

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT

OF THE

Backward Classes Commission

Vol. I

VOLUME

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APPENDIX I

Statement showing the details of the tour of the Commission and Representations etc received by it.

Name of the State (in chronological order)	Period of visit	Places visited	Mileage covered	No. of replies to question naire re- ceived	No. of Memo- randa received	No of persons inter- viewed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Mysore	30 6-53 to 1 13-7-53 and 1-4-54 to 5-4-54 (19 days)	1 Bangalore 2 Hassan 3 Chittaldroog 4 Tumkur 5 Mysore. 6 Kolar 7 Shimoga. 8. Chickamaglur 9 Mandya.	2,316	62	250	149
2. Hyderabad	14-7 53 to 27 7-53 (14 days)	1 Secundersbad 2 Warrangal. 3. Bhongur 4. Pambarthi. 5. Ashoknagar 6. Khammam. 7 Tarwar 8. Surpet. 9 Nalgonda. 10 Gulberga. 11 Aland. 12. Bidar 13. Aurangabad	2,394	20	128	187
3 Himachal Pradesh	24-9-53 to 13 10-53 (20 days)	1 Nahar 2. Renka. 3. Saharan. 4. Sumla. 5. Narkanda. 6. Thanedar 7 Rampur 8. Bagl. 9 Matiana. 10 Mandi. 11 Jogindernagar 12 Benikhet. 13. Chamba.	1,039	7	32	159
4. Assam	7 11-53 to 29 11-53 (23 days)	1 Gauhati 2 Shillong 3. Diphu. 4. Jorhat. 5. Dibrugarh. 6. Margherita. 7 Tezpur 8. Silchar 9. Aijal. 10. Kolanle. 11 Nowgong 12 Goalpara. 13. Golaghat. 14. Titabar 15. Kathgaon. 16. Fakirgram. 17. Dama. 18. Ramphat Hill. 19. Haltgaon. 20 Kokrajhar 21 Barpeta.	3,068	29	113	336

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Manipur	22-11-53 to 24-11-53 (3 days)	1 Imphal 2 Ukhrul 3. Churchandpur 4. Mao. 5 Sakmai. 6. Wathoumapan.	174	3	14	120
6. Tripura	"	1 Agartala	90	3	5	5
7. Saurashtra	26-12-53 to 28-12-53 (3 days)	1 Rajkot 2. Veraval. 3. Junagadh. 4. Porbandar	965	2	22	4
8. Kutch	28-12-53 to 29-12-53 (2 days)	1 Bhuj 2. Mandvi. 3 Adjar 4. Kandla Port. 5 Ratnal. 6. Adipur 7 Gandhidham	663	.	2	22
9. Bombay	30-12-53 to 9-1-54 (11 days)	1 Bombay 2. Poona. 3. Setara. 4. Kohlapur. 5 Ratnaguri. 6 Thana. 7 Nasik 8. Dhulia. 9 Jalgaon 10. Manmad. 11. Nagar 12. Surat. 13. Baroach. 14. Baroda. 15. Godhra. 16. Ahmedabad. 17. Palan 18. Belgaum. 19. Dharwa 20. Hubli. 21. Karwar 22. Gadag 23. Bagalkot. 24. Bijapur 25. Sholapur	3,856	109	141	740
10. West Bengal	22-1-54 to 30-1-54 (9 days)	1 Howrah 2 Bolpur 3. Siliguri. 4 Jalpaiguri. 5 Mal. 6 Kurseong 7 Darjeeling. 8 Bankura. 9. Khatra. 10. Onda 11. Balboni. 12. Midnapore. 13. Lohrasoli. 14. Kharagpur	2,328	54	67	258
11. Orissa	1-2-54 to 7-2-54 and 5-3-54 to 6-3-54 (9 days)	1 Bhubaneswar 2 Puri 3 Cuttack. 4. Balasore 5. Sambalpur 6. Behrampur. 7 Pipli 8. Kethagadi. 9 Angul 10. Jajpur 11. Baripada. 12. Golapur	1,433	11	38	101

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Vindhya Pradesh .	7-2-54 to 12-2-54 (6 days)	1 Satna 2. Rewa. 3. Gandhigram. 4. Amarkantak. 5. Govindgarh. 6. Sidhi. 7. Chauphal. 8. Beohari. 9. Jasungh Nagar 10. Shahdol. 11. Panna. 12. Chattarpur. 13. Khajuraho. 14. Nowgong. 15. Nagod.	1,444	4	25	63
13. Bhopal ..	13-3-54 to 17-3-54 (5 days)	1 Bhopal 2. Sanchal.	300	1	2	9
14. Madhya Bharat	10-3-54 to 13-3-54 (4 days)	1 Ratlam 2. Indore. 3. Ujjain. 4. Mandu. 5. Sardarpur 6. Jobat. 7. Dhar 8. Alirajpur 9. Bagh. 10. Barwanl. 11. Raipur 12. Newal. 13. Maheswar 14. Gwalior 15. Bhisla. 16. Mungooli. 17. Shivpuri. 18. Dewas. 19. Tanda. 20. Julwaniya. 21. Khalbhat. 22. Dhamnod.	1,453	25	63	63
15. Travancore-Cochin	5-4-54 to 16-4-54 (11 days)	1 Trichur 2. Koorkanchozhy 3. Nadathara. 4. Vilangan. 5. Ernakulam. 6. Kottayam. 7. Changanacherry 8. Kurchi. 9. Kottarakara. 10. Quilon. 11. Trivandrum. 12. Nagercoil 13. Cape Comorin.	4,143	98	161	204
16. Coorg	Do.	1 Mercata 2. Pellibetta. 3. Ponnempet. 4. Murnad.	73	1	1	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17 Punjab . .	3-7-54 to 9-7-54 (7 days)	1 Panipat 2 Karnal 3 Ambala 4 Chandigarh 5 Hoshiarpur 6 Gurdaspur 7 Amritsar 8 Ferozepur 9 Katthal 10 Nangal 11 Fatehabad 12 Sirsa 13 Hisar 14 Rohtak.	800 (including PEPSU)	41	119	825
18. PEPSU	3-7-54 to 9-7-54 (7 days)	1 Patiala 2 Bhatinda. 3 Rampur Phul. 4 Kapurthala. 5 Sangrur. 6 Dhur 7 Phagwara. 8 Faridkot.		11	49	344
19 Ajmer	16-7-54 to 17-7-54 (2 days)	1 Ajmer	See Rajas- than.	4	20	16
20 Rajasthan	18-7-54 to 22-7-54 (5 days)	1 Jaipur 2 Udaipur 3 Salumber 4 Jaisalmand. 5 Jodhpur 6 Pali 7 Bikaner 8 Bundi. 9 Kotah. 10 Bharatpur 11 Alwar	1,631	39	166	213
21 Delhi . .	28-7-54 to 30-7-54 (3 days)	1 Delhi 2 New Delhi. 3 Sahndra 4 Najafgarh. 5 Mehrauli.	100	29	25	227
22. Andhra	2-8-54 to 9-8-54 (8 days)	1 Kurnool 2 Vijaywada. 3 Rajahmundry 4 Visakhapatnam. 5 Vizianagram. 6 Anantspur 7 Madanapalli. 8 Chittoor 9 Gudur 10 Nellore. 11 Tenali.	2,569	82	404	102
23. Madhya Pradesh	10-8-54 to 17-8-54 (8 days)	1 Raipur 2 Kankar 3 Jagdalpur 4 Bilaspur. 5 Jabalpur 6 Katni. 7 Itarsi. 8 Nagpur 9 Chanda. 10 Wardha. 11 Amravati. 12 Chikanda.	2,616	73	141	343

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Madras	2-4-54 to 11-4-54 Including some parts of Mysore and Tra- vancore and Co- cham States and 25-3-54 to 31-5-54 and 18-8-54 to 25-8-54 (25 days)	1. Mangalore 2. Udipi. 3. Ootacamund. 4. Coonoor 5. Cannanore. 6. Tellicherry. 7. Calicut. 8. Dindigul. 9. Kodakkanal. 10. Madurai. 11. Melur 12. Ramnatha- pura. 13. Tiruchirappally 14. Tanjore. 15. Tirunelvely. 16. Tutucom. 17. Coimbatore. 18. Salem. 19. Yercaud. 20. Madras.	2,849	102	384	179
25. Uttar Pradesh	27-8-54 to 7-9-54 (12 days)	1. Allahabad 2. Mirzapur 3. Robertganj. 4. Banaras. 5. Gorakhpur 6. Ghazipur 7. Kanya. 8. Gonda. 9. Kathgodam. 10. Almora. 11. Nainital. 12. Lucknow. 13. Kanpur 14. Harwar 15. Narendranagar 16. Jannar-Bawar. 17. Bijnor 18. Mordabad. 19. Moghal Serai. 20. Agra. 21. Mathura. 22. Aligarh. 23. Faizabad. 24. Ghazabad. 25. Azamgarh. 26. Najibabad. 27. Mau.	3,045	106	691	720
26 Bihar	6-12-54 to 12-12-54 (5 days)	1. Danabad 2. Jambhedpur 3. Ranchi. 4. Patna. 5. Muzaffarpur 6. Harinagar 7. Tharu area. 8. Bettiah. 9. Barari. 10. Bhagalpur	2,300	69	331	238
Total			42,770	985	3,344	5,036

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Backward Classes Commission shall—

- (a) determine the criteria to be adopted in considering whether any sections of the people in the territory of India (in addition to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes specified by notifications issued under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution) should be treated as socially and educationally backward classes; and, in accordance with such criteria, prepare a list of such classes setting out also their approximate numbers and their territorial distribution;
- (b) investigate the conditions of all such socially and educationally backward classes and the difficulties under which they labour; and make recommendations—
 - (i) as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties or to improve their condition, and
 - (ii) as to the grants that should be made for the purpose by the Union or any State and the conditions subject to which such grants should be made;
- (c) investigate such other matters as the President may hereafter refer to them; and
- (d) present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper.

The Commission may—

- (a) obtain such information as they may consider necessary or relevant for their purpose in such form and such manner as they may think appropriate, from the Central Government, the State Governments and such other authorities, organisations or individuals as may, in the opinion of the Commission, be of assistance to them;
- (b) hold their sittings or the sittings of such sub-committees as they may appoint from amongst their own members at such times and such places as may be determined by, or under the authority of the Chairman; and
- (c) visit or depute a sub-committee of theirs to visit such parts of the territory of India as they consider necessary or convenient.

During the Commission's visits to any State and during any sittings held by the Commission or any of their Sub-Committees in any State the Commission may co-opt two persons, who belong to that State and who are members of backward classes, to be additional Members of the Commission or the Sub-Committee, as the case may be, during such visits or such sittings, provided that at least one of such co-opted Members shall be a woman.

The Commission shall endeavour to present their report to the President not later than the 31st January 1954.

PREFACE

The whole questionnaire is based on the nation's solemn determination to eradicate once for all, and that also within one generation, the age-old evil of social discrimination and a sense of high and low, which is a direct negation of democracy.

The nation is determined to do away with all social segregation and compartmentalism in society. Our society was for generations organised on a basis of religious hierarchy. Each profession and even each philosophical difference was standardised into so many castes, guilds and tribes. Not even the philosophy of Vedanta was able to eradicate these social evils. Many of them were rendered permanent by their being supported by religious sanctions.

We have thus to overcome remnants of racialism, communalism and caste segregation. This policy was unanimously accepted by the whole nation when it drafted and gave to itself the Constitution. The acceptance of the adult franchise was an act of faith and a silent revolution which has made it unnecessary to resort to a number of minor revolutions. Adult franchise has given all power to the masses.

Much progress has been made during the past 30 years as part of our struggle for independence. Mahatma Gandhi insisted that Swaraj would be an impossibility if the social evils were not eradicated betimes.

Another task which the nation has set before itself is the establishment of a secular State. This is essential in a country which has given shelter to all the religions of the world. The painful fact is that even religions that came to India with the avowed object of fighting our social evils have themselves succumbed to the atmosphere and are now humbly seeking assistance to eradicate, from amongst themselves, the very evils they came to destroy. Indian people, therefore, of all persuasions, castes and provinces, have to put up a united struggle against the evils that have kept Indian humanity down. The Questionnaire has tried to find out the effects of these evils in all their ramifications and has concentrated on the weakest spots. It must not, however, be concluded that because the Questionnaire is so very drastic, no progress has been made in the matter of social reform. A questionnaire drafted by the Backward Classes Commission cannot indulge in any self-complacency. It indicates the determination of the nation to come up within one generation to the high ideals it has placed before itself.

At the same time, we have to keep in mind our terms of reference. The question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been before the nation and the national Government for a long time. Remedies for the amelioration of their condition have been applied already. The Scheduled Areas also have been marked out. We have only to suggest if any modifications in the list of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are necessary in order to make them exhaustive, and up-to-date. To this extent we shall have to consider

the conditions to these two categories. But our main concern is to prepare a list of the third category, *viz.*, backward classes other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and suggest ways and means for the amelioration of their condition.

But we are also asked to suggest criteria for determining the backwardness of any class or community and this requires that we should study the condition of all the three categories of the backward people.

We have also to remember that according to the Constitution "the President may at any time and shall, at the expiration of ten years after commencement of this Constitution, by order appoint a Commission to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the States specified in part A and part B of the First Schedule". We cannot take upon ourselves the task of that Commission. The information we are seeking is only in connection with our duty of determining the criteria.

