

PERFORMANCE BUDGET

1990-91

GENERAL EDUCATION

MAHARASHTRA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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Organogram : Department of Education, General Education 1990-91

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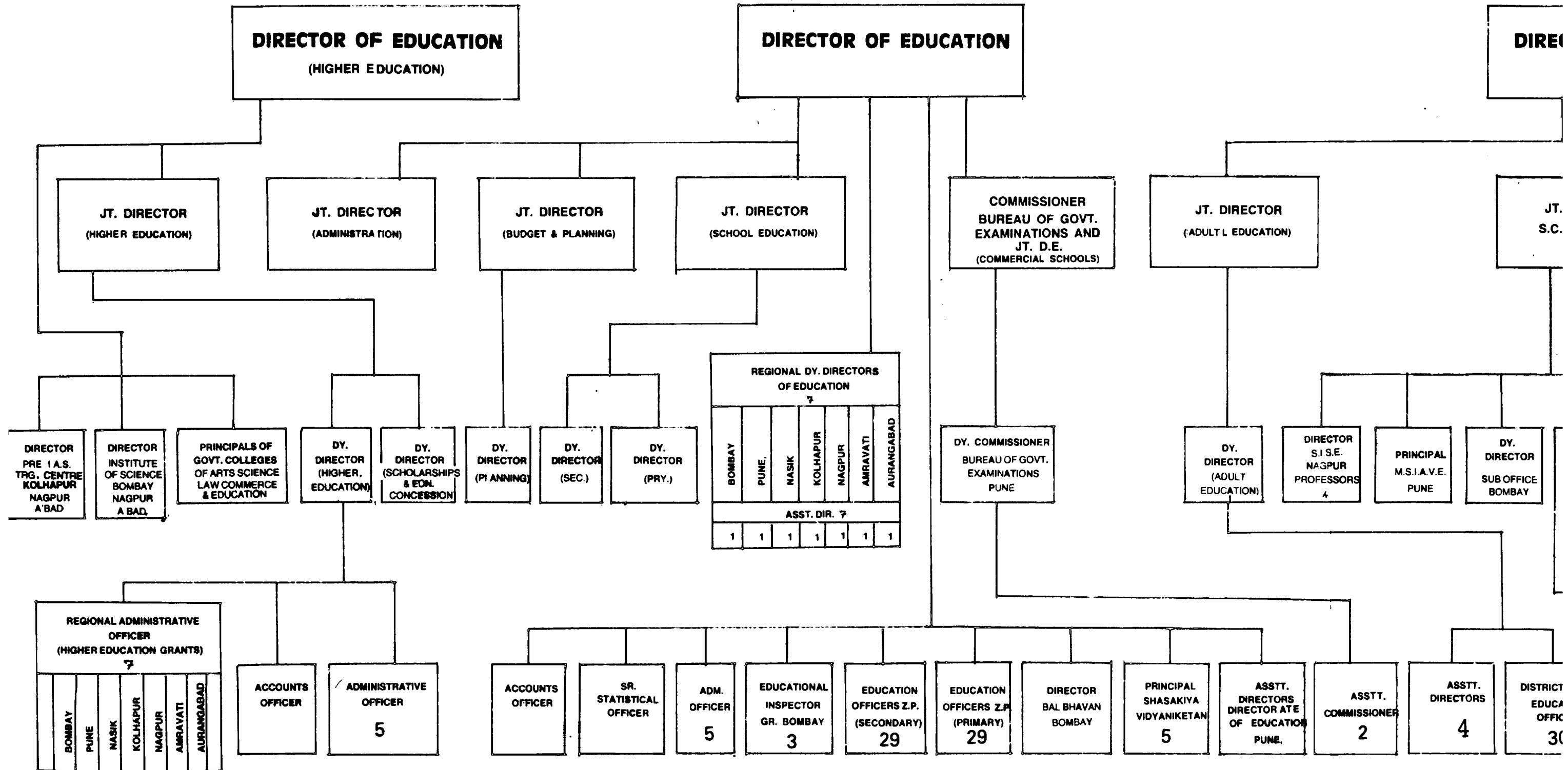
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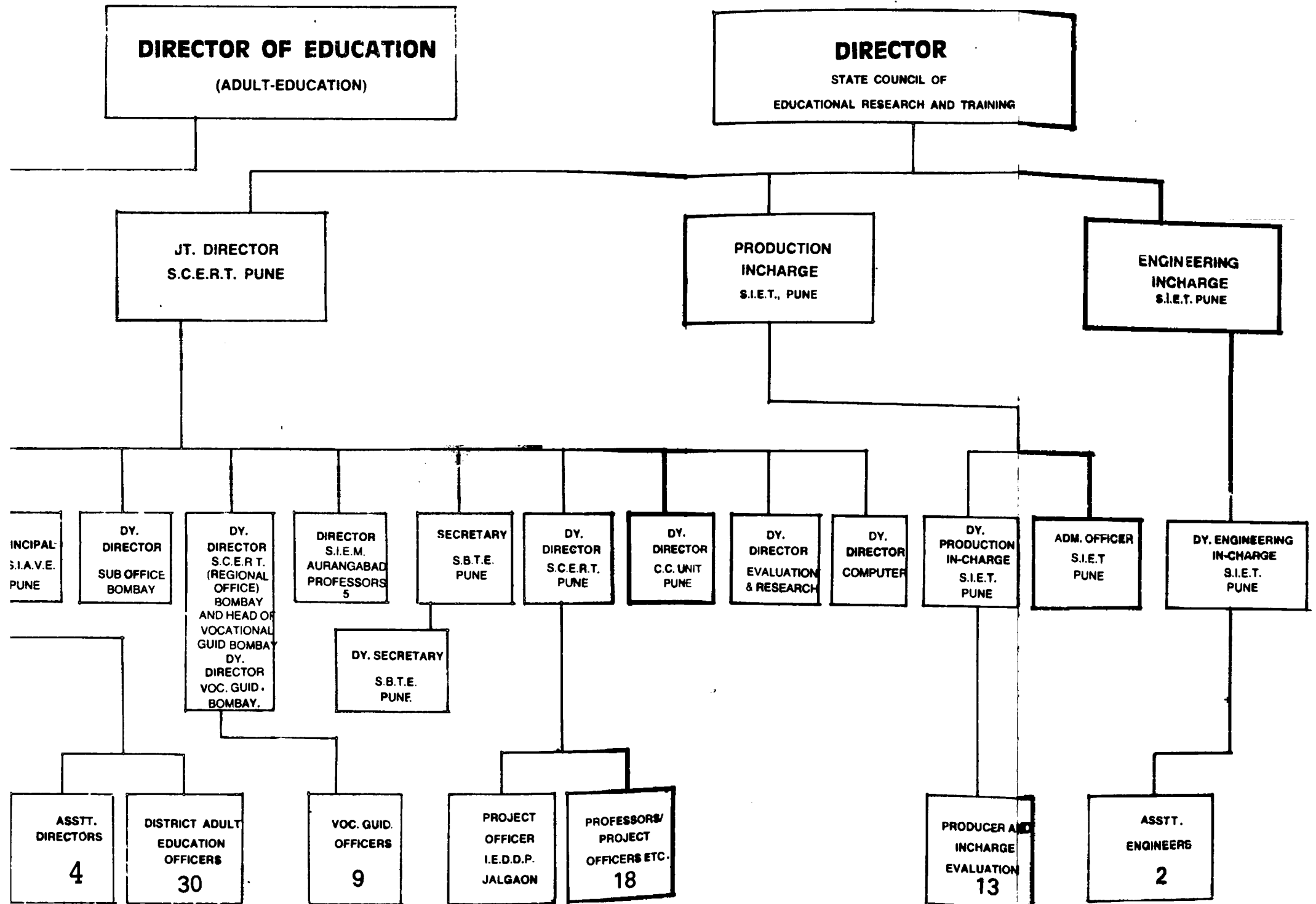
ORGANOGRAM - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION GENERAL



JT.: JOINT
S.C.E.R.T.: STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING
JT. D.E.: JOINT DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
DY.: DEPUTY
PRY.: PRIMARY
SEC.: SECONDARY
HR. SEC.: HIGHER SECONDARY
S.I.S.E.: STATE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
M.S.I.A.V.E.: MAHARASHTRA STATE INSTITUTE OF AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION

INST. OF VOC. GUID.: INSTITUTE OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE
S.B.T.E.: STATE BOARD OF TEACHERS EDUCATION
C.C.: CORRESPONDANCE COURSE
I.E.D.D.P.: INTENSIVE EDUCATION DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT JALGAON
EDN.: EDUCATION
ADM.: ADMINISTRATIVE
S.I.E.T.: STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.

GENERAL EDUCATION 1990-91



I N T R O D U C T I O N

Education has a vital importance in the economic development of the Nation. Education is the principal means of creating human capital. Keeping in view the importance of education in the socioeconomic development of the Nation, various educational programmes are executed. In view of the importance of Education, the State Government has been spending one sixth of its budget on Education,

Various programmes of educational development are based on the policy statement on Educational Reconstruction, the 20 Point socio-economic programme, the National policy on Education and recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

In the present document all activities under General Education for which funds have been specifically asked by the Department have been exhibited on the basis of the various activities performed. The following programmes have been identified :-

- 1) Primary Education.
- 2) Secondary Education, and Higher Secondary Education,
- 3) Higher Education,
- 4) Adult Education,
- 5) Language Development,
- 6) General Education,
- 7) Sports and Youth Welfare,
- 8) Mantralaya.

Government has given special importance for providing educational facilities to S.Cs and S.Ts and has directed to prepare and execute an independent Tribal Sub-Plan with specific financial Outlays.

As is inherent to the technique of Performance Budget each programme has been presented in four sections viz. introductory financial requirements, programme work-load summary and explanation of financial requirements and last personnel summary. The second section has been further classified into three parts viz, activity-wise objectwise and sourcewise. Activity Classification indicates the purpose of expenditure the objectwise classification indicates the mode and/or the agency through which the expenditure is incurred and sourcewise indicates the major head of account under which the expenditure is provided for with the Legislature's authorisation.

(3)

1 - PRIMARY EDUCATION

(i) Introduction :

The Zilla Parishads manage Primary Education in rural areas and in the areas of non-authorized Municipalities whereas primary education in Municipal Areas is managed by the Municipal School Boards, Corporations and Municipal Councils in Vidarbha and Marathwada, wherever such of the Municipal Councils have been authorised to control primary education. In Greater Bombay, Primary Education is administered by Bombay Municipal Corporation for which the Corporation is paid grant-in-aid

In Western Maharashtra, Primary Education is administered as per provisions laid down in the Bombay Primary Education Act 1947. In areas of the non-authorized Municipalities, Primary Education is administered by the Zilla Parishads for which the non-authorized Municipalities are required to pay the contribution. The Cantonment Boards are in charge of Primary Education in their areas and they are paid grants by Government.

Although Primary Education is the responsibility of the Zilla Parishads and Other Local Bodies, some voluntary agencies are also running private primary schools and they are paid grant-in-aid through the respective local bodies.

The payment of salaries through Bank to the teaching and non-teaching staff in such institution has been introduced.

There are about 55,525 primary schools in the State with enrolment of about 1.39 lakhs and they are manned by in approximately 2.58 lakhs teachers. Primary Schools have been opened in the revenue villages barring a few which are sparsely populated or having a meagre population.

Many children in rural areas cannot attend full time schools because of their poverty and household work. Government has, therefore, undertaken the scheme of part-time classes for non-formal Education since the formal system of education would not help to promote the Universal Elementary Education.



To provide sufficient trained teachers in primary Schools training facilities of D.Ed. course has been provided in Government and Non-Government Junior Colleges of Education in the State. The inservice training programmes are also organised for improvement of standard of primary teachers in the field of Education.

Non-Government Junior Colleges of Education are paid grant-in-aid on their approved expenditure. The payment of salaries through the Co-Operative Banks to the teaching and non-teaching staff has been introduced since 1977.

As regards the school buildings, the position of adequate accommodation is far from satisfactory and the schools are locally either in the rented buildings or in Temples, Chavdies etc. For construction of class rooms, the Zilla Parishads are paid grant-in-aid. The Zilla Parishads are also paid grants for special repairs to primary school buildings from the year 1978-79.

In order to boost up the percentage of enrolment average attendance and improvement in standard of education in the primary schools in rural areas, incentive in the form of cash awards is given to the primary teachers in primary Schools. The cash awards of Rs. 100/ each to the teachers of two selected single teacher primary schools @ Rs. 500/ each. To the selected two Multi-Teacher Primary Schools for distribution amongst the teachers in these schools in each district are given.

In order to boost up girls enrolment in primary schools incentives in the form of cash awards of Rs. 100/ and a certificate is being given from 1984-85 to the Primary School Teachers and Extension Officer in the State.

In order to have a proper control and proper supervision over Primary Schools, it is proposed to establish Block Education Officers. For strengthening the inspecting machinery Districtwise flying squads have been established.

The scheme of Distribution of exercise books at concessional rates, to the students through the consumers Federation Zilla Parishads and Schools has also been introduced.

In order to increase the enrolment and to reduce wastage of pupils belonging to S.T./S.C./V.J.N.T., the scheme of supply of free Uniform and Writing Materials to the pupils studying in Standards I to III is in force since 1979-80.

Almost of all pupils belonging to S.C./S.T./V.J.N.T. and the students belonging to weaker section of the community are supplied text books on loans basis through Book Bank Scheme.

In the State of Maharashtra Department, like Public Works Department, Building and Communication undertake long term projects, Sugar Factories in the State also undertake such long term project. For this purpose essential employment of unskilled workers is made. In these Departments and Factories. These unskilled Labourers Generally came from the near about villages. Due to this employment in Factories and Departments the kids of these workers are deprived of the Educational facilities. In this respect Government has planed a Scheme to start part time mobile Primary School alongwith Balwadies to provide Educational facilities to the kids of these workers. This scheme will come into force from the year 1985-86. Four part-time Mobile Primary Schools alongwith Balwadies in the Non-Tribal Area, and one Mobile Part-time Primary School alongwith Balwadies in the Tribal Area has been sanctioned on the experimental basis.

Government pays grant to D.R.D.A. from 1989-90 for construction of Primary School Buildings, under the scheme of Jawahar Employment Guarantee Scheme. Provision to the extent of 80% of the cost will be borne by Jawahar Employment Guarantee Scheme and 20% of the cost by Education Department.

With the advent of the Zilla Parishad in 1962, the scheme of construction and maintainance of Primary School Building has been transferred to Zilla Parishad Government pay grants for the special repairs of the School Buildings transferred from District School Boards and Janpath Sabhas.

The minimum requirements are to be provided to the Primary Schools under " Operation Black Board " as per new education policy. This is Centrally Sponsored Scheme and it is implemented from 1988-89.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Administrative Officers of Municipal School Boards :

As per Bombay Primary Education Act 1947, some of the Municipal Council in the Districts of Western Maharashtra have been authorised to control and administer Primary Education in their areas through a school Board constituted under the Act. For every Municipal School Board, an Administrative Officer is appointed to look after the General Administration of the Primary Schools.

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20. Assistance to Non-Government Primary Schools :

20. (i) Practising Schools attached to Jr. Colleges of Education :

When the scheme of starting of Junior Colleges of Education was first introduced there was a pre-requisite condition, that the college should have its own practising school. But when expansion was made in the inservice training this condition of having practising school attached was not insisted upon, but the colleges were allowed to use the nearby Primary Schools as practising schools. Those practising schools which were opened previously, have not been closed down. They are paid 100 per cent grant-in-aid on their admissible expenditure.

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2. (ii) Vidya Mandirs in Vidarbha :

Vidya Mandirs in rural areas in Vidarbha Region have been established under the Central Provinces and Berer Vidya Mandirs Act, 1939. These are recognised at present as Private Primary Schools. These Vidya Mandirs are paid grant-in-aid at the rate of 100 per cent of the approved expenditure, incurred by them on salaries and allowances of their teachers. The expenditure on other recurring and non-recurring items is to be met by the Vidya Mandirs from the income from their lands, local contributions, donations, etc..

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3. Assistance to Local Bodies for Primary Education :
Grants to Zilla Parishads :

The Zilla Parishads are paid grant for Primary Education on 100 per cent basis. The Pay and Allowances of the Primary Teachers admissible as per the norms fixed by the Government and contingencies etc. are held admissible for grant.

2

3.(1) A (I) : Payment of grants to Zilla Parishads for conversion of Single Teacher Schools into two teachers Schools :-

Although this State has made sufficient provision of Primary Education facilities even in smaller villages and consequently there has been increased enrolment at the Primary School Stage, the magnitude of the task of achieving universal primary education in the entire State is still quite stupendous. As per revised norms of sanctioning the post of primary teachers, one post of primary teachers is held admissible for enrolment upto 40 and two posts of primary teachers are held admissible to the Schools having enrolment 41 to 80. According to this, the single teacher school having enrolment more than 40, one post of teacher is held admissible. However, the post of teachers are being sanctioned as per revised norms by phased manner. As a step towards the ultimate achievement of the goal of universal primary education and in the order to boost up the enrolment in primary schools further Government have decided that Single Teacher Primary Schools having enrolment of 40 pupils and above and teaching classes I to III/IV, should be converted into two teacher schools, on priority basis. This scheme is also aimed at relieving the teachers in Single Teacher Primary School of the burden of teaching standards I to III/IV and help mitigate the problem of wastage and stagnation of Single Teacher School.

The Zilla Parishads are held eligible for Government grant on their expenditure incurred as per norms for implementation of this scheme.

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3.(1)A(II) : Grants to Zilla Parishads for Opening of Primary Schools in the School-less Villages :

It is one of important requirement for the programme of universalisation of Primary Education that the facilities of Primary Education should be available within the distance of easy walking or 1.5 Kilometer from the residence of the students. In concurrence to this policy attempts are being made through the local bodies to provide facility of Primary Education in phase. The grants are paid to the Zilla Parishads for making available the facilities of Primary Education within a area of 1.5 K.M. as per Census of 1981, in the village and habitations having population 200 and above. The Zilla Parishads are to open Multi Teacher Primary Schools in such villages & habitation and to appoint two Primary Teachers. The grant at 100 per cent is payable to Zilla Parishads on their expenditure on Pay and Allowances of the teacher so appointed.

3(1) A(III) : Grants to Zilla Parishads for Additional posts of Primary Teachers as per revised norms : Grants to Zilla Parishads for creation of additional posts of Primary Teachers under natural expansion of Primary Education. From 1982-83 the posts of Primary Teachers are created according as following norms :-

1 : 1 : 3 teachers for each class Stds. V, VI and VII if the average attendance is 20, 15, 15 respectively in rural areas. 15, 10, 10 in Tribal Areas.

If the average attendance in Stds. V to VII is less than aforesaid minimum prescribed, the No. of teachers will be decided on the No. of students in all 3 Standards as follows -

2 teachers for 40 students in Non-Tribal areas and 2 teachers for 30 in Tribal Areas.

