

**REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR THE
PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER,
1951**

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR THE PERIOD ENDING
DECEMBER, 1951.

I. INTRODUCTION

The caste in Hindu society is still the most powerful factor in determining a man's dignity, calling or profession. Such a rigid caste-system is not found anywhere else outside India. In India, all such professions as involve handling of so-called dirty jobs like tanning and skinning of hides, manufacture of leather goods, sweeping of streets, scavenging, etc., are allotted to some caste or the other amongst the Scheduled Castes, also known as Harijans, who are about 5 crores according to the latest figures available. These are the occupations which are quite essential for the well-being of Society; but as they involve the physical handling of dirty and putrefying matter, no non-Harijan, as a rule, will take up any of the aforesaid jobs as a profession. That would be below his dignity. Even among Harijans there are 'high and low' but the Bhangi is the lowest of all. Every caste has the 'privilege' of regarding some other caste as inferior to it but not so in the case of the Bhangi or his counterpart the Halalkhor of Upper India, the Dom of Bihar and Madaru of Madras.

2. "It is the Bhangi who enables the Society to live. A Bhangi does for Society what a mother does for her baby. A mother washes her baby and the dirt and insures his health; even so the Bhangi protects and safeguards the entire community by maintaining sanitation for it. The Bhangi has been the most despised of the Harijans because his work has been regarded as most degrading", so said Mahatma Gandhi and no body would deny the truth of this statement.

3. By the force of habit the Harijan has lost his self-respect to such an extent that he regards his work to which his caste is condemned not as a curse from which he should extricate himself but as a privilege or preserve which he must protect. He has not much courage to seek another job in field or factory. He has thus become lazy in mind and body and callous to his own conditions; and he will not educate his children.

4. "This curse must be removed from Indian Society", says Mr. F. G. Williams, a Christian missionary of Ushagram, Asansol, Bengal in his book "Rural Home Sanitation" published in 1934. He further says, "We shall have gone a long step in removing it when they have removed the untouchable, unspeakable work which keeps this group

centres for the Tribal were opened by him in different States, like Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Assam. It is no doubt true that revered Shri Thakkar Bapa formulated Five Year plan for the States without a scientific background as he believed in the dictum that was so dear to the late Shri Gokhale of the Servants of India Society "One Step enough for me". The States are executing these schemes which are progressing well after the advent of Independence and receive substantial grants-in-aid from the Centre as will appear from the Report. To reorientate the different schemes from the scientific point of view, I, as Chairman of the Tribal Sub-Committee appointed by the Indian Conference of Social Work, invited the views of the well known Anthropologists and tried social workers on the following two points, among others:—

- (i) To suggest the right approach to a number of problems concerning the Scheduled Tribes in different States in India; and
- (ii) Making constructive suggestions on general lines for the practical working of the schemes in the light of the experience gained through the working of various schemes of the Governments of different States and Social Service Institutions in the field of Tribal Welfare.

The Report (copy at Appendix I) of this Sub-Committee has already been finalised and placed before the President of the Conference. I also propose holding of a conference at Delhi of Anthropologists and Heads of Departments which are interested in this kind of work and social field workers who are actively engaged in the work of Tribal welfare to evolve a common policy, after exchange of views, regarding the welfare schemes for the Tribals.

8. It was a Red Letter Day in the wake of freedom of India that the Constitution makers made special provision in the Constitution for safeguarding of Social, Economic and Educational interests of Backward Classes such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of India. According to Article 338 of the Constitution, the post of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was created. The office started functioning with effect from the 18th November, 1950.

9. To gain first-hand knowledge of the various disabilities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for them, I travelled extensively throughout the length and breadth of the country. The suggestions and observations as a result of my tours are to be found in the following Sections of the Report.

II. MY APPOINTMENT AS COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND THAT OF MY STAFF. (ARTICLE 338 OF THE CONSTITUTION).

My appointment as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Special Officer) was made on the 18th November, 1950, by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution. As laid down in Clause (2) of that Article, I am required to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and to report to the President upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as he may direct. The President shall in turn cause all the reports submitted by me to be laid before each House of Parliament. It has since been decided by the President that I should submit my report once a year for each calendar year and that the first report should be for the calendar year ending December, 1951.

2. In accordance with the provisions of Article 338, references to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are construed as including references to such other backward classes as the President may, on receipt of the report of a Commission appointed under Clause (I) of Article 340, by order specify and also to the Anglo-Indian community.

3. Though I have been given the status of a Secretary of a Ministry of the Government of India, I have accepted a fixed pay of Rs. 1,500 p.m. The question of the status of my office, which should enjoy all the privileges available to other Statutory Offices, e.g., Union Public Service Commission, Supreme Court, Election Commissioner and Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is still under consideration.

