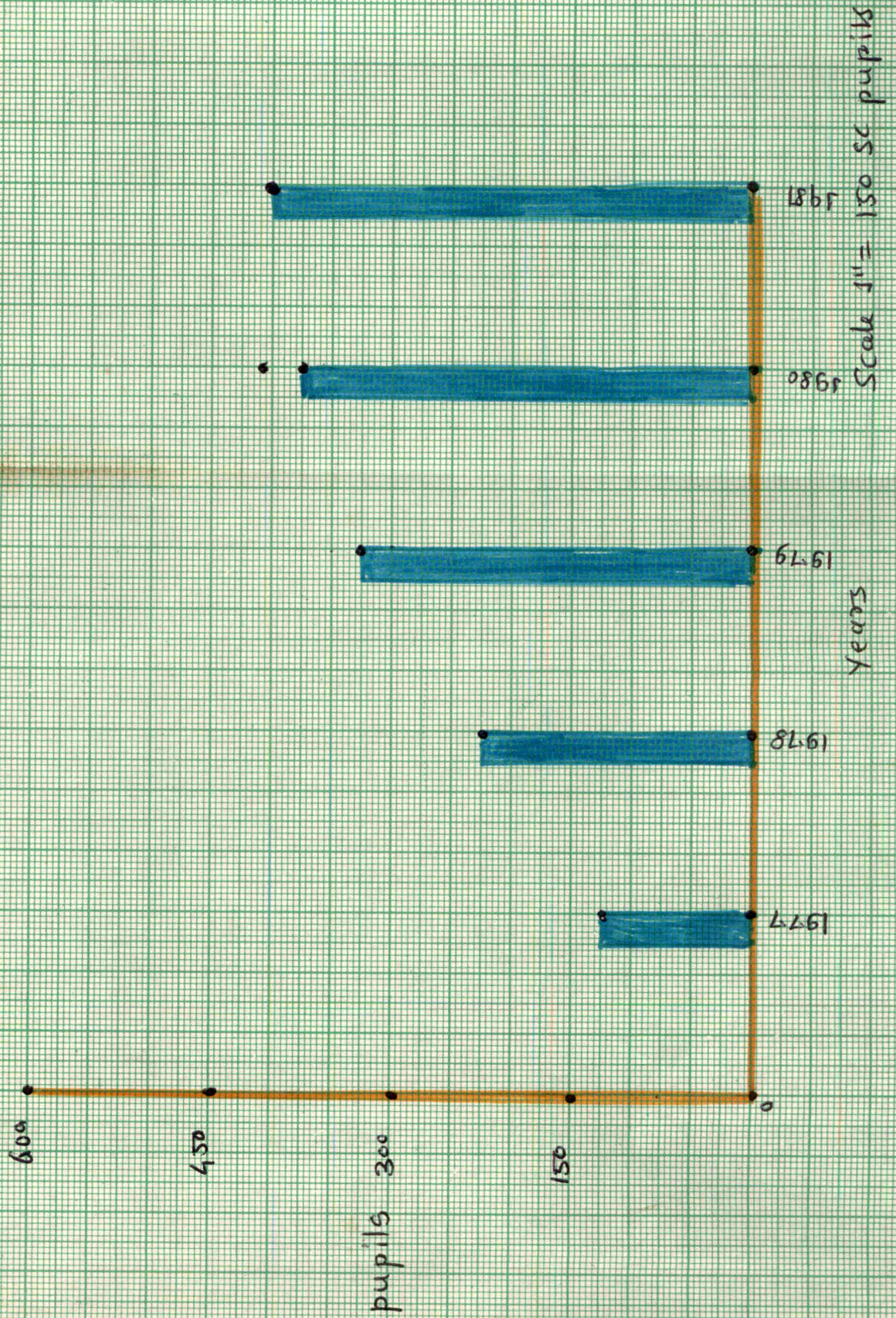
The causes of lower progress among scheduled castes in higher secondary education are as under :

- 1) Poor background,
- 2) Less understanding in colleges,
- 3) Poverty and affecting environmental factors,
- 4) Inadequate scholarships and lack of coaching.