The Zilla Parishads are to create additional posts of Primary School Teachers admissible as per new norms with the sanction of Government and to appoint teachers. The Zilla Parishads are eligible for 100 per cent grant on their expenditure on this account.

3.(1)(b) : Approved Private Primary Schools.

By statute, it is the responsibility of the Local Bodies make adequate provision for maintaining primary schools, and to open primary schools wherever necessary. Besides, these agencies have also been running the primary schools on grant-in-aid basis. These schools are paid grant-in-aid at 66 2/3 percent of their admissible expenditure or the net deficit. Whichever is less. As per Government Resolution, Education & Employment Department No. VIS-1083/51599/(5272)-Prashi-1 dated 13th December 1985 the grants are paid to the local bodies in 4 instalments and the amount is deposited in salary and non-salary account in concerned Co-operative Bank as per ratio 85 : 15 respectively. The aided Private Primary Schools are expected to deposit fee collection in the Co-Operative Bank in salary and non-salary accounts. The expenditure incurred by the Zilla Parishads towards the grant-in-aid to private primary schools is reimbursed at 100 %. All approved, private primary schools (except english medium schools) which were recognised on no grant basis and upto the end of the year 1973-74 have been brought on grant-in-aid basis from the year 1980-81 and paid grant on the basis of the approved expenditure during 1979-80.

The norms of providing teaching staff to the private primary schools are the same, which are made applicable to the Zilla Parishad or Municipal Council Schools. In addition one class IV servant and one Junior Clerk is held admissible in case of school having strength of 500 or more pupils. To ensure regular payment of the due salaries to the full time staff in approved aided private primary schools, a scheme for disbursement of salaries by the school Managements through District Central Co-operative Banks has been introduced from July 1979. A pension scheme for the full-time teaching and non-teaching staff of approved and aided to private primary schools retiring on or after 1st April 1979 has been introduced by Government.

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3.(1)(c) Pension to Primary Teachers :

The scheme of adhoc pension has been made applicable to the Primary Teachers in the employ of the formal District School Boards in Western Maharashtra and Janpad Sabhas in Vidarbha who retired on superannuation between the 15th August 1947 to 30th April 1960 w.e.f. 1.1.1973. The rate of ad-hoc pension has been fixed at Rs. 40/- p.m. from 1.1.1973 Rs. 60/- p.m. from 1.4.1980 and at Rs. 80/- p.m. with effect from 1.6.1983.

Pension and other retirement benefits, which are applicable to Government Servants have been extended to Primary School Teachers of the Local Bodies with effect from 1.4.1962.

These Primary School Teachers retired between 1.5.1960 to 1.5.1962 held eligible for pension with effect from 1.4.1966.

3. (1)(d) : Establishment of Book Banks :

A large number of populace especially in rural, tribal and hilly areas is living below the subsistence level. It is rather difficult for them to provide their school going children with the required text books and this ultimately results in heavy drop outs at the various stages of school education. With a view to overcoming this situation, the scheme provides to supply to the students belonging to S.Cs., S.Ts., V.Js. N.Ts. and other deprived sections of the community in the primary schools run by Zilla Parishads, Municipalities, Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations and the Secondary Schools run by Zilla Parishads, Municipalities, Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and also the Non-Government recognised and aided Secondary Schools, set of text books on loan basis, through the Book Banks established in such schools. The sets of text books supplied are to be returned to the banks at the end of each academic year. The students of Std. I and II are not however, required to return the text books. The scheme also envisages the replacement of the sets after every three years. The Text books of Standard I and II are however replaced every year by new ones. Number of students to be benefited under the scheme are restricted to 25 per cent of total enrolment. Appeals have also made to Local Bodies that if the eligible student exceed 25 per cent of the total enrolment, excess enrolment may as well as covered by way of provision of additional sets on the Book Banks from their own resources. Out of the gross amount of bills towards credit purchases of books by Zilla Parishads from the Text Book Bureau, the net amount are paid to the Text Book Bureau, direct and the amounts, equal to the Commission on the bulk purchases allowed by the Text-Book Bureau, are paid to Zilla Parishads as cash grants for meeting transport and other incidental expenses out of the Government grant. The local bodies are to purchase additional sets of books out of the balance from these grants.

The scheme was introduced for Standards I to IV in the year 1976-77 for the first-time. In the year 1977-78, it was extended to Standards V to VII and further extended to Standards VIII and IX during the year 1978-79. It was extended to Standard X during 1979-80.

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3(1)(e) : Special Facilities to pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc. in Primary Schools (Supply of Uniforms, Writing materials etc.) :

It is observed that the enrolment and attendance of pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, N.Ts. and N.Ts. in Primary Schools and especially that of girls amongst them, is very low and far from satisfactory. The drop outs from these communities are comparatively larger with the result that their enrolment in secondary stage of education is low. It is, therefore, necessary to take all possible steps for increasing the enrolment of the pupils of these communities in primary schools and to assist these children in continuing and completing at least their primary education. Under the scheme sets of uniforms and writing materials are supplied free to the pupils belonging to S.Cs., S.Ts., N.Ts. and V.Js. studying in Standards I to IV of the Zilla Parishads Primary Schools located in the areas where literacy percentage is less than 10 per cent and where enrolment in the schools is less than 70 percent in the age-group 6 to 11 of the pupils. Two sets of uniforms and writing materials are supplied to eligible students. The writing material viz. slates, pencils etc. is supplied to eligible pupils. The Ceiling for expenditure on this account is fixed at Rs. 40/- (including stitching charges) per pupil and Rs. 10 per pupil for uniform and writing material respectively.

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3.(1)(f) : Construction of Primary School Buildings :

Out of the total number of 55272 primary Schools as many as 38,049 are managed by the Zilla Parishads. The condition of accommodation of Primary Schools is far from satisfactory. Number of Schools are housed in temples, chawadies and rented buildings. To enable the Zilla Parishads to undertake the programme of construction of Primary School Buildings, State Government was providing grant at the rate of Rs. 4,000 per room or 60 per cent of the total cost of construction, which ever is less, subject to the ceiling of the cost being Rs. 10,000/ per class room. As per Government Resolution, Education and Employment Department No. ५११११ 1089/202233/6714- ५११११ २ dated 29.9.1989 a provision under Plan Scheme is to be made for construction of class room for primary schools under the scheme of Jawahar Employment Guarantee Scheme. Hence forth no grant for construction of School Building are to be paid to Zilla Parishads.

The District Rural Development Authorities should be provided assistance at the rate of 20 per cent of the total expenditure estimated for the class room from the funds of Education Department and remaining 80 per cent share to borne by the Jawahar Employment Guarantee Scheme. However, Government have decided to give priority to the completion of incomplete class rooms. For this purpose Government is paying grants from the year 1981-82 onwards. A provision of Rs. 44.91 lakhs is made for the year 1988-89 for the same. The expenditure on construction of a school room as per the old. Type plan has been fixed at maximum Rs. ७२०० and the rate of Government grant on this expenditure is 80 per cent of the actual expenditure Rs. 31360 whichever is less. The grants already paid should be deducted from this amount.

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3.(1)(g) : Opening of Part-time Classes (Zilla Parishad) :

The Constitutional directive envisages Universalisation of Elementary Education for the children in the age-group 6-14 years. All these years efforts have been made to implement this directive but it has been found that the traditional system of education with its single point entry in the first standard and consequential promotion year after year is very costly. The Central Advisory Board of Education had also observed that with this traditional system of education it will not be possible to universalise elementary education as envisaged. Therefore, the Board has recommended the scheme ^{of} Non-Formal Education. Under this scheme a part-time teacher conducts classes for children in the age group 9-14 at a time convenient to them either in the morning or in the evening.

The teacher is paid honorarium at Rs. 50 p.m. and the children attending these classes are provided free text books stationery etc. Syllabus of Standards I to IV^v is taught in these classes and the pupils are expected to complete this syllabus within 2 years.

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3(1)(h) : Opening of Balwadies :

In the context of Universalisation of Elementary Education and with a view to preparing the base for bringing more children in remote villages to Primary Schools, it has been decided to open Balwadies in small villages and in slum areas.

The objects of the Scheme are :

- (i) to attract students to school.
- (ii) to develop healthy and hygienic habits.
- (iii) to impart education by play way methods and
- (iv) to check the tendency of pupils of leaving education in order to avoid wastage of money.

Children of the age-group 3-5 would attend these Balwadies for 2-3 hours a day wherein the main activities would be games, songs and sensory training. A School Mother is appointed on a part-time basis for running the Balwadi and she is paid honorarium at Rs. 100/-p.m. for 10 months during the year. For purchase Toys and Charts non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,000/ for each Balwadi is paid.

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3(2) : Grants to Bombay Municipal Corporation for Primary Education :

The Bombay Municipal Corporation controls Primary Education within its area. Till 1973-74 block grants were paid to the Corporation towards its approved expenditure on Primary Education. In view of increased expenditure the rate of grant has been fixed at 20 per cent of the admissible expenditure.

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3(3)(a) : Grants to Other Local Bodies for Primary Education :

In accordance with the provisions in the Bombay Primary Education Act 1947 some of the Municipal Councils in Western Maharashtra have been authorised to control and administer Primary Education in their areas. Under the Ex.M.P. Act, almost all the Municipal Councils in Vidarbha Region have been authorised to control and administer Primary Education in their areas. No. of Teachers for Primary Schools in Urban Areas i.e. A and B Class Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporation (Except Bombay Municipal Corporation) are to be fixed as per Government Resolution dated 28.8.1980.

For the purpose of Government grant, the Municipalities are classified into various four categories and are paid grants at the rates shown against them :-

Category	No.	Rate of grant on approved Expenditure.
(a) Corporation (Except Bombay)	9	50%
(b) 'A' Class Municipal Councils	10	80%
(c) 'B' Class Municipal Councils	28	90%
(d) 'C' Class Municipal Councils	89	100%

5 Cantonment Boards, except Kamtee, are paid Government grant at the rate of $33\frac{1}{2}$ % of the approved expenditure. The Cantonment Board, Kamtee is paid grant at the rate of 90 % as per Ex.M.P.Rules.

4. : Inspection :

Assistance to Zilla Parishads for Inspection of Primary Schools :

As per Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities Act 1961 inspections, supervision and administration of all the Primary Schools in the Districts have been entrusted to the Zilla Parishads. Academic inspection of Primary Schools under the Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Municipal School Boards also vests with the Zilla Parishads. In addition to the Inspection of Primary Schools the Extension Officers (Education) have to perform various administrative and academic functions to carry out developmental activities entrusted to them by the Zilla Parishad and also required to conduct enquiries.

Government authorised the Zilla Parishads to create one post of Inspecting Officer for every 200 Primary Teachers or 40 schools in the District. Taking into consideration the geographical situation one Inspecting Officer is authorised for every 15 to 20 schools. The question of revision of this norm is under consideration of Government.

This being transferred activity it is the responsibility of the Zilla Parishads to ensure that the inspection is carried out as per the prescribed norms. For strengthening the inspecting machinery District flying squads have been established. The post of Block Education Officers in M.E.S. Class II have been created. Block level under the scheme of strengthening of inspection and monitoring of Primary Education at Block Level.

5. Teachers' Training

(i) Government Junior College of Education (Primary):-

The annual requirement of Primary Teachers because of retirement, death etc. is about 3 per cent of the total strength of the teachers. The minimum qualification required for recruitment of primary teachers is S.S.C. D.Ed. There are 46 Government Junior Colleges of Education in the State which conduct the D.Ed. Course for 2 years. A combined course for Primary and Pre-Primary is introduced from the year 1982-83 for 1st year. This course will be fully introduced for second year from 1983-84. Generally the yearly district requirement of trained Primary Teacher is considered while continuing the pre-service training divisions in these Colleges. The In-Service Training Programme are also organised to enable teachers to keep themselves up-to-date with new development in the field of Education and hence, some of division in these colleges are used for giving In-Service Training. There are 52 Divisions in Government Junior Colleges of Education which are used as In-service divisions. Out of these 4 divisions for inservice training of Primary Teachers are attached to the Government Colleges of Education (i.e. B. Ed. Colleges).

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5. (2)(i) : Assistance to Non-Government Junior College of Education (Primary) :

In addition to the Government Junior Colleges of Education providing professional training facility for teachers/students, some Voluntary Agencies are also conducting Junior Colleges of Education. There are in all 98 Non-Government Junior Colleges of Education in the State. In addition to these colleges, 42 Colleges run by the private managements on non grant-in-aid basis from 1988-89 onwards. Since there is sufficient number of D.Ed. trained teachers, some D.Ed. Divisions in Non-Government Junior Colleges of Education are used for giving Inservice Training according to the need of the District. These Non-Government Junior Colleges of Education are paid grant-in-aid has under :

- 1) Salary 100% (-) Fee Receipt.
- 2) Rent 100%
- 3) Other Expenditure 15% of the admissible expenditure.

Payment of salaries to the employees working in Non-Government Junior Colleges of Education is made through Co-operative Banks with effect from 1st November 1977.

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7. Loans to Zilla Parishads for purchase of Exercise Books.

In pursuance of the 20-Point Programme the Exercise books prepared by the Text Book Bureau at the concessional rates are made available to the students of Standards III to VII. The Zilla Parishads are paid loan for purchase of these exercise books from the Text Book Bureau. The Scheme was implemented during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 and has been continued during 1983-84.

8. Interest on Provident Fund of the Ex.District School Board Primary Teachers and Staff.

(1) Provident Fund of Ex.District School Board Primary Teachers and Staff :

Provident Fund of staff in the employ of Ex.District School Boards in Western Maharashtra was taken over by Government from 1.4.1953. Government has to pay interest on these provident Fund Accounts to the respective employees and therefore, it is an obligatory expenditure for Government. The accounts of Provident Fund of Ex. District School Boards staff are maintained by the Education Officers of the Zilla Parishads.

9. Pension and Other retirement benefits to employees of the Aided Private Primary Schools :

Pension and other retirement benefits, those are admissible to State Government Servants, have been extended to full time teaching and non-teaching staff working in the approved private primary schools, recognised and aided by the Zilla Parishads and Municipal School Boards, Municipal Corporations (excluding Bombay Municipal Corporation) who have retired on superannuation on or after 1st April 1979. A scheme for payment of Adhoc pension to full time teachers and non-teaching staff (excluding Class IV) retired during the period 15.8.1947 to 31.3.1979 from recognised and aided private primary schools has been introduced from 1.4.1982. The said Adhoc Pension payable at the rate of Rs. 60/ per month and of Rs. 80/- w.e.f. 1.6.1983 to the incumbent during his life time only.

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10. Grants to Zilla Parishads for Ameliorative Measures and Hostels :

(1) Grants to Backward Class Students Hostels :

The Scheme is transferred to Zilla Parishads under the Section 100 of Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Act 1961. Under this Scheme a grant of Rs. 25/ for each boy and Rs. 30/ for each girls per month for the period of ten months of a year is paid.

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11. Production of Books in Tribal Dialects :

With the view, to switch over the tribal children to the Regional language i.e. Marathi by using their mother dialects in the teaching process, the books in tribal dialects are prepared by Tribal Dialects project. During the year 1986-87 the reprinting of the Balwadi, Adibharti and Teachers Hand Book is done. The 200 Primary Teachers have given the training. During the year 1987-88, 200 Primary Teachers will be given training.

Similarly the primary books for Std. II Grammar Glossary and General Hand Book these books will be prepared.

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12. Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme :

With a view to providing extra Social Security to the families of the subscribers to the Provident Fund and positive incentive to the employees to save more, the scheme introduced by Government for their employee is extended. With some variations as necessary to the teaching and non-teaching staff of non-Government Secondary Schools who are subscribing to the Provident Fund for employees in recognised and aided non-Government Secondary Schools in the State. The above benefit will be available subject to certain conditions and maximum payment will be Rs. 10,000/ to an employee who has 5 years service at the time of death and the average balance at his credit for the last 5 years is as below :

	Rs.
(i) Head Masters/Principals	4,000/-
(ii) Assistant Head Masters	2,500/-
(iii) Teachers/Other Class III Staff	1,500/-
(iv) Class IV Staff	1,000/-

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II SECONDARY EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

The Secondary Education in Maharashtra is mostly in the hands of private managements. The management, maintenance, administration and inspection of the Ex-Government Secondary Schools have been left with the Zilla Parishads for the works of payment of Grant in aid to Non-Government Secondary Schools run by private bodies and local bodies. The Services of the Education Officers of the Zilla Parishads have been requisitioned by the State Government. The number of Secondary Schools has gone upto 9,500 with school-going children of 50 lakhs and the number of teachers to 1,60,000. Government has taken a policy decision not to permit opening of new Secondary Schools, except in backward and tribal areas, in new industrial colonies and also the schools of minority media.

Secondary Schools are inspected by the Education Officers, and Deputy Education Officers. The work of recognition and inspection of these schools is governed by the provisions of Secondary School code. The service conditions of the staff in Non-Government aided Secondary Schools have been laid down by the Government. The regular monthly payment of the staff is guaranteed through the Co-operative Banks. Pension and other retirement benefits as are admissible to Government Servants have been extended to the staff of Non-Government Secondary Schools from 1-4-1966. Their Provident Fund has also been taken over by Government and is maintained by Pay and Provident Fund Units. Ex-Government Secondary Schools have been provided with a G_zetted Head Master from the State Service.

A Scheme of Incentive Grant at Rs. 10,000/- per school to selected, well managed, aided Non-Government Secondary Schools (100 Schools per annum) has been introduced from the year 1977-78. The Scheme of Book Banks for S_tds. V-X was also introduced from 1977-78. Books are replaced after every three years. The Scheme is mainly for the students of S.C./S.T. and students from weaker sections and from tribal areas.

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III - Programme, Workload, Summary and Explanation of Financial Requirements

1) DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education has been established under the Maharashtra Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Board Act 1965. The main function of the Board is to conduct the S.S.C. and H.S.S.C. Examinations in the State through its four Divisional Boards at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The other functions of the Boards are to prepare curriculum of Secondary and Higher Secondary stage, to sanction and prepare textbooks and evaluation of Examinations, etc.

The Board consists of a Chairman appointed by the State Government and Ex-officio members, elected members and nominated members.

The Committees of the Board are Executive Council Academic Committee, Finance Committee, Examination Committee, Board of Studies and such other committees as are necessary for the smooth working of the Board.

There are 18 posts of various functionaries, such as Chairmen, Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries for the State Board and its Divisional Boards in which posts Government Officers are posted. The expenditure on pay and Allowances of the Officers is initially borne by Government and it is subsequently reimbursed by the Board.

Presently, there are 4 Divisional Boards, However, due to increase in workload, the Sub-Divisional Officers of the Board are established at Nasik, Amravati and Kolhapur.

20 INSPECTION

INSPECTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

There are 29 posts of Education Officers in M.E.S. Class I Cadre for 29 Zilla Parishads in addition to 3 Educational Inspectors in M.E.S. Class I for Greater Bombay. There are 173 M.E.S Class II Officers who assist the Education Officers Educational Inspectors in their work. The Education Officer is expected to inspect annually at least 20 secondary Schools, while the Dy. Education Officer is expected to inspect 40 secondary schools invariably.