In any case, the three categories form one unit and consideration of any one cannot be complete without some consideration of the other two. We would request, therefore, that answers to questions may be given only to the extent of our enquiry. Too much extraneous material would not help us in our work.

We invite answers to these questions in the same constructive spirit in which they are framed.

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NOTE

1. It is requested that the replies to this Questionnaire be precise and as brief as possible.
2. So far as possible, replies may kindly be sent in English or Hindi. Those unable to do so may send their replies in any language convenient to them.
3. Every question bears a serial number. While replying, it is enough to quote only this serial number.
4. The replies should be written legibly or should preferably be typed in double-spacing on one side of the paper.
5. If anyone wants to write to the Commission on any aspect of the problem that is not covered in this Questionnaire, a separate note or memorandum may be sent.
6. If it is intended that any documents sent to the Commission should be returned, such documents should be sent in duplicates so that the originals could be returned when done with. If any documents are to be treated as confidential, mention of this fact should be made on those papers.
7. It is expected that replies to the Questionnaire should reach the office of the Commission (Backward Classes Commission, 2, Mansingh Road, New Delhi 2) before the 15th July 1953.
8. Those desirous of giving oral evidence before the Commission may kindly intimate their desire to do so.
9. A copy of this Questionnaire will be sent to any one asking for it. (Copies are available in English, Hindi and Urdu; efforts are being made through State Governments to get the Questionnaire translated in other languages).

N.B.—Please note that in this Questionnaire, wherever the expression “backward classes” appears, the main enquiry is about backward classes other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; but these two special categories are also included in a limited sense, as is explained in the Questionnaire at proper places.

The Questionnaire is addressed to (a) Governments, (b) Institutions serving backward classes, (c) Organisations of the backward classes themselves, and (d) all those individuals who are interested in the betterment of the backward people.

It is not necessary that attempt should be made by every one to answer all the questions. Governments, both Union and State, are however requested to supply complete information.

In the case of particular communities, their leaders or secretaries of their organizations should send detailed informations about their particular community, together with statistics as accurate as possible. A short history, traditional occupation, present-day condition and the reasons of its backwardness should be given briefly but without omitting essentials.

If the same community is known by different names in different localities, that information should also be given.

QUESTIONNAIRE

I. CRITERIA

It is necessary to fix some criteria for determining whether a particular class, caste, tribe, group or community can be regarded as backward for the purpose of removing their difficulties and for providing governmental help or preference.

In the matter of Scheduled Castes, the criterion is clear. Untouchability is the criterion and it being peculiar to the Hindus,* those Hindu castes that were regarded as untouchable by society are included in that particular Schedule. Non-Hindus cannot be included in it.

The Scheduled Tribes can also be generally ascertained by the fact that they live apart in hills, and even where they live on the plains, they lead a separate excluded existence and are not fully assimilated in the main body of the people. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion. They are listed as Scheduled Tribes because of the kind of life led by them.

In the matter of other backward classes the criteria have to be very carefully determined. These "other backward classes" are said to belong alike to Hindu, Muslim, Christian and other denominations. They are to be found both in the rural and urban areas. They follow a variety of professions. Their backwardness, therefore, is due to a variety of causes.

1. Would you recognize the following as the criteria for backwardness? Is the list exhaustive or would you suggest any additions or modifications:—

- (a) Their place of habitation being too poor or barren, and being far removed from centres of civilisation; and inaccessible owing to there being no good all-weather roads, or there being no good markets or educational institutions near-by.
- (b) Ownership of land, houses and other property being denied to them or being quite beyond their means to acquire.
- (c) Their profession, trade or occupation being such that they get very poor return for the amount of energy spent, or on account of the social structure being prejudicial to their getting adequate return for their labour.
- (d) Their finding it difficult to establish contacts with advanced communities owing to prejudices either in their own minds or in the minds of those who are more favourably situated.
- (e) Their being subjected to some social stigma or inferiority, by which they find it difficult to get access to places of cultural or artistic training or of religious and secular education.
- (f) By the mere fact of their being segregated from more fortunate sections of society on account of taboos against inter-marriage, inter-dining and similar opportunities of association.
- (g) Owing to age-old social customs preventing members of such communities from enjoying certain amenities or status in society.

*For purposes of this Questionnaire, the word 'Hindus' includes Sikhs, Jains, etc.

- (h) The percentage of literacy and general education among them being too poor even as compared to the general low level of literacy in the country.
- (i) There being very few persons in their community who have received education adequate enough for leadership or, even if available, their not being recognized or encouraged.
- (j) The bulk of the community being unable or too slow to pick up training for business or industries or public services.
- (k) Backwardness could also be determined by a very poor conception of sanitation, by a primitive way of worship, or an indifferent regard for law and order, or unwillingness to resort to a settled life, or by very poor and extremely primitive methods followed in agriculture, or by inability to understand the function of money and monetary transactions or suicidal addiction to certain vices and social customs.

2. What additional criteria, if any, would you adopt for ascertaining what classes or communities are backward among the Christians, Muslims and other non-Hindu denominations in your State?

NOTE—Care must be taken to distinguish between all these characteristics being found in a community in general as against a few unfortunate individuals or families being found to conform to these criteria. It is not intended to dub or recognize mere individuals, whatever their number, as backward. It is only when a known and distinguishable class or section is found to conform to these criteria that they could be recognised as backward.

II. REVISION OF LISTS

3. Do you think that the Lists of (a) Scheduled Castes and (b) Scheduled Tribes issued under the President's Orders need any revision?

4. If so what castes or communities do you suggest for inclusion in or exclusion from the above-mentioned two lists? Please state reasons.

5. Has any representation been received by your Government from individuals, groups, organisations or associations for modification of these lists?

6. Have your State Government recommended the inclusion in or exclusion from the existing lists of any tribe, caste or community?

7. Do you consider the advisability of including any "Vimochit Jati" (Ex-Criminal Tribes) in any of the two Lists issued under the President's Orders? If so, please name them and state reasons.

8. Besides the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been already listed under the President's Orders, has your State prepared a provisional list of other backward classes? If so, please furnish a copy of that list.

9. Are such provisional lists of the other backward classes being modified from time to time? If so, please furnish details of such modifications with reasons.

10. What are the communities amongst Muslims, Christians and other non-Hindu denominations that are included in the provisional list of backward classes by your State?

11. The stigma of untouchability being essentially psychological could be removed at any time. The segregation and seclusion of Scheduled Tribes could be overcome by mutual understanding and by mutual

effort. When we succeed in this would you not like to put all these categories into one general category of "Backward Classes" and then set before the nation a general target for overcoming general backwardness both as regard education and financial status?

III. POPULATION

12. What is the total population of your State according to the censuses of 1931, 1941 and 1951, as detailed below:—

Census of	Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1931				
1941				
1951				

13. What is the number and percentage of population of all the three categories of Backward Classes in your State, namely, (a) Scheduled Castes, (b) Scheduled Tribes and (c) other backward classes?

Please furnish details as in question 12 above.

14. What is the percentage of the population of backward classes to the total population in your State?

15. What communities are regarded as backward in your State? Please give the number of persons comprising each community.

16. Are all these backward communities in your State scattered more or less evenly in different areas or are any of them concentrated in certain pockets? If so, please name these pockets and the number of persons of various communities residing in them.

17. How many among the backward classes are—

- (i) artisans,
- (ii) agricultural labourers.
- (iii) industrial workers,
- (iv) other labourers, and
- (v) paupers?

18. (a) Do you think that the abolition of the mention of caste or sub-caste in the census of 1951 has been useful or otherwise for determining the condition of the backward classes?

(b) What procedure would you recommend for adoption in the future censuses?

19. (a) Is there any community in your State, which is dwindling in numbers?

(b) If so, please illustrate by figures of successive censuses, as to how each such community has been dwindling.

20. What are the causes of this decrease in numbers?

- (i) Is it merely because the classification has changed?
- (ii) Is it due to any physical causes?
- (iii) Is it due to migration?
- (iv) Is it due to conversion?
- (v) Is it due to defect in enumeration? or
- (vi) Is it due to any other causes?

IV. OCCUPATIONS, TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

It is observed that some communities that were thriving as artisans in the past have found their trades gone and they had to join the ranks of unskilled labour and thus became a backward community. We should like, therefore, to know the original trades which these communities had been following, whether they were skilled or unskilled, whether social status changed for better or for worse with the change of trade. We should like answers to be given to the following questions in the light of the situation mentioned above.

21. What were the original occupations, trades and professions largely followed by each community among the backward classes in your State and what are their present occupations, trades and professions? Kindly give your replies in the following tabular form:—

- (i) Name of community.
- (ii) Number of persons.
- (iii) Original occupation.
- (iv) Reasons for giving it up.
- (v) New occupations generally adopted.
- (vi) Change for better or worse in social and economic status as a result of such diversion of occupation.
- (vii) Number of persons diverted from the original occupation.
- (viii) (a) The handicrafts that have been abandoned and, therefore, are already dead or dying; and
(b) reason why they could not survive or be revived.

Please if possible give information decade by decade.

22. With a change in social ideas and standards some professions which were originally regarded as low have become respectable and therefore, persons following those professions carry with them no social stigma or inferiority now. Can you give the names of such communities which could now be safely removed from the list of backward classes?

23. What are the communities and the number of persons of the backward classes engaged in the following occupations, trades and professions in your State?

	Males	Females
(i) Land-owning.		
(ii) Tenant-farming.		
(iii) Agricultural labour.		
(iv) Vegetable cultivation.		
(v) Gardening and horticulture.		
(vi) Sheep rearing.		
(vii) Cattle rearing.		
(viii) Cotton weaving.		
(ix) Carding.		
(x) Wool weaving.		
(xi) Silk weaving.		
(xii) Mat weaving.		
(xiii) Basket weaving.		
(xiv) Oil crushing.		
(xv) Carpentry.		

- (xvi) Smithy.
- (xvii) Tanning.
- (xviii) Leather works.
- (xix) Rope making.
- (xx) Pottery.
- (xxi) Utensil making.
- (xxii) Piggery.
- (xxiii) Fishery.
- (xxiv) Cloth washing.
- (xxv) Barber's profession.
- (xxvi) Scavenging.
- (xxvii) Nursing.
- (xxviii) Mid-wifery.
- (xxix) Butchery.
- (xxx) Other handicrafts and professions.

24. What is the percentage of backward class population by communities which depend upon the following:—

- (a) Agriculture;
- (b) Cottage industries;
- (c) Commerce and trade;
- (d) Arts and Crafts; and
- (e) Other professions.

25. In your State, are there any wandering communities like the gipsies and fortune-tellers and those who exercise ghosts, or indulge in petty thieving etc.? What are the names and numbers of such communities?

26. Have any measures been taken by Government and other agencies to resuscitate any of the occupations, trades and professions of the backward classes that are dying out?

27. What other handicrafts and small-scale industries can be profitably introduced in the villages and towns of your State for the benefit of the backward people?

28. Will co-operative societies be more useful in this regard for the elimination of the middlemen to whom the bulk of the profits usually goes?

29. In the context of ameliorating the economic condition of all the backward classes should the State pay more attention to the development of—

- (i) cottage and small-scale industries; or
- (ii) large-scale industries?

30. Consistently with the provisions contained in Article 19(vi) of the Constitution, what remedies would you suggest for the protection of the handicrafts followed by the backward classes?

V. POLITICAL

31. What are the organisations that are working for bringing about political consciousness among the backward classes of your State? What is the nature and the result of their activities?

32. Some special privileges and concessions have been provided in the law for the benefit of particular sections of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. How far have these been given effect to in actual practice in your State?

33. Has there been any manipulation in recent years in order to curtail or take away political concessions that have been given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

34. What is the number of seats that members of the backward classes (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes) were able to secure in the last election in—

- (i) the two Houses of Parliament;
- (ii) the State Legislatures;
- (iii) the Local Bodies; and
- (iv) the Gram Panchayats?

35. What are the "outside agencies" if any, that are trying to politically influence the inhabitants of the Scheduled and Tribal areas in your State?

VI. ECONOMIC

36. Please give an outline of the general economic condition of each of the various communities of the backward classes in your State.

37. What are the steps taken by Government to bring about an improvement of the economic condition of the backward classes in your State or area?

38. In this connection, please give a description of the schemes initiated by your State Government in recent years.

39. How far does the joint family system obtain among the various communities of the backward classes in your State?

40. Has there been a tendency for joint families to split into separate units during recent years? If so, with what economic results?

41. What long-term and short-term schemes do you suggest for improving the economic condition of the backward classes in your State?

42. Are there any enactments in your State to afford relief to the backward classes from indebtedness? Is there any agency to help them to take advantage of legislations like the Debt Redemption Act. To what extent do they benefit from such facilities?

VII. SOCIAL

43. What are the social condition and status of each of the backward communities in your area or State?

44. What are the status and position of women in each of these communities?

45. What measures do you suggest to eliminate the hierarchy of castes that obtains even among backward classes?

46. (a) In what ways, do you think the caste system is responsible for keeping some people permanently backward?

(b) Do you think that it would suffice to relax the rigidity of the caste system or should the caste system be done away with as an unmitigated evil?