4. To begin with, I started my office with only a skeleton staff which grew very slowly as shown in Appendix II. This was done because I was anxious to effect as much economy as possible. In this connection I would particularly invite attention to the reply given by Shri Rajagopalachari, the then H.M. (Home), to a question in Parliament on 30th May, 1951, when referring to me he said *inter alia* that "He has the necessary number of staff just now. He is a very frugal person and does not make too much of demands". I, however, considered it desirable that I should have an independent and impartial agency functioning under me and made proposals to Government in this behalf. Accordingly, it has been decided to appoint a few (Regional) Assistant Commissioners in the States and an Assistant Commissioner at the Headquarters to assist me in my work. It has been considered sufficient to appoint, for the present, one Assistant Commissioner at the Headquarters and four (Regional) Assistant Commissioners in the States. As is clear from Appendix

II, for over 12 months I had only a part-time Assistant Commissioner at the Headquarters. This did result in considerable economy being effected in the budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs, but on account of increase in the work, it became necessary to appoint a whole-time Assistant Commissioner. Shri Vimal Chandra, who belongs to one of the Scheduled Castes, has since been selected to hold this post.

5. As regards the (Regional) Assistant Commissioners, keeping in view the existing financial stringency, it was decided to appoint only one officer during the financial year 1951-52 to serve in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Tripura and Manipur, and to appoint the remaining three during the next financial year, to serve in the following States:—

- (i) Bihar and Orissa.
- (ii) Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh.
- (iii) Ajmer, Rajasthan and Bombay.

The appointment of the fifth for Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin can be considered, if found necessary, in future. The Union Public Service Commission has since selected Shri B. K. Bhandary for appointment as (Regional) Assistant Commissioner for Assam, West Bengal, Tripura and Manipur, and it is hoped that his Office will start functioning soon.

6. The Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes posted at the Headquarters helps me in my office work. The duties which I propose to assign to (Regional) Assistant Commissioners are as follows:—

- (i) To investigate cases which may be referred to them by me or which may be brought to their notice by local residents.
- (ii) To persuade and help the State Governments to prepare schemes for the amelioration of the conditions of the Backward Classes.
- (iii) To establish close contacts with the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes with a view to gaining first-hand knowledge of the disabilities under which they live and to educating them about the measures that they should adopt for their uplift.
- (iv) To submit to me periodical reports showing the various facilities available for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the disabilities under which they live in the various regions.

III. SAFEGUARDS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

In order to facilitate reading of this report, I have reproduced at Appendix III the relevant Articles of the Constitution providing various safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as for other Backward Classes and Anglo-Indians.

IV. LISTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

(Articles 341 & 342 of the Constitution.)

Under Clause (1) of Article 341 of the Constitution, the President may with respect to any State, and where it is a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh thereof by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State. Similarly, under Clause (1) of Article 342, the President may with respect to any State, and where it is a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh thereof by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State. Once these lists have issued, inclusion therein or exclusion therefrom can be made only by Parliament *vide* Clauses (2) of Articles 341 and 342.

2. The President has since issued the lists specifying the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. These lists are contained in the Schedules appended to the following orders:—

1. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.
2. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order, 1951.
3. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.
4. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951.

3. Subsequent to the issue of these Orders, a number of representations were made to me by private bodies and associations pointing out the wrong inclusion in or exclusion from the lists appended to the above Orders, of certain castes and tribes. Similarly, some of the State Government have made suggestions for the inclusion in or exclusion from these lists, of certain castes and tribes. All these suggestions are being passed on by me to the Government of India with a suggestion to move Parliament for the revision of the lists. I hope that early steps will be taken by the Government of India in this direction.

4. Para 2 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders, 1950 and 1951, reads as follows:—

“2. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes, specified in Parts.....of the Schedule to this Order shall, in relation to the States to which those Parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them respectively in those Parts of that Schedule”.

This paragraph as it stands at present is ambiguous. It does not make it clear whether the word “resident” appearing therein implies domicile or whether the intention is that a person whose community in particular State is deemed to be a Scheduled Caste under the above Order, should be treated as a member of that community only by virtue of his residing in that State for some time. In other words, does a Khatik of U.P. where his community is *not* deemed to be a Scheduled Caste, who moves to Punjab where the Khatiks are deemed to be Scheduled Castes, and resides there for some time, automatically become a member of a Scheduled Caste *in relation to Punjab* without acquiring domicile in Punjab? If so, what should be the minimum period of residence in Punjab? Further, does it mean that a person *born in Punjab* in the Khatik community loses his title to be deemed as a member of a Scheduled Caste in relation to Punjab and *in relation to concessions granted by the Central Government*, if he moves to U.P. and resides or gets domiciled there? The Ministry of Law have given the following interpretation in this case:—

“The word ‘resident’ is a word of indefinite import; it is flexible and has a variety of meanings according to the statute in which it is used; it must be construed according to the object and intent of the particular legislation in which it is found. It is difficult to propound a general test as to its meaning in this particular Order, each case will have to be decided on its facts; but I should think that it is used in the same sense as “ordinarily resident” in Article 5(c) of the Constitution. I agree that the definition of “ordinarily resident” in Section 20(1) of Act 43/50 may be adopted; but it is not likely to be very helpful, since it (partly) defines the phrase in terms of the place where a person ordinarily resides. I think the word “resident” in the Order must be taken to imply residence more or less of a settled and permanent character though I would not go so far as to equate it with domicile. I would say that a person is resident in the

place where he lives in the ordinary normal course of his life and not by reason of any extraordinary circumstance such as detention in a prison or a temporary sojourn for purposes of business or holiday or treatment. As Lord Buchmaster said in Lysought's case (428 A. C. 234) "ordinarily resident" means, in my opinion, no more than that the residence is not casual and uncertain but that the person held to reside does so in the ordinary course of his life'.