Besides the Inspection work, these officers are required to attend the work of Educational Planning and Administration of their Districts. (These include administrative control and Grant in aid to Secondary Schools)

3. Teachers' Training.

(1) Government colleges of Education -
To Provide trained graduate teachers in secondary schools, facilities of training have been provided in Government and Non-Government colleges of Education. Duration of B.Ed. Course is of one year. There are 12 Government colleges of Education in the State, providing degree course in Education. These colleges have also been provided with extension service centres to organise seminars, orientation classes for the benefit of the teachers. Post graduate facilities have also been provided in few colleges.

The following table shows the districtwise number of Government colleges of Education and the number of students admitted with per capita expenditure.

3 (2) Assistance to Non-Government college of Education

There are 35 Non-Government colleges of Education in the State conducting B.Ed. Course to qualify the Secondary and Higher secondary and Higher Secondary schools Teachers for professional Training. All these colleges are affiliated to the Universities in whose area of jurisdiction they are established.

The grant-in-aid formula which is applicable to non-Government Arts, Science, ~~Law~~ and Commerce colleges is also applicable to these Colleges. Please see University and other Higher Education No. 3 (1).

4. Scholarships

Scholarships in Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools

4.(1) National Scholarships for talented children in rural areas:- In order to enhance education amongst the talented and deserving students in the rural areas, the Government of India introduced National Scholarships from the year 1971-72. The Government of India have extended the scheme at Higher Secondary stage from the year 1981-82 for Std. XI-XII. The enhanced number of seats and the rates of Scholarships are as under:-

There are 425 Community Development Blocks, each block having 3 sets of general category (1275) 1 set for children of landless labours (425) 1 for Scheduled Caste (425) and 3 sets for Tribal students in 48 Tribal Blocks (144).

The revised rates of scholarships are as under:-

(A) Rs. 100/-p.m. (for 10 months) for Scholars residing in selected or non-selected residential schools in Stds. VIII-XII. (B) Rs. 60/-p.m. (for 12 months) for day Scholars studying in Std. XI-XII and (c) Rs. 30/-p.m. (for 10 months) for day Scholars plus tuition fees wherever levied. The scholarships are awarded on the basis of results of the competitive examination conducted by the Bureau of Government Examination, Pune for High/Scholarships examination of students studying in Class VII and whose age is not more than 15 years are eligible to appear for this examination. Fresh scholarships are sanctioned in Std. VIII and the tenure of the scholarship for 5 years i.e. upto XII std. A student is required to get at least 30 marks in each subject and 40 percent in aggregate for the renewal of the scholarship and also satisfactory progress and good conduct.

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4 (2) Open Merit Scholarship to the Students in middle Schools and Secondary Schools:

The scheme of open merit scholarships at Middle School stage and High School stage is in operation to encourage meritorious students. The scholarships are awarded on the basis of the results of a competitive examination conducted every year by the Bureau of Government Examination, Pune. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 10/-p.m. at Middle School stage and Rs. 15/-p.m. at High School stage. The scholarship is continued on the basis of satisfactory progress and good conduct. The tenure of the scholarship is for 3 years at each stage. A definite number of sets of scholarship is allotted to the District for Rural and Urban areas separately. For Greater Bombay area, there are 254 sets of Middle School scholarship and 319 sets of High School scholarship.

4.(4) Grants to Zilla Parishads

The bright and deserving students in Rural Areas are awarded scholarships by State Government. The award is made on the basis of the result of middle school scholarship competitive examination conducted by the Bureau of Government Examination. The scholarship is awarded in standard V. The Scholarship is renewed every year, subject to satisfactory progress and the scholar securing 65% marks at the annual promotion examination or at the S.S.C. Examination or the subsequent examination prosecuting studies leading to the Degree Course. The rate of scholarship is as under :-

Std. V to VII	: Rs. 15 p.m.
Std.VIII to X	: Rs. 25 p.m.
Jr.College(F.Y.& S.Y.)	: Rs. 50 p.m.
Degree Course	: Rs. 50 p.m.
	Rs. 10 p.m. for the students residing in the Hostels. Book grant of Rs. 75 p.a. is also paid to the students studying in Colleges.

Since the beneficiaries do not continue for a full period from School to College Education, the number of beneficiaries at College level has considerably reduced. It has, therefore, been decided to break up this scheme into 4 different stages from 1977-78 onwards as below:-

Middle School Stage	: V to VII) Three sets of } scholarships at } each stage of } education for each } district.
High School Stage	: VIII to X	
Junior Colleges	: XI to XII	
Colleges	: 3 years.	

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Accordingly, the first award at the beginning of different 4 stages have been made since 1977-78. Those who have been awarded scholarships under old rules will continue till the completion of tenure of 11 years.

The scholarships awarded at stage of education is renewed from year to year till the end of that stage. Statewise details are shown in the separate table.

4(4)(c) Riyayati and Targibi Scholarships

The scheme of Riyayati and Targibi scholarship of Ex. Hyderabad State is being continued in Maharashtra Region only.

i) These scholarships are granted to poor and deserving students whose parent's income is less Rs. 225/- p.m. These scholarships are tenable for one year only at the rate of Rs. 2 per month in primary schools and Rs. 4/-per month in Middle Schools and Rs. 6/- p.m. in High Schools, and Rs. 8/- p.m. for College Education. The awards are made on the basis of the availability of funds.

ii) The students securing 1st and 2nd number in order of merit in Middle school-High School classes are granted Targibi scholarship at the rate of Rs. 3 Middle schools and Rs. 4 for High School Classes. The awards are made on the basis of the availability of funds.

5. GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS

5-(1) Government Public Schools

With a view to providing better facilities of Secondary Education for students in rural areas and to impart quality education to bright and deserving students from the rural areas, five Public Residential Schools have been established at Pusegaon, Dhule, Aurangabad, Amravati and Kelapur. The students coming from villages and small towns with a population less than 10,000 are admitted to the Schools purely on merit through a competitive examination. Admissions are restricted to 40 students in Fifth Class every year. At Kelapur, there are 2 Divisions of each Standard with 30 students of Tribal in each Division. 34 percent seats are reserved for Backward Class students and admissions are made on merit. These students are provided boarding and lodging facilities on the campus of the Schools and the entire expenditure on their education is borne by Government on income basis. Since 1985-86, the students are charged fees on the basis of their parents' income as indicated below:

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Monthly Income</u>	<u>Rate of fee Concession</u>	<u>Amount of Concession</u>
1.	Upto Rs.835/-p.m.	Full	2,900/-
2.	Rs.836/- to 1000/-p.m.	80 %	2,320/-
3.	Rs.1001/- to 1170/-p.m.	60 %	1,740/-
4.	Rs.1171/- to 1340/-p.m.	40 %	1,160/-
5.	No fee concession is given to pupils whose parent's/ guardian's income is more than Rs. 1,341/-p.m.		

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5(ii) Navodaya Vidyalayas

The Central Scheme of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi is introduced in Maharashtra from 1985-86. During that year, the first Navodaya Vidyalaya has been started. Subsequently, during 1986-87, six Navodaya Vidyalayas have been started in Nagpur, Nanded, Gadchiroli, Latur, Osmanabad and Buldana District. During 1987-88, 12 more Navodaya Vidyalayas have been started in the Districts of Ahmednagar, Beed, Parbhani, Jalna, Chandrapur, Wardha, Bhandara, Nasik, Jalgaon, Dhule, Thane and Yavatmal. It is proposed to open 13 new Navodaya Vidyalayas in the remaining Districts (3 in Gr. Bombay). However, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has not yet finalised the proposals submitted by the State Government.

All 13 Navodaya Vidyalayas are presently functioning in the above Districts in temporary accommodation with basic infrastructural facilities required for the running of the School.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has already finalised the construction agencies for constructing the new buildings of Navodaya Vidyalayas at the above Districts. The work has been started at the places where the land has already been transferred to the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. The work of acquiring and transferring land to the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti at the remaining places is in progress.

The State Government had made a provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs for Navodaya Vidyalayas during 1987-88. During the current year, a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose. This amount is utilised against State Government's 50 % share for repairs, renovations and additions to the temporary buildings constructed for Navodaya Vidyalayas and for the acquisition cost of the land for permanent building construction.

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6. ASSISTANCE TO NON-GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS RUN BY PRIVATE BODIES

6-(i)(a) Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Secondary Schools run by Private Bodies:

There are in all 8000 "Secondary Schools run by" private managements in the State. Every year, additional divisions are opened in some of these Secondary Schools. Government has accepted the responsibility of payment of salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff of these Secondary Schools through Co-operative Banks. Non-Government Recognised Aided Secondary Schools are paid grant-in-aid as per the formula mentioned below:

- A- i) Entire anticipated expenditure for that year on salaries and allowances at sanctioned rates and the contribution of the management of the school to the State Provident Fund Scheme on account of teaching and non-teaching staff.
- Plus
- ii) Entire expenditure of the preceding year on rent admissible under rules
- Plus
- iii) Entire actual expenditure of the preceding year on admissible items other than staff salaries and allowances and rent, or 12 % of the total admissible expenditure on staff salaries and allowances of the preceding year, whichever is less
- minus
- B- i) Total amount of the sanctioned tuition fees recoverable from the fees paying students only, during the preceding year pertaining to the months of the preceding year.

Government has laid down the service conditions of teaching and non-teaching staff and extended other benefits of provident fund, Gratuity, Pension, etc. to them.

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6(ii) Grant-in-aid to Sainik School, Satara.

The Sainik School at Satara is the only Government School in the State which imparts Higher Secondary Education with military bias and prepares boys for Entrance Examination to the National Defence Academy, Khadakwasala. About 2/3 seats in the School, i.e. 67 % are reserved for the students from Maharashtra State. The reimbursement of expenditure on Scholarships at Sainik School Satara, is paid to the School as grant-in-aid and not to the students directly. The students are held eligible for Scholarships at full, three-fourth, half and one-fourth rate on merit-cum-income basis. The Entrance Examination is held by an autonomous body known as the Board of Governors, Sainik School Society New Delhi, on all-India basis. The State Government also pays non-recurring grants on purchase of furniture, equipment, maintenance of buildings, etc. to the School on ad-hoc basis. The existing rate of Scholarship is as follows:

Rs. 7500/- (Rs. 6900/- Fees + Rs. 600/- as Clothing Allowance for first year) and for the subsequent years clothing Allowance at Rs. 300/- per annum for full scholarship holders) Rs. 5625/- (Rs. 5025/- fees plus Rs. 600/- as Clothing Allowance for the first year and for the subsequent years Clothing Allowance Rs. 300/- per annum for 3/4th Scholarship-holders) Rs. 3750/- Fees only per annum for 1/2 Scholarship holders and Rs. 1875/- Fees per annum for 1/4th Scholarship holders as per G. R.No.MED 1587/101578/(18/87)SE-4 dated 25th May 1988, with effect from the year 1986-87.

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7 ASSISTANCE TO Local BODIES FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

7(i)(a) Assistance to Local Bodies for Ex-Government Secondary Schools Grants to Zilla, Parishads.

In Pre-independence era, the secondary schools were being run by erstwhile Government of Hyderabad in Marathawada Region and some Secondary Schools were run by the Government of Ex-Madhya Pradesh in Vidarbha Region as State liability to impart secondary Education. There were some schools in Western Maharashtra also which were run by Government as ideal schools. After formation of Zilla Parishads as per provisions of Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samiti Act 1961 the management of these schools has been transferred to Zilla Parishads. For construction of new buildings for these Zilla Parishads (Ex-Govt) Secondary schools, full financial assistance is given.

The full fledged Ex-Government Higher Secondary Schools, Upgraded High Schools, Ex-Govt Multipurpose High Schools and Ex-Govt. Vocational Schools are headed by Gazetted Head Masters. The pay and allowance of Gazetted Head Masters are paid from State Consolidated Fund.

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& 7 (ii) (a) Assistance to Secondary Schools run by Local Bodies:-

The Secondary Education in the State is mostly in the private sector. However, few schools are run by Local Bodies i.e Zilla parishads, Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, Cantonment Boards etc. The Grant in aid formula adopted for Non Govt. recognised aided secondary Schools has also been made applicable to these Schools. All these Schools are recognised by Government as per Provisions of the Secondary School Code. With the rapid expansion of primary Education, there has been a consequential increase in the school going population at the secondary stage. Government has also granted various education concessions to the low-income groups and therefore, the number of students at the secondary stage has rapidly gone up. This has resulted in an inevitable expansion of Secondary Education. The development expenditure for all the Secondary Education activities has been taken as a Plan activity and the schools have been allowed to open additional divisions. The staff in Local Bodies Secondary Schools has also been granted pension and retirement benefits as are admissible to Government Servants.

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(1) (b) Establishment of Book Banks (Non Govt. Secondary Schools run by Private Bodies) :- The details of the Scheme are indicated in the Programme relating to Primary Education Assistance to Local Bodies for Primary Education (Grants to Zilla Parishads).

M.S.C.E.R.T. Regional Office and Institute of Vocational
Guidance and Selection, Bombay.

The Institute of Vocational Guidance and Selection at Bombay and its sub-Bureaus at Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Amravati, Nasik and Kolhapur collect and disseminate information about the training courses, occupations, apprenticeships etc. They also carry out Psychological Testing and counselling interviews to help the students in the choice of their career, help educational and industrial institutions in selecting the right types of candidates and does research on psychological tests. The Institute has brought out many useful publications on different careers. It organises career conference at different places including the interior ones. The staff gives lectures in different educational institutions for the benefit of the students and acquaint them with the various employment opportunities and educational facilities available in various fields. The institute conducts a three week's career Master's course at Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Amravati, Nasik and Kolhapur and 12 month's Post Graduate Diploma course in Vocational Guidance at Bombay. At the end of 1982 small Regional Institutes of Vocational Guidance and Selection (with two persons of technical staff) were opened at Nagpur and Aurangabad, Amravati, Nasik and Kolhapur Regional Offices were established in 1985.

8(ii) Assistance to Non-Government Special
Institutions

Special Institutions such as Yoga Institute, Kirtan Sanstha, Social Service Institute, etc. are paid grants to the extent of 35% of their admissible expenditure, limited to deficit, subject to availability of Funds.

9. PENSION AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

9(i) Contribution to Provident Fund to Aided

Non-Government Secondary Schools :-

Government has taken over the Provident Fund of all staff-members in Non-Government Aided Recognized Secondary Schools, with effect from 1.6.1973. Pension Scheme has also been introduced for this staff with effect from 1.4.1966 and the staff prior to 1st April, 1966 was given option to opt for Pension or to continue with Contributory Provident Fund Scheme.

Under this Scheme, there are 275 employees in the State, out of which 21 retired and 14 are benefitted.

9(ii) Pension and other Retirement Benefits to
employees of the aided Non-Government
Schools :

The full-time Secondary School Teachers and other Non-Teaching Staff working in aided recognized Non-Government Secondary Schools who retired on or after 1st April 1966, are granted the Pension and other retirement benefits admissible to Maharashtra State Government Servants. Government has also sanctioned Ad-hoc Pension to those who retired on superannuation during the period from 15th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1966 revised rates of Ad-hoc Pension with effect from 1.1.1986 are as mentioned below :

<u>Teachers</u>	Rs.150/- p.m.(trained graduates)
	Rs.125/- p.m.(untrained graduates)
<u>Non-Teaching</u>	Rs.125/- p.m. for Class-III
<u>Staff</u>	Rs.110/- p.m. for Class-IV.

10. INTEREST ON PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNTS OF THE STAFF
IN AIDED NON-GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND
SPECIAL SCHOOLS

10(i) Provident Fund Accounts of Teaching
and Non-Teaching Staff in aided Non-Government Secondary
Schools and Special Schools :

Government has taken over the Provident Fund
Accounts of teaching and non-teaching staff in aided
Non-Government Secondary Schools with effect from 1st
June, 1973. It is, therefore, obligatory to pay interest
to them on their Provident Fund Accounts. The accounts
of these teaching and non-teaching staff are maintained
by the Pay and Provident Fund Units which are attached
to the offices of the Education Officers (Secondary) of
the District.

12. DEPOSIT LINKED INSURANCE SCHEME

With a view to providing better social security to the families of the subscribers to the Provident Fund and positive incentive to the employees to save more, the scheme which is introduced by Government for their employees is also extended with some minor variations as necessary to the teaching and non-teaching employees of recognised and aided Non-Government Secondary Schools in the State. Under the Scheme an employee satisfying the conditions is eligible to receive additional amount equal to his average balance (36 months) in the Provident Fund Account, subject to maximum amount of Rs. 10,000/- if he has at least 5 years' service ahead at the time of death. Following are the minimum amounts of provident fund balance for last three years to be eligible for the benefit under the scheme.

i) Head Masters/Principals	Rs. 4,000/-
ii) Assistant Head Masters	Rs. 2,500/-
iii) Teachers/other Class.III staff.	Rs. 1,500/-
iv) Class-IV staff.	Rs. 1,000/-

Under this scheme, 203 families got benefit, receiving in aggregate Rs. 14,81,018/-.

contd.

II-A - Higher Secondary Education

I-Introduction

From academic year 1972-73, the new pattern of 10+2+3 has been adopted progressively in the State, and the plus 2 stage of Higher Secondary Education (since designated as the Junior College Stage) is introduced throughout the State from the academic year 1975-76. The classes of First and Second year of Junior College (Stds. XI and XII) have been started in selected secondary schools and colleges. The students upto the end of the Standard X receive education of general nature. In this Higher Secondary stage of 2 years, it was expected that the district streams should be introduced one stream preparing the students for admission to Universities i.e. for academic or professional studies and the other for different vocational courses, which would be of terminal in character. However, from the academic year 1978-79, facilities have been provided for pursuing certain vocational courses to the students or the higher secondary classes in some selected institutions (both schools and colleges). This has been done on the pilot basis. The object in instituting these courses is to enable students to persue higher education at the University level, if they so wish, or to find employment or self-employment on completion of their higher secondary education.

A scheme for grant of financial assistance for further studies to meritorious students who secure top ranks in the Secondary School Certificate Examination and Higher Secondary Certificate Examination held in March every year (from March 1984) has been introduced from the year 1984-85. Under the scheme, 78 students from all the four Divisional Boards (from both the Examinations) will be selected for financial assistance. Government has taken the decision to give free education to girls upto the Standard XII from the academic year 1985-86.

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(3) Programme Work-Load summary and explanation of Financial Requirements.

(i) Junior Colleges.

(1)(i) Government Institutions : The Junior Colleges Classes are attached to Government Secondary Schools and Colleges in the State.

The following tables shows the particulars of the number of Divisions, Number of Students enrolled and Teachers etc. in the Junior College Classes, which are attached to the Government Secondary Schools and Colleges in the State.

2) Assistance to Non-Government Institutions:

2(i) Grants to Non-Government Junior College - Classes attached to the recognised non-Government Secondary Schools and Colleges run by Private Bodies.