Fig No. 8

SC Students in Higher Secondary Education Kop. city





PART-E

COLLEGE EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITY

## PART-E

### COLLEGE EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITY

#### V-E.1 GENERAL :

Here, in this sub-chapter, the researcher will take into consideration the educational development of scheduled castes in college education. For comparative purpose education of non-scheduled castes<sup>is</sup> taken into consideration. The college education of scheduled castes is significant because, it is the turning point in their life. After the completion of higher education, one can get the job. The problem of unemployment is harrassing. Majority of the scheduled castes students, who have got their degrees, are unemployed. Similarly, the caste Hindus assert that the scheduled Castes people have got more facilities and reservation in services and so these reservations should be stopped because the time, that had been given by the Constitution, is over. According to Caste Hindus the scheduled castes have made tremendous progress in higher education too. But this is not true. Their opinions are biased. The progress of scheduled castes, in higher education seems fluctuated. Here, the researcher will show how far the educational development has taken place. The table has been interpreted collegewise. Total colleges, their foundation

year, number of students and total scheduled castes students have been exhibited.

In Kolhapur city, higher education began after the establishment of Rajaram College in 1880. Shahu Chhatrapati made every attempt to flourish it. Shahu Chhatrapati tried to propagate knowledge upto the doorways of huts. This has been explained earlier. But very few people from scheduled castes would seize the opportunity of higher education. Majority of the people in colleges belonged to upper castes. But much water has been flowed under Panchaganga i.e. the situation and position did not remain the same. After the death of Shahu Maharaja (1922) Chhatrapati Rajaram paid his particular attention to the education, and tried to carry on the holy work of his father.

**V-E.2 COLLEGE EDUCATION OF NON-SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED CASTES :**

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In regard with the higher education, table No. IX is able to make clear the entire picture. Today there are 24 colleges in Kolhapur city. Upto 1961 there were only nine colleges. In 1971 the number reached upto 16 and in 1981 there were 17 colleges. The researcher will consider those colleges which have been established upto 1981. The colleges established after 1981 do not come under the study domain. The college education has been divided into three



decades and the educational progress of non-scheduled castes and scheduled castes has been considered.

In the first decade there were only 9 colleges in Kolhapur city and the total enrolment of student was 1819. Among them 163 students from scheduled castes were taking college education. The percentage of scheduled castes students to non-scheduled castes student is 8.96.

In the first decade, Rajaram College and Gokhale College were the well reputed colleges. Rajaram was run by Government and Gokhale College was run by Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, under the able leadership of Barrister Balasaheb Khardekar. In this decade Rajaram College was having the most enrolment. But so far as the education of scheduled castes is concerned, it can be pointed out that Shahu College was having more scheduled castes students. In 1961 (the foundation year) there were 70 scheduled castes students. This college is run by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha. Here, there is a scheme named 'Earn and Learn'. The poor students can work in fields or in any related aspect of college and they learn in colleges. No student, under this scheme, is bound to remit any fees. The percentage of scheduled castes student to non-scheduled castes student was 21.8 (in Shahu College). This was superior to other colleges.

In the second decade there were 16 colleges in Kolhapur city. The total enrolment of these 16 colleges was 6,926. Six more colleges were established. In these sixteen colleges 574 students from scheduled castes were taking education. Gokhale College shows better progress. Vivekanand College and Shahaji Chhatrapati College also showed better progress. In Gokhale College, there were 1099 students. Whereas in Vivekanand and Shahaji Chhatrapati there were 790 and 640 students respectively. Eventhough the Shahu College was having 82 scheduled castes students in the second decade and that was the only college who had possessed 15.14% scheduled castes students. In D.Ed.College, Petala one may notice 2.38% scheduled castes students.

As compared to the percentage of scheduled castes students in Shahu College, the percentage at D.Ed. College is more, no doubt. But the college could not retained it in the third decade as the Shahu College has succeeded. In the second decade the percentage of scheduled castes students to non-scheduled castes students was 8.28.

In the third decade there are 24 colleges but out of them 17 are under study domain. In these seventeen colleges there were 9870 students. Similarly 854 scheduled castes students were studying in them. Their percentage to non-scheduled castes students was 8.85.

In this decade, New College is progressive in the matter of enrolment. Vivekanand College and Gokhale College stand second. Shahaji Chhatrapati College also exhibits good enrolment. Worth remembering thing in this decade is that the Rajaram College and Gokhale College could not keep pace with the other colleges. After 1979 due to internal administrative disturbances there was decline in the enrolment of students in Gokhale College. In past, it was reputed college.