47. (a) Is it a fact that the caste system although not recognised formally persists openly or covertly amongst Christians, Muslims and other denominations also?

(b) Are any efforts being made by the leaders of those communities to eradicate the evil of caste system prevailing in their communities?

48. What are your suggestions for creating better understanding between one community and another?

VIII. EDUCATIONAL

49. What is the percentage of general literacy in your State?

50. What is the number of literate persons in your State among the—

- (i) Scheduled Castes;
- (ii) Scheduled Tribes;
- (iii) Ex-Criminal Tribes; and
- (iv) Other Backward Classes?

Please furnish information in detail as below:—

According to the census of	RURAL		URBAN	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1931				
1941				
1951				

51. What is the percentage of literacy of the four categories of the backward classes? Please furnish information in detail as in 50 above.

52. What is the percentage of literacy of each of the communities of non-backward classes in your State? Please furnish information in detail as in 50 above.

53. Among the backward classes of the above four categories in your State, what is the number of persons—

- (i) who have passed the primary standard,
- (ii) who have passed the middle standard,
- (iii) who have passed the matriculation or higher secondary standard,
- (iv) who are graduates.
- (v) who are post-graduates,
- (vi) who are holders of technical or industrial diplomas, and
- (vii) who are experts in their trade in a traditional way?

54. What special measures have been adopted in your State for the advancement of the education of the backward classes to bring them up to the level of the advanced communities? [Vide Art. 15 (4) of the Constitution.]

55. In your State, are there any primary, middle, high and/or higher secondary schools, established specially for the various categories of backward classes? If so please furnish the following information:

- (i) their location and number of students in each school;
- (ii) the number of these schools run by (a) Government and (b) non-official organisations; and
- (iii) the number of non-official organisations aided by Government.

56. (a) Has primary education been made free and compulsory in your State? If so, in what parts and with what response?

(b) What steps have been taken to popularise the same among the backward classes in your State? And,

(c) What is the number of students of the backward classes benefiting under such schemes?

57. Do you think it necessary to offer a free mid-day meal to school-going children?

58. (a) In view of the fact that the bulk of the village students belong to the agricultural or artisan classes do you think that the present system of education prevailing in the country is suitable for the boys and girls of the backward classes?

(b) If your answer is in the negative, what changes in the present system of education would you suggest, particularly for the backward classes?

59. It is recognized that basic education develops all the faculties of the student and thus equips him/her for the struggle of life in a far better manner than is done by the present-day routine system of education.

(a) Has your State Government introduced basic education throughout the State? Or, in any part? What has been the experience so far?

(b) If the State is not able to secure sufficient number of "basic" teachers or if paucity of funds prevents it from providing the benefits of basic education to all the people in the State, will your State Government accept the policy of providing basic education at least to the backward classes so that they might get the benefit of the all-round basic education, and thus be enabled to overcome their backwardness with the least amount of delay?

(c) Will your State Government take adequate steps to train "basic" teachers specially suited to the conditions of the backward people and also provide that teachers and students who have got the benefit of basic education shall be given special preference in service, promotion and in all other ways?

60. (a) What special facilities are given in your State for the admission of students of the backward classes into high schools and colleges (including professional and technical colleges)? Are there any difficulties experienced by the students in obtaining such facilities?

(b) Do you subscribe to the view that there should be reservation of seats for the backward classes for such admissions?

If so, what should be the percentage of such reservation?

61. What, in your opinion, are the causes of general illiteracy or low percentage of literacy among the backward classes of your area besides poverty and apathy?

62. What steps have so far been taken in your State for improving the literacy of the backward classes?

63. How many scholarships and free or half-free concessions are reserved for the students of various categories of the backward classes in your State? Please mention—

(i) the amount of scholarship and

(ii) the number of scholarship holders, and free and half-free studentships of each community in schools and colleges separately.

64. What amounts have been spent annually by the Government in your State for the backward classes during the last five years in the shape of scholarship or free studentship?

65. What concessions in regard to the following have been granted to students of the backward classes in your State:—

- (i) tuition fee,
- (ii) examination fee,
- (iii) board and lodging,
- (iv) free supply of books and stationery, and
- (v) any other concessions?

Please furnish figures for schools and colleges separately.

66. (a) In your State are there separate hostels for the students of the backward classes or are they freely admitted into the general hostels?

(b) If separate hostels are provided for the students of backward classes, please give the number of such hostels with accommodation and location separately for schools and colleges and the number of students categorywise in each hostel.

(c) What are the communities among the backward classes that have separate hostel facilities?

67. (a) What special facilities are being given to students of the backward classes for studies and training in foreign countries? How many students of the backward classes (including Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes) have so far been granted foreign scholarships during the last five years?

(b) Do you think it feasible to have any reservation in this regard?

68. Do you consider that it is high time for the State to provide free education up to the higher secondary standard or a full basic course to all students without any distinction?

69. After finishing the full course of basic education, should students of the backward classes be encouraged to specialise in technical training in preference to the so-called learned professions?

IX. SERVICES

70. What are the number and percentage of persons belonging to the different communities of backward classes in the various cadres of service in all the departments of Government in your State (both gazetted and non-gazetted). Please give separate figures for all the three categories, namely, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

71. Are there any instances of young men of the Vimochit-Jati (ex-Criminal Tribes) being trained enough to secure a place in Government service in any capacity?

72. What are the number and percentage of persons belonging to the backward classes who have been newly recruited in the various categories in all the departments of Government service in your State (both gazetted and non-gazetted) since 15th August 1947? Please give separate figures for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

73. (a) Do you consider that, so far as Government service is concerned, the system of recruitment to the services from the backward classes is carried on satisfactorily in your State? Have you any suggestions to make for improving it?

(b) What steps do you suggest for the representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in such cadres of services where there is no direct recruitment?

74. Do you consider that some special concessions should be given to backward-class employees who are already in Government service even in the matter of giving promotions?

75. Article 15(4) of the Constitution of India, has made it clear that the making of any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not be *ultra vires* of the Fundamental Rights conferred by the Constitution.

In view of this, have the Central or State Governments provided any preferential facilities in the services so far as the backward classes are concerned?

76. What are the number and percentage of persons of the backward classes of the different categories employed in your State under semi-Government institutions, local bodies, and industrial concerns?

77. (a) Whenever there have been any reservations of vacancies in Government departments for backward classes during the last three years have all of them been filled by candidates belonging to the communities for which the reservations were made?

(b) If not, please state the reasons for not doing so.

78. Do you think that, in regard to age limit for appointment to Government service, it is necessary to give the same relaxation to Other Backward Classes, as is given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes?

79. Do you think that, in regard to examination fees for candidates appearing in examinations held for entry into Government service, it is necessary to give the same concession to Other Backward Classes as is given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

80. Have the semi-Governmental and local bodies in your area or State been advised by Government to adopt the State policy in the matter of giving concessions and privileges to the backward classes? If so, with what results?

81. Do you think that in regard to services, any reservations should be made for the Other Backward Classes as has already been done for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes?

82. To what categories of Government service would you like this reservation for the backward classes to be applied? What categories of Government service would you leave outside the scope of such reservation?

83. (a) What is the number of persons belonging to the different communities of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in your State in the subordinate judiciary services in various cadres? How many posts are there in each cadre, both gazetted and non-gazetted?

(b) Do you consider that so far as the subordinate judiciary services are concerned, the scheme as it is in vogue in your State needs a

thorough change so as to ensure a fair representation of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, without detriment to merit and efficiency?

84. (a) How many of the posts in the Indian Embassies, Legations and Commissions abroad (barring Ambassadors and High Commissioners), are held by persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes?

(b) What machinery is being adopted to give wide publicity regarding recruitment in the foreign services of the Union Government?

(c) Could you suggest a scheme by which the backward class people could be suitably represented in the Indian Embassies abroad?

85. How many persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are employed in the Central Secretariat? What is their percentage?

86. (a) Is there any order in operation in your State regarding the selection of candidates to Government service? If so, please give details of the same.

(b) Are the "Other Backward Classes" also included in the regulations issued by the Government for the guidance of the Public Service Commissions in the matter of recruitment?

X. LABOUR

In view of the fact that the backward classes form a substantial portion of labour in industries as well as in agriculture, this Commission would be interested to know the conditions pertaining to industrial and agricultural labour in general. Any information in this connection will, therefore, be welcome. Ordinarily no distinction is seen in industrial labour where it is properly organized between backward communities and others and therefore the situation causes no anxiety. Yet it would be profitable if some information is collected as to the condition of the backward people employed as labour because it may be that owing to their own lack of equipment or prejudices they may not be able to profit adequately by the conditions prevailing in industrial areas.

87. (a) Do persons belonging to the backward classes suffer from any special disabilities? If so, what are they?

(b) Is it a fact that certain castes of backward classes are not permitted to work in certain departments? How far is this true in your State?

88. Do women labourers belonging to the backward classes suffer from any special disabilities?

XI. AGRICULTURE

89. It is said that there has been a marked improvement in the financial condition of farmers and small agriculturists as a result of the conditions created by the last two wars. It is also said that there has been a considerable reduction in the indebtedness of the agricultural population. What is the condition of agriculturists in this respect in your State?

90. Is it a fact that the bulk of the backward people in rural areas come under the category of landless labour and therefore do not reap the benefits mentioned above?

91. Can you suggest ways and means by which the benefits from the abolition of zamindari and tenancy and similar legislation may actually reach the backward classes?

92. In what way can the Bhoomi-dan movement help agricultural labour among the backward classes?

XII. HOUSING, HEALTH AND SANITATION

93. (a) Which of the backward communities are forced to have their habitations segregated or built outside the precincts of the village or town?

(b) Does this fact deprive them of amenities like water, lighting, sanitation and police protection, which are normally available to the other communities?

(c) Are any of the backward classes in your area permitted to live mixed up with the rest of the population?

94. (a) Are the houses in which the backward classes live really fit for human habitation from the point of view of health, sanitation and privacy?

(b) Is it a fact that in most places the land on which the huts or hovels of the backward class people stand do not belong to them and they are subjected to various indignities by the landlord and the local bodies?

95. What steps are being taken to give occupancy rights of house-sites, or provide approach roads, water facilities, drainage etc., for the backward class localities?

96. The insanitary condition of Indian villages is proverbial. The places where the backward classes live must be worse so. Can you tell us what is being done by Government or public bodies, or by the backward people themselves to improve the sanitary condition of places where they live?

97. What are the most common diseases prevailing in the villages or hamlets of the backward classes?

98. Are there any insanitary habits peculiar to the backward classes in regard to bathing, clothing, eating etc.?

99. Are there any special facilities or concessions given to the backward classes in order to enable them to rebuild their houses and re-model their localities?

100. (a) What steps are being taken by Government to remodel the villages and improve the houses of the backward classes?

(b) Please give details of help extended to each of the communities of the backward classes for these purposes, in the shape of free land or land at concessional rates, money, material or technical advice, etc.

101. What steps are being taken by Government to provide adequate supply of water for drinking and other purposes to the villages and hamlets of the backward classes, by way of digging of wells, erection of tube-wells, digging of tanks and canals and construction of bunds, drainage etc.?

102. (a) What steps have been taken so far by Government or by any non-official organization to settle the nomadic population of the backward classes?

(b) In what manner do the nomadic people respond to these efforts?

(c) What is the measure of success that has been achieved in this direction?

XIII. CULTURE, ARTS AND CRAFTS

The Commission is interested in studying the cultural and the artistic life of the classes known as Scheduled Tribes as also of Other Backward Classes. It is not possible to elicit information about these matters in a compact form through a questionnaire.

We would request, therefore, that States' officers and the leaders of the various communities help the Commission by exhibitions and demonstrations of these when the Commission visits their territories, information of this being given to the Commission beforehand so that adequate time may be set apart. It is requested that only outstanding features may be taken notice of. The Commission would not have much time to make a detailed study; neither is it within the purview of the Commission's work to make such a detailed study. The Commission would also like to have a Note on the cultural back-ground of particular communities and peculiar traits exhibited in festivals, folk-songs, music, dance and other forms of recreation or religious observances. It would be useful for our purpose if friends could improvise museums of local art as expressed in various forms of culture and in various types of implements and hunting or fighting paraphernalia.

Persons who have specialised in the study of cultural and artistic side of the backward people are particularly requested to help the Commission by writing special small memoranda.

103. (a) Are there any dances and music peculiar to the various communities of the backward classes?

(b) Are they still being maintained or are they dying out?

(c) Is this dying out due to social neglect or due to the reformers' zeal or due to other causes?

104. Do the backward class people distinguish between dances which are expressive of the artistic sense of the community and dances which are obscene and which lead to dissipation?

105. Have any of the backward communities specialised in certain characteristic handicrafts?

106. Are local or communal specialities reflected in the peculiar styles of the products of art in your area or State?

107. (a) What are the cottage crafts still surviving amongst the backward classes?

(b) What are the chances of their survival in the future?

(c) Should the people engaged in such crafts be encouraged with financial help? If so, in what manner and to what extent?

XIV. MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

108. Please state which of the communities of the backward classes are nomadic, which are settled and which are on the border line.

109. Are there any forms of marriage amongst the backward communities which are repugnant to moral sense, for instance, marriage by force or by elopement etc.?

110. Are there any unwholesome practices that are peculiar to the communities or castes or social groups amongst the backward classes which form one of the reasons for keeping them removed from other people? If so, please give a brief description.