The Non-Government Junior Colleges attached to the recognised Non-Government Secondary Schools and Colleges, are paid grant as per formula given in ANNEXURE (70) at Part XX in Secondary School Code, on entire admissible expenditure on salaries and allowances at sanctioned rates and contribution of the Management to the Provident Fund Scheme, is borne by Government. No separate grant in respect of the rent, is admissible for Jr.College Classes. If the Management constructs the class rooms or undertakes extension of its existing School/College building for the exclusive use of the Junior College Classes, such rent is admissible for grant.

The Secondary Schools which have been permitted to open and attach Junior College Classes with Science stream have been allowed to appoint the following staff.

- 1) Laboratory Assistant 2 Posts
- 2) Laboratory Attendant 1 Post.

An allowance of Rs. 60/ per month is paid to the Librarian of the Jr.College Classes attached to the Secondary Schools for extra work of Jr.Colleges.

The Jr.College Classes are inspected by the panels of experts.

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3. Scholarships

3.1 Government Open Merit Scholarships in Junior Colleges:

With the introduction of the New Pattern of Education 1,200 sets of scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 p.m. have been introduced at the Junior Collegè stage, with effect from academic year 1976-77. These scholarships are available for students securing a minimum of 60 per cent marks at the S.S.C. Examination. The continuance of Scholarships is subject to satisfactory progress and securing at least 45 per cent marks at the end of the 1st year Junior College.

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3.2 Financial Assistance to Meritorious Students securing Higher Percentage of Marks at the S.S.C Examination.

Government have introduced during 1984-85 a Scheme of giving Financial Assistance to Meritorious Students who secure high percentage of marks at S.S.S.Examination and who may not be deprived of taking further students due to financial condition. The meritorious students from four Divisional Boards Viz. Pune Nagpur and Aurangabad, Bombay are selected as under : From the year 1986-87 New Bombay Divisional Boards has been formed meritorious students from this board are also selected as under :-

S.S.C Examination

1) First five students from general merit, list	5
2) First three girls students on merit	3
3) First Three B.C Students on merit	3

of Each Divisional Board 11

Total Students of four Divisional Boards 44

The following fees which are charged as per approved rates in Government aided and recognised Junior and Senior colleges are reimbursed under this scheme (1) Admission fee, (2) Term fee, (3) Tuition fee (4) Library fee (5) Examination fee (6) Gymkhana Laboratory fee.

If the students are residing in Hostel, Hostel fee at Rs.300 per term.

Boarding allowance at Rs.150 P.M for all students.

Medical Expenditure at Rs.120 P.M or actual expenditure which ever is less.

Book grants is also given to all students.

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III UNIVERSITY AND OTHER HIGHER EDUCATION

(1) Introduction

1. University, - Higher Education broadly comprises education at the University level, which includes the degree courses, the post courses and research work for Doctoral and post-doctoral degree. Instructional courses of the graduate and the post graduate level in different disciplines of higher education are provided for by affiliated colleges (Non-Government and Government) and the Departments of post graduate studies in the Universities respectively of the seven non-agricultural universities, established by law in the State. Prior to 19-74, each University was established by a separate enactment. However, with view to bringing about uniformity in the privileges conferred upon the Universities and with a view to defining the duties and functions of Universities. Uniform University Arts were enacted for the six non-agriculture Universities in 1974. The Universities were delegated certain well defined functions by the Act and the structure of those universities was also uniformly laid down. Within the framework of the Universities Act, 1974, Universities have to frame statutes for their efficient functioning, administratively as well as academically. The primary functions of the universities are to frame courses for instructions at various level of higher education, to implement them effectively to bring about improvement in them with a view to attaining excellence in academic standards, etc. Each university functions within the area of its Jurisdiction laid down in the Act. As per policy enumerated in the Statement of Educational Reconstruction of the State, it shall be the duty of the Universities to provide adequate and equal opportunities of higher Education, learning and research for the benefit of students of all levels of society. The New University has been established at Amravati for the four Districts of the Amravati Region viz. Akola, Amravati, Buldhana and Yeotmal w.e.f. 1.5.1983.
2. The Book Production Board, Promotion of research and production of literature useful for research and studies is achieving increasing importance today and

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Universities have therefore, to pay special attention to this function. One such measure taken in that direction is the establishment of the Maharashtra Universities Book production Board. Under this scheme, the non-agricultural Universities in the State established the Maharashtra Universities Book Production Board in 1969 for producing literature in regional languages at the University level. The Maharashtra Universities Book Production Board, Nagpur, has taken up the work of publishing standard Books on various subjects, Useful to University students. The books published by the Board are the books in original or ~~are~~ translations of standard work. All these are produced in the regional language i.e. Marathi. The Board has so far produced 308 books in various disciplines, falling under different faculties in the Universities. The State Government pays an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 50,000 every year to meet administrative expenditure.

3. Collegiate Education - It has been the accepted policy of State Government to bring about liberal expansion of education at the primary and secondary level. As a result of this policy the number of students entering the stage of higher education has been on an increase. As a natural corollary to it, the number of colleges has increased. To absorb the increasing student enrolment in higher Education, the number of colleges has been steadily increasing. It has been the policy of State Government to allow liberal scope to private managements to play their role in imparting higher education. As many as 660 colleges are being run by registered societies as against only 26 Government colleges. Government gives financial assistance to the affiliated colleges running by these Societies up to 1982-83. The new colleges are permitted as no grant-in-aid basis since 1983-84. The new colleges (13) opened during 1983-84 and 1984-85, which are only for Girls have been brought on the G.I.A. from 1985-86.

(B) (1) As per Government orders contained in Government Resolution Education and Employment Department, No.NGC-2088(1652)/VS-2(E) dated 4.1.1989, Government have now decided to pay the G.I.A. to the Non-Government Arts, Science, Commerce & Education colleges.

Science, Commerce & Education Colleges from the year 1988-89 on the following basis.

- 1) No.G.I.A. will be paid for the first three years.
- 2) G.I.A. will be paid on the following basis after these years.
 - a) 25% of approved expenditure for the fourth year.
 - b) 50% of approved expenditure for the fifth year.
 - c) 75% of approved expenditure for the sixth year.
 - d) 100% of approved expenditure for the seventh year and onwards.
- 3) G.I.A. will be paid at the rate of 100% of approved expenditure to the Women's colleges and colleges situated in the T.S.P. area those who have completed three years and fulfilled the terms and conditions as laid down by Government.
- 4) Non-salary grant will be paid to the colleges when they are eligible to even 100% grant on admissible expenditure.

The colleges are affiliated to the Universities within whose jurisdiction they function. The service and other conditions of teaching staff in the colleges are regulated by the Statutes framed by the Universities in that behalf. The Government has already introduced a salary payment scheme for the staff of non-Government colleges. The service conditions of non-teaching staff in the colleges are regulated by Standard Code.

4. Facilities :- The State Government has already been keen to provide all amenities, both to the students as well as to institutions, for promotion of higher education. special hostel facilities are provided for students in Bombay with an independent hostel for ladies. The Government has also introduced a scheme of providing free lodging and boarding facilities to E.B.C. students in some districts in the State.

5. College Tribunals, - Government have constituted 3 college Tribunals for the adjudication of disputes or differences between the employees and the Management of any affiliated college or recognised institutions of the seven Non-Agricultural Universities (excepting those which are managed and maintained by the State Government or the Universities) connected with or arising out of the matters specified in the Section 42-B of the Universities Act. 1974. The 3 college Tribunals are as under :-

1. Bombay University/S.N.D.T. Womens University, Bombay colleges Tribunal.
2. Poona University/Shivaji University, college Tribunal.
3. Marathwada University/Nagpur University/Amravati University colleges Tribunal.

6. Scheme of financial assistance to the teachers in Universities and colleges in the State for attending international Conference. Seminars, Symposia in abroad-Government have introduced this scheme from the financial year 1980-81. The object of the scheme is to give financial assistance to the teachers going abroad to the extent of 50% of the travel expenses plus lodging and Boarding expenses in the host country subject to maximum of Rs.10,000 per teacher preferably one from each affiliated University or from Government, non-Government colleges.

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Non-Agricultural University of from Government, non-Government colleges affiliated to it.

7. It is declared policy of Government that no student with ability merit and education ambition, should ever be deprived of opportunities to educate himself. Government has therefore, introduced a variety of merit Scholarships to students in colleges to continue their education. Students, passing from p-ublic schools, who come from rural areas and are economically backward, are also granted special scholarships to continue their education. The E.B.C. free studentships are also in force.

8. Extending Pension-Cum-Gratuity Scheme to the teaching and Non-Teaching staff of Non-Agricultural Universities and the affiliated Non-Government colleges Government vide Resolution. Education and Employment Department, No.NGC 1283(865) UNI-4, dated 21.7.1983 have extended the benefit of Pension-Cum-Gratuity scheme to the full time approved teaching and non-teaching staff in recognised aided Non-Government Arts, Science commerce and Education colleges and Non-Agricultural Universities in the State who retired or will retire on or after 1st October 1982.

(iii) Programme Workload Summary and explanation of financial requirements.

(I) Grants to University for Non-Technical Education

(1) Grants to Universities for General Education :-

Government have introduced the salary payment scheme to all ~~seven~~ Non-Agricultural Universities in the State, with effect from 1.4.1981 vide G.R.Education No.USG.1180/174980 (5555) UNI-I., dated 4.4.1981 Government have accepted the entire responsibility in respect of Establishment Expenditure on approved teaching and ^{non} teaching employees of the Universities. The establishment expenditure includes salary, allowances such as D.A. H.R.A. C.L.A.L.T.C. encashment of leave Universities contribution to G.P.F. at Rs.8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %

A new university has been established at Amravati with effect from 1.5.1983.

In addition to the above grants the Universities will be, paid matching grants towards the U.G.C. schemes approved by the State Government and campus development grants.

The Shivaji University, Kolhapur and the Marathwada University, Aurangabad are to be paid non-salary grants on ad-hoc basis to enable them to meet out their non-salary requirements.

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1. (iii) Maharashtra Universities Book Production Board,
Nagpur.

The Maharashtra Universities Book Production Board has been established to publish Books in regional languages with 100 percent assistance from the Government of India. The administrative expenditure limited to Rs. 50,000 per annum of the Board is borne by the State Government, with effect from 1977-78.

The following table shows the number of books originally written, as also produced, number of books translated, number of books published and expenditure incurred etc.

1.(a) Assistance to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.

The Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth is imparting Education to post-graduate students in Politics, Economics, Philosophy and Sanskrit. The Vidyapeeth has before it the ideals of Education initiated in it at the time of its inspection by eminent educationists like Bal "Gangadhar" Tilak. The Vidyapeeth aims at providing socially useful Education in the disciplines mentioned above. At present a taken "on account" grant of Rs.5,00,000/- is paid to the Vidyapeeth annually. The financial resources need to be further strengthened to enable the Vidyapeeth to carry out its activities with greater vigour.

The Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, is also being paid grants for its developmental activities, such as (1) Open University Project (ii) Diploma in Sanskrit studies and Indology, (iii) Revival of Tilak Vidyalaya, (iv) Research Project and (v) Publication programme. The grants are paid after assessment of the accounts and after taking into consideration the balance and the estimated expenditure. This is the only institution of its kind in the Maharashtra State, Central Government has recently declared this Institution as "deemed University," from the year 1987.

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2. Government colleges.

2. (1) (A) Government Arts colleges- There are six Government Arts colleges in the State which impart Education upto the post graduate level. These are (i) Elphinstone college, Bombay (2) I.Y.College, Jogeshwari (3) Rājārām college, Kolhapūr; (4) Arts and Science college Aurangabad. (5) Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati (6) Institute of Art and Social Science, Nagpur.

These colleges have been owned and run by Government since long and some of these are perhaps the oldest in the field of higher Education and could be considered as pioneer Institutions.

Hostel facilities are also made available to students on merit in the hostels attached to these colleges Back - ward class students are given preference for admissions to hostel.

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(2) (II) (a) Government Science Institute.

With a view to encouraging academic and Socially useful research work in life Sciences, Government has devoted particular attention to establish the Institutes of Science at Bombay and Nagpur. It expected of these Institutes that they will undertake substantial and original research work along with imparting high quality of Science education at graduate and post-graduate level. The Institutes at Bombay and Nagpur have a long standing and enjoy international reputation for the research work done by them in various fields of scientific studies. The Marathwada region did not have facilities for scientific research in the nature of a Research Institute wholly devoted to that purpose. In recognition of this genuine need and to foster research work in this area Government established in 1974 an Institute of Science at Aurangabad. It has at present the Departments of Botany, Biophysics, Microbiology and Mathematics-statistics. New Department, of Geology has been started from the year 84-85 in the Institute. The institute, it is expected will develop and grow to the status of a full-fledged Research Institute in the near future.

Hostel facilities are available only at the Institute of Science, Nagpur.

(3) Government Law College

The Government Law College, Bombay imparts education in Law faculty. The college enjoys high reputation in the field of Law Education. Post-Graduate teaching in LL.M. Course is also undertaken by the college.

Hostel facilities for the students of this college are provided at Government colleges Hostel, Bombay.

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2 (4) Commerce college

The Sydenham college of Commerce and Economics, Bombay conducts Degree and Post-Degree classes in the Commerce Faculty. This is the oldest college of Commerce and is widely known throughout India. The college has always been in the fore front of Commerce education in India. The reputation enjoyed by the college attracts students not only from India but also from abroad.

In addition to the degree Classes, the college also conduct. evening classes for a Diploma Course in Accountancy and Secretarial practies. A new course for a Government diploma in Business Management and diploma in Entrepreneur management has been started at the college from 1976-77. Taking into consideration dearth of qualified and experienced hands in the field of various industries in business management, Government have established an Sydenham Sydenham Institute of Management studies and Research and entrepreneurship Education Bombay in June 1984 which will proper students in diploma and degree courses in Business Management.

Hostel accommodation for the students of this college are provided at Government Hostel, Bombay.

2(5) Students' Hostels :- A large number of students from various parts of the Country come to Bombay for higher Education. Government has therefore established 2 hostels, one for boys & one for girls at Bombay with an accommodation of more than 225 students in each of them. Similarly, E.B.C. Students and students from Backward Classes., find it difficult to take higher education because of their weak financial position. To assist such students, a scheme for providing free hostel facilities, including free boarding, has been undertaken by Government, it has been decided to start one Hostel in each District for E.B.C. pupils with an accommodation for pupils in each hostel. Eleven such hostels have been started so far.

3. Assistance to Non-Government colleges.

3. (I) Grants to Non-Government Arts, Science, Law and Commerce colleges.

There are Non-Government affiliated colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce in the State as on June 1980 imparting the higher education in different faculties. A revised, Unified ~~unified~~ and ~~integrated~~ integrated grant-in-aid formula or assessment and release of maintenance grants to these non-Government colleges has been made effective from the year 1979-80. The main features of the grant that would be paid to the colleges in a year would be as under :

Subject to availability of funds, maintenance grant due to a college in year should be equal to (A) minus (B) that is -

(A) (i) Entire admissible Establishment Expenditure of the college i.e. pay, D.A.CLA H.R.A. etc. G.P.F. contribution and gratuity fund contribution of the approved staff during the year for which the grant is being paid.

Plus.

(ii) Notional expenditure on normal maintenance and current repairs of the college building (a) calculated at approved flat rates or 75 percent of the expenditure on reasonable rent paid during the preceding year to the land lord and ~~notional rent for the residential quarter for the Principal~~ of the college, calculated at approved flat rates.

Plus.

(iii) Entire actual expenditure of the college of the preceding year on admissible items as follow :-

(a) 18 percent, of the admissible Establishment Expenditure of the college of the preceding year, if the college has only Science faculty.

(b) 15 percent, of the admissible establishment Expenditure of the college of the preceding year, if the college is a multi faculty college with Science faculty as one of the faculties and.

(c) 12 percent, of the admissible Establishment Expenditure of the college of the preceding year, if the college is a college of Education or is a purely Arts college or a purely Commerce college or a composite college with Arts and Commerce faculties.

Minus.

(B) (i) Tuition fees at approved rates recoverable by the colleges during the preceding year from students liable to pay their own fees (i.e. excluding fee concession holder students of all approved categories) (ii) Surplus any of the preceding year relating to the Junior college classes attached to the college.

(B) (1) As per Government orders contained in G.R., E & E.D, No. NGC-2088(1652)/VS-2(E) dated 4.1.1989, Government have now decided to pay the G.I.A. to the Non-Govt. Arts, Science & Commerce ~~and Education~~ colleges from the year 1988-89 on the following basis, which were permitted to start on no GIA basis since 1983-84.

- 1) No. G.I.A. will be paid for the first three years.
- 2) G.I.A. will be paid on the following basis after three years.
 - a) 25% of approved expenditure for the fourth year.
 - b) 50% of approved expenditure for the sixth year.
 - c) 75% of approved expenditure for the sixth year.
 - d) 100% of approved expenditure for the seventh year and onwards.
- 3) G.I.A. will be paid at the rate of 100% of approved expenditure to the women's colleges and colleges situated in the T.S.P. area those who have / conditions as laid down by Government.
- c) However Government have decided to pay G.I.A. from 1985-86 to the Non-Government colleges which are safely for Girls and opened in the year 1983-84 and 1984-85.

/ completed three years & fulfilled terms &

(D) The certain norms of manimum enrolement of students as mentioned below has been laid down in Grant-in-aid formula.

Sr. No.	Category	Minimum enrole- -ment in single faculty colleges	Minimum enrole -ment in double faculty colleges	Minimum enrole- -ment in triple faculty college
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Colleges situated in the Municipal Corporation cities and Non-Agricultural University Head Quarters town (Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur Kolhapur and Aurangabad.	300	500	700
2.	Colleges situated in town with a popula- -tion of one lakhs and above (as per latest census.) but excluding those covered under category (a) above.	200	350	500
3.	Colleges in towns with a population of less than one lakhs.	100	175	250

Government have issued orders regarding rationalisation of pay scales and allowances of the Non-teaching personal of the seven Non-Agricultural Universities and Non-Government colleges affiliated to them. The revision of salary scales of the non-teaching staff will be effective from 1st April 1976.

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3 (ii) Deccan college Post-Graduate and Research Institute,
Pune.

This is an Institute of a long standing enjoying International reputation. It was established in 1978-79. It is a research Institute, conducting Post-Graduate studies and research in Linguistic, History, Anthropology and Experimental Psychology with special reference to Education. The research work of the Institute has been acclaimed as Research of Merit in India and abroad. Being an Institute of advanced Research, it provides facilities in terms of library and staff for research guidance to a number of research students. The State Government pay full grants to the Institute to cover its net expenditure. In addition to grants from State Government, the Institute receives grants from Government of India, and the U.G.C. for specific projects.

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3 (3) Grant-in-aid to Nalanda Dancing college

The Nalanda Nrutyakala Mahavidyalaya, Bombay has been established to impart instructions in Dancing. The Grant-in-aid Formula which has been applied for Non-Govt. Arts, Science and Commerce colleges, will also be applied for this college.