"I might add that the residence of the person concerned at the time in question is the determining factor. The result might well be that a man who in relation to the Punjab is of a Scheduled Caste when resident in the Punjab ceases to be one when he moves to Uttar Pradesh and takes up residence there".

5. If the above ambiguity is clarified, it will be of great help to the Scheduled Caste displaced persons as well. The displaced persons, after crossing over to India, settled in various States in India without any planned programme. One effect of it was that some Scheduled Caste displaced persons settled in States where their castes were not treated as Scheduled Castes. This resulted in adding an insult to injury in their case: they lost their all on account of Partition and in addition they lost all the privileges which they were getting in their home-State as Scheduled Castes.

6. I may mention here one more point that has struck me while examining the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Orders issued by the President. In the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, the Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan have been specified as below:—

"Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—
Bhil".

This means that if any specified part of a Scheduled Area in Rajasthan ceases to be a Scheduled Area, or if any territory not already included in the Scheduled Area is so included, under an Order of the President (*vide* para. 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution), the Bhils of the specified Area that may be excluded from the Scheduled Areas will automatically be taken out of the list of the Scheduled Tribes or the Bhils who may be inhabitants of the area later included as Scheduled Area will automatically become Scheduled Tribes. In other words, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, will automatically stand amended by an Order issued by the President under para. 6 of the Fifth Schedule. Whereas the position is that under Clause (2) of Article 342 of the Constitution, inclusion in or exclusion from the list of Scheduled Tribes

specified in the President's Order can be made by Parliament alone. To avoid any complications it would, perhaps, be necessary to change the present phraseology, and in its place to give the names of the Districts or the areas concerned.

7. So far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, the Census Report of 1931 [Vol. I, Part I (Appendix I) Page 472] made mention of the following tests for classifying those castes:—

- ✓ (1) Whether the caste or class in question can be served by clean Brahmans or not.
- (2) Whether the caste or class in question can be served by the barbers, water-carriers, tailors, etc., who serve the caste Hindus.
- (3) Whether the caste in question pollutes a high caste Hindu by contact or by proximity.
- (4) Whether the caste or class in question is one from whose hands a caste Hindu can take water.
- (5) Whether the caste or class in question is debarred from using public conveniences, such as roads, ferries, wells or schools.
- (6) Whether the caste or class in question is debarred from the use of Hindu temples.
- (7) Whether in ordinary social intercourse a well educated member of the caste or class in question will be treated as an equal by high caste men of the same educational qualifications.
- (8) Whether the caste or class in question is merely depressed on account of its own ignorance, illiteracy or poverty and but for that would be subject to no social disability.
- (9) Whether it is depressed on account of the occupation followed and whether but for that occupation it would be subject to no social disability.

* * * * *

"From the point of view of the State the important test is the right to use public convenience—roads, wells, and schools, and if this be taken as the primary test, religious disabilities and the social difficulties indirectly involved by them may be regarded as contributory only. Some importance must be attached to them, since obviously if the general public regards the persons of certain groups as so distasteful that concerted action is resorted to in order to keep them away, persons of those groups do suffer under a serious disability".

The above criterion appears to hold good for purposes of specifying the Scheduled Castes. No such uniform test has, however, been evolved for classifying Scheduled Tribes with the result that in view of divergent opinions held by Census authorities and public men from time to time, difficulties have been experienced in determining as to which tribe can rightly be included in or excluded from the Schedule of Tribes. I consider that some definite criterion for this purpose must also be devised so that full justice is done at the time of respecification of the "Scheduled Tribes". With this end in view, I invited the comments of the State Governments as regards the tests that they would suggest for determining which of the tribes should be treated as Scheduled Tribes. The replies received contain conflicting views, as will be seen from the summary of the replies given at Appendix IV. Though it is not easy to arrive at a common criterion from the replies received from the State Governments, the following appear to be the features common to the tribes in various States:—

1. Tribal Origin.

2. Primitive way of life and habitation in remote and less easily accessible areas.

3. General backwardness in all respects.

I would, however, suggest that a special committee should be appointed by the Government to thrash out this question further with a view to having a common formula to be applied in the event of respecification of the "Scheduled Tribes".

V. SOCIAL DISABILITIES

(Articles 15, 17, 25, 29, 38 and 46 of the Constitution.)