During this third decade, these colleges were having 854 students from scheduled castes. Their percentage to non-scheduled castes students was 8.65.

Still Shahu College is more progressive in having more scheduled castes students. In 1981 there were 116 scheduled castes students taking education at Arts and Commerce faculties. Second rank goes to Chhatrapati Shahaji College. In this college there were 109 scheduled students. And then comes Vivekanand College which had possessed 80 scheduled castes students.

V-E.3 COMPARISON WITH POPULATION :TABLE No. XPOPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND NON-  
SCHEDULED CASTES, THEIR ENROLMENT AND  
PERCENTAGE

Year	Popula- tion of city	Non- S.C. pu- pils	Perce- ntage to total popu- lation	Popu- la- tion of S.C.	S.C. Pu- pils	Perce- ntage to total popu- lation	Diffe- rence betw- een perce- ntage of Non- S.C. and S.C.
A) 1951-1961	187452	1819	0.97	14512	163	2.12	1.15
B) 1961-1971	259052	6926	2.67	30914	574	1.86	0.81
C) 1971-1981	340306	9870	2.90	39814	875	2.14	0.76

Now, it is better to compare the college education of scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes. This will convince whether there is progress of scheduled castes in college education or not.

A) In the first decade the total population of the city was 1,87,452. In that decade only 1,819 pupils had been enrolled. Their percentage to their total population is by 0.97.

In the first decade the total population of scheduled castes was 14,512. Out of them 163 were enrolled in colleges. Their percentage to their total population was 2.12. The difference between the percentage of scheduled castes and the percentage of non-scheduled castes in 1951 is 1.15. In this decade scheduled castes shows progress in college education.

B) The second decade was having 2,59,052 population of the city. Among them 6,926 students were enrolled in colleges. Their percentage was 2.67. In the same decade the total population of scheduled castes was 30,914. Among them, 574 students were taking higher education. Their percentage to total population was 1.86. The difference between the percentage of scheduled castes and the percentage of non-scheduled castes in the second decade is 0.81. Here, it seems that the progress of scheduled castes is lagged behind by 0.81%.

C) In the third decade the total population of non-scheduled castes was 3,40,306. Out of this population, 9,870 students were taking college education. Their percentage to total population was by 2.90. The total population of the scheduled castes, in the same decade, is 3,9814. Among them 875 were taking education in 17 colleges. Their percentage to their total population was 2.14. The difference between



the percentage of non-scheduled castes and scheduled castes was 0.90. Here, in this decade one may notice that comparatively scheduled castes are lagged behind.

V-E.4 PROGRESS MADE BY NON-  
SCHEDULED CASTES :

In the first decade, city was having 1,87,452 population. In the second decade there is addition by 7,016 people. The average growth in enrolment was by only 1.7%. In the last decade the population of non-scheduled castes is by 81,254 people and the average growth in enrolment is was by 0.23%. Here the progress was tremendously lagged.

V-E.5 PROGRESS MADE BY  
SCHEDULED CASTES :

From 1951 to 1961 there were 14,512 scheduled castes people in Kolhapur city. Their percentage in college education was 2.12%. In the second decade the population of scheduled castes flourished by 16,402 and the average growth in enrolment was -0.26%. Really this is decline in higher education of scheduled castes, <sup>The number</sup> ↑ was increased by 8,900 and the growth in their college education was by 0.26%. Of course, though the percentage is increased, no one can deem it a progress.

If we compare the enrolment in each decade with the total population, there may seem regression. But the decade-wise enrolment shows a slow and lingered progress. As the

scheduled castes are expected to keep pace with non-scheduled castes, they must bring about rapid progress.

#### V-E.6 DISCUSSION :

After the comparison of the progress of non-scheduled castes and scheduled castes with their total population it can be concluded that, this progress is not enough.

In this regard certain considerations are worth discussing. It is clear that there is less progress in higher education. In this regard the editor of Maharashtra Educational Journal writes that - "A meeting of the 34 Vice-Chancellors of various Universities in India held recently in Delhi has taken a bold decision not to establish anywhere in India during the next five years. Expansion is now to be combined with quality. Time for consolidation is essential and five years is not too short a time if concerted efforts are made through planned programme.