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4. Scholarships.

4 (i) (a) State Government Open Merit Scholarships to the students in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law colleges. In order to encourage the meritorious students to pursue higher education, Open Merit Scholarships in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law colleges are awarded on merit every year by Government. The value of Scholarships is Rs. 30.P.M. and is tenable upto first degree. The students, who have sought admission in Law college, get this scholarship for 3 years more after Degree examination. The open merit Scholarships in colleges are now awarded after completion of the studies of the II year of the Junior college. The tenure of scholarship is of 3 years. The scholarship is continued subject to condition that the awardee should get at least 45% marks in annual examination. No income limit has been prescribed for this scholarship. The distribution of scholarships is made every academic year on the basis of ~~and in~~ preparation to the students registered for the full examinations at the four Regional H.S.C. Examinations conducted by the ~~four~~ Divisional Boards (Poona, Nagpur, Bombay and Aurangabad) of the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education in March/April of the preceding academic year. There are 1208 sets of scholarships. The coursewise distribution of the sets of scholarship is as under :-

(1) Law - 55, (2) Commerce -230.

The sets for science and Arts are distributed Board-wise as under :-

(3) 2/3rd for Science, (4) 1/3rd for Arts, From the year 1985-1986 the rates have been enhanced. The Revised Rate is Rs.35 p.m.

4(1)(b) Scholarships to bright and deserving students in Rural area :- The details of the scheme have been indicated in the programme relating to "Secondary Education-6(3)(d) Scholarships".

Name of the Scholarship- State Government Open Merit Scholarship for bright and deserving students from Rural Areas.

Tenure of Scholarship- 2 years in Jr. Colleges, 3 years for Sr. colleges.

Rate of Scholarship- Rs.50 p.m. to Jr. colleges, Sr.Colleges Rs.50. + Rs.10.p.m. Hostel charges + Rs. 75 p.m. for Book grant.

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4 (i) (c) Scholarship to the students passing from Shaskiya Vidya Niketan :- With a view to encouraging the students passing S.S.C. Examination from Shasakiya Vidya Niketan for pursuing higher studies, Government have introduced this scholarship scheme. 20 students from each shaskiya Vidya Niketan, who secure more than 60 percent marks in S.S.C. Examination are eligible for the scholarship in order of merit. There are 80 sets of scholarships. For continuation of the scholarship 50 percent of marks in the annual examination are necessary. The rate of scholarship at Junior college Stage is Rs.500 p.m. and Rs.1000 p.a. at the collegiste level. From the year 1986-87 the revised rates of scholarship increased at Rs.1,000 and 1,500 respectively.

4 (2) Daxina and other fellowships :- Fellowships are awarded every year to students in Government Arts, Science, commerce and Law colleges and in Universities for Post Graduate studies. The total number of sets are 76. These sets are distributed among the Govt. Colleges and Universities. The fellowships are open to those, who have obtained 1st Class at the first degree examination. The students for the awards of fellowships are selected by the Principals of the colleges or by Universities and the awards are approved by the Director of Education. In Government colleges the Principals are empowered to make the awards. The value of the fellowship is Rs.60 p.m. and it is tenable for 2 years. The fellowships are continued subject to satisfactory progress of the scholar Govt. Research Fellowships.

There are 14 Research fellowships of the value of Rs.400 p.m. and contingent Grant Rs.50 p.m. i.e Rs.600/- per year which are awarded every year for research i.e Ph.D/D.Sc the fellowships are distributed under :-

1.	Institute of Science, Bombay	3
2	Institute of Science, Nagpur	3
3	Institute of Science, Aurangabad	3
4	V.M.V Amravati	1
5	N.M.V Nagpur	1
6	Open Merit Basis	3

Total 14

These research fellowships are open to those, who have obtained first class in any of the 2 preceding Degree Examinations, i.e B.A/ B.Sc/B.Ed/M.A/M.Sc. M.Ed. and have secured, at least 2nd Class in the remaining degree Examination From the year 1985-86 the selection Committee for the Research fellowship assigned to Government Institution will be headed by the head of the Institution. The other three members of selection committee will be appointed by the Director of Education (Higher Education). The Director of Education (Higher Education) will be the Chairman of the selection committee for the selection of candidates for three open merit Research fellowships. The other three members of the committee will be appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Director of Education (Higher Education) The Selection committee will send their recommendation to the Director of Education (Higher Education) The Director of Education (Higher Edn) will/these recommendations to Government. The Selection of candidates on merit will be done by Government. The duration of Research fellowships will be for 3 years. There will not be any Extension on any ground.

Research Scholarships schools for international studies in
Jawaharlal Nehru Unigersity, New Delhi.-

The scholarship is awarded annually to a bona fide resident of Maharashtra State intending to take up the Ph.D. Course for Advanced study of International affairs at the School at the Jawaharlal Nehru Unigersity, Delhi. The tenure of the scholarship is for 4 years. The value of the scholarship is Rs. 600 p.m. for first 2 years and Rs. 700 p.m. for subsequent 2 years, 3,000 towards contingencies are paid to the students each year. The scholarship is open to candidates of either sex. The scholarship will take effect from the date of commencement of the session or the date on which the scholar joins the school, whichever is later. If a candidate, who has been awarded a scholarship fails to join the school within a fortnight from the commencement of the term, his scholarship is withdrawn and awarded to the next best candidate. While in receipt of the scholarship, the candidate shall not accept any full time employment. The Director of the School, on the advice of the Selection Committee is to select the best students who are bona fide residents of the Maharashtra State for admission to the School in order of merit and the award is made to one of them in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra.

4. (iii) Talent Development Scholarships for the students of the Mathematics and Physics—, In order to give encouragement to the talented students in the subject of Mathematics and Physics and to induce them to pursue these subjects in the 'B.Sc. Course,' the State Government has introduced the Scheme of Talent Development in Mathematics and Physics.

The students who secured at least 60 percent marks in the H.S.C. Examination of Divisional Boards held in the year of award and also more than 60 percent marks in the subject of Physics/Maths, are held eligible for award. The selection of the students under this scheme is made by the Universities concerned. There are 50 sets of scholarships for Maths. and 50 for Physics. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 40 per month. The tenure of the Scholarship is for three years.

4 (iv) Financial Assistance to Meritorious students securing High percentage of Marks at H.S.C. Examination. - Government have introduced during 1984-85 a scheme of giving Financial Assistants to Meritorious students who secure high percentage of marks of H.S.C. Examination and who may not be deprived of taking further studies due to financial condition the meritorious students from four Divisional Boards viz. Poona, Nagpur, and Aurangabad & Bombay are selected as under.

H.S.C. Examination.

1. First five students from general Merit list.	5
2. First two girls students on merit	2
3. First two students from B.C. on merit	2
4. First two students from Science Faculty	2
5. First two students from Arts Faculty	2
6. First two students from Commerce Faculty	2

Total of each Divisional Boards :	15
Total students from four Divisional Board.	60
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The following fees which are charged as per approved rates in Government aided and recognised Junior and Senior colleges are reimbursed under this scheme. (1) Admission fee (2) Term fee (3) Tuition fee (4) Library fee (5) Examination fee (6) Gymkhana & (7) Laboratory fee.

If the students are residing in Hostels, Hostel fee at Rs. 300 per term.

Boarding allowance at Rs. 150 p.m. for all students.

Medical Expenditure at Rs. 120 p.m. or actual expenditure whichever is less.

Book-grants is also given to all students.

The expenditure and the number of students benefited under this scheme is as shown below :-

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Year	Senior college	
	No. of students	Expenditure
1	2	3
1988-89 (Actual)	150	4,50,000
1989-90 (Anticipated)	185	5,55,000
1990-90 (Estimated)	230	6,90,000

The awards and renewal of this financial Assistance is done by the Director of Education, (Higher Education).

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5. Loan for University and other Higher Education.

5. National Loan Scholarship. -- The scheme of National Loan Scholarship has been introduced by Government of India from 1963-64. Every year, the quota of scholarship is received from Government of India. The rate of Scholarship varies from Rs.720 to Rs. 1.750 per annum. The loan is interest-free. The Scholarships are awarded strictly in order of merit, to the students whose parent's yearly income does not exceed Rs.25,000/- and who obtain at least 50% marks in the respective examinations. It is renewed on the basis of annual progress report of the Scholar. The repayment of loan starts one year after the scholar starts earning or three years after termination of scholarship, whichever is earlier. The scholar joining teaching profession or as Combatant in the Defence services after the completion of his course is not required to repay the loan so long as he continues to be teacher or combatant. In his case the repayment of loan is exempted by 1/10th of his total loan for every year of service. Repayment of full amount of loan is thus exempted if the teacher for Combatant concerned completes 10 years of such Service.

IV ADULT EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION:

As per guidelines given by Govt. of India, adult education programme is being implemented in the State since 2nd October 1978.

OBJECTIVES:

Literacy, social awareness and functionality are the main objectives of the Adult Education Programme. Illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 are made literate under this programme.

BENEFICIARIES:

Under this programme illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 belonging to the weaker sections of the society viz. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes, Minority language groups, women, landless labours, rural artisans and people below the poverty line are enrolled on priority.

NATIONAL LITERACY MISSION:

The adult education programme is included in the revised 20 point programme and in minimum needs programme. The adult education programme is also included in the five missions declared by Honourable Prime Minister.

METHODOLOGY:

Thirty adults are enrolled in one adult education centre. Literacy skills and information on items related to his daily life is given to them.

EXISTING POSITION:

The details of the adult education programme implemented in the State is as below :

- 1) R.F.L.P.: (Centrally sponsored scheme, 35 projects with 300 adult education centres each i.e. total 10500 centres)
- 2) S.A.E.P.: 15044 adult education centres.

Voluntary agencies and Universities colleges are also implementing this programme.

For effective monitoring and implementation of adult education programme at district level office of the District Adult Education Officer with necessary supporting staff are established.

As provided in the National Literacy Mission document the Govt. decided to establish Jana Shikshan Nilayam Kendras. The intention behind establishing J.S.N.K. is to institutionalise Post Literacy & Continuing Education.

Under R.F.L.P. programme 1000 Jan Shikshan Nilayams have been established and under S.A.E.P. 833 Jan Shikshan Nilayams have been established in the State.

Details of the Jan Shikshan Nilayams functioning in the State are given below

BOMBAY CITY SOCIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE; BOMBAY .

The Bombay City Social Education Committee was established in 1939 for implementation of adult literacy programme in Greater Bombay and suburbs. The main object of the committee is to render literacy to illiterate adults mostly belonging to workers and those living in the slum areas. The State Government gives grant of Rs. 4.00 lakhs every year subject to availability of funds.

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SHRAMIK VIDYAPEETH NAGPUR :

Workers Social Education Institute, Nagpur has been converted into Shramik Vidyapeeth under the Govt. of India's scheme of Shramik Vidyapeeth vide Govt. of Maharashtra, G.R.No. SEM/2784/19163/(1099)/Gen-6 dated 19-6-84 . Deputy Director of Education, Nagpur Region is acting as Director of this Vidyapeeth, Main objectives of Shramik Vidyapeeth are as under :-

- 1) To enrich the life of worker's by providing them literacy skills and social and cultural activities.
- 2) To help the worker to participate in the social activities as a member of family and citizen.
- 3) To improve occupational skills and technical knowledge of workers and to help them to improve their efficiency and productivity. Shramik Vidyapeeth is a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% central assistance. This institution organises regular courses and few incidental courses for workers details of which are given below :-

RURAL FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROGRAMME

Thirty five Rural Functional Literacy Projects are functioning in the State Districtwise information of these projects is given below :-

STATE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME :-

15044 adult education centres are functioning in the State under State Adult Education Programme. The break up of these centres is as below :-

1) General	9784
2) Special Component plan	1800
3) Tribal Sub plan	3460
Total:-	<u>15044</u>

Districtwise information of these programmes is given below:-

TRAINING OF FUNCTIONARIES :-

It is necessary to provide proper training to the functionaries working in the field of adult education. The duration of training of instructors is for 21 days and such training is arranged by the District Adult Education Officer and training of the Supervisors Prarak, Assistant project officers and Project Officers and District Adult Education Officers is arranged by the State Resource Centre, Pune. The training cost per instructor is Rs.445/- per Supervisor and Prarak Rs. 470/- and for District Adult Education Officer, Project Officer is Rs. 475/- The details of training of functionaries is given below :-

Establishment of Jan Shikshan Nilayam

As provided in the National Literacy Mission document the Govt. has decided to establish Jan Shikshan Nilayam centres, for a group of 4 to 5 villages or approximately for population of 5000 or for 8 to 10 adult education centres, institutionalize Post Literacy and Continuing Education for neo-literate. These Jan Shikshan Nilayam centres would permanently provide facilities of reading in the villages and thereby preventing the relapsing of neoliterates into illiteracy. The main functions of J.S.Ns. are follows:-

1. Evening classes for the upgradation of literacy and numeracy skills.
2. Reading rooms with suitable newspapers and journals.
3. Charcha Mandal for discussions on common problems.
4. Simple and short duration training programmes relating to various subjects such as health, agriculture, animal husbandry, etc.
5. Sports, adventurous activities.
6. Recreation and cultural activities particularly the traditional folk forms of rural art.
7. Window for securing information on various developmental programmes.
8. A communication centre where community radio, audio-cassette players T.V. and possibly V.C.R. may be provided.

Under S.A.E.P. 833 J.S.Ns. and under R.F.L.P. 1000 J.S.Ns. have been established in the State. Various books, educational charts, news-papers, recreational material and sports material provided by Government.

One Prerak has been appointed per J.S.N. Kendra on the consolidated honorarium of Rs.200/- per month.

The following table shows districtwise Jan Shikshan Nilayams sanctioned and opened under S.A.E.P. and R.F.L.P. and number of beneficiaries.

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5. Grant in Aid to Zilla Parishad village Libraries.

Village Libraries :- The Scheme is implemented with the main aim of making available suitable literature to the literates and Neoliterates from Rural areas. Under the scheme every village library receives Grant in aid amounting to Rs.75 or 50 percent of admissible expenditure, whichever is less. Extension officer (Education) working under Zilla Parishads are responsible for opening of village libraries, supervision of village libraries, inspection of village libraries, calculation of Grant in aid etc. Extension officers(Education) submit their reports about village libraries to Education offic. of Zilla Parishad. Grant in aid released to recognised village libraries in the district by the Education officers .

V LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Prizes to outstanding book is given under the scheme of 'Language Development'. Under the scheme patronage of books, recommendations selected books to all recognised educational institutions in the State. Some books are purchased as per provision of funds. Then the said books distribution will be made to the Educational Institutions. Some Sanskrit books also purchased and distribute to the recognised Sanskrit Pathashala's.

Under the scheme 'Development of Indian Languages' Central Government sanction grants to applied institutions who, done the work of Language Development. Regarding Language Development above work is done.

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1. Promotion of Modern Indian Languages and Literature

Hindi Organisation

There are 3 voluntary Hindi Organisation, 2 from Vidarbha and 1 from Marathwada, which are paid ad-hoc grants.

2(i) Sanskrit Education - Government of India Scholarship in Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

In order to give encouragement to the students of High/Higher Secondary Schools to study the subject of Sanskrit, Government of India have instituted Sanskrit scholarships in High Schools. There are 100 sets of scholarships each valued at Rs.10 per month. (50 for secondary Stage and 50 for Higher Secondary Stage.)

2.(2) Grant in aid to Pathshala and for development of Sanskrit :

2.(2)(a) Grants to Pathshalas : (i) Sanskrit Pathshalas are

paid grant at uniform rate 1/3rd of admissible expen-

diture of previous years or half of the deficit,

subject to a ceiling of Rs.15,000/-

(ii) The furniture and equipment grants are paid at

50 percent subject to a maximum of Rs.5000/-

2.(2)(b) Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune organises every

year in the month of May, a short term Training

course, normally of five weeks duration for the

Sanskrit Teachers in the Secondary Schools. 35

Teachers are admitted to such course.

2 (2) Preservation of Vedas

Government have established five Vaidic Centres, each having one teacher and 2 pupils. The condition of admission in Vaidic Centre for pupils is that he should have completed education upto IV Standard and have some knowledge of the concerned topics of Vedas. The pupils are taught the art of preservation of vedas through recitation. The Acharya who must be Ghananti, is paid an honorarium at the rate of Rs.600 per month. A scholarship at the rate of Rs.100 p.m. is paid to each pupil. Rs.1,000 p.m. are sanctioned for contingencies of the centre. Under this scheme one Centre each has been established at Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Bombay and Satara. Two pupils are admitted in each centre. Teh Centres at Nagpur, Aurangabad, Bombay and Satara have been established in October 1969, and the Centre at Pune started functioning in February 1970. The teaching period of Rugveda Shukla Branch (at Pune) is of 14 years, and the said period for other branches of Vedas is twelve years. The question of opening of two Vaidic Centres at Amravati and Nashik is under the consideration of Government. Now studies of all the Vaidic Centres have been completed so the Centres are closed.

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VI GENERAL EDUCATION

(i) INTRODUCTION

The Director of Education is the Head of the Department of Education and is generally responsible for the implementation of Education^{-al} activities in the State. He also functions as the technical head and look after the programme of general Education. in the light of the policies laid down by Government in this behalf. His responsibility further extends to the formulation of new plan proposals and innovative educational programmes with academic and technical guidance about their feasibility and effective mode of operation. Concurrent and continuous evaluation of these educational programmes, with necessary feed back and modification is also one of the main academic functions of this Directorate. The Director of Education is the chief implementing authority in building up the educational system to meet the changing needs of the community as per policies that may be laid down from time to time for the educational reconstruction in the State. Educational activities at the primary and secondary stages are generally managed by local bodies and private agencies and higher education is looked after by the Universities. However, the general supervision, direction, control and guidance, etc. are expected to be exercised by the Directorate. As a result of the substantial increase in the work of Higher Education, the post of Director of Education (Higher Education) has been created and the activities concerning Universities, Government and non-Government colleges and other research institution of higher learning are looked after by the Director of Education (Higher Education)

The National Policy on Education with all its attendant emphasis on universalization of elementary education and the effective implementation of Adult Education programmes for the age group 15-35 has to be co-ordinated by the Director through the combined efforts of various Government, semi-Government and voluntary agencies in the State. In view of the increased duties and responsibilities, the post of Additional Director (Adult Education) has been upgraded and redesignated as Director of Education (Adult Education)

The Bureau of Government Examinations conducts examination for the Diploma and Certificate courses, such as D.Ed. Commerce certificate, Typing etc. The Bureau also holds competitive examinations for the grant of various scholarships at various levels of school Education

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The State Government readily recognizes the importance of educational research and training, and a good many State level institutes have been set up and established under this Directorate for the effective supervision of various educational programmes and activities and the qualitative improvement in the primary, secondary and higher secondary Education. The importance of research in the academic field has been duly recognized and liberal grants are also paid to such institutions of higher learning.