The Constitution of India, as is clear from its Preamble, aims at securing to all the citizens of India "JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship"; and "EQUALITY of status and of opportunity". With this aim in view, a number of provisions have been made in the Constitution to remove the social disabilities from which the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes suffer. The most important of them are as below:—

- (i) Article 15 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. It further ensures that no citizen shall, on the above grounds, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, and the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public

resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public. The State is, however, free to make any special provision for the advancement *inter alia* of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

- (ii) "Untouchability" is abolished under Article 17 of the Constitution and its practice in any form is forbidden. Enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable according to the law.
- (iii) Article 25 *inter alia* empowers the State to make any law and also the continuance of any existing law, providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus. Here, the reference to Hindus is construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jain or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions is construed accordingly.
- (iv) Under Article 29(2) of the Constitution, no citizen can be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.
- (v) As one of the Directive Principles of State Policy, the State is required under Article 38 of the Constitution, to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.
- (vi) Article 46 lays down another very important Directive Principle of State Policy and provides that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

2. I have made enquiries from the States to find out what they have done to implement the provisions of the Constitution in respect of the removal of social disabilities of the Scheduled Castes. Replies received show that a number of legislations have been enacted in the States to achieve this end. The Statement at Appendix V indicates various measures adopted in the States in this

connection. It will be seen from the Statement that with the exception of Assam, all Part A State Governments have enacted various legislations for the removal of social disabilities of the Scheduled Castes and also the Scheduled Tribes where they are subject to such disabilities. So far as Part B States are concerned, the information so far received shows that the States of Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin have promulgated similar legislations. In the case of Part C States, the Central Government have by notifications, extended to them the Acts in force in the Part A States. It will also be noticed that in Orissa and U.P. the offence committed under these Acts are not cognisable. Similarly, in Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, the offences committed under these Acts are not cognisable.

3. My views and impressions on the implementation of the various provisions made in the Constitution for the removal of social disabilities and in relation to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given in the immediately following Sections.

VI. THE TOURS UNDERTAKEN BY ME AND MY IMPRESSIONS ABOUT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION IN RELATION TO THE SAFEGUARDS FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Soon after my appointment, the first task to which I addressed myself was to gain a first-hand knowledge of the conditions under which the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes lived and the extent of social, economic and educational disabilities from which they suffered. With a view to achieving this object, I toured through a number of States extensively, specially those States where the problems concerning these castes and tribes were more acute or had gained prominence. The States visited by me during the period under report are given below. The mileage covered by me by road as shown against each State will give an idea of the distance I had to travel in order to reach the interior-most regions of the country.

States	Dates of Tours	Road Mileage covered
1 Madhya Bharat	20 to 27-12-1950	787*
2 Bhopal	27 to 28-12-1950	...
3 Rajasthan	8 to 20-1-1951	423
4 Ajmer	8-1-1951	...
5 Orissa	27-1-1951	...

States	Dates of Tours	Road Mileage covered		
5 Orissa	27-1-1951	...		
6 Madhya Pradesh	28-1 to 10-2-1951	1,123		
7 Kutch	27-3 to 1-4-1951	444		
8 Madras	23-5 to 3-6-1951	989		
9 Travancore-Cochin				
10 Assam	20-6 to 2-7-1951	871		
11 Manipur	13 to 20-11-1951	611		
12 Vindhya Pradesh				
13 Hyderabad			15 to 21-12-1951	611
14 Bombay (Dangs)			24 to 25-12-1951	134
TOTAL		5,993		

I have already submitted detailed notes on my tours in these States to the President.

2. While on tour, I have noticed that in so far as the social disabilities are concerned, much progress has been made in Part A States, while in some of the Part B and C States incidents do occur and come to light even today which clearly show how much backward they are in this respect. In some interior parts of merged and integrated areas of Part B and C States, cases have been reported that bridegrooms belonging to Harijan communities are not allowed to ride on horseback; nor are Harijan women allowed to put on ornaments. No doubt, such cases occur in out of the way places and administration does try to take action if sufficient evidence is forthcoming. Generally, the problem to be tackled in the villages is to permit Harijans to draw water from the common wells and allow them to go to shops, public restaurants, hotels, etc. I have also noticed that in spite of the Social Disabilities Removal Acts adopted by various States, very few cases have been recorded in the court of Law for the breach of the provisions of these Acts. The main reason for this is that Harijans have no courage to come forward either to draw water from the common wells or to go to shops, public restaurants, hotels, etc., as they are generally economically dependent on non-Harijans in one way or the other. At places, where offences committed under these Acts have not been made cognizable, it is very difficult for the Scheduled Caste people to take any action against the culprits because even the police are incapable of taking any action if a report is made to them. It is, therefore, necessary that in order to make the provisions of these Acts effective, the offences committed under them are cognizable and the provisions of the Acts rigorously enforced. The Government of Assam has not enacted any legislation in this

respect. No doubt there is not much of "Untouchability" in that State, but it does not mean that this evil is altogether extinct in that area. I have noticed that the Scheduled Caste people in Assam are allowed entry into some of the temples up to particular limits only, as is done in the wellknown temple of "Kamakshya" at Gauhati.