There is about a three percent intake of fresh additional students in colleges. No additional colleges are required..... In Maharashtra we have seen that the principles of colleges are perturbed as the number in colleges is falling fast during the three or four years. Higher education needs to be planned carefully and granted to fair life and job requirements to avoid further production of educated unemployed."<sup>26</sup>

One may notice the degeneracy because of the following reasons :

1. Irresponsible parents and undesirable home environment.
2. Undesirable influence of political and social life of the society.
3. Bad company, undesirable attitudes and bad habits of students.
4. Bent of mind to copywriting.

To some extent the unrest of teaching staff was also responsible to the weakness of college education in Kolhapur city. In 1981 there was agitation against the Government. The Professors were forced to undertake the examination work. There was an ordinance No. II of 1981 to impose some work on the Professors. Professors demanded to root out the corruption that was practised during the examination time. But Government redressed these things and Professors were necessiated to carry out and accomplish the entrusted work.

According to the Maharashtra Employees of private schools, the service duties were attributed to the teachers. They were told that their duties are to be followed. The Professors waited for some time and agitated. This agitation resulted in decline of results and progress.

Similarly, the agitation and unrest of the students in 1975 was responsible for their progress, because their demand was 'to pass them without appearing for examination'.<sup>27</sup>

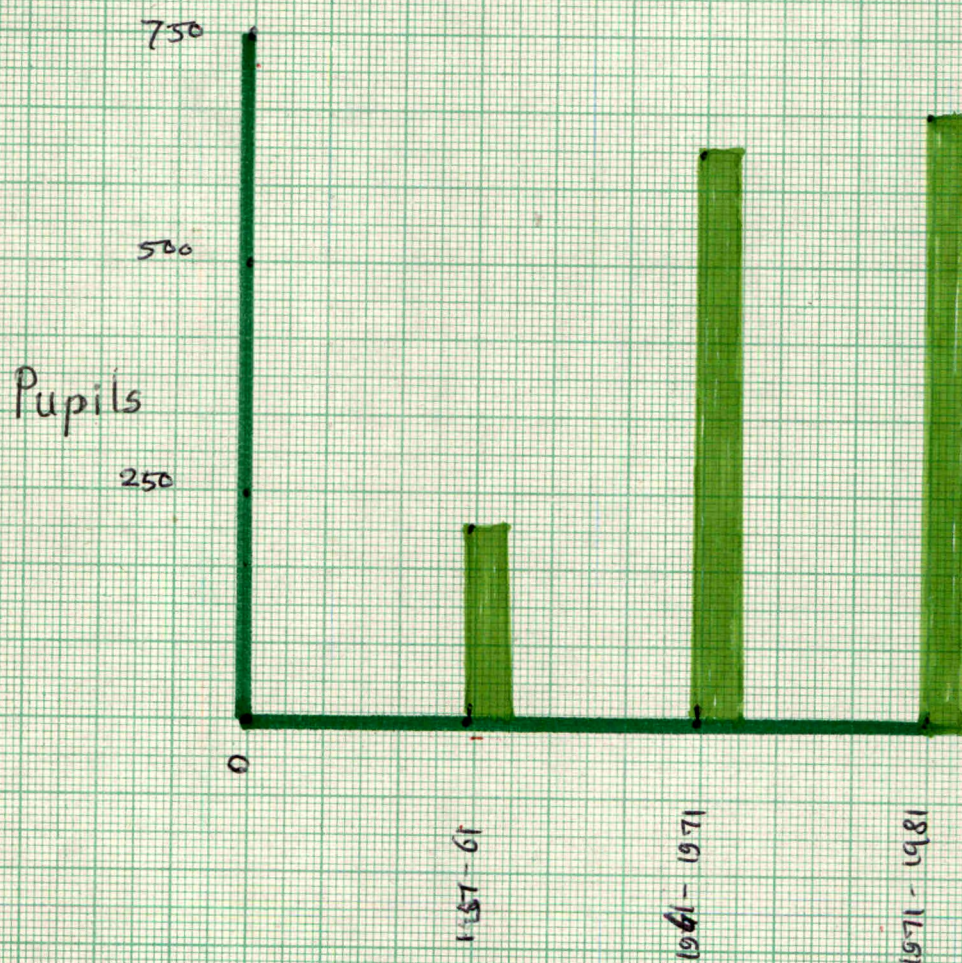
In connection with the lower progress of scheduled castes in college education, one finds the following reasons :

1. Percentage of passing in S.S.C. and H.S.C. Examination is very low.
2. Financially they are not sound.
3. The Government of India scholarship is not adequate to maintain their yearly expenditure.
4. Lack of good domestic environment.
5. Majority of the students are found living in slum areas of Kolhapur city.
6. The social agitations/movements/actions such as anti-reservation, problem of Namantar and communal treatment that is still given to them are the causes behind their decline.