The scheme of educational concessions to the economically backward class has been further liberalized during the year 1983-84 and the income limit for this concession for secondary education stage has been extended to Rs.10,000 per annum.

In view of this large portion of the populace can enjoy the benefit of free education. There is also scheme of Merit, Scholarships for the students belonging to the economically backward classes to enable them to prosecute their studies at the post S.S.C level. Similarly from free education is made to enable them to prosecute their studies at the post J.S.C level. Similarly from free education is made to Girls from 5th to 10th standards in recognized and aided secondary Schools.

The enactment of the Maharashtra Employees of Private Schools (Conditions of Service Regulations) Act. 1977 proposes the establishment of Schools Tribunals, one each at Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Bombay, and accordingly established w.e.f. April 1982 and thus the service conditions of employees of private schools now stand further secured.

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(iii) Programme work-load summary and explanation
of Financial requirements.

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. (i) Director of Education : The functions of the Department at the Head Quarters are administered at three different levels viz. Administration, Academic and Evaluation.

The Administrative functions are controlled and co-ordinated by the Director of Education. The Director of Education has been given full assistance of other officers, viz Joint Director of Education, Deputy Directors of Education, Accounts officer, Planning Officer and O and M Officer. The Joint Directors and Deputy Directors assist the Director of Education in academic as well as in some administrative matters. The Accounts Officer in M.F.A S. (Class I) assists the Director in all matters pertaining to Accounts of the Department. The Director of Education controls all academic activities upto the level of school education and higher secondary level. There is a separate Director of Higher Education of the status of Director of Education, who has been given some staff and a deputy Director of Education from the year 1977-78. The scheme of disbursement of salaries of collegiate staff, through cheques was introduced and services of Accounts officer, in M.F.A.S. Class -I are made available for Higher Education Section. He has to check up and keep complete control over this scheme and see that funds are provided in time to the respective Non Government colleges. He is expected to deal with all other accounts matters. In the context of substantial increase in the work-load on account of introduction of salary payment scheme for college teachers, the introduction of U.G.C recommended pay scales to Universities and college teachers from 1.1.1973 and the rationalisation of pay scale of non teaching staff in Universities/colleges, Government decided to strengthen the organisation under Director of Education (Higher Education) at the senior level. Accordingly a post of Joint Director of Education has been created in 1978-79 to look after this additional work and to leave sufficient time to the Director of Higher Education to devote this attention to more important academic problems. Further, post of an Administrative officer in Class I with the necessary supporting staff has also been created in the Directorate to attend on priority basis the above work under the supervision of the Joint Director.

The Directorate has also a separate statistical wing, headed by a Senior Statistical officer in Class I for conducting various evaluation and in depth studies, collection

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..and compilation of statistics of all educational activities. The State Government has laid down special stress on Education of Tribal masses in the State and to gear up the activities under taken a post of Administrative Officer, Tribal Sub Plan in M.E.S Class I, has been created in the Directorate of Education. He is expected to look after implementation of the various schemes for the uplift of Tribal in 15 districts in the State.

At present three tier system is operative in the educational administration of the State i.e State level, Regional level and District level. There are seven Regions, which are headed by Officers of the status of Deputy Director of Education. The Regional Dy. Director of Education is assisted by a Deputy Educational Inspector for academic matters and Sr. Auditor in M.F.A.S Class II in accounts matters and he has the necessary supporting office staff. The Size of the region is of four districts, except Aurangabad Region, Kolhapur Region, Nagpur Region and Greater Bombay. The Aurangabad Region is having seven Districts, Kolhapur having five districts, and Nagpur Region having five districts. The Deputy Director of Education Greater Bombay is looking after the entire education activities in the Greater Bombay area. The Regional Deputy Director is of Education mainly responsible for supervising the work of District officers and Government Institutions in the Region viz. Primary, Secondary, Adult Education and Junior colleges. Besides looking after all matters co-ordination and administration of educational activities in his region, the Regional Deputy Director of Education is also required to function as Executive representative of the Director of Education within the region.

There is a separate machinery for carrying out the various examinations conducted by Government (excluding that of S.S.C Examination) viz. Bureau of Government Examinations which conducts all these examinations. The Bureau is headed by Commissioner who is of the status of Joint Director of Education. He is assisted by two class I officers known as Dy. Commissioner and Assistant commissioner.

The Posts of Assistant Directors have been created in the offices of the Regional Deputy Directors of Education for the purpose of inspection of higher secondary schools and to assist the Deputy Director of Education for education purpose.

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In order to minimise the complaints against the schools and teachers regarding smooth conduct at the school the Government of Maharashtra have created Flying Inspection Squad and this Squad has been functioning since June 1981. The Inspecting Officers of this squad pay surprise visit to the Primary Schools particularly in the rural areas and check the working, also guide the teachers and the Head of the Schools with a view to develop the Educational trend among the school going children in the tribal areas. Government have also created 297 Class II Posts of Block Education officers at the Block level. In the State Government have already established five Government Public Schools viz. Dnule, Pusegaon, District Satara, Aurangabad and Amravati and also a Kelapur District Yectmal in order to extend Educational facilities particularly to the students coming from rural areas. The Primary section at District level has been headed by an independent Class I officer. Similarly Class I post in each Zilla Parishad has been created in October/ November 1983 to look after secondary section independently.

The education wing comprises of two parts viz. Administrative and Educational. The Administrative Wing was stagnated upto Class II level. The question regarding upgrading of the Administrative Wing which is mainly administered by ministerial cadre was under consideration. Creation of additional posts in Class I would have involved additional liability to Government. In order to minimise the expenditure Government have upgraded the 14 Class II Posts of Superintendents and Officers on Special Duty (Higher Education Grants) to M.E.S. Class I (Adm.Branch) Ministerial Cadre. As a result of this upgradation it has now been possible to take appropriate decisions and decide the cases at the high level. This has also reduced the administrative work-load of high officials who can now devote more time to the Education Field".

The functions of the Director as head of the Department are as follows :-

- (1) to advise the State Government generally in educational matters.
- (2) to administer Educational institutions established or maintained by the State.
- (3) to establish and conduct such new Educational Institutions as would be deemed to be necessary.
- (4) to administer the funds provided by Government for educational purposes.
- (5) to supervise and control the educational institutions conducted by voluntary organizations, local bodies, etc. in accordance with various enactments or orders issued by Government from time to time.
- (6) to tender technical advice to local authorities for proper implementation of the educational schemes transferred to them.
- (7) to prepare five year and Annual Plan for General Education.
- (8) to advise the District Planning and Development councils and
- (9) to conduct research and developmental activities for improvement of educational administration supervision, teacher training and instructions through on academic wing.

A special emphasis is being laid down by Government of India for the work relating to Adult literacy and various programmes thereunder. According to the pattern suggested by Government of India this work has been entrusted to a Senior most officer of the Directorate and who is newly designated as Director of Education, Adult Education for Adult Education. He has been given assistance of three officers one of the Deputy Director of Education's status and two of class I Status, Similarly with a view speed up the programme of the district level 30 posts of District Adult Education officers and 30 posts project officers have been created in the 30 districts.

3. Training :-

(i) Training of Teachers :- The Directorate of Education has a number of academic units functioning as independent institutions under it for administration of teacher education, training research and audio visual education.

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(A) MAHARASHTRA STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL
RESEARCH AND TRAINING, PUNE

Various State level educational institutions have been established by Government from time to time for adopting new methods in pre-service and in-service Vocational Guidance, Audio-Visual Education, Training in English Language, Training in Science and Other areas of Education. All these institutions have been brought under one umbrella of Maharashtra State Council of Educational Research & Training. The work of implementing various schemes under New Education Policy has also been entrusted to the Council.

The State Institute of Educational Technology has also been brought under Maharashtra State Council of Educational Research & Training.

The work of Maharashtra State Council of Educational Research & Training has been started from 31-8-1984.

The responsibility of organising various programmes for pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher secondary levels has been entrusted to the Council.

Training courses for primary teachers, secondary teachers and teacher-educators and Extension Officers are also organised by this Council.

The information of the various schemes implemented by the Maharashtra State Council of educational Research & training is as under:

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1. School Complex:

1. Introduction of better methods of teaching and evaluation in primary schools.
2. To raise the educational standard in primary schools.
3. Physical facilities of the secondary schools are made available to the primary school.

Each school complex centre receives grant of Rs. 1360/- towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure per year for the first three years from its inception and thereafter Rs. 860/- towards recurring expenditure per year. The total number of school complexes is 544.

13 schools complex centres are, functioning in Tribal area during 1989-90. 70 more school complex centres have been proposed to be started in 1990-91.

2. Strengthening of Elementary Education :

Strengthening of Elementary Education. To step the wastage and stagnation in Elementary Education. To create interest about school in the minds of children. The Balwadi's are run by Zilla Parishads and Nagar Parishads. The Balwadi workers in these institutions are trained under this scheme.

3. Geet-Manch :

To build in national character among the school children. To attain the goal of national integration. Community mind through community singing is to be developed. To achieve these objectives a scheme of "Geet-Manch" introduced in the VII Five Year Plan.

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Under this scheme teachers are trained in the schools which are selected by the Government.

4. Research and Publication :

The Council conducts studies and researches in different problems pertaining to school education either initiated by the Council or referred to by the Directorate or Government. The Council also awards financial assistance to ten teachers @ Rs.2000/- each and one educational institution @Rs.10,000/- every year. A Research Bulletin pertaining to educational research, research reports, articles on modern educational techniques is brought out. This Council organises a five day workshop on Action Research Methodology for Scientifically studying and analysing various educational problems. The primary and secondary teachers are benefitted by this workshop.

5. Work-Experience :

Three workshops of 10 days duration for untrained secondary teachers are organised with the help of Regional Deputy Directors of Education. Three courses for the first year and four courses in the next year are organised in Diwali Vacation.

6. Moral Education Project :

The implementation of Moral Education Project started in 1984-85. After implementing the project for three years the evaluation of the project was undertaken in 1987-88. Final evaluation report is prepared. During these three years of project, 'Naitik Shikshan Margadarshka Pustika' and 'Sanskar Patrika' are prepared and published

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and this literature is being used in these 58 secondary schools.

(7) Evaluation

(a) Development of Swadhyayamalas for Stds. I to VII.

Evaluation Section has developed exemplar material - 'Swadhyayamalas' for Std I to VII. These are developed with the help of experienced primary teachers, teacher educators and subject experts. These books contain items (questions) covering various objectives. Books are illustrated, interesting and designed in a view to promote observation and thinking. The items are expected to be solved by students with the help of teachers and guardians if necessary,

(b) Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation - The section in collaboration with C.D. Unit has undertaken the project of developing cumulative record card for primary stage, to evaluate students continuously and in comprehensive way. According to this plan students will be evaluated in scholastic as well as non-scholastic areas.

(c) Evaluation workshops. Teachers in the secondary stage and teacher-educators are oriented regarding basic principles and new developments in educational evaluation. Areas like continuous comprehensive evaluation, diagnostic tests, item-writing are dealt in such workshops. One of these workshops is meant for teachers from adivasi area.

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Extension of Primary Education Curreculum Development Unit:
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3. This scheme has been implemented from 1978-79 under this scheme the educational instructional material is prepared by this Council. The same instructional material is supplied to the Zilla Parishad for non-formal education centres. This is supplied on the base of no profit no loss.

(9) Population Education Programme:

- Aims - 1. To create among students and teachers against awareness regarding growing population as limited resources.
2. To create love for small family norm among students.

Work Completed : A) Training : 226030 Primary School teachers, 949 teachers educators, 2232 Extension Officers, Officers, 960 Senior College Teachers.

B) Development of Material :
Population Education (Marathi, Hindi, English), "Jeevan Patrika" (Marathi & Urdu), "Katha hya Loksankhya Shikshanachya" Transperencies (Marathi, Hindi, English) Population Education through Civics, Geography, Mathematics & Science (Marathi, Hindi, English) set of lecture cards (Marathi, Hindi, English).
Handbook for plus two stage

teachers, slide and tape kit.

- C) Co-curricular Activities: Development:Development programme in 20 villages. Financial assist-
ance to Research Projects, Drawing & Essay -
writing comp titions, Posters Population
Education Laboratory, Quiz Competition, and
Impact Studies.

(10) Publication of Jeevan Shikshan :

Publication section is regularly Publishing the Marathi Magazine entitled "Jeevan-Shikshan". More than 32,000 copies are distributed per month to Central Primary Schools/Subscribers throughout Maharashtra State. Two special issues on various educational subjects are published every year. Various educational books are also published by this section, every year.

(11) State Board of Teacher Education :

State Board of Teacher Education arranges the inservice training courses for primary teachers. These courses are conducted in 8 batches during the academic year for 28 days duration. There are 69 inservice training colleges having 102 inservice divisions. The primary teachers from the district are deputed for the inservice training by respective education officers of the districts.

(12) Comprehensive Access to Primary Education UNICEF: Project V - CAPE :

I. This project was started in State Council of Educational Research & Training, from 1981. To impart Education by non-formal system of Education.

for the age group 6 to 14 out of school is the main objective of the scheme. For this purpose the self-learning material is prepared and printed by the Section. The expenditure incurred on Workshops and printing is reimbursed by N.C.E.R.T.

II. 55 Self-learning Centres are attached to the selected Jr.College of Education in Maharashtra State. One facilitator is appointed on every self-learning centre. The expenditure incurred on Honorarium and contingency of Rs.2400/- per year is done by Maharashtra Government and is not reimbursable.

III. 19 Modules have been printed and distributed to the Jr.colleges of Education uptill now.

(13) Continuing Education :

- 1. To increase the subject knowledge of the Secondary School Teachers in all subjects.
- 2. Acquaint them with the new techniques in teaching.

In Maharashtra at 7 Government Colleges of Education the Training classes in all subjects are arranged for primary teacher educators and secondary teachers.

(4) Inservice Training of Extension Officers of Education Department :

The training programme is essential for the Extension Officers.

- 1. to increase their efficiency in working.
- 2. to give them the knowledge of new trends in education.

3. to give them knowledge in administration.
4. to acquaint them with new methods of supervision and evaluation.

Every class of 25 participants.

Duration - 28 days.

Six classes for NTSP and 5 for T.S.P.

(15) College School Complex -

1. Introduction of better methods of teaching and evaluation in secondary schools.
2. To raise the educational standard in secondary schools.
3. Physical facilities of the college are made available to the secondary schools.

Each college school complex centre receives grant of Rs.2000 towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure per year for the first three years from its inception and thereafter Rs.1000/- towards recurring expenditure per year. Total number of college-school complex is 44.

Correspondence Course Scheme :-

With a view to reduce the backlog of untrained primary teachers in service scheme for D. Ed. course by correspondence was introduced from 1973. The teachers under this scheme are supplied with leiw etc. in three languages; viz. Marathi, Urdu and Sindhi. They are given guidance for practical work at Guidance Centres located in all the districts of the State. The untrained teachers who have passed S.S.C. examination are eligible to supply.

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New admissions

1988-89	1725
1989-90	...	2995
1990-91	...	Subject to Continuation.

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2(1) B. STATE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE EDUCATION OF S.C.E.R.T. NAGPUR.
(Establishment 1968)

This Institute gives movement to improve teaching and learning of Science and Maths in Primary, Secondary Schools and Junior colleges. The institute consists of 4 departments viz. Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics. There are 5 M.E.S. Class officers including the Head of the Institution, the Director, 13 class II Officers and 6 Supervisors.

- (I) ORGANISATION OF COURSES AND WORKSHOPS AT THE STATE, REGIONAL AND DISTRICT LEVEL.
- (a) 4 days Orientation Courses for Primary teachers of Municipal Councils, and Corporations are organised.
 - (b) Science Forum : Selected 40 and 30 pupils from Urban and rural areas respectively from each district are developed and enriched in Science and Maths education on Saturday, Sunday and in vacation.
 - (c) Organisation of workshops with the financial assistance of UNICEF/NCERT.
 - (d) Teachers of Standard I to IV are guided in Maths and Science on the basis of "Science Through environment".

II. SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE OVER THE ACTIVITIES AT THE STATE REGIONAL AND DISTRICT LEVEL.

- (a) Preparing Syllabus for Courses for Orientation of teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools and Lab. Assistants.
- (b) Actual teaching to students of selected and needy Secondary Schools.
- (c) To prepare equipments with cheap and available material for Science experiments.
- (d) To guide to Science Club activities in 4 selected secondary Schools in rural areas in each district.
- (e) To visit science exhibitions and Seminars of district level.
- (f) To give guidance in Science and Maths to teachers of Schools whose S.S.C.results are below 20%.

III. PUBLICATIONS :-

- (a) To Publish half yearly news letter with a view to give Programmes of Science and Maths in the State.
- (b) To Publish kit guides to facilitate the use of kit Boxes.
- (c) To Publish Literature about the Courses and Seminars.
- (d) To visit science exhibitions and Seminars of district level.

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(C) STATE INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH FOR MAHARASHTRA
AURANGABAD.

The Institute is established in the year 1965-66. The functions of the Institute are training of secondary school teachers and teacher educators from the Junior College of Education and orienting Inspecting Officers. Head masters of secondary schools and Principals of Junior Colleges. The main objectives of these courses are to (i) improve the teachers linguistic competence and to train them in methodology. (ii) Orient the teachers etc. on the current syllabus, Readers, instructional materials and (iii) devise a method to inspect the supervise English classes. The programmes undertaken are directed towards qualitative improvements in linguistic ability and methodology of teaching English.

The types of activities undertaken are (1) Training Programmes, (2) Publications Journals (3) Production of teaching learning materials and supporting materials, and (4) Extension programmes.

3. (c) (1) Training Programmes :-

The training Programmes are conducted to

- i) Improve the linguistic competence and to train the teachers in methodology.
- 2) Give orientation on the syllabus and instructional materials and
- 3) Guide how to inspect and supervise English classes.

2) Publications (Journals) A Bulletin is published every six months i.e twice in a year with a view giving training to teachers supplying expertise to various bodies and giving materials enlightening the teacher in the latest developments in linguistics and methods of teaching of English.

3) Production of teaching materials and supporting materials:-

The production of teaching learning material and supporting materials aims at (i) Providing the teachers with exercise material (ii) equipping the teachers with _____

content and methods (iii) providing additional materials models to pupils and (iv) providing practical guidance to the teachers etc. The Institute prepares materials for organisation like S.S.C.Board, State Institute of Education Pune etc. conducted in the Institute.

(IV) OTHER ACTIVITIES :

- (a) To organise state Level Science Exhibition.
- (b) To guide the teachers of Secondary schools of Tribal areas in Science and Maths.
- (c) Guidance in National talent Search Examination to Students and teachers in the State.
- (d) To arrange Maharashtra State Students Science Seminars.

State Institute of Audio Visual Education, Pune

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The State Institute of Audio Visual Education tries to promote Audio Visual Education all over the State through its various activities. It has main sections - viz. Administration, State Film library, Graphic Section, Photographic section, electronic section, Training section and puppetry to promote Audio Visual Education in the State. Various activities are undertaken by this institute such as training courses, workshops and seminars in Audio Visual Education for teachers education inspecting officers etc. Publication of literature on Audio Visual education, production of film and filmstrips, research projects and other field activities viz. educational film shows, puppet shows, exhibitions and guidance to the education institution in the State.