3. As regards the enactment of legislation for the removal of social disabilities in States which have not yet promulgated any such Acts and also as regards declaring offences committed under these Acts as cognizable, the position is that after the commencement of the Constitution, the power to legislate for imposing penalties in connection with the practice of 'Untouchability' and also for other acts which are declared to be offences under Part III (Fundamental Rights) of the Constitution, has been reserved to Parliament by Article 35(a)(ii). Laws already in force on this subject are, however, saved by clause (b) of that Article. It is also not possible to issue an Ordinance in any State for the removal of social disabilities, as such an Ordinance would be void in view of paragraph 1 of Clause (3) of Article 213 of the Constitution. It is, therefore, necessary that a Central legislation should be undertaken as early as possible to ensure that the practice of "Untouchability" and the resultant disabilities are removed as early as possible. I understand that the Ministry of Home Affairs are contemplating to introduce a Bill in Parliament for enacting a Central legislation under the provisions of Article 35(a)(ii) read with Article 17 of the Constitution. This measure should not only be limited to Article 17 but should also cover other relevant Articles in Part III of the Constitution, e.g., Articles 15, 16, 19, 25 and 29.

✓4. The Scheduled Tribes are also suffering from certain 'social disabilities'. Their disabilities have, however, nothing to do with the curse of 'Untouchability'. Their social disabilities are the result of their habitual segregation from society. The society has never tried earnestly to contact these people and understand their culture and mode of life. Allowing these primitive tribes to remain as they are and exploiting them whenever possible, is a disgrace to all those who pride themselves on the ancient heritage of civilisation of India. There have sprung up social institutions like the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and social workers have been inspired by the late Revered Thakkar Bapa, who had made the cause of the Scheduled Tribes his own, to devote their lives in the sacred cause of the Scheduled Tribes. However, with limited resources at their disposal it has not been possible for them to do much that is required for these down-trodden people.

5. I feel that one very effective way in which the curse of "Untouchability" and the resultant social disabilities can be eradicated

and the Scheduled Tribes brought within the fold of civilization, is the countrywide propaganda by the non-official agencies. A few selected Organisations at present doing social work amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be given Government aid and asked to work according to a planned programme which may include holding of social melas aimed at educating the public and awakening the backward classes and tribes, issuing of appropriate posters for pasting at public places like Post Offices, Police Stations, District Board Offices, Schools, Libraries, Railway Stations, etc. etc., in the interior of the country and printing of small pamphlets publicising relevant provisions in the Constitution. I have made a few suggestions, in this respect, in paras. 6 and 7 of Section XIII dealing with "Development Schemes—Grants-in-Aid", as well.

6. Early eradication of these disabilities is not only important but also a national necessity. How strongly Mahatma Gandhi felt about the miserable plight of Harijans is evident from the following statement he once made:

"I do not want to attain *Moksha*. I do not want to be reborn. But if I have to be reborn, I should be born an untouchable, so that I may share their sorrows, sufferings and the affronts levelled at them, in order that I may endeavour to free myself and them from that miserable condition. I, therefore, prayed that if I should be born again, I should do so not as a Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, or Shudra, but as an Atishudra....."

In one of his letters to Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India, he had stated that he felt that no penance that the Hindus might do, could in any way compensate for the calculated degradation to which they had consigned the Depressed Classes for centuries. In spite of the path shown to us by the Father of the Nation, and the vigorous and unprecedented propaganda carried on by him and organisations like Congress and Harijan Sevak Sangh under his guidance for the removal of "Untouchability", we have still much leeway to make up to reach the cherished goal enunciated in the Constitution. The main difficulty which in my opinion confronts the social workers, is the ignorance and the consequent orthodoxy of the masses especially in the villages. The road to the social reform is not a short-cut and smooth one. However, I feel that these social disparities and barriers cannot be removed only by the State but by sustained efforts on the part of private bodies bringing about social and public awakening regarding their duty towards Harijans. The dawn of Independence and the Constitution have ushered in a new era for these down-trodden inhabitants of India. With Constitutional safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

as well as other socially and educationally backward or weaker sections of the people and the financial assistance assured from the Centre under Article 275, there is every hope of reaching the target envisaged in the Constitution that within ten years the Backward Classes can be brought in line with others, if the people including Government officers big or small, gird up their loins in discharging their duties towards them and helping them in all ways possible to vindicate their legal and constitutional rights.

7. Reverting to the tours, I give below some of the other salient points which I have mentioned in my tour notes submitted to the President:—

1. Madhya Bharat—

- (i) I helped the Committee appointed by Government for preparing a five-year plan for the advancement of Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) Even though the Bhils of Manpur (Indore District) are very backward, this area which is dominated by them, has not been declared as Scheduled Area nor have the Bhils of this area declared as Scheduled Tribes.
- (iii) The Scheduled Areas in the State have been demarcated according to Tehsil boundaries and not in accordance with the population of Scheduled Tribes. This has resulted in certain tribes (numbering 1,23,567) residing outside the Scheduled Areas, having been left out of the list of Scheduled Tribes.
- (iv) The Government have started a Palm Gur Production Centre near Jobat.
- (v) At Agar the Government Training School trains *Gram Sevaks* as Secretaries of the Panchayats and *Parcharaks* of the Adivasi areas.
- (vi) It is necessary to have a separate Department for tribal welfare and Harijan uplift as there is the provision for a separate Tribal Portfolio in the Constitution.