111. Is there any special peculiarity in the manner of clothing or living among the communities of the backward classes which distinguishes them from other people?

112. (a) Are there any primitive dialects spoken by any of the categories of backward classes? If so, please name them.

(b) Can any of these dialects be integrated with the prevalent principal regional languages of your State?

113. (a) In which communities and to what extent is polyandry or polygamy prevalent in your area or State?

(b) What is the effect of either of these practices on the economic and social life of the people?

114. Is it a fact that the backward classes are sometimes forced to spend beyond their means on certain occasions like marriage, death and other functions either by force of custom or by interested parties playing on the superstition of these people?

XV. PROHIBITION

115. (a) What communities of the backward classes are addicted to drink and to what extent?

(b) How far is their backwardness due to this habit?

116. What percentage of family income on an average is spent on liquor and narcotic drugs *e.g.*, tobacco, charas, bhang, opium, etc.?

117. (a) Is there any scheme of prohibition in your area or State?

(b) How far has it succeeded in raising the moral, social and economic standards of the backward classes?

(c) How far has it been appreciated by them?

118. (a) Has any positive recreational activity been provided for the backward classes in your area or State in order to wean them from the drink habit?

(b) If not, what do you suggest should be done in this direction?

XVI. SOCIAL DISABILITIES

119. (a) What are the social, religious and civic disabilities to which any of the backward classes in your area or State are subjected?

(b) In what way are these disabilities enforced?

(c) Which of them can be stopped or removed by law?

120. Is there any social stigma other than that of untouchability attached to particular communities of the backward classes in your area or State?

121. Are there any social customs or prejudices or taboos prevailing among the backward classes themselves which contribute to their backwardness?

122. (a) What has the State Government done so far to eradicate these stigmas or prejudices?

(b) What remedies do you suggest for speedy eradication of these?

123. Are there any social restrictions against the members of the backward classes adopting or following any particular profession, trade or calling?

124. In your State is forced labour still exacted in actual practice from members of the backward classes by feudal lords, *lambardars* and others having power over them like Government servants or by any one else even though it is forbidden by law?

125. Are the customary rights of the members of the backward classes which are based on duty duly performed by them properly safeguarded?

126. Notwithstanding the provisions made in the law, is the use of public wells, schools and temples etc. actually denied to members of the Scheduled Castes in your area or State?

127. (a) Notwithstanding the categorical prohibition of untouchability in the Constitution, is it prevalent in any form in your area or State?

(b) Has any law been enacted by the State Government for its abolition?

128. (a) To what extent do Christians, Muslims and other non-Hindu denominations in your State observe untouchability within their own community?

(b) Do the old pre-conversion caste distinctions and disabilities continue to stick to the untouchables and other backward people even after their conversion?

129. Which of the backward classes in your State experience any difficulty in securing the services of brahmins, barbers and *dhobis*?

130. What, in your opinion, are the best remedies that would secure the speedy removal of these and other social disabilities from which the backward classes are still suffering?

131. It is represented by some leaders of the Christian community that 70 to 75 per cent of the Christians are actually backward.

(a) Do Christians continue to call a person backward merely because he was born in a particular caste or class?

(b) If not, how would you single out the backward classes (and not merely backward individuals or families) among the Christians?

XVII. EXPLOITATION

132. (a) What are the different forms of exploitation to which any of the backward classes in your area or State are being subjected?

(b) What steps have the Government taken to put an end to such practices?

(c) In what measure have they been successful? What are the difficulties in their way?

133. (a) So far as the backward classes are concerned, what specific measures have Government taken to regulate money-lending, transfer of land, allotment of land, relief of agricultural indebtedness, fishery rights, farming out of forest, coupes, tank products like *singharas*, *makhanas* etc. and similar other matters?

(b) What enactments have been made to prevent victimization?

134. How would you restrain the exploitation of individuals by the Caste Panchayats or by the head-men of communities who sometimes unjustly and arbitrarily impose penalties on the poor, ignorant and superstitious members of the community?

135. Do you think that a law punishing social leaders of a community for imposing social boycott of individuals of the community similar to the one enacted in the former Baroda State should be promulgated and enforced for the whole country?

(In Baroda and Gujerat, communities are socially organised and the recognised leaders of communities enjoy the right to punish individuals with fine or social boycott if they go against the wishes of the community. This leads to social tyranny. The Government of Baroda, therefore, took away from the communal organisations and leaders this power of imposing punishments on individuals belonging to the community).

XVIII. WELFARE

136. (a) What is the Governmental machinery for rendering welfare service in your area or State?

(b) What are the sections that are being benefited by this service?

137. (a) Is there any separate department in your State for looking after the welfare of the backward classes as a whole?

Or (b) Are there separate departments for looking after the welfare of each of the four categories of backward classes?

Or (c) Is this work allotted to officers along with their other normal administrative duties?

138. (a) Is particular attention being paid to the welfare of women and children of the backward classes?

(b) Have women representatives among social workers been particularly associated with this activity?

139. How long have these departments been working and what is the progress of their work?

140. (a) Has any Board been constituted to advise Government regarding the welfare of the backward classes?

(b) What is the composition of such a Board?

(c) How long has it been working?

(d) What are the major suggestions made by this Board from time to time?

(e) How many of these suggestions have been accepted and given effect to by Government?

(f) What were the main reasons for the non-acceptance of other schemes?

141. (a) Have any plans or schemes been recently drawn up specially for the uplift of the backward classes in your State? Please furnish details.

(b) What funds have been sanctioned for these schemes?

142. What steps are being taken to improve the agricultural and occupational activities of the backward classes?

143. (a) What benefits have the various communities of the backward classes derived from these welfare schemes?

(b) Do the benefits offered to the backward classes reach the helpless masses among them? Or, do only the few influential among them actually gain?

(c) Can you suggest means to ensure that all are equally benefited from these measures?

144. Will it be preferable to distribute small benefits to a large number of people or to give substantial benefits to a comparatively smaller number of people?

145. (a) Has any scheme for adult education been launched in your area or State for the backward classes?

(b) If so, how much increase in literacy has been achieved thereby?

(c) How many centres of adult education are being run in your State and how many people have benefited so far from them?

(d) What amounts have been spent on running these centres?

(e) Have any steps been taken to popularise adult education in the backward areas through films and magic lantern slides etc.?

If so, what are the results?

146. Has any legislation been enacted in your State under Article 46 of the Constitution of India so as to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the backward classes and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation?

147. (a) Has your State set up till now any Committees or Commissions or Boards of Inquiry for investigating the conditions of backward classes?

(b) If so, when were they set up and what were their terms of reference?

(c) What recommendations were made by them and what action was taken by Government to give effect to them? Please furnish copies of relevant papers.

148. Has your Government undertaken any other activity beneficial to the backward classes which has not been suggested in any part of this questionnaire?

149. To what extent does your State Government consider the programme of welfare of the backward people as one of the important items of expenditure of the State Government? How much has till now been contributed from the State Revenues for this purpose over and above the contribution made by the Central Government?

XIX. AGENCIES SERVING BACKWARD CLASSES

150. What are the agencies working for the uplift of the backward classes in your area or State? Please classify them as follows:

(a) Official agencies, together with the amount spent by them so far.

(b) Non-official agencies, together with their financial conditions:—

(i) If aided by Government, the amount of annual aid;

(ii) If not aided by Government, what are the sources of their income;

(iii) If partly aided by the Government, what are the other sources of their income.

151. (a) Has the State Government created any department for looking after the welfare of the backward classes? If so, when was it set up?

(b) What are the activities and functions of this department?

152. What, in your view, is the best way of serving the backward classes? Should it be through official agency? If so, should it be through a separate department directly under the Central Government? Or, should this work be done by a separate department under the various State Governments? Or, will you prefer that this work is done by the various general departments of the Government along with their other normal work? Or, will it be better to utilise the non-official agencies of social workers for this purpose? Or, would you prefer that the work should be done by collaboration between official and non-official agencies? If so, what should be its composition and the respective duties of the official and non-official sections? Would you subscribe to the view that women social workers should be put at the head of such agencies or at least should be encouraged to be associated with such activities?

153. As a matter of national policy, how far is it advisable to leave this work of serving the backward classes to foreign agencies especially those that are working with proselytization as one of their motives?

154. (a) Is there any truth in the statements commonly heard that foreign or proselytizing agencies sometimes consciously or unconsciously foster anti-national or separatist tendencies?

(b) What is the situation in this regard in your State since the attainment of independence?

155. (a) Which religious Missions have been working in your State and since when?

(b) Please give a brief description of the various types of work that these agencies have been doing in your State.

XX. COMMUNITY PROJECTS

156. What areas have been selected in your State for Community Projects?

157. To what extent are the backward classes likely to be benefited from such projects in your State?

158. (a) How much money has been set apart for the development of the projects in your State?

(b) How much has been actually spent up to this time?

159. Is there any other particularly backward area which should be included in the project schemes for the special benefit of the backward classes of your State?

160. Is full use being made of the voluntary labour which the backward classes are in a position to give in abundance?

XXI. EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES (Vimochit-jati)

Note.—Ex-Criminal Tribes mean the Tribes that have been denotified as no longer belonging to the Criminal Tribes.

161. What are the ex-Criminal Tribes in your area or State? Please give the name and number of each class together with its habitat.

162. Please mention to which of the three categories each of these could now be attached viz. to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or other Backward Classes, so that the erstwhile stigma of criminality may be entirely forgotten.

163. (a) What are the social origins of the various communities of the ex-Criminal Tribes in your area or State?

(b) What are the beliefs, omens and taboos peculiar to them?

164. Is it better to allow these people to live together in one segregated locality or should they be dispersed and distributed as widely as possible so that their old habits and beliefs may be forgotten and they may be gradually assimilated in the general population?

165. (a) What special efforts are being made by Government to settle families of these people after the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act?

(b) Are these steps adequate?

(c) Please give the number of families of these people settled so far. Please state the amount of Government grant so far given for this purpose.

XXII. SCHEDULED AREAS AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

NOTE.—The questions drawn under this section are intended to secure information so that the Commission could recommend whether any particular communities have to be added to or subtracted from the lists published under the President's orders.

Much more information will have to be secured before the Commission could definitely recommend such changes. But this could be collected better when the Commission goes round to the various States and Areas and observes conditions as they obtain at the present time.

There is a general complaint that in certain parts great injustice is done to the Scheduled Tribes and inhabitants of Scheduled Areas because of the irregular interpretation of rules applying to the list of communities known as Scheduled Tribes. It is necessary, therefore, to make some enquiries about the actual conditions, before revision of rules etc. could be usefully suggested.

166. What, in your opinion, are the various approaches for the solution of the tribal problem in your State? Which, in your opinion, is the most feasible?

167. (a) Can you give the extent of Scheduled Areas of your State? Please supply a map.

(b) Is there any proposal to change these boundaries?

(c) Would you suggest any change?

168. (a) Is habitation in a Scheduled Area a necessary condition for fixing the status of a tribe as Scheduled Tribe?

(b) In case a person or a group belonging to the Scheduled Tribes leaves the Scheduled Area and settles in a non-Scheduled Area, does the person or the group cease to belong to a Scheduled Tribe?

(c) What measures do you suggest to remedy this anomaly?

169. What are the amounts of grants-in-aid that have been received by your State Government from the Centre for the betterment of the condition of the Scheduled Tribes from year to year upto now?

170. (a) How and on what schemes have these grants been spent and to what extent have the Scheduled Tribes people benefited from these schemes?

(b) What amount has your State been spending from its own funds annually, in the Scheduled Areas, over and above the normal expenditure on the general administration, and what proportion does this contribution of your State bear to the aid that it receives from the Centre?

171. What are the main occupations of the tribal people in your State?

172. What would be the approximate percentage of the tribal people who are working as landless labour in your State?

173. Are the tribal people in your State gradually overcoming their segregated existence?

XXIII. SCHEDULED CASTES

174. The main characteristic of Scheduled Castes is the social disability of untouchability. Is this untouchability recognized in any form even among the Non-Hindus?

175. If untouchability is peculiar to the Hindu community and if the other communities do not recognize it, should the concessions and facilities that are specially reserved for the Scheduled Castes be made available to them even after their ceasing to be Hindus? Of course, such a person can claim concessions etc. that are meant for the Backward Classes.

176. Untouchability being abolished by the Constitution and its practice in any form forbidden, what programme would you suggest for the gradual elimination of special concessions given to the Scheduled Castes as a result of the fulfilment of the objective, namely complete eradication of untouchability?

177. What are the specific remedial measures by which traces of untouchability that still persist could be removed speedily?

178. What are the tests to determine whether untouchability has been eradicated in fact?

179. In your State, has any of the Scheduled Castes progressed to such an extent that it has ceased to be untouchable as a caste and it is no longer necessary to keep its name in the list of Scheduled Castes?

XXIV. "ADVANCED" CLASSES

NOTE—In determining the criteria of backwardness, we shall have necessarily to compare the social and educational standards of communities with those of other communities who are not backward and, therefore, it is necessary to have some information about the "advanced" communities especially because the whole of India itself is so very backward that backwardness of certain communities can be assessed only in comparison with communities which are less backward. We have, therefore, asked for information about the standard of progress obtaining amongst the so-called "advanced" communities.