2(2) THE INSTITUTE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CAREERS, BOMBAY.

The State Institute for Administrative Careers (SIAC) has been established at Bombay in December 1976 with a view of giving special coaching to promising candidates of the state with required qualifications, to improve their chances of success at the Competitive Examination held by U.P.S.C. for All India & Central Services like IAS/IFS/IPS etc.

The candidates undergoing training at the Institute get free training, lodging, Library facilities and stipend also. A hostellers gets a stipend of Rs. 400/- and a full time student of the Institute Rs.150/- p.m. subject to general conditions from 1985 the tenure and intake capacity of the Institute is enhanced. The tenure of the course is now from January to October every year while the intake capacity is increased from 40 to 60. Out of 60 seats 30 are reserved for Adiwasi students and lodging facility is extended to them on priority basis. Five seats are also reserved for students belonging to minorities and other seats are filled as per Government rules. In hostel 24 seats for male and 5 for female are available which are allotted to those who stay outside Bombay and cannot commute daily to Institute. There is also a provision of part-time studentship for those who are in service or doing some other course and cannot join as full time student.

The selection of candidates for admission is made as per merit on the basis of result of entrance examination and taking into consideration the reservation for backward classes etc. The Civil Services Examination is held by U.P.S.C.

in 3 parts. First is Preliminary and second is main Examination which are written examinations and third is interview. Those who clear preliminary examination are called for interview. Those who pass the preliminary examination are admitted for second time i.e. coaching for main examination and vacancies occurred due to unsuccessful candidates are filled by admitting other students from the state who have passed preliminary exam. Training in interview technique is also imparted at the Institute to the Students who pass main examination. Fresh admission are also given for Interview training-course.

14 students of the Institute have been finally selected in Civil Services Examination 1987. Out of these 3 are ex-students and one is external student. Four of them got into I.A.S. one into I.P.S. and rest into the Allied Services.

I Starting of Pre. I.A.S. Training Centres

The State Institute for Administrative Careers (S.I.A.C) has been established at Bombay in 1976 with a view to giving special coaching to the promising candidates in Maharashtra who fulfil the required qualifications so as to improve their chances of success at the competitive Examinations held by the U.P.S.C. for the all India and Central Services such as I.A.S./I.P.S. etc. the same lines, Government have accorded sanction for starting three regional Pre. I.A.S. Training Centres at places Nagpur, Aurangabad and Kolhapur, vide Government Resolution, Education and Employment Department No. IAS-1084/28607 (6 /84) Vishi-I, dated 30th September 1985.

2. (iii) (1)

STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY,

PUNE

The State Institute of Educational Technology has been established in 1984. The Institute is shifted to Pune in 1986. The main objective of the institute is to produce the educational television programmes for the children of the age group of 5 to 8 years and 9 to 11 years. From July 1986 the institute shared responsibility of doing the telecast thrice a week. In the academic year this institute produced 200 programmes which were telecasted in the academic year 1986-87. The institute has fixed the target of producing 200 programmes in a year out of which 40 programmes will be for teachers. The four district in Maharashtra are provided with following sets :

Nagpur	D.R.S.	V.H.P.
Chandrapur	109	527
Bhandara	120	68
Gadchiroli	69	-

Under "INSAT FOR EDUCATION" Government of India has agreed to provide financial assistance for first five years.

The following schemes have been chalked out.

- To make 260 ETV Programmes
- To prepare support material such as programme time-table, evaluation material etc.
- To conduct training programmes for custodians.
- To do the evaluation of the programme on the field.
- To prepare multi-media packages on Educational Television Programmes.

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3. State Institute of Educational Technology
Sub-office, Bombay -

After establishment of the State Institute of Institute of Educational Technology in Maharashtra in 1984. The then Educational Technology Cell Bombay was converted into sub-office of the S.I.E.T. Pune.

The Sub-office undertaking the following functions.

- i) Planning and time scheduling of ETV Programmes from Bombay Doordarshan.
- 2) colloboration with AIR stations in Maharashtra regarding school broadcast programmes.
- 3) Organization of scriptwriter's training courses for doordarshan and Radio.
- 4) Arranging meeting of Head Masters field Officers for orienting & encouraging them in the use of technology in education.

The following programmes have been taken during the year 1988-89.

1) No. of training courses in Scriptwriting (Radio and Television)	....	13
No. of teachers/teacher educators	....	261
2) No. of meetings held	....	15
No. of participants	....	356
3) No. of scripts presented on doordarshan Bombay.	....	65.

During 1989-90 the following programmes are proposed to be undertaken.

Script writing training course.. 4) Participants 100
for 10 days each

2/3 days meetings & discussion
seminars. (Administrative for
sub organize officers Headmasters
and Teachers. 20 participants. 500

- I - Script writing code (Radio)
- II - Script writing code (television)
- III - To prepare script on Marathi medium language
for Std. IVth.
- IV - Piolet project on utilisation of T.V. in school
Education.

The expenditure of the sub offices is incurred under
Non-plan budget Head 2202 General Education.

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Research

Grant-in-aid to research and Cultural Institution - Institutions which are devoted to research in specialized branches of studies as well as such institutions which provide for non-formal courses of studies in keeping with the cultural heritage of our country are paid grants by the State Government. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, the Vaidik Sanshodhan Mandal, the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, the Indian Institution of Western Regional Council, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research are some of the notable institutions receiving financial assistance under this scheme. Financial assistance is granted to these institutions at 25 per cent of their admissible expenditure limited to Rs. 15,000. Government also pays special grants for celebrations of certain occasions, centenaries etc. which is a Landmark in the history of such institutions.

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4. Scholarships

4(1) Scholarships in Military Schools and Colleges:- To encourage the boys of this State to appear for the Union Public Service Commission Examination for recruitment to the joint services wing of N.D.A. Government have introduced 3 sets of scholarships for students studying in Shri. Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Pune in standards IX and X of the value of Rs. 1,000/-p.a. the candidates who have passed standard VIII of the Secondary School or the equivalent standard and whose age does not exceed 14 years on 1st April, ~~are~~ eligible to appear for the examination conducted by the Government Examination Bureau, Pune for selection of scholars.

Two sets of Scholarships of the value of Rs. 1,500 p.a. have also been introduced at Rashtriya Indian Military College at Dehradun. The students of age group 11 to 12 are eligible to appear for Examination conducted by Government Examination Bureau, Pune for Selecting scholars. The tenure of the Scholarship is till the completion of training. The students whose parent's income is no more than Rs. 500 p.m. are eligible for the award.

4.2 Other Special Scholarships:

4(2)1 Payment of stipend to Tribal Students in Std. V to X.

It is well known that main reason why tribal children are lagging behind in Education is their severe poverty. Even if they are provided free clothing, books, plates etc. Many of them do not attend schools. In order therefore, to provide a further Incentive to tribal students, stipend at the following rates have been sanctioned.

1) Standards V to VII Boys Rs. 40/-p.m.,Girls Rs. 50/-p.m.

2) Standards VIII-X Boys Rs. 50/-p.m.,Girls Rs. 60/-p.m.

the students living in Ashram Schools or Residential Schools, where lodging and boarding is provided free, are not eligible to get this stipend. The eligibility for the stipend is 75 percent attendance of the working days of the school and conduct.

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4(2)(2) Scholarships for Girls Bhosala Military Schools,
Nasik:

To encourage the girls from Maharashtra State for undergoing Military Training, Government have introduced 35 Scholarships to girls students desirous to undergo Training at Bhosala Military School at Nasik. The rate of the Scholarship is Rs. 75/- per trainee. The duration of the training is for 3 weeks. Physically fit girls between the age of 14 to 25 years are eligible for admission.

4. (v) Government of India National Scholarship. - The Government of India has introduced a scheme of National Scholarships for meritorious students securing high percentage of marks at the following annual Public Examinations :-
(1) School leaving Examination viz. Matriculation/Higher School/Higher Secondary/Senior Cambridge or other school leaving Examinations (2) First Degree Examination viz. B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.Sc. Agricultural Examination.

Those candidates, who obtain not less than 60 percent marks in aggregate in the examinations mentioned above are eligible for the awards within the quota allotted to the State in order of merit. The scholarships are distributed among the Divisional Boards of the Maharashtra State Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Education on student population basis by Government every year. The Scholarship is continued on the condition of satisfactory progress and securing 50 per cent marks in the annual promotion Examination. The income limit is Rs. 25,000/- per annum only. H.R.A. is excluded A limit of Rs. 10,000/- is prescribed for deduction. These who are not within this limit, are awarded merit certificate and cash prize of Rs. 100. There is no income limit for post-graduate awards, This scholarship is not available for research studies. The value of the scholarship is as under :-

4. Government of India Scholarship to the children of Primary and secondary school Teachers :-

Government of India have introduced the scheme of scholarship to meritorious children of primary and secondary school Teachers for prosecuting higher studies. The scholarship is awarded to the students who secure at least 60 per centmarks in S.S.C Examination or equivalent examination conducted by the Board or University or recognised authority. The scholarship is awarded to the students pursuing regular full time course in Arts, Science commerce, Engineering Technology, Medicine, Agriculture, Veterinary Sciences, Law Education or in any other faculty in a recognised Institution. The value of the scholarships is as under. There are total 80 sets under this scholarship.

4(vii) Merit Scholarship for Economically Backward Class students:- With a view to ensuring that promising boys and girls from the Economically Backward Class, who have passed the S.S.C. Examination in one attempt and have scored at least 45 per cent in the said examination are able to procure higher studies after S.S.C. stage 1600 merit scholarships at the post S. S.C. stage have been introduced from the academic year 1978-79 as under. This scholarship is available only for Jr.College stage.

1) 1,000 for science stream, (2) 400 for Commerce stream and (3) 200 for Arts stream.

These scholarships have been distributed among the 30 Districts of the State, broadly in proportion to the estimated number of Economically Backward Class candidates appearing for the S.S.C. Examination from the District to the estimated number of Economically Backward Class candidates appearing from the State as a whole, or the S.S.C. Examination. The rate of scholarship at the higher secondary stage is Rs. 70/- per month for boy, boys and Rs. 50 per month for girls who are day scholars, and is tenable for ten months in a year. The scholarship is renewable from year to year and the renewal is dependent on promotion to the next class with at least 45 per cent marks in the aggregate in the final examination which determine promotion to the next class. Fresh award are issued by Director of Education and renewal is done by respective EOS/E.I.

4(8) Scholarships to students from Non-Hindi speaking States for post-Matric students in Hindi- In order to give encouragement to the students from Non-Hindi speaking States for post-Matric Students in Hindi. Government of India have sanctioned sets of Scholarships every year. The value of Scholarship is as shown below :-

- 1) Rs. 50 p.m. for Stds, XI, XII and first year of the three year degree course.
- 2) Rs. 75 p.m. for second year and third year of the three year degree course.
- 3) Rs. 100 for the post graduate studies.

Note :- Fresh award and renewal of the scholarship is done by Director of Education.

Bureau of Government Examinations :-

The Bureau of Government Examinations conducts 28 different examinations. They include 11 examinations pertaining to teacher training. 2 Examinations pertaining to commercial education. 3 examinations for Government servants, 1 examination for entrance to Advasi Vidyaniketan, 1 examination of National Talent Search (State level), 2 Rashtriya Indian Military college Dehradun Entrance Examinations and 8 Scholarship Examinations. Planning and conduct of these examination is done by the Bureau with the help of the regional deputy directors of education, Education officers and different educational institutes.

The Pre-examination and post examination work regarding Middle/School/High School Scholarship Examination, National Talent Search Examination (State level). government commercial Certificate Examination and Diploma in Education Examination is done with the help of computer.

The Bureau evaluates the examinations regularly and necessary improvements are made.

The following committees are appointed so as to advise Bureau in proper conduct of different examinations.

1. Committee for Teacher Training Examinations.
2. Committee for Scholarship Examinations.
3. Committee for Government commercial Diploma/Certificate Examination.

6. Other Expenditure

6.(1)(a) Children's Centre (Bal Bhavan) Bombay :-

The Bal Bhavan, Bombay provides opportunities to the children for the age-group 5 to 14 to attend and take part in various activities through which they can develop their thinking, skill, self confidence, personality, faith in life and constructive work helpful to humanity etc.. Provision of teaching Craft, Drawing, Music, Story Telling etc. is also made. The Institute has become very popular as number of children from all the societies, with different languages, provinces, religions came together and develop self respect and broaden their views through different activities. The establishment of Bal Bhavan has proved useful for children. The private Bal Bhavans opened in the districts are paid recurring grant of Rs. 5,000/, the rest of the expenditure being borne by the voluntary organisations.

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6(14) Educational concessions to the children of freedom
Fighters:-

Besides freeships, scholarships and Book grants
are awarded to the children of freedom fighters on the
production of Sannan Patrak or a certificate from the
Collector of the District the condition of income limit
is removed from the year 1982-83. The rates of
scholarships and book grants for the various stages of
Education are as follows:-

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6.6 Educational concessions to the children of age-group 6 to 14:- This is Ex. M.P. State Scheme of free education to the children in the age-group 6 to 14 and at present is being continued in the Vidarbha Region only. With the introduction of the E.B.C. scheme and concessions to the children of primary school teachers, most of the students in the age-group 6-14 are covered under those schemes. The scheme is, therefore continued for students in Stds. V to VII, who are not covered under the E.B.C. scheme.

6.7 Free Education to the Children of Primary School Teachers:-

The children of full-time Primary School Teachers working in Government, local body and recognised aided private primary schools are held eligible for the concession of free studentships. These concessions are available at all stages of education. The object of the scheme is to ameliorate the conditions of primary school teachers. According to Government Resolution No. PRE-7081/155547(121)GEN-5, Education and Employment Department, dated 25th March 1981, this concession is now extended to the awards of all teachers with S.S.C./D.Ed. or equivalent qualification and teaching V-VII Classes attached to Secondary Schools are entitled to the concession of free education at all levels.

6() Economically Backward Class fee concession.

Facilities of fee concession at all stages of education are available to the Children whose parents/guardians come from all sources for the preceding year does not exceed Rs. 4,800/-. The concession is given on production of income certificate by parent/guardian from the authority as laid down by the State Government with the introduction of payment of salary grants to non-Government Secondary Schools and also Junior College classes attached to Non-Government aided Secondary Schools and colleges and Non-Government Arts, Science, Commerce and Education Colleges, the reimbursement of tuition fees is not now made to the institution availing the concession in the form of grant except term and other fees. In case of Government Institutions no fees are charged to the students and it is treated as loss of revenue. In the case of Government servants and the servants of the local bodies their income from only 'pay' proper is taken in to account for the purpose of computing the income for deciding eligibility of their children of Economically Backward Class Concession. According to the Government Resolution No. EBC/1078/209381(1072)GEN-V dated 5-6-1981 this concession of computing 'Pay' proper is further extended to the Non-teaching staff of the Agricultura, Non-Agricultural Universities and Non-Government Colleges and Secondary Schools for their wards has been decided to implement this scheme in phases and the benefit of this is initially granted to them in respect of higher Secondary and Collegiate stage only.

From the year 1983-84 the annual income limit of Rs. 4,800/- p.a. for secondary stage of education i.e. V to X in recognised Secondary schools has been raised upto Rs. 10,000/-p.a.

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Similarly education of girls at Secondary stage of education (i.e. recognised and aided secondary schools in Stds. V to X) has been made from the year 1983-84. From the 1985-86 this cōncession made available to the Std. I to XII in aided and un-aided institution at the standard rate.

In respect of girls studying in private primary schools, the facility of free education is granted to such girls only who are studying in such private primary schools which are charging fees at the standard rates prescribed in Bombay Primary Education(Revised) Rules 1974. This charge is effective from 1-11-1988.

6.17) Educational Concessions to the children . wives and widows of the Ex-Servicemen :-

The Government of Maharashtra has instituted scheme of grant of Educational concession from the academic year 1984-85 to the children, wives and widows of these servicemen who are domiciled in Maharashtra or recruited in Maharashtra and who were/are holding the position up to the rank of Major or its equivalent cadre in Navy and Airforce for below the rank of Major or its equivalent at the time of retirement from Defence Service.

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Contribution to National Foundation for Teachers Welfare :-

The National Foundation for Teachers Welfare is a Government of India body taking care of Teachers Welfare. It provides for financial relief to teachers and their families in distress. The State Government pays annual contribution of Rs. 25,000/-. The Teachers day celebrated on 5th September each year all over the country on which donations are collected from public. The expenditure on printing of Tickets for sale is borne by the State Government. Donations received from the sale of Tickets is created to the National Foundation for Teachers Welfare Fund. The teachers, who are in need of financial help due to their own illness or the illness of their family members, are given relief in form of cash. The funds for grant of such assistance are allotted to the State annually at 90 per cent of the funds by the State by way of donation collected by sale of Tickets from which assistance is granted to needy teachers.

As per new procedure of the National Foundation for Teacher Welfare, New Delhi, all collection is deposited in the State Bank of India, Bombay, 90% of which is sent to Maharashtra State Working Committee, Pune and the remaining 10% amount is sent to National Foundation for Teachers Welfare, New Delhi, by the State Bank of India. The National Foundation for Teachers Welfare Fund has been collected from public in 1988-89 of Rs. 2,84,053.20.

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6 (14) National/State Awards to Teachers.

In Selection of teachers committees on district and State levels are constituted. The Criteria of the central Government for Selection of National teachers are followed by the District level Committees for recommending names of the State Level committee. From the year 1985-86 the State Government has adopted a broad base policy in this regard. The base behind this is that from each district one primary and one secondary teacher are selected. while doing this, Educational Qualification, social states, social work, writing etc. are taken into account for selection. Similarly priority is given for doing special work by these teachers.

The Tribal Welfare Department started the scheme of giving prizes in addition to the merit certificate from the year 1983-84. Now this scheme is transferred to the Education and Employment Department Under this scheme, 18 primary teachers are selected.

In additon to this seven teachers from Universities are selected for State awards. The names of State awards are declared on 26th January i.e. on Republic Day and the function for distribution of awards, held on 5th September Teachers Day i.e. birth annunisary of late Preseident Dr.Sarvapalli Radhakrishanan, These awards are given a cash prise of Rs.One thousand and a merit Certificate.

Central Government selects eighteen primary and eight secondary teachers for National Award. National Awards are declared on 5th September i.e. on Teachers Day National Awards are given a cash prize of Rs.five thousand and Silver Medal and Certificate of merit in the function at Delhi.

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6(15) SCHOOL TRIBUNAL:

To regulate recruitment and conditions of service and to provide security of service to employees in private schools, the Maharashtra Government passed " The Maharashtra Employees of Private Schools (Conditions of Service) Act, 1977. The Act came into force from 15th July, 1981, after the rules thereunder were made.