2. Rajasthan—

- (i) The Scheduled Tribes form 80 per cent. of the population of Bhomat area which comprises of Kherwara, Kotra and Phalasia. The Kotra Tehsil is very backward and has no road and postal communications and deserves to be classified as Scheduled Area.
- (ii) At Kherwara, a Bhil Corps is maintained. Tribals like Bhils and Minas are trained up there for military and

police service. The Corps which has 400 soldiers, who are posted as guards, is reported to be working very satisfactorily.

3. Ajmer—

- (i) Narak-Kund, as it is rightly called is the place where the night soil is dissolved in water by Harijans by trampling by feet. This is an inhuman process and should be put an immediate stop to.

4. Madhya Pradesh—

- (i) The Backward Areas Welfare Scheme intended for the uplift of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas is progressing well. The schools run under this scheme are better than the schools run under the Janpad.
- (ii) The Roman Catholic Missionaries of Gholengh Mission at Jashpur who have started a Middle School there informed me that the Madhya Pradesh Government have stopped their grants to the school.
- (iii) The Korwas and Sawras are engaged in shifting cultivation since long which is a great menace to the development of forests. The scheme devised by the Deputy Commissioner, Sarguja District for the settlement of Korwas and Sawras should be put into execution at once to put a stop to 'Dahiya' shifting cultivation.
- (iv) Pandos who have been deprived of their right of lac collection from the trees, which was the only means of their livelihood, should be settled on fallow lands in Sarguja District.
- (v) The Tribes living in Raigarh and Raipur Districts are very backward but not classified as Scheduled Tribes.

5. Kutch—

- (i) Kanbis who belong to Swaminarayan sect of religion have started their own primary school as they do not send their children to Government school where Harijans are admitted.
- (ii) The Harijans are not allowed to draw water from common wells.
- (iii) Harijans being employees of Kanbis as agricultural labour are under economic subservience of the Kanbi landlords.
- (iv) The Harijan refugees settled at Gandhi Dham as labourers complained of not getting sufficient employment for the whole week. Moreover, non-Harijans were taken up in

their places. petty contracts were not given to them and there was no Gujerati school for their children.

- (v) Near the Kandla Port, one hundred Harijan employees of the Port, brought down from Ahmedabad and other camps, were made to stay huddled together in a tin godown quite un-inhabitable for human beings.
- (vi) In a meeting of the Backward Classes Committee, a number of proposals regarding the management of Boarding House for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes by Harijan Sevak Sangh, engagement of propaganda workers, grants for non-official agencies, distribution of yarn to Anjar Spinning Mill, setting up of Co-operative Societies and the constitution of an Advisory Board to advise the Backward Classes Department was discussed.
- (vii) Co-operative Societies should be set up and Central Government should encourage them by setting apart at least Rs. 5 lakhs for the purpose as there is no Central financing Agency like the Central Co-operative Bank.

6. Madras and Travancore-Cochin—

(a) Madras—

- (i) The Tribes like Todas, Adiyans, Arnadans, Kurichens and the Scheduled Castes like Chamars are very backward but some of these tribes have been omitted altogether from the lists of Scheduled Castes and/or Scheduled Tribes issued by the President and some of them have been misclassified. *e.g.*, the Adiyans and the Kadars tribes have been left out altogether and the Kurichens who should have been classified as a Scheduled Tribe are included in the list of the Scheduled Castes.
- (ii) The Todas already small in number are decreasing at every census. Their problem, therefore, requires to be tackled very carefully.
- (iii) About 60,000 Scheduled Castes people in Malabar are doing agriculture labour under semi-slavish conditions, in the fields of the landlords to whom they are indebted and have no house sites of their own. Government should extend to them the scheme for allotting house sites sanctioned for other Districts in Madras.

(b) Travancore-Cochin—

- (i) At Orukambankutty a number of forest produce are sold. A multi-purpose society should be started here as the Kadars who generally do this work, sell forest produce

to a merchant who has the monopoly for purchasing them. Out of nine forest divisions, the income of only one division yields a profit of Rs. 22 lakhs a year. A multi-purpose society can achieve good results and a portion of the profits should be devoted for ameliorative work for 25,000 tribals in the area.