Another reason why we have asked for information about the "advanced" communities is that there are certain communities amongst the so-called "advanced" communities that are really backward both educationally and socially and they feel that they are victimized because of the traditional classification of castes. They must be given an opportunity to ventilate their grievances so that justice, where it is essential, may be accorded to all really backward communities.

180. What criteria would you suggest for definitely labelling a community as "advanced"?

181. According to your criteria, what communities in your State can be termed as "advanced"?

182. Are there any communities amongst the so-called "advanced" classes in your State which are actually so backward socially, educationally or otherwise that they deserve special consideration from the Government for the amelioration of their condition?

If so, please name such communities, giving particulars and reasons regarding each.

The Commission

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1. Shri Kakasaheb Kalelkar, M.P., *Chairman*.
2. Shri Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar, M.P.
3. Shri Bheekha Bhai, M.P.
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Shri G. D. Gupta, *Executive Officer*.

APPENDIX III

Statistical data regarding economic condition of Backward Classes

Information regarding caste of every family covered during the second stage of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, viz., the General Family Survey was collected. Each family in the 812 sample villages were classified, in consultation with the State Government and in accordance with the Notifications on the subject issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, into the following castes:—

- (a) Brahmans;
- (b) Kshatriyas;
- (c) Vaishyas;
- (d) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
- (e) Tribal and aboriginal communities;
- (f) Backward classes;
- (g) Others.

The schedules were thereafter coded so as to make them fit for tabulation.

2. For sorting out the Intensive Family Schedules of agricultural labour families belonging to backward classes, the General Family Schedules of Agricultural Labour Families belonging to those castes were sorted out first. Each General Family Schedule contains the family number and after having sorted out 50 General Family Schedules of agricultural labour families belonging to backward classes, the corresponding Intensive Family Schedules having the same family number were sorted out from those of the agricultural labour families covered by the Intensive Family Survey.

In all about 1,400 agricultural labour families were intensively surveyed in the Madras State excluding the two Andhra Zones, during the Agricultural Labour Enquiry of which the backward classes may be estimated to about 230. Out of these about 50 families were selected arbitrarily, i.e., in the order in which they were spotted out from the huge bundle of schedules. Although they were not strictly at random they were taken proportionately from the different zones in the State so that they cover the whole State. A similar procedure was adopted in the selection of 50 backward class agricultural labour families out of an estimated total of 400 such families intensively surveyed in the Agricultural Labour Enquiry.

3. The Intensive Family Schedules contain, among others, information relating to annual income of the family according to various sources, the annual expenditure according to different consumption groups, indebtedness according to sources of loan and purposes of debt etc. In the enclosed statements all these details have been tabulated.

4. As regards literacy, the General Family Schedules of the agricultural labour families contained information regarding the language which any member of the family could read or write or both read and write. It will be seen from the enclosed statement that very few members of the agricultural labour families belonging to backward classes were literate.

5. The information tabulated shows that in Madras the average annual income per family was Rs. 305 for the 50 backward class agricultural labour families for which data were compiled as against the State average of Rs. 365 taking all classes of agricultural labour families together. Again, the percentage of family income accruing from agricultural wages was

77.6 as against the State figure of 61.9. Similarly, the average annual consumption expenditure per family was Rs. 370 for the State as a whole as against Rs. 334 for backward classes families. The average percentage expenditure on food for the State as a whole was 82.3, the corresponding figure in the case of backward class agricultural labour families being 82.4.

6. In the case of Bihar, the position was as follows. The average annual income of the 50 backward class agricultural labour families for which data were compiled was Rs. 394 as against the State average of Rs. 534 taking all classes of agricultural labour families. The percentage of income accruing from agricultural wages in the case of the former was 80 as against 64 in the case of the latter. The average annual expenditure of the 50 backward class families was Rs. 472 as against Rs. 574 for all agricultural labour families. Again, the percentage expenditure on food in the case of the former was 93 as against 90 for all agricultural labour families.

(DR.) B. RAMAMURTHI

MADRAS

Average annual income (Rs.) by sources

Income, expenditure, indebtedness and literacy of Agricultural Labour families in Madras belonging to backward classes

INDEBTEDNESS (Rs.)

Agri. labour families.	Caste	Cultivation of land	Wages from Agri. labour	Non-Agri. labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	Total income	Food	Clothing and footwear, bedding and household requisite	Fuel & lighting	House-rent and repair	Services & Miscellaneous	Ceremonies	Total	Total	Source of borrowing				Co-operative societies	Purpose of Loan			LITERACY
																Money lenders	Shop-keepers	Employers	Others		Production	Consumption	Social & Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1	Setti Balija .. ..	..	68 (58.3)	45 (41.7)	..	..	108 (100.0)	300 (97.5)	11 (3.2)	4 (1.2)	..	28 (8.1)	..	343 (100.0)	153	..	..	36	117	..	..	153	..	No Literacy.
2	Yadhava	33 (6.7)	354 (71.8)	41 (8.3)	65 (13.2)	..	493 (100.0)	429 (75.2)	24 (4.2)	3 (0.5)	..	40 (7.0)	75 (13.1)	571 (100.0)	330	..	..	..	330	..	..	330	..	"
3	Yadhava .. ..	..	250 (87.9)	..	118 (32.1)	..	368 (100.0)	260 (80.0)	8 (2.5)	3 (0.9)	..	48 (14.8)	6 (1.8)	325 (100.0)	400	..	..	..	400	..	..	400	..	"
4	Setti Balija .. ..	..	63 (61.8)	39 (38.2)	..	..	102 (100.0)	104 (86.7)	6 (5.0)	2 (1.7)	..	8 (6.6)	..	120 (100.0)	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	15	..	"
5	Maravar .. ..	..	215 (58.4)	..	153 (41.6)	..	368 (100.0)	310 (86.6)	..	3 (0.8)	..	45 (12.6)	..	358 (100.0)	150	..	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	"
6	Maravar .. ..	..	445 (94.3)	27 (5.7)	..	..	472 (100.0)	469 (84.0)	67 (9.1)	3 (0.4)	..	74 (10.1)	120 (16.4)	733 (100.0)	230	..	..	..	230	..	..	230	..	"
7	Setti Balija	25 (16.2)	90 (58.5)	39 (25.3)	..	..	154 (100.0)	330 (88.0)	19 (5.1)	3 (0.8)	..	23 (6.1)	..	375 (100.0)	182	172	..	10	..	..	..	182	..	"
8	Maravar .. ..	..	219 (82.0)	48 (18.0)	..	..	267 (100.0)	243 (89.7)	7 (2.6)	3 (1.1)	..	18 (6.6)	..	271 (100.0)	50	..	..	..	50	..	..	50	..	"
9	Setti Balija .. ..	..	34 (100.0)	..	..	..	34 (100.0)	46 (71.9)	6 (9.4)	2 (3.1)	..	10 (10.6)	..	64 (100.0)	33	25	8	..	..	..	..	33	..	"
10	Yadhava	32 (7.4)	359 (82.5)	44 (10.1)	..	..	436 (100.0)	393 (80.7)	28 (5.7)	3 (0.6)	(5.8)	28 (7.2)	35 (1.0)	487 (100.0)	160	..	..	..	160	..	..	160	..	"
11	Yadhava	21 (80.1)	361 (88.1)	28 (6.8)	..	..	410 (100.0)	337 (84.3)	11 (2.8)	3 (0.8)	..	45 (11.1)	4 (1.0)	400 (100.0)	250	..	..	..	250	..	..	250	..	"
12	Maravar .. ..	..	216 (87.7)	..	103 (32.3)	..	319 (100.0)	282 (74.6)	..	3 (0.8)	..	33 (8.7)	60 (15.9)	378 (100.0)	111	..	..	..	111	..	..	51	60	"
13	Nadar .. ..	..	127 (100.0)	..	..	..	127 (100.0)	145 (80.7)	..	2 (0.8)	..	17 (7.1)	75 (31.4)	239 (100.0)	63	..	..	..	63	..	..	63	..	"
14	Maravar .. ..	..	120 (84.5)	..	22 (15.5)	..	142 (100.0)	124 (85.5)	..	2 (1.6)	..	19 (13.1)	..	145 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
15	Maravar .. ..	..	378 (88.1)	22 (5.1)	29 (6.8)	..	429 (100.0)	393 (90.1)	5 (1.2)	3 (0.7)	..	35 (8.0)	..	436 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
16	Gounder .. ..	..	166 (96.0)	7 (4.0)	..	..	173 (100.0)	200 (85.8)	6 (2.6)	3 (1.3)	..	24 (10.3)	..	233 (100.0)	49	..	..	..	49	..	..	49	..	"
17	Ambalakran .. ..	..	103 (100.0)	..	..	..	103 (100.0)	99 (84.3)	..	3 (2.9)	..	3 (2.9)	..	105 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
18	Ambalakran	93 (15.2)	511 (83.2)	..	..	10 (1.6)	314 (100.0)	51 (78.1)	34 (5.1)	3 (0.6)	9 (1.4)	86 (13.0)	13 (1.9)	663 (100.0)	114	..	..	..	114	..	..	114	..	"
19	Gounder	127 (24.0)	336 (83.4)	20 (3.8)	47 (8.8)	..	530 (100.0)	435 (74.0)	66 (11.2)	6 (1.0)	..	81 (13.8)	..	588 (100.0)	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	"
20	Uppara .. ..	..	307 (84.3)	57 (15.7)	..	..	364 (100.0)	357 (88.4)	16 (4.0)	2 (0.5)	..	29 (7.1)	..	404 (100.0)	47	..	2	20	26	..	..	47	..	"
21	Gounder .. ..	..	167 (84.8)	2 (1.0)	28 (14.2)	..	197 (100.0)	191 (79.4)	18 (7.9)	4 (1.7)	6 (2.2)	20 (8.8)	..	228 (100.0)	37	..	22	..	15	..	..	37	..	"
22	Ambalakran	130 (34.7)	245 (85.3)	..	..	..	375 (100.0)	300 (78.6)	20 (5.2)	3 (0.8)	7 (1.8)	42 (11.0)	10 (2.6)	382 (100.0)	126	..	..	..	126	..	..	126	..	"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
23	Setti Balija ..	69 (27.0)	187 (73.0)	..	..	..	256 (100.0)	341 (88.3)	19 (4.9)	3 (0.8)	..	23 (6.0)	..	386 (100.0)	124	134	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	No literacy.
24	Ambalakaran ..	94 (16.4)	478 (83.6)	..	..	..	572 (100.0)	495 (82.5)	36 (6.0)	3 (0.5)	10 (1.7)	39 (6.5)	17 (2.8)	870 (100.0)	116	..	..	..	116	..	..	116	..	"
25	Ambalakaran ..	264 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	264 (100.0)	318 (99.1)	..	3 (0.9)	..	..	..	321 (100.0)	57	..	..	..	57	..	..	57	..	"
26	Ambalakaran ..	50 (11.9)	389 (88.1)	..	..	..	419 (100.0)	252 (58.2)	37 (8.8)	..	13 (3.0)	87 (20.2)	38 (8.8)	431 (100.0)	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	29	..	"
27	Ambalakaran ..	77 (33.5)	153 (66.5)	..	..	..	230 (100.0)	209 (82.6)	15 (6.2)	3 (1.2)	9 (3.8)	14 (5.5)	3 (1.2)	253 (100.0)	59	..	..	..	59	..	..	59	..	"
28	Yadhava ..	..	354 (100.0)	..	..	..	354 (100.0)	239 (81.0)	15 (5.1)	4 (1.4)	..	37 (12.5)	..	295 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
29	Kurumba ..	..	121 (100.0)	..	..	..	121 (100.0)	100 (82.6)	9 (6.4)	2 (1.7)	..	10 (8.3)	..	121 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
30	Irular ..	..	344 (100.0)	..	..	..	344 (100.0)	298 (96.5)	..	2 (0.6)	..	9 (2.9)	..	309 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
31	Yadhava ..	..	671 (100.0)	..	..	..	671 (100.0)	605 (85.5)	48 (6.8)	6 (0.8)	10 (1.4)	39 (5.5)	..	708 (100.0)	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	"
32	Gounder ..	..	39 (90.7)	4 (9.3)	..	..	43 (100.0)	51 (87.9)	3 (5.2)	..	..	4 (6.9)	..	58 (100.0)	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	"
33	Viswakarma ..	..	84 (100.0)	..	..	..	84 (100.0)	112 (91.1)	..	2 (1.6)	..	9 (7.3)	..	123 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of persons in the family—6. The head of the family is literate. He can read and write Tamil. No literacy.
34	Vaniar ..	..	330 (77.6)	..	95 (22.4)	..	425 (100.0)	372 (84.1)	37 (8.4)	7 (1.6)	..	26 (5.9)	..	442 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of persons in the family : 7 Only one person knows Tamil. No literacy.
35	Gounder ..	..	287 (100.0)	..	..	..	287 (100.0)	301 (96.5)	..	7 (2.2)	..	4 (1.3)	..	312 (100.0)	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	No. 2 persons in the family : 7 Only one person knows Tamil. No literacy.
36	Gounder ..	270 (43.1)	46 (56.9)	..	..	..	628 (100.0)	665 (90.9)	17 (2.7)	7 (1.1)	..	33 (5.3)	..	662 (100.0)	440	..	..	..	440	..	..	440	..	No. 2 persons in the family : 7 Only one person knows Tamil. No literacy.
37	Gounder ..	..	198 (52.9)	31 (6.4)	..	..	484 (100.0)	420 (88.6)	18 (3.8)	3 (0.6)	..	33 (7.0)	..	474 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
38	Gounder ..	..	62 (52.9)	..	7 (10.1)	..	69 (100.0)	84 (98.8)	..	..	..	1 (1.2)	..	85 (100.0)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	Do.
39	Gounder ..	..	263 (94.6)	15 (6.4)	..	..	278 (100.0)	271 (97.8)	..	2 (0.7)	..	4 (1.5)	..	277 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
40	Gounder ..	..	305 (79.2)	80 (20.8)	..	..	385 (100.0)	310 (84.2)	14 (3.8)	7 (1.9)	6 (1.6)	15 (4.1)	16 (4.4)	368 (100.0)	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	Do.
41	Padayachi ..	30 (13.9)	128 (58.3)	60 (27.8)	..	..	216 (100.0)	169 (88.8)	9 (4.7)	1 (0.5)	..	10 (5.27)	3 (1.6)	192 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
42	Padayachi ..	76 (21.8)	145 (41.7)	127 (26.5)	..	..	348 (100.0)	221 (64.8)	21 (6.2)	2 (0.6)	7 (2.0)	63 (18.5)	27 (7.9)	341 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
43	Padayachi ..	85 (23.9)	157 (44.1)	114 (32.0)	..	..	356 (100.0)	213 (78.9)	24 (8.9)	2 (0.7)	..	23 (8.5)	8 (3.0)	270 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
44	Padayachi ..	29 (13.6)	184 (86.4)	..	..	..	213 (100.0)	143 (74.5)	19 (9.9)	1 (0.5)	..	28 (14.6)	1 (0.5)	192 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of persons in the family. 3. The head of the family is literate and knows Tamil.
45	Padachayachi ..	88 (34.4)	168 (65.6)	..	..	..	256 (100.0)	170 (77.3)	20 (9.1)	1 (0.4)	3 (1.4)	21 (9.5)	5 (2.3)	220 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of persons in the family. 4. The head of the family is literate and knows Tamil.
46	Padayachi ..	28 (14.8)	161 (85.2)	..	..	..	189 (100.0)	164 (82.0)	14 (7.0)	2 (1.0)	..	18 (9.0)	2 (1.0)	200 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of persons in the family. 4. The head of the family is literate and knows Tamil. No literacy.
47	Padayachi ..	99 (47.6)	109 (52.4)	..	..	..	208 (100.0)	179 (81.7)	11 (5.0)	2 (0.9)	..	22 (10.1)	5 (2.3)	219 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of persons in the family. 4. The head of the family is literate and knows Tamil. No literacy.
48	Yadhava ..	67 (17.08)	271 (71.9)	..	..	39 (10.3)	377 (100.0)	395 (86.4)	20 (4.4)	5 (1.1)	..	37 (8.1)	..	457 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of persons in the family. 4. The head of the family is literate and knows Tamil. No literacy.
49	Yadhava ..	92 (21.1)	344 (78.9)	..	..	..	436 (100.0)	377 (86.5)	21 (4.8)	4 (0.9)	10 (2.3)	24 (5.5)	..	436 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of persons in the family. 4. The head of the family is literate and knows Tamil. No literacy.
50	Vaniar ..	..	128 (80.5)	..	..	31 (19.5)	159 (100.0)	110 (85.5)	8 (6.2)	1 (0.8)	..	10 (7.7)	..	129 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.