As per Section 8(1) of the Act, Government has established School Tribunals, one each at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad and are presided over by Judicial Officials, the respective jurisdiction of the Tribunals is as follows :

- 1) Bombay : 1) Bombay City & Suburban
2) Thane, (3) Raigad, (4) Ratnagiri
5) Shindhadurg, (6) Nasik, (7) Dhule and
8) Jalgaon.
- 2) Pune : 1) Pune (2) Ahmednagar, (3) Satara, 4) Sangli
5) Solapur and (6) Kolhapur.
- 3) Nagpur : 1) Nagpur (2) Wardha (3) Bhandara (4) Chandrapur
and (5) Gadchiroli.
- 4) Aurangabad : 1) Aurangabad, (2) Jalna (3) Parbhani,
4) Beed, (5) Nanded, (6) Osmanabad,
7) Latur, (8) Buldana, (9) Amravati,
10) Yavatmal and (11) Akola.

As per Section 9 of the Act, any employee in a private school who is dismissed or removed or whose services are otherwise terminated or who is reduced in rank, by the Management or is superseded in the matter of promotion and who is aggrieved shall have a right to appeal and can appeal against any such order to the Tribunal on payment of a fee of Rs. 50/- within 30 days of the order.

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7. Integrated Education for the Handicapped Students.

In order to provide additional educational opportunities to handicapped children for whom such opportunities have so far been provided only by special day or residential schools, the Government of India, Department of special Welfare have formulated a scheme of 'Integrated Education'. Under this scheme, the handicapped children will be placed in ordinary schools and they will thus participate in different activities of the schools as such as possible. The programme of integrated education is intended to enable the handicapped children to live in the community without any inferiority complex due to their handicaps.

During the Seventh plan to mobilise the scheme more effectively the following new items have been included:-

(1) A separate cell for monitoring the scheme (2) Inservice training programme for Resource Teachers and officers working in field. (3) Establishment of Advisory committee (4) parents counselling (5) Every year 10 new units will be opened in this way 50 new units will be opened in this way 50 new units will be opened during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

At present only limited number of handicapped children are availing themselves of the facilities of integrated

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education offered by some primary and secondary schools in the State. To accelerate the pace of education of handicapped children, the scheme has been introduced in the State from academic year 1978-79 at only Regional H.qs.viz. Greater Bombay Pune Nasik Kolhapur Aurangabad Amravati, and Nagpur. The Scope of the scheme is intially limited to about 450 handicapped students of the following types (280 in primary and 180 in Secondary school)

Recently the Government of India have liberalised the scope of the scheme and limit of expenditure on various items has also been raised. Besides the scheme which for the past two years was implemented on 50: 50 basis has since been aided as centrally sponsored scheme on cent percent grant basis. At present the following types of disabled children are included in the scheme of Integrated education.

- (i) The Blinds (ii) The Deaf (iii) The orthopaedically
- (iv) The educable Mentally Retarded

The selected schools which would admit handicapped students unde this scheme would be provided with financial assistance as shown below:-

(a) Non recurring Grant (i) Actual expenditure or Rs.800 (whichever is less) per child for equipment.

(b) Recurring Grant (i) Actual expenditure or Rs.50 (whichever is less) per month per child for over the period of five years transportation. (ii) Cost of books and stationery at Rs.400 per child per year. (iii) Full grant on account of salary in the approved scale prescribed

for a batch of 8 handicapped students) (iv) Reader allowance Rs.50 p.m. for Blind Children (v)Escort allowance for Severely Handicapped Rs. 75 p.m. The Scheme of Integrated Education for physically handicapped children was started in Maharashtra from June 1978. Main object of the scheme is to give education to disabled children in normal school and make integration. The disabled children take part in all activities of the School.

In the year 1986-87 the scheme is implemented in 30 schools & 54 teachers are working under the scheme. 618 students had taken the advantage of the scheme.

In the VIIth five year plan it was decided to open 50 new units. i.e. 10 new units were opened every year.

The State Level Advisory Committee was established as per G.O.No.SSN/5386/102336/(548-N)/SE-1, dated 8th January 1987. This Committee is giving guidance to the I.E.D.Cell for effective implementation of the scheme.

8. Other expenditure.

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III Sports and Youth Welfare

(I) Introduction :-

Government has undertaken various activities relating to Sports, Physical Education, Youth Welfare and Youth Services for students and non-students. Out of these activities Scouting and Guiding, National Cadet Corps, National Service Scheme has been entrusted to Education and Employment Department. However, these schemes are implemented by the Director of Sports and Youth Services as here before.

As per instructions of the Government of India, a Separate Cell has been established in Mantralaya for implementation of the National Service Scheme. The Cell will start functioning shortly.

1) National Cadet Corps :

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With the introduction of new pattern of Education in Maharashtra i.e. 10+2+3 from the academic year 1972-73 the N.C.C. has been included in the Secondary Stage (for Stds.VIII to X) as one of the activities under "Optional Subjects". It has also been introduced in Junior College stage on voluntary basis.

The aims of the scheme -

- 1) To develop leadership, character, comradeship, spirit of sportsmanship and the ideal of service;
- 2) To create a force of disciplined and trained manpower which could be used in case of National emergency;
- 3) To provide training for students with a view to developing in them the qualities required for working as an officer, also enabling them to obtain Commissions in the Armed Forces.

There are seven Group Headquarters and 57 NCC Units and 650 Junior Troops in the State of Maharashtra.

2) Scouting and Guiding :

The main aims and objects of this movement are to develop characters of boys and girls, young men and women, to teach them to believe in God, develop their physical, mental, moral and spiritual qualities and their power of observation, self discipline and self reliance in order to make them good and law abiding citizens and make their services useful to the society.

The syllabus of Secondary Education has been revised from the academic year 1972-73. Scouting and Guiding has been introduced as one of the activities under the Optional subjects for Stds.VIII to X. The scheme of Scouting and Guiding is executed with the help of the teachers trained by the Maharashtra State Bharat Scouts and Guides which has been recognised by the State Government for the purpose. This Association is paid maintenance grant at the rate of 90 per cent of the approved expenditure or the actual deficit (subject to the maximum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs) whichever is less.

3) National Services Scheme :

The National Service Scheme was introduced by the Government of India in 1969-70. This scheme is being implemented through the Universities in selected colleges for under-graduates. This scheme is being implemented by the State Govt. and the expenditure on this scheme is shared by the Central and State Governments, in the ratio of 7:5. The N.S.S. Programme is aimed at developing National Consciousness and a sense of Social Service among the University students. It includes improvement of campuses, construction of playfields ~~xx~~ eradication of illiteracy, minor irrigation, construction of rural roads, development of rural cooperation, adult education, slum clearance, tree plantation etc.

Every year the Government of India allots student's strength for regular N.S.S. activities and for Special Camping Programmes of the scheme. Govt. of India has approved the expenditure at the rate of Rs. 80/- per annum per student for Regular Programme and Rs. 150/- per annum per students for Special Camping Programme.

I. Introduction:-

At the Mantralaya level Education and Employment Department works as the Administrative Department for 6 main sectors under its control viz. (i) General Education (ii) Higher Education (iii) Technical Education (iv) Employment (v) Vocational Education and Training (vi) Art and Culture. The functions of the department is to implement National Education policy, 1986 to guide and to co-ordinate Educational policy in all aspects and to determine and develop standard in higher Education. It is also responsible to extend and develop technical Education to improve quality of text books to administer scholarships and other schemes to coordinate Programme of assistance to Universities local bodies and Voluntary agencies in Education to poster and encourage studies in Classical languages research in numerous subjects and to promote activities in the field of non formal Education. The department has three wings viz (1) General Education (2) Technical and Vocational Education and Higher Education (3) Employment. An IAS grade secretary looks after each wing. (The Secretary Industries, Energy and Labour Department looks after Employment wing of this Department). On the next rung of the hierarchy there are at Present 7 Deputy Secretaries. 1 Officer on special Duty. 17 Under Secretaries, 25 Assistant secretaries and other supporting staff. There are 13 Head of Departments under the Administrative control of this Department. Viz. (i) Director of Education Pune (ii) Director of Education (Higher) Pune (3) Director of Education (Adult) Pune (4) Commissioner, Government Examination Bureau Pune (5) Director, Maharashtra State Educational Research and training Pune (6) Director of Technical Education, Bombay (7) Director of Vocational Education and Training Bombay (8) Director of Arts, Bombay (9) Director of Archaeology and Museum Bombay (10) Director of Arts and Youtu services Pune (11) Director of Libraries, Bombay (12) Director State Institute for Administrative Careers, Bombay (13) Director of Employment Bombay one separate cell viz. " Co-ordination and Research in Science and Technology" has been attached to this Department. It promotes co-ordination. communication and mutual feed back of latest useful information between Universities, technological and Research Institutions, Government Departments and field workers and acts as a Think tank of the State Government for constant

The information about financial statement and programme work load summary in respect of Urdu Academy established for the development of Urdu language is given in the other publication " Art and Culture" of this Department. The State Board for Production of Marathi Vishwakosha and State Board for Literature and Culture as well as Maharashtra Rajya Hindi Sahitya Akademi and Maharashtra Rajya Sindhi Sahitya Akademi have been transferred to this Department with effect from November 83. The information in respect of financial statement and programme work load summary in respect of these Boards has been published in the Publication Art and Culture.

(iii) Programme work load summary and explanation of financial requirements.

1.(1)(a) Education Department.

The main functions administered by the Education and Employment Department, are (1) General Education 2) Technical Education (3) Employment (4) Craftsmen Training (5) Art and Culture.

The programmes under these functions are implemented through the respective Head of the Departments/Head of offices under them. The work-load summary in respect of programmes indicating the achievements and targets have been exhibited under the respective programmes.

The programmes are implemented on the basis of the policy decision taken at the Mantralaya level. The secretariat Department has no developmental functions to perform directly and the amounts asked for as above constitute mainly for the following purposes :-

- (a) Defraying expenditure in the establishment pay of Officers and other staff and allowances, contingency expenditure etc.
- (b) Loans and Advances to Government Servants under the administrative control of Education and Employment Deptt.etc. It is therefore not very relevant and appropriate to prescribe a performance measurement yard sticks in the case of Mantralaya Departments as these yard sticks are only relevant for assessing the performance under individual Functions/programmes.

However, appended statement will indicate the extent of work load handled in the Education and Employment Department.

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I (1) (b) Loans to Government Servants.

Loans are advanced to Government Servants for the purposes of (i) Construction or purchase of house (ii) Purchase of conveyances (iii) Celebration of National and Religious Festival and (iv) Purchase of Handloom Cloth, subject to the availability of funds. 53 per cent of the total provision on account of house building advances is earmarked for the member of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes.

1 (1) (C) Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme :-

With a view providing extra social security to the families to the subscribers to the provident Fund and positive incentive to State Government employees to save more, the scheme of Deposit linked Insurance is introduced by Government which provides an insurance cover to subscribers without payment of any premium. The above benefit will be available subject to the certain conditions and maximum payment will be Rs.10,000 to a Government Servant, who has 5 years service at the time of death and average balance at his credit for last 5 years is as below :-

- (i) Class I Rs.3,000 (ii) Class II Rs.2,500
- (iii) Class III Rs.1,500 (IV) Class IV Rs.1,000

1 (2) Science and Technology Cell, Bombay.

As recommended by the Government of India, the Government of Maharashtra has reconstituted the State High level Co-ordination committee of Scientific and Technological Research and its Utilisation and named it as Maharashtra Council on Science and Technology (MACOST). The Objective of the MACOST is to initiate research and development in science and Technology and to transfer research to the field so that the farmers, artisans as well as other weaker sections of the society and industries could be benefited. The MACOST is headed by the Chief Minister as its chairman. In addition there are 26 members on the MACOST. Government has also constitute an Executive Committee headed by the Minister for Education as its chairman. The Secretary (Education) and the Honorary Adviser, Science and Technology are the Co-Chair men. In addition, there are ten members on the Executive committee. The Objective cell of the Executive committee is to scrutinise and approve various science and Technology proposals technology transfer to user etc.

Gas Detector :-

(i) Environmental Air pollution has become major problem in Metropolitan cities, To control this pollution requires continuous monitoring instruments.

(ii) Two stages of the project viz. A.S. Gas Analyser and SO₂ Gas Detector are completed and the know how so developed is made available for its commercial use.

(iii) The third stage of the project viz. No-Nox Detector is about to complete and the know how so developed will be soon made available for its commercial use.

Modernisation of Cycle Rickshaw :- (i) The traditional three wheeler cycle rickshaw is one of the principal mode of transportation in almost all towns and cities (except a few like, Pune, Kolhapur etc) and rural cum urban townships.

(ii) Cycle rickshaw are important providers of both transport and employment in the cities.

(iii) The R and D work on the project submitted by I.I.T Pawai Bombay is under progress.

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Ultrasoundic Studies in some Bio Materials :- The project proposes to undertake ultrasoundic velocity and absorption study of carbohydrates protein, Glycoprotein and antigens. These bio-materials are the chief constituents of the blood. The Study of these materials in their various structural forms and their mixtures in various proportions, will be used to understand the mechanism of antibody-antigen interaction in human blood.

The R & D work on the project submitted by Institute of Science Nagpur is under progress.

Improved ovens for potters.

The traditional potters in India are spread all over India, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ producing pots and pans from Red Clay since ages but in many places the end product i.e the finished goods are not only partially baked but at the same time consuming more fuel. The R & D work is under progress.

Role of anticardiac antibodies in the diagnosis and prognosis of Rheumatic heart disease.

The results of the project have been useful in correct identification of the cases of acute rheumatic fever in the children. The new tests developed in the project are being subjected to extensive use in the hospital.

Some aspects of the breeding of major carps and their endocrine implications.

The project would be useful in increasing the fish seed Production in the State which is already difficult in fish seed. The alternative breeding methods being tried in this project have yielded good results. The different feed formulations have also enhanced the growth rate of the fish.

Operational Research Project on Saline Sodic under purna command.

The Survey of affected soils under this command has been completed. The technology developed for reclamation of such soils have also been demonstrated to farmers by holding farmers rally recently. The results of project have been directly useful to the affected farmers.

Harvesting of underground and run off water from hard lateritic hill plateau at Wairi, Malvan.

Kokan region experiences perennial water shortage which hampers the horticulture in that region. The rain water harvesting and use of water evaporation retardant chemicals has been advised to be encouraged and started.

New Projects.

Mode of action of W.E.R.Cs on different crops.

The water evaporation retardant chemicals increase the yield of different crops. It is proposed to study their exact mode of action. The results would be useful in increasing crop yields.

Establishment of prawn farm and hatchery at Saphala Saltwork of DCKL Bombay.

The vast areas under Khar lands are at present lying idle. With the use of available technologies the pilot project is proposed to be established at Saphala Dist Thane for production of quality seed of commercial prawn varieties and their farming. The results would be demonstrated to prospective shrimp farmers. The present project proposes the R and D of the evens as to how to save fuel and use it its maximum and at the same time to improve the quality of baking.

The project is proposed by Granodaya Sang, Bhadravati Chandrapur District.

Establishment of Marine Park at Malwan district Sindhudurg.

Government has constituted a committee vide Government Resolutions No.MRP, 1005/171, STC dated 27th January 1987 to advise Government in connection with establishing Marine park at Malwan, District Sindhudurg. Preparation of project report is a prerequisite and is under consideration. The project report will give details of financial requirements

Control of fruit sucking mntas of Oranges.

The project has yielded excellent data on the intested areas of the orange orchard in Vidarbha region. The months have been successfully reared to study their life cycle. During this year the experimental control of these insect in the laboratory and fields would be attempted.

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Popularising Science through Vidyan Jathas :-

With a view to popularise science, a Jatha i.e a team of people oriented scientists to propogate scientific knowledge during their course of itincrareries was organised. This Jatha was inaugurated and started from Solapur and ended at Nagpur via Solapur Osmanabad Barsni Pandharpur phalton Baranati Pune Nagpur Nasik Aurangabad Jalgaon-Dhule.

Four exhibitions on following topics were organised :-

1. What is Science ?
2. From Galaxy to Man.
3. Indian Scientists.
4. Health.

Over lack of people visited these exhibitions Slide shows on environment, Energy and Health were also arranged on the way. Observation of Sky for various stars, Planets was also arranged. Lectures on eradication from superstition were organised.

Dissemination of Information about the New techniques beneficial in the villages in Maharashtra through a wall paper entitled "Gramyee Vigyan."

The various topics discussed in the Wall paper published so far includes health & Sanitation, agriculture & Forestry, useful rural techniques, techniques to reduce the women drudgery. It has been observed that the Wall Paper has been read in the rural areas mostly in the Higher socie economic groups in the middle age group and these with higher educational level. It has also been found that the wall paper has been found to be very useful in routine day to day work for all categories of rural population. While majority of the people did not meet with any difficulty in making use of the contents of the wall paper.

Development of a Gadget to use as an aid in case of Deaf and Dumb person to acknowledge the sound through somatic Sensations.

The purpose of the present project is to develop a gadget which would

Investigation of Indian Plants for Vector Control
(Mosquito Larvicidal) Agents :-

Mosquitoes are responsible for spreading diseases like malaria, filariasis and about 25 other diseases of viral, bacterial, microbial infections; Mosquitoes are carriers of such diseases which are spread while taking blood feed. Besides this, they also cause nuisance to human life, mostly in urban area. Mosquitoes are becoming resistant to the existing insecticides i.e DDT, BHC etc. Pyrethrin I and Pyrethrin II, the only phytochemical constituents used for this purpose are not from indigenous plants and thereby lot of funds are required to import this from other countries to meet the requirements. As a result of this, the present work of investigating Indian Plants for Vector control has been taken up at the Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay.

Anti tumor compounds from Indian Plant species .

In the present project, it is proposed to screen some Indian Plants not so far investigated for their anti-tumour properties, to isolate the active constituents from them and to determine their chemical nature and structure. It has been noticed that certain plants extract have shown anti-cancer activity. Further work is in progress.

Development of Polyvalent potent Vaccing against leprosy:-

The work on development of polyvalent vaccine is done at the Grant Medical college, Bombay with encouraging results.

Centre for Application of Science and Technology for Rural Development (CASPFORD)

The council for Advancement of Peoples action and Rural Technology has extended the grant to the tune of 75% while Maharashtra Government is giving the balance grant of 25% for the projects which are being held out at this centre. The work on Resourced Development, Energy conservation, Agriculture and Forestry social Services, Promotion of Rural industries is being done at the centre. In included water management, harvesting of run off water from hard lateritic rock, Agriculture, forestry under water resource conditions.

The development of anti transpirant composition when spread on crops lead to increase in the yield 13% to 50%. Development of energy efficient chulas which have been installed at several places in Maharashtra leads to saving of over 50% in fuel consumption. Such chulas are being regularly used and have considerably reduced the drudgery of rural house wives.

10) Strengthening & Modernisation of Various Institutions:-

Under this scheme, grant of Rs.10.00 lakhs were provided to Institute of Science Aurangabad to Purchase equipment for Laboratory.

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