Fig No. 10

SC college students. Kolhapur city.



Scale 1" = 250 SC pupils





**PART-F**

**UNIVERSITY EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITY**

PART-FUNIVERSITY EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES IN KOLHAPUR CITYV-F.1 GENERAL :

Eventually the last unit that is the University education is considered. Here, also progress of scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes is taken into account. From the comparative point of view, this unit is significant to trace the causes of expected progress or regress. The study spans of 19 years because Shivaji University was founded in 1964. Thence the development is allowed for. Here enrolment of non-scheduled castes and scheduled castes students in all the faculties have been taken into account.

TABLE No. XINUMBER OF NON-SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED CASTES STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY

Year	Non-S.C. students	S.C. popula- tion	S.C. stu- dents	Perce- ntage to popu- lation of S.C.	Perce- ntage to total Non- S.C.
1964	N.A.		N.A.		N.A.
1965	481		N.A.		N.A.

TABLE No. XI (Contd...)

Year		Non-S.C. students	S.C. population	S.C. students	Percentage to population of S.C.	Percentage to total Non-S.C.
1966		513		N.A.		N.A.
1967		602		13		2.16
1968		680		22		2.21
1969		705		38		5.40
1970		791		44		5.57
1971	2,59,052	810	30,914	72		8.88
1972		880		88		10.00
1973		900		90		10.
1974		947		76		8.2
1975		1003		85		9.47
1976		1050		89		8.47
1977		1181		106		8.97
1978		1290		103		7.98
1979		1370		114		8.32
1980		1468		112		7.62
1981	3,40,306	1502	39,814	120		7.99

Source : Annual Reports of Shivaji University,  
Kolhapur - 1964-1981.

The interpretation of the Table No. XI exhibits the following outcomes.

V-F.2 UNIVERSITY EDUCATION OF  
NON-SCHEDULED CASTES :

The average growth in numbers of students is by 47 students. In 1971 the percentage of pupils to total population is by 0.30% and in 1981 it is by 0.44. The difference between these two decades is that of 0.11%.

As compared to the total population of the city it is clear that this progress is not sufficient. Government is incurring 2/3 of expenditure on education. And the gain is a little. So it was decided in 1978 that no college or university is to be opened.

V-F.3 UNIVERSITY EDUCATION  
OF SCHEDULED CASTES :

In regard with the education of scheduled castes at University stage, it seems that there is growth among scheduled castes students by 15 pupils.

In the second phase (first phase cannot be considered because the University was founded in 1964) the total population of scheduled castes was 11,344. Out of them 44 pupils were seizing the opportunities of University education. Their percentage to total scheduled castes population was 0.23. In



the third decade, we may find regression in University education of scheduled castes. It is declined by 0.15%.

But in the last phase we may notice 120 pupils and their percentage is 0.30%. From third to fourth decade the percentage is increased by 0.16%.

#### V-F.4 DISCUSSION :

The comparison between the University education of non-scheduled castes and scheduled castes shows that - the non-scheduled castes are found aggressive in the second decade by 0.12%. In the third decade they are progressive by 8.00% and in the last decade they are, again, advanced by 14.00%.

But the progress of scheduled castes to the non-scheduled castes as compared to total population, is rather favoured. In the third decade the progress of non-scheduled castes was declined by 0.15% and in the last phase it was increased by 0.13%.

In the case of scheduled castes, it is clear that their progress in third decade was lowered by 0.11% and in the fourth phase it was augmented by 0.07%.

In the fourth decade we may notice gradual progress because -

1. In 1976, the rates of scholarships were enhanced.
2. They had been given concession in fees for hostels.
3. Students of average marks were admitted easily.