Footnote—Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

STATE—BIHAR

Income, Expenditure, Indebtedness and Literacy of Agricultural Labour Families belonging to backward classes

L. serial No.	Caste	Income (Rs.)						Expenditure (Rs.)							Indebtedness (Rs.)						Literacy			
		Annual Income by sources						Annual expenditure by consumption groups							Source of debt					Purpose of debt				
		Land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	Total	Food	Clothing & footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent & repairs	Coremonies & functions	Services & miscellaneous	Total	Total debt	Employers	Shopkeepers	Money lenders	Others	Production		Consumption	Social purposes	Others
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
1	Kaora	..	262 (86.8)	40 (13.2)	..	..	302 (100.0)	407 (87.0)	13 (2.3)	3 (0.6)	30 (6.4)	..	15 (3.2)	468 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Noniya	..	378 (100.0)	..	..	..	378 (100.0)	397 (88.2)	15 (3.3)	3 (0.7)	..	20 (4.5)	15 (3.3)	450 (100.0)	59	59	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	..
2	Noniya	..	54 (13.4)	350 (86.6)	..	..	404 (100.0)	481 (86.7)	32 (5.8)	4 (0.7)	6 (1.1)	5 (0.9)	27 (4.8)	555 (100.0)	154	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Noniya	..	96 (16.2)	376 (63.5)	..	120 (20.3)	592 (100.0)	565 (85.1)	14 (2.0)	4 (0.6)	24 (3.6)	28 (4.2)	29 (4.4)	664 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kumhar	..	395 (100.0)	..	..	..	395 (100.0)	436 (91.6)	16 (3.4)	3 (0.6)	5 (1.1)	6 (1.2)	10 (2.1)	476 (100.0)	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kaora	..	359 (96.0)	..	..	15 (4.0)	373 (100.0)	492 (89.1)	33 (6.0)	3 (0.5)	5 (0.9)	..	19 (3.5)	552 (100.0)	153	229	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kanu	..	324 (96.0)	..	143 (30.6)	..	467 (100.0)	567 (90.1)	25 (4.0)	4 (0.6)	20 (3.2)	..	13 (2.1)	629 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mali	..	10 (4.6)	95 (43.8)	..	112 (51.6)	217 (100.0)	393 (90.8)	4 (0.9)	5 (1.2)	..	14 (3.2)	17 (3.9)	443 (100.0)	295	..	..	295	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mali	..	6 (1.6)	271 (70.7)	..	106 (27.7)	353 (100.0)	417 (81.1)	21 (4.1)	5 (1.0)	45 (8.7)	22 (4.3)	4 (0.8)	514 (100.0)	138	..	..	128	10	..	6	132	..	Out of 4 persons one person knows Hindi.
10	Jolaha	..	39 (13.5)	199 (86.9)	3 (1.0)	48 (18.6)	289 (100.0)	311 (89.4)	5 (1.4)	6 (1.7)	..	..	20 (7.5)	348 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Gope	..	95 (43.2)	125 (56.8)	..	..	220 (100.0)	428 (95.1)	..	5 (1.1)	8 (1.8)	7 (1.6)	2 (0.4)	450 (100.0)	246	35	..	..	101	110	..	..	..	..
12	Kanu	..	288 (82.8)	38 (10.9)	22 (6.3)	..	348 (100.0)	465 (91.9)	..	7 (1.4)	23 (4.6)	5 (1.0)	6 (1.2)	506 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kurmi	..	216 (55.0)	132 (33.6)	45 (11.4)	..	393 (100.0)	411 (93.8)	21 (4.6)	3 (0.7)	..	..	3 (0.7)	438 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kanu	..	27 (9.9)	180 (65.7)	67 (24.4)	..	274 (100.0)	262 (84.2)	17 (5.5)	5 (1.6)	..	..	27 (8.7)	311 (100.0)	25	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
15	Kanu	..	217 (79.2)	57 (20.8)	..	..	274 (100.0)	320 (89.4)	24 (6.7)	4 (1.1)	..	5 (1.4)	5 (1.4)	358 (100.0)	88	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Noniya	..	292 (81.1)	68 (18.9)	..	..	360 (100.0)	368 (98.4)	..	4 (1.1)	..	..	2 (0.5)	374 (100.0)	69	..	26	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Turha	..	136 (52.3)	12 (4.5)	40 (15.2)	74 (28.0)	264 (100.0)	319 (96.8)	5 (1.6)	4 (1.2)	..	..	2 (0.6)	321 (100.0)	159	..	8	159	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Turha	..	91 (46.0)	95 (48.0)	12 (6.0)	..	198 (100.0)	248 (95.8)	..	4 (1.5)	4 (1.5)	..	3 (1.2)	259 (100.0)	75	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Turha	..	195 (62.1)	..	61 (25.8)	38 (12.1)	314 (100.0)	333 (89.5)	7 (1.9)	5 (1.3)	20 (5.4)	..	7 (1.9)	372 (100.0)	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Ahir	..	57 (16.5)	215 (62.3)	..	73 (21.2)	345 (100.0)	320 (95.8)	9 (2.7)	3 (0.9)	..	..	2 (0.6)	334 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Dhanuk	..	186 (100.0)	..	..	..	186 (100.0)	204 (98.1)	..	5 (0.0)	..	..	2 (1.0)	208 (100.0)	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Gola	..	5 (1.0)	230 (75.2)	..	71 (23.2)	306 (100.0)	285 (93.2)	12 (3.9)	4 (1.3)	..	..	5 (1.6)	306 (100.0)	80	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
23	Gope	..	..	227	16	5	248	271	10	4	..	..	2	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(91.5)	(6.5)	(2.0)	(100.0)	(94.4)	(3.5)	(1.4)	..	..	(0.7)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Jolaha	..	..	581	44	..	625	723	10	6	..	..	14	753	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(93.0)	(7.0)	..	(100.0)	(96.0)	(1.3)	(0.8)	..	..	(1.9)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Jolaha	..	41	476	26	..	593	576	9	5	..	..	7	609	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(7.0)	(81.6)	(4.5)	..	(100.0)	(94.6)	(1.5)	(0.8)	..	..	(1.1)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Jolaha	..	..	455	15	..	470	580	35	4	..	..	18	637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	(96.8)	(3.2)	..	(100.0)	(91.1)	(5.5)	(0.6)	..	..	(2.8)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Jolaha	..	..	184	94	..	278	313	2	3	..	..	1	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	(66.2)	(33.8)	..	(100.0)	(98.1)	(0.6)	(1.0)	..	..	(0.3)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Jolaha	..	..	356	35	..	391	381	10	4	..	..	14	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	(91.0)	(9.0)	..	(100.0)	(93.2)	(2.4)	(1.0)	..	..	(3.4)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Jolaha	..	68	500	50	..	633	584	18	4	..	..	14	620	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(10.7)	(79.0)	(7.9)	..	(100.0)	(94.2)	(2.9)	(0.6)	..	..	(2.3)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Ahir	..	..	476	..	..	572	519	23	3	..	..	3	548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	(83.2)	..	..	(100.0)	(94.7)	(4.2)	(0.5)	..	..	(0.6)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Ahir	..	..	159	..	..	159	212	..	2	..	..	..	214	642	..	..	642	..	..	642	..	..	..	..
			..	(100.0)	..	..	(100.0)	(99.1)	..	(0.9)	..	..	..	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Barhi	..	..	253	20	10	284	287	3	4	..	..	2	296	122	..	..	122	..	118	..	..	..	..	..
			..	(89.4)	(7.1)	(3.5)	(100.0)	(97.0)	(1.0)	(1.3)	..	..	(0.7)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Dhanuk	..	32	291	..	62	385	356	10	4	..	..	5	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(8.3)	(75.6)	..	(16.1)	(100.0)	(94.9)	(2.7)	(1.1)	..	..	(1.3)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Tatwas	..	..	459	16	..	475	501	12	1	..	..	12	526	39	88	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	(96.6)	(3.4)	..	(100.0)	(95.2)	(2.3)	(0.2)	..	..	(2.3)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Kanu	..	..	490	..	..	490	590	29	1	..	..	13	633	76	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	(100.0)	..	..	(100.0)	(93.2)	(4.6)	(0.1)	..	..	(2.1)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Dhanuk	..	..	424	..	..	424	411	17	9	..	..	14	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	(100.0)	..	..	(100.0)	(93.2)	(3.6)	(0.2)	..	..	(3.0)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Teli	..	50	601	..	..	651	566	20	1	..	..	18	612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(7.7)	(92.3)	..	..	(100.0)	(92.3)	(3.3)	(1.1)	..	..	(3.0)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Malakar	..	84	374	..	..	408	457	..	1	..	..	16	474	46	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(8.3)	(91.7)	..	..	(100.0)	(96.4)	..	(0.2)	..	..	(3.4)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Kalwar	..	143	229	..	..	372	484	25	..	..	..	16	525	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(38.4)	(61.6)	..	..	(100.0)	(92.2)	(4.8)	..	..	..	(3.0)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Bind	..	8	402	..	..	410	457	..	..	..	..	9	466	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(2.0)	(98.0)	..	..	(100.0)	(98.1)	..	..	..	..	(1.9)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Bind	..	81	258	..	..	339	508	11	..	..	..	16	530	82	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(23.9)	(76.1)	..	..	(100.0)	(94.9)	(2.1)	..	..	..	(3.0)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Kanu	..	72	328	..	..	400	494	..	..	..	..	12	506	78	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(18.0)	(82.0)	..	..	(100.0)	(97.6)	..	..	..	..	(2.4)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Kalwar	..	237	297	..	..	534	707	..	..	..	..	14	721	46	40	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(44.4)	(55.6)	..	..	(100.0)	(98.1)	..	..	..	..	(1.9)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Bind	..	27	386	..	..	413	509	..	..	..	..	15	524	82	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(6.5)	(93.5)	..	..	(100.0)	(97.1)	..	..	..	..	(2.9)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Jolaha	..	36	235	81	..	417	475	5	6	..	..	16	507	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(8.6)	(56.4)	(19.4)	..	(100.0)	(93.7)	(1.0)	(1.2)	..	..	(3.1)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Keori	..	7	419	29	56	511	470	4	4	..	..	22	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			(1.4)	(82.0)	(5.7)	(10.9)	(100.0)	(94.0)	(0.8)	(0.8)	..	..	(4.4)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Kumhar	..	..	430	..	98	528	487	14	3	..	..	35	539	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	(81.4)	..	(16.6)	(100.0)	(90.3)	(2.6)	(0.6)	..	..	(6.5)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Keori	..	..	522	29	20	576	561	17	4	..	..	18	625	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	(90.6)	(5.0)	(3.5)	(100.0)	(89.8)	(2.7)	(0.6)	..	..	(2.9)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Keori	..	..	295	29	42	399	460	6	3	..	..	20	489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	(73.9)	(7.3)	(10.5)	(100.0)	(94.1)	(1.2)	(0.6)	..	..	(4.1)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Kahar	..	..	437	29	..	466	497	6	4	..	..	31	538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	(93.8)	(6.2)	..	(100.0)	(92.4)	(1.1)	(0.7)	..	..	(5.8)	(100.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note—Figures in brackets denote percentages to the total.
Source—All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry 1950-51.