7. Assam—

- (i) The Naga National Council is an institution mostly of Angami Nagas who are Christian converts educated at Missionary institutions. One of their leaders, Mr. A. Z. Phizo carries on propaganda of Plebiscite and Independent Naga Land.
- (ii) Tension is growing up between the Christian and non-Christian Nagas.
- (iii) The Naga National Council is challenging the formation of the District Tribal Councils and is asserting its demand for Sovereign Independent State throughout the Naga Area.
- (iv) At every village, demand for war compensation was put up before H.E. the Governor (also on tour at the time) and the Nagas appeared to have been tutored for it.
- (v) Mikir tribe seems to be the most backward of all the tribes of Assam. As they are in the habit of Jhooming cultivation and shifting from one place to another, there is hardly a village in the Mikir Hills District with a population of 500 souls.
- (vi) In Mikir Hills District there are practically no roads and dispensaries and there are very few schools. The area requires to be developed.
- (vii) In Abhor Hill District it is very difficult to make out an alignment for roads as the area is liable to earthquakes and floods. In these parts air-strips are much more desirable.

8. Vindhya Pradesh—

- (i) More than 50 per cent. of the population is really backward. Of the total area of 22,867 square miles of Vindhya Pradesh, nearly 10,000 square miles is forest.
- (ii) The Pushprajgarh Tehsil of Shahdol District, mostly inhabited by 60,000 Gonds, has no roads, no postal service, no shops even for purchasing salt and other necessities of life, and for which the people have to walk a distance of 20 to 30 miles.

- (iii) The Southern most boundary of Sidhi District, adjoining Chandbhakar, Sarguja and Korea is very backward and should be declared as a Scheduled Area.
- (iv) The conditions of pay and service of Conservancy staff of Municipalities of small District towns, like Sidhi, Panna, Ajaigarh, Chhatarpur and Nowgong are not satisfactory. The Mehtars should be supplied with uniforms, brooms and baskets by Municipalities and the women employed by them should be allowed maternity leave.
- (v) A Backward Class Department should be set-up.
- (vi) Forests of the State provide nearly a crore of rupees out of the total income of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ crores of the State.
- (vii) Co-operative forest societies should be formed and forests given out on contracts at an average of the cost recovered for the last 4 or 5 years.
- (viii) The Mehtars at Bansfor who are unemployed should be encouraged in basket making by securing bamboos at concessional rates.
- (ix) Welfare centres run by non-official agencies should be started in forest areas for educating the Scheduled Tribes.
- (x) In four or five villages near about Mhow where the Chamars refused to lift the carcasses without proper payment in addition to the hide, some tension existed. Dead animals were accordingly being buried entailing loss of national wealth. The Chamars being in minority and dependent on landlords and other communities in the villages were harassed in small matters.

9. Hyderabad—

- (i) Nearly a lakh of Scheduled Castes people live in the slums of the city in a pitiable condition. There is no lighting arrangement and at places no arrangement for drinking water. Municipality should take immediate steps to remove the slums which are a disgrace to the fair name of Hyderabad.
- (ii) Amrabad Plateau in Mahboobnagar District and the Nallamalai Hills are inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and well-known as a hide-out for Communists who are supposed to use tribes as tools in their nefarious activities.
- (iii) The Social Services Department of Hyderabad Government have organised Settlements of Scheduled Tribes at various places especially in Mahboobnagar and Warangal Districts and is doing very good work on planned methods.

10. *Bombay (Dangs)*—

- (i) The Bombay Government has started a Housing Scheme for the Dangs in the Dang District and has applied for the financial aid of the Government of India. Good houses, with the material available locally, are constructed through the help of Scheduled Tribe people. Each house will cost not more than Rs. 750 to Rs. 950. Nearly 300 such houses will be ready before March. It is a model scheme for others to follow. As, however, there is a fund called "Dangs District Reserve Fund" which runs into about Rs. 70 lakhs and as the annual income from the Dang forests is nearly Rs. 30 lakhs, there does not appear to be any need of financial help from the Centre for this scheme.

8. Besides the above tours undertaken by me, I was specially desired by the Prime Minister to visit the States of Punjab and Pepsu in order to investigate into the trouble that arose, during the census operations, between the Harijans and the Sikh Zamindars in the villages of those States, on account of language controversy. A copy of my report already submitted to the President in this connection, will be found at Appendix VI.

9. Again, as directed by the President, I visited Jajjhar and Rohtak Tehsils of District Rohtak in Punjab to enquire into the grievances of the Scheduled Castes against the ill-treatment meted out to them by local Jats and Ahirs and the unjust levy of Professional tax on them. My report in this connection as well has already been submitted to the President. A copy of the report is at Appendix VII.

VII. FORCED LABOUR

(Article 23 of the Constitution)

Traffic in human beings and *begar* and other similar forms of forced labour have been prohibited under Article 23 of the Constitution and any contravention of this provision has been declared an offence punishable in accordance with law. The State is, however, empowered to impose compulsory service for public purposes, but no discrimination can be made while imposing such service on grounds of only religion, race, caste or class or any of them. Forced labour in India is practised generally on the working classes. As some of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also working classes, I think it proper to make a mention of this subject in my report.