The causes behind their regression at University education are as under :

1. Low income of family.
2. Malnutrition.
3. Low results at Degree examination.
4. Lack of proper coaching and guidance.

These facts are determined by interviewing the people from scheduled castes in Kolhapur city area.



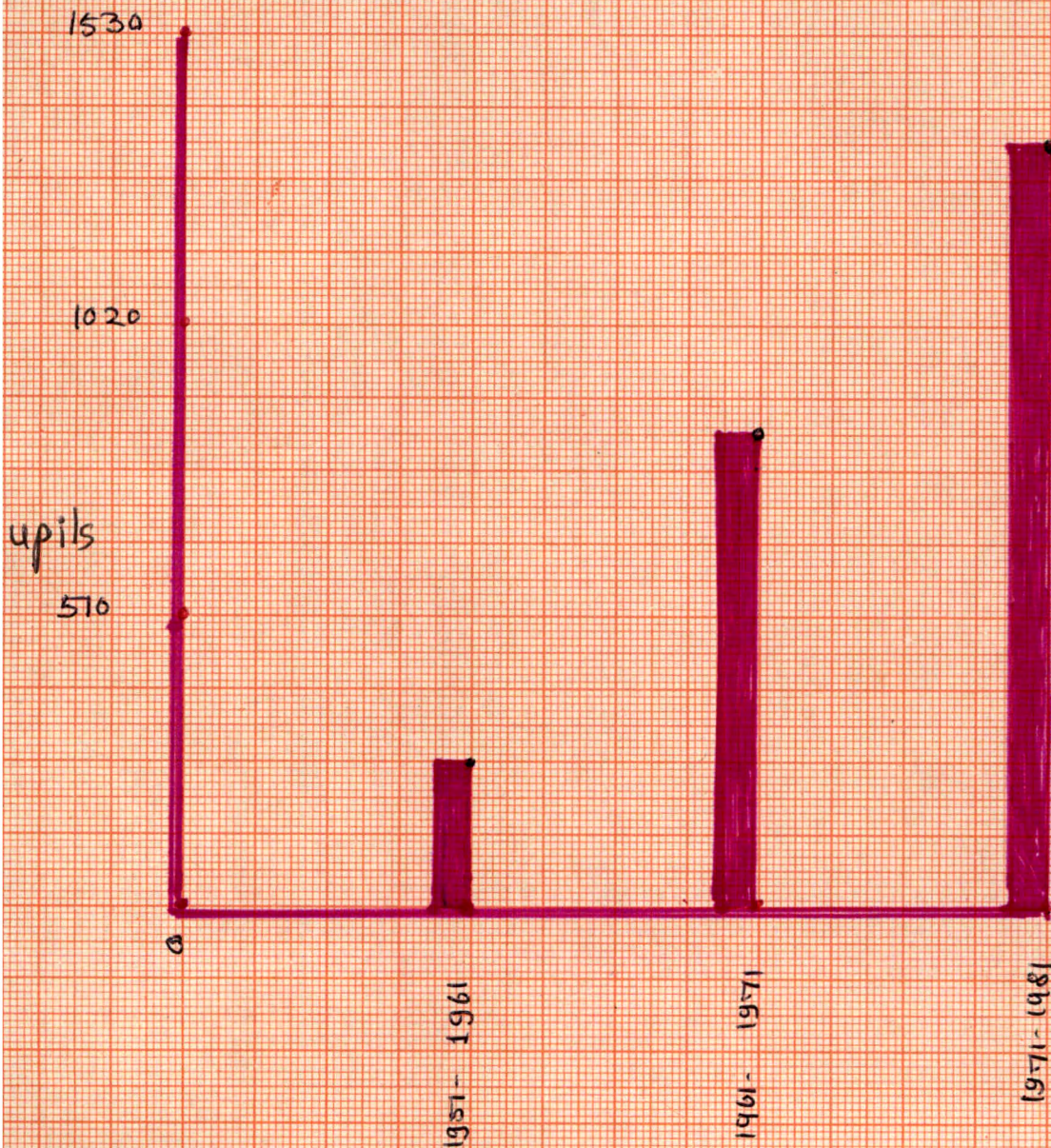
Fig NO. 12.  
University Education Among SC in Kolhapur City





Fig No. 13

Non SC students in University Education  
Kop. City.



Scale -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  = 510 Non SC  
pupils



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