Out of 7 persons in the family 1 person knows Hindi.

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing literacy percentage in various states during the years 1931, 1941 and 1951

Name of the State	Literacy percentage		
	1951	1941	1931
1. Uttar Pradesh	10·8	8·4	4·7
2. Bihar	12·2	9·3	4·3
3. Orissa	15·8	8·5	5·2
4. West Bengal	24·5	19·9	11·6
5. Chandernagore	42·3	..	..
6. Assam	18·1	11·4	6·8
7. Manipur	11·4	..	3·3
8. Tripura	15·5	..	1·1
9. Sikkim	7·3	..	3·0
10. Madras	19·3	14·4	9·3
11. Mysore	20·3	..	9·1
12. Travancore-Cochin	46·4	..	24·7
13. Coorg	27·2	..	15·5
14. Bombay	24·6	18·9	8·6
15. Saurashtra	18·5	..	N.A.
16. Kutch	17·1	..	N.A.
17. Madhya Pradesh	13·5	9·9	5·1
18. Madhya Bharat	10·8	..	5·1
19. Hyderabad	9·2	..	4·1
20. Bhopal	8·2	..	3·1
21. Vindhya Pradesh	6·1	..	3·5
22. Rajasthan	8·4	..	3·6
23. Punjab	16·1	12·0	5·2
24. PEPHU	12·0	..	4·0
25. Ajmer	20·1	..	10·6
26. Delhi	38·4	..	14·1
27. Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh	7·7	..	3·5
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25·8	..	N.A.

APPENDIX V

Statement showing total number of students belonging to scheduled castes and other backward classes in Primary, Middle and High Schools and in Arts and Science Colleges during the year 1952-53

State	Total Number of Students in—			
	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Art & Science Colleges
1	2	3	4	5
1. Assam	2,21,224	25,534	19,586	..
2. Bihar	7,19,680	1,46,905	92,184	6,547
3. Bombay	6,61,586	6,752	22,921	1,269
4. Madhya Pradesh*	1,74,564	25,522	7,595	531
5. Madras	22,73,379	30,629	2,64,125	12,951
6. Orissa	1,17,974	6,392	3,556	130
7. Punjab	53,076	16,015	17,235	780
8. Uttar Pradesh	7,07,678	72,448	49,013	..
9. West Bengal	3,44,385	28,324	38,132	2,185
10. Hyderabad	71,843	5,476	6,379	177
11. Madhya Bharat	24,432	5,279	529	28
12. Mysore	70,556	9,519	6,039	355
13. PEPSU	6,476	3,052	8,452	139
14. Rajasthan* .. .. .	..	..	..	140
15. Saurashtra	50,476	2,169	2,133	104
16. Travancore-Cochin	1,33,011	26,035	16,046	..
17. Ajmer	13,475	655	725	54
18. Andaman & Nicobar *Islands	1,048	..	897	..
19. Bhopal	1,458	962	229	30
20. Coorg	3,177	4,018	909	43
21. Delhi	8,054	972	1,599	93
22. Himachal Pradesh* (including Bilaspur).	2,577	1,274	829	4
23. Kutch	724	19	7	..
24. Manipur	37,307	4,838	8,758	355
25. Tripura	8,350	1,091	855	29
26. Vindhya Pradesh	12,499	4,101	366	29
INDIA	57,19,009	4,27,981	5,69,099	25,973

*Figures relate to 1951-52.

APPENDIX VI

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Resolution

New Delhi, the 13th September 1950

No. 42/21/49-NGS—The policy of the Government of India in regard to communal representation in the Services immediately before the coming into force of the new Constitution was that in appointments made by open competition 12½ per cent of the vacancies filled by direct recruitment were reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes while in regard to posts and services for which recruitment was made otherwise than by competition the principal communities in the country were given appointments in proportion to their population. Certain reservations were also made for Anglo-Indians, in services with which they had special past associations.

2. The Government of India have now reviewed their policy in this regard in the light of the provisions of the Constitution of India which lay down *inter alia* that with certain exceptions no discrimination shall be made in the matter of appointments to the services under the State on grounds of race, religion, caste, etc. The exceptions are that special provision shall be made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all services and for Anglo-Indians in those services in which they had special reservations on the 14th August 1947. Pending the determination of the figures of population at the Census of 1951 the Government of India have decided to make the following reservations in recruitment to posts and services under them:—

- (a) *Scheduled Castes*—The existing reservation of 12½ per cent of vacancies filled by direct recruitment in favour of the Scheduled Castes will continue in the case of recruitment to posts and services made, on an all-India basis, by open competition, i.e., through the Union Public Service Commission or by means of open competitive tests held by any other authority. Where recruitment is made otherwise than by open competition the reservation for Scheduled Castes will be 16-2/3 per cent as at present.
- (b) *Scheduled Tribes*—Both in recruitment by open competition and in recruitment made otherwise than by open competition there will be a reservation in favour of members of Scheduled Tribes of 5 per cent of the vacancies filled by direct recruitment.
- (c) *Anglo-Indians*—The reservations which were in force in favour of Anglo-Indians in the Railway Services, the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Customs Department on the 14th August 1947, will be continued subject to the provisions of Article 336 of the Constitution.

3. The reservations prescribed in the previous paragraph will apply in the case of recruitment made on an all India basis. Under the Constitution all citizens of India are eligible for consideration for appointment to posts and services under the Central Government irrespective of their domicile or place of birth and there can be no recruitment to any Central Service which is confined by rule to the inhabitants of any specified area. In practice however recruitment to Class I and Class II Services and posts is likely to attract candidates from all over India and will be on a truly all India basis, while for the majority of Class III services and posts which are filled otherwise than through Union Public Service Commission only those residing in the area or locality in which the office is located are

likely to apply. In the latter class of cases the percentages of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be fixed by Government taking into account the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that area.

4. (1) The orders regarding reservation of vacancies in favour of the various communities will not apply to recruitment by promotion which will continue to be made as heretofore irrespective of communal considerations and on the basis of seniority and/or merit as the case may be.

(2) In all cases a minimum standard of qualifications will be prescribed and the reservations will be subject to the over-all condition that candidates of the requisite communities possessing the prescribed qualifications and suitable in all respects for the appointment in question, are forthcoming in sufficient numbers for the vacancies reserved for them.

(3) The maximum age limits prescribed for appointment to a service or post will be increased by three years (later increased to 5 years) in case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the fees prescribed for admission to any examination or selection will be reduced to one-fourth in their case.

(4) For the purposes of these orders, a person shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, if he belongs to a caste or a tribe which under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, or under the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, has been declared to be Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe for the area in which he and/or his family ordinarily reside(s). Separate instructions will issue declaring the castes and tribes which should be considered as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of these orders in Part C States and Part D territories.

(5) These orders are applicable to all services under the control of the Government of India including posts and services in States in Part C of the First Schedule to the Constitution and will be deemed to have come into effect on the 26th January 1950.

5. The orders contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 16/10/47-Estt., dated the 21st August 1947, Office Memorandum No. 31/93/47-Estt., dated the 22nd August 1947 and other orders issued on the basis of those orders are hereby cancelled.

Order—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Ministries of the Government of India, all Chief Commissioners, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Partition Secretariat, Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Principal, I.A.S. Training School, Director, Secretariat Training School, Commandant, Police Training College, Mount Abu, Director, Intelligence Bureau, and the Union Public Service Commission, for information and guidance; and Supreme Court of India, the Comptroller and Auditor General and all State Governments, for information; and also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

S. B. BAPAT
Joint Secretary

APPENDIX VII

SUMMARY I—Statement showing the number of Gazetted appointment held by different communities in several grades in the Mysore State Services on 31st March 1952.

No.	Community	Rs. 150 to Rs. 300		Rs. 300 to Rs. 500		Rs. 500 to Rs. 800		Rs. 800 and above		Total	
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Vokkaligars	58	10.0	49	7.9	10	6.4	5	5.2	120	8.3
2	Lingayets	77	13.9	69	11.1	17	10.3	9	9.3	172	11.9
3	Kurubars	23	4.1	5	0.8	..	..	1	1.0	29	2.0
4	Bedars	4	0.7	1	0.1	..	..	..	..	5	0.3
5	Brshmins	207	36.9	236	37.8	86	52.1	40	41.2	369	39.4
6	Gangakulas	2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.1
7	Yadavas	2	0.4	2	0.3	1	0.6	..	..	5	0.3
8	Banajigas	11	1.9	7	1.1	2	1.1	1	1.0	21	1.5
9	Viswakarmas	3	0.5	3	0.5	..	..	..	..	6	0.4
10	Upparas	2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.1
11	Kunchitigas	5	0.9	5	0.8	..	..	3	3.1	13	0.9
12	Agasas	1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.1
13	Eshatriyas	16	2.8	25	4.0	8	4.8	4	4.1	53	3.7
14	Other Caste Hindus (including Sadars).	81	14.5	114	18.3	21	12.7	15	15.6	231	16.0
15	Depressed Classes ..	12	2.1	11	1.9	2	1.2	..	..	25	1.7
16	Christians, Anglo Indians and Europeans	23	4.1	37	5.9	11	6.6	9	9.3	80	5.5
17	Muslims	31	5.5	41	6.6	6	3.6	7	7.2	85	5.9
18	Other Communities (Jains, Parsees, Bhuddists; etc.)	4	0.7	18	2.9	1	0.6	3	3.1	26	1.9
	Total	580	100.0	623	100.0	166	100.0	97	100.0	1,445	100.0

APPENDIX VII—contd.

SUMMARY II—Statement showing the number and percentage of Non-gazetted appointments in superior service held by different communities in several grades in the Mysore State Services on 31st March 1952.

Serial No.	Community	Ministerial											
		Upper ordinate		Sub-Service		Division or I Class or I Grade		II Division or II Class or II Grade		III Division or III Class or III Grade		Total	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Brahmins	223	55.9	1,000	44.9	2,318	31.6	469	35.2	4,100	33.8		
2	Vokkaligars	16	4.0	165	6.9	459	7.1	145	10.8	785	7.4		
3	Lingayets	32	8.0	191	7.8	646	9.2	124	9.1	993	9.4		
4	Kurubars	6	1.5	27	1.1	153	2.2	47	3.5	233	2.2		
5	Bedars	1	0.2	15	0.6	45	0.5	11	0.7	72	0.7		
6	Gangakulas			9	0.3	23	0.4	10	0.7	52	0.4		
7	Yadavas	2	0.5	15	0.6	53	0.7	16	1.3	86	0.9		
8	Kshatriyas	8	2.0	58	1.9	196	2.7	30	2.3	292	2.8		
9	Banjigas ¹	8	2.0	84	3.4	207	3.1	34	2.6	333	3.2		
10	Viswakarmas	1	0.2	34	1.3	130	2.1	26	1.9	191	1.7		
11	Uppras	1	0.2	11	0.4	19	0.3	4	0.3	35	0.3		
12	Kunchitigas	3	0.8	27	1.1	47	0.6	5	0.4	82	0.7		
13	Agasas	1	0.2	6	0.2	31	0.3	11	0.8	49	0.4		
14	Other Caste Hindus (including Sadars)	52	13.2	360	14.9	855	18.3	167	11.7	1,424	13.2		
15	Depressed Classes	3	0.8	68	2.7	464	7.6	86	6.6	621	5.7		
16	Muslims	20	5.0	162	6.9	620	7.9	113	8.7	815	7.5		
17	Indian Christians, Anglo Indians & Europeans.	22	5.5	96	3.9	325	4.7	37	2.7	480	4.4		
18	Other Communities (Jains, Parsis, Buddhists, Jews, Sikhs, Tribes and Others)	1	0.2	25	1.1	55	0.7	7	0.7	88	0.8		
	Total	400	100.0	2,443	100.0	6,556	100.0	1,332	100.0	10,731	100.0		

APPENDIX VII—contd.

SUMMARY III—Statement showing number and percentage of Non-gazetted appointments in superior service held by different communities in several Mysore State Services on 31st March 1952.

Serial No.	Community	Executive								Total	
		Upper Subordinate services		I Division or I Class or I Grade		II Division or II Class or II Grade		III Division or III Class or III Grade		Number	Per cent
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Brahmins	489	43.4	1,957	44.6	3,022	28.6	5,152	24.5	10,620	28.7
2	Vokkaligars	85	7.3	308	6.8	1,047	9.5	2,437	11.4	3,877	10.4
3	Lingayets	115	10.0	319	7.1	1,338	12.5	3,220	15.3	4,992	13.4
4	Kurubars	11	0.8	63	1.2	199	1.9	388	1.9	651	1.8
5	Bedars	1	0.1	17	0.5	89	0.9	311	1.4	418	1.4
6	Gangakulas	4	0.3	18	0.5	67	0.7	161	0.7	250	0.7
7	Yadavas	10	0.8	16	0.3	47	0.4	98	0.4	171	0.4
8	Kshatriyas	37	3.2	151	3.4	277	2.7	223	1.9	688	1.9
9	Banajigas	12	1.0	115	2.6	257	2.4	408	1.8	792	2.1
10	Visawakarmas	3	0.3	21	0.6	764	1.5	464	2.4	652	1.7
11	Upparas	1	0.1	8	0.2	31	0.3	85	0.4	125	0.4
12	Kunchitigas	10	0.9	31	0.7	114	1.4	130	0.6	285	0.8
13	Agasas	4	0.3	12	0.3	43	0.4	172	0.6	231	0.6
14	Other Caste Hindus (including Sadars)	179	15.6	565	12.3	1,365	12.9	2,320	11.0	4,429	11.9
15	Depressed Classes	33	2.7	79	1.8	518	4.9	1,521	7.4	2,151	5.7
16	Muslims	83	7.2	384	8.7	1,107	10.4	2,668	12.6	4,242	11.4
17	Indian-Christians, Anglo-Indians & European	63	5.4	310	7.2	823	7.8	1,084	5.2	2,280	6.1
18	Other Communities. (Jains Parsis, Jews, Buddhists, Sikhs, Tribes and others)	8	0.6	49	1.2	83	0.8	119	0.5	259	0.6
	Total	1,148	1000	4,413	100.0	10,591	100.0	20,961	100.0	37,113	100.0

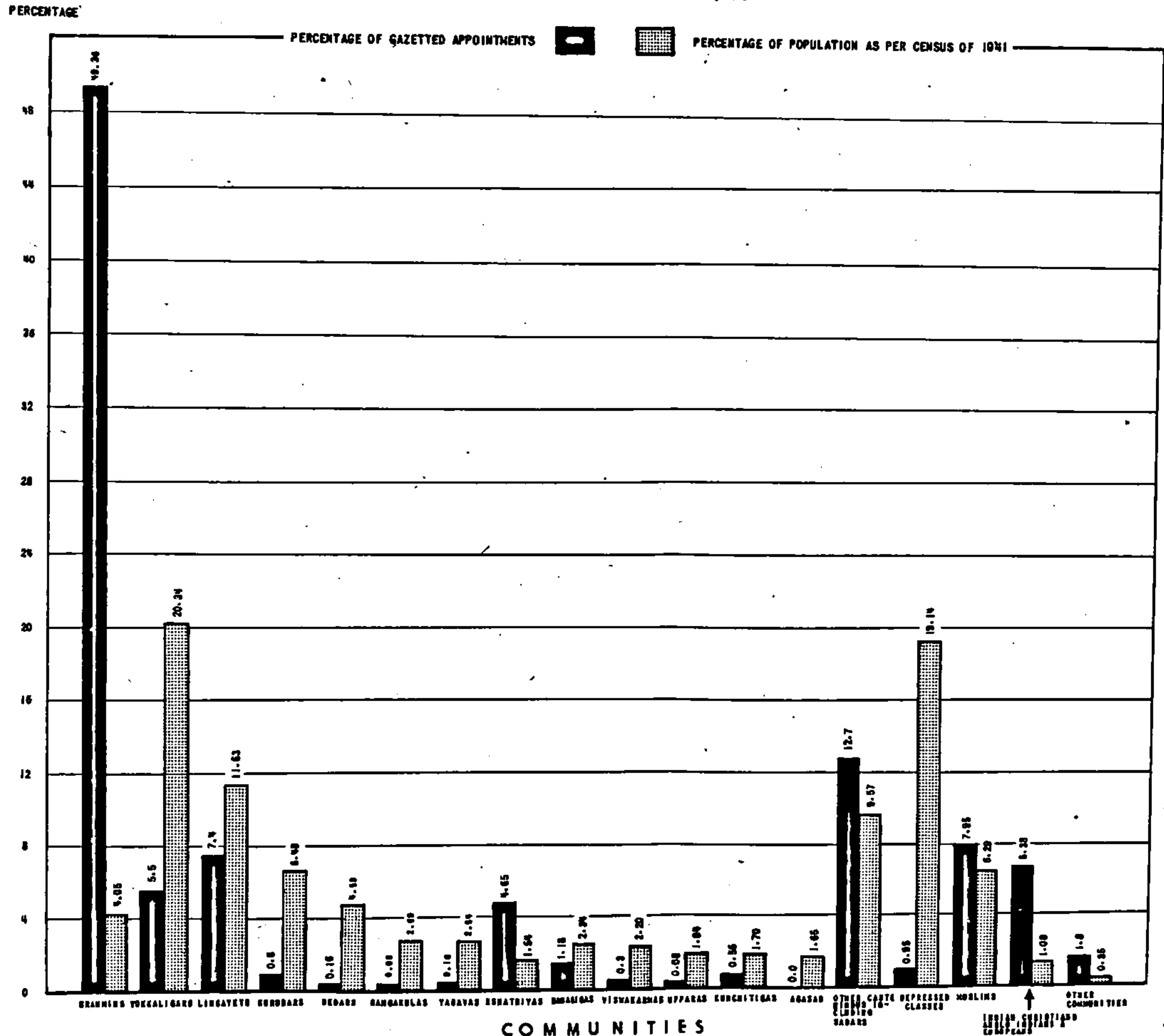
APPENDIX VII—contd.

SUMMARY IV—Statement showing the number and percentage of non-gazetted appointments in superior service held by different communities in several grades in the Mysore State Services on 31st March 1952.

Serial No.	Communities	Upper Subordinate Service		I Division or I Class or I Grade		II Division or II Class or II Grade		III Division or III Class or III Grade		Total	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Brahmins	712	46.0	3,047	44.4	5,340	31.6	5,621	25.6	14,720	80.8
2	Vokkaligars	101	6.6	743	6.9	1,506	9.7	2,582	11.7	4,862	9.8
3	Lingayets	147	10.0	510	7.4	1,984	11.7	3,344	15.3	5,985	12.6
4	Kurubars	17	1.1	80	1.2	352	2.2	435	1.9	884	1.9
5	Bedars	2	0.1	32	0.5	134	0.7	322	1.4	490	1.0
6	Gangakulas	4	0.3	27	0.4	100	0.5	171	0.7	302	0.6
7	Yadavas	13	0.8	31	0.5	100	0.5	114	0.5	257	0.5
8	Kshatriyas	45	2.9	209	3.0	473	2.7	253	1.1	980	2.1
9	Banajigas	20	1.2	109	2.8	464	2.7	442	1.9	1,125	2.3
10	Viswakarnas	4	0.3	55	0.8	294	1.7	490	2.1	843	1.7
11	Upparas	2	0.1	19	0.3	50	0.3	89	0.4	10	0.4
12	Kunchitigas	13	0.8	58	0.9	161	0.9	135	0.6	367	0.7
13	Agasas	5	0.3	18	0.3	74	0.4	183	0.8	280	0.5
14	Other Caste Hindus (including Sadars)	231	14.5	925	13.4	2,220	12.9	2,477	11.4	5,853	12.4
15	Depressed Classes	36	2.3	143	2.4	982	5.6	1,007	7.1	2,772	5.7
16	Muslims	103	6.8	546	7.9	1,627	9.6	2,781	12.0	5,057	10.6
17	Indian-Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans, etc.	85	5.4	406	5.9	1,148	6.6	1,121	5.0	2,760	5.7
18	Other Communities (Jains, Parsis, Buddhists, Jews, Sicks, Tribes and Others)	9	0.6	74	1.0	138	0.7	126	0.5	347	0.7
	Total	1,648	100.0	6,856	100.0	17,147	100.0	22,293	100.0	47,844	100.0

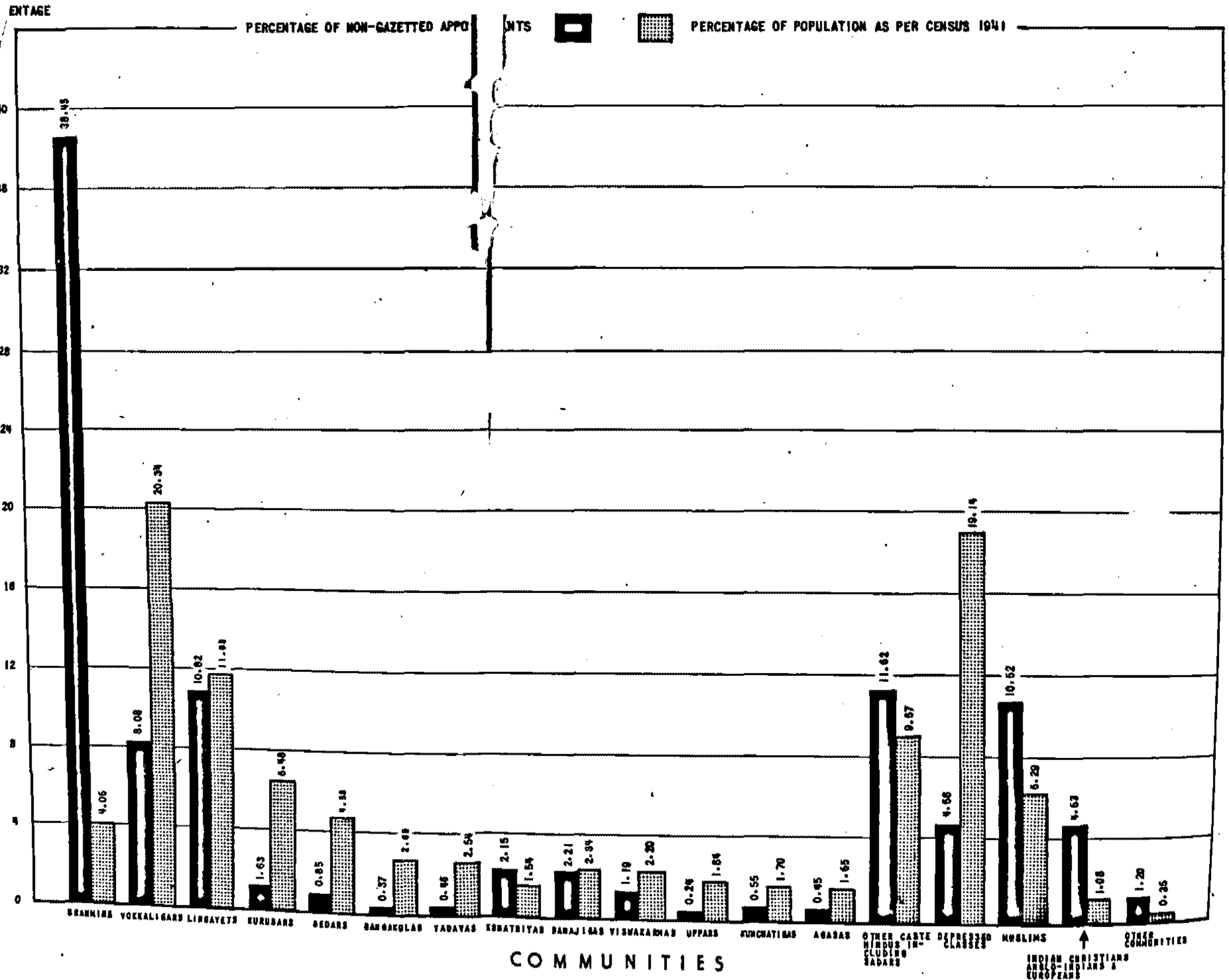
PERCENTAGE OF GAZETTED APPOINTMENTS HELD BY DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE SERVICE (MYSORE) IN RELATION TO PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

AS ON 1ST. JULY 1946



PERCENTAGE OF NON-GAZETTED APPOINTMENTS HELD BY DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES IN RELATION TO PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

ON 1st. JULY 1946



3. Bombay

4. Himachal Pradesh

5. Hyderabad

6. Kutch

7. Madras

8. Mysore

9. Orissa

10. Saurashtra

11. Uttar Pradesh

12. Vindhya Pradesh

13. Tripura

1. Shri

2. Shrimati

1. Shrimati Lakshmbai.

2. Dr. Vaghjibhai Solanki.

1. Miss T. M. Anantanavaki
Ammal.

2. Shri Swayamprakasam, M.L.A.

1. Shri A. Bhesmappa Naik, M.L.A.

2. Shrimati Indiramma.

1. Shri Umacharan Das.

—1 Shri Maldejiibhai M. Ocedra,
M.L.A.

1. Shri R. K. Mauriya.

1. Shri Shambhu Nath Kahar.

1. Shri Shibcharan Tanti.

2. Kumari Rani Singh.