2. I understand that in August, 1948, an Officer on Special Duty was appointed by the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India

to study the various legal enactments and all other available literature on forced labour and to submit a report indicating the extent to which existing legislation was inadequate for stopping forced labour, what further legislation was required and which of the defects could be cured by administrative action. It appears necessary to mention here the reasons that led to the appointment of the Officer on Special Duty. At its 14th Session held in Geneva in June, 1930, the International Labour Conference adopted a draft Convention requiring all member countries to abolish forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period. "Forced or compulsory labour" has been defined in the Convention as "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily". As required by the I.L.O. Constitution, the Convention was placed before the Legislature in 1931 and both the Houses adopted it as in the following resolution:—

"While considering that the Draft Convention on forced labour could not be ratified until Article 2 thereof is modified so as to exclude labour exacted under the Criminal Tribes Act, the Good Conduct Prisoners' Probationary Release Act and other similar social legislation in force in India, this Assembly/Council recommends to the Government of India that they proceed to take action on all other provisions contained in the Draft Convention and the Recommendations as soon as may be practicable."

The Resolution was accepted by the Government of India and in order to give effect to it, the State (then Provincial) Governments were requested to:

- (i) take steps to abolish at the earliest possible opportunity / forced or compulsory labour for the benefit of private individuals, companies or associations;
- (ii) modify any enactment of the local legislature which permitted the use of forced labour or compulsory labour for public purposes within the transitional period of five years allowed by Article 1 of the Convention; and
- (iii) issue such executive orders as might be deemed advisable to secure the objects in view.

The various Darbars were also asked to take such action on the Convention as might be considered suitable and necessary in the individual circumstances of each State. The Government of India also examined the Central Acts with a view to amending such Acts as permitted the employment of forced labour. The Bengal Regulations, 1806, and certain Law Revenue Acts were so amended as to

stop the use of forced labour by private individuals or landlords. Administrative instructions were issued by certain State (then Provincial) Governments to stop the use of forced labour by touring officers. Many Indian States also enacted legislation on the subject of forced labour. The question whether an enquiry into the incidence of forced labour was still necessary was discussed by the Provincial Labour Ministers at a Conference held in November, 1947, and it was unanimously decided that it should be undertaken, as it was felt that forced labour was prevalent in certain States and it would not be possible to tackle the subject effectively without a general enquiry. However, on account of financial stringency, the proposal could not be given effect to. In order to take a fresh decision whether it was necessary to set-up a Committee of Enquiry, the appointment of the Officer on Special Duty referred to above was made in August, 1948.

3. I have not been able to examine the Report submitted by the Officer on Special Duty as the Ministry of Labour had no copies to spare. They are, however, having the Report printed soon. It is understood that the Officer on Special Duty has adopted two broad divisions of forced labour. The first category includes forced labour authorised by law while in the second category is included forced labour under aggrestic serfdom or debt bondage or that performed in accordance with social customs. The Officer on Special Duty has submitted his proposals for repeal or amendment of the offending provisions in various enactments allowing exaction of forced labour. He has also suggested insertion of suitable provisions in enactments containing provisions in respect of forced labour, regarding age limits, hours of work, weekly day of rest, compensation for accident or sickness arising out of employment, subsistence allowance, etc., etc.

4. The various enactments authorising the use of forced labour have since been examined by the Government of India. The position is as follows:—

- (i) *The Criminal Tribes Act, 1924.*—The proposals regarding the repeal or amendment of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, from the point of view of the I.L.O. Convention on Forced Labour, 1930, were placed before the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee on the 20th August, 1950. In their Report the Committee have endorsed the view that the Act should be replaced and replaced by a Central Legislation, for the restriction of habitual offenders. The matter is under examination.
- (ii) *The Bengal Regulations XI of 1806 and VI of 1825.*—Except the Governments of West Bengal and Assam, all State Governments have agreed to repeal the Bengal Regula-

tions XI of 1806 and VI of 1925. Government is advised that the offending provisions of the Regulations will, in any case, be void in the light of provisions in the Constitution.

- (iii) *The Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858.*—The Government of Madras have agreed to amend suitably the offending provision (Section 6 of the Act) in the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858.
- (iv) *The Orissa Compulsory Labour Act, 1948.*—Proposals for amendments to the Orissa Compulsory Labour Act, 1948, and to the rules made thereunder, are still under the consideration of the State Government.
- (v) *The Angul Laws Regulation, 1936, and the Khondmals Laws Regulation, 1936.*—The Government of Orissa have already taken action to delete the offending provisions in the Angul Laws Regulation, 1936, [Section 69(1)(b) of the Regulation] and the Khondmals Laws Regulation, 1936, [Section 68(1)(b) of the Regulation].
- (vi) *The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873.*—The Special Officer suggested the deletion of Section 65 of the Act, which empowered the State Government to obtain forced labour for carrying out usual annual repairs, as this involved the use of forced labour for public purposes, not covered by Article 2 of the I.L.O. Convention. Both the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab (in which States the Act is in force) have agreed to the action proposed. The Government of Punjab have, further, agreed to insert in Section 64 of the Act provisions relating to age limits, hours of work, etc., as required under the international Labour Conventions. This aspect is still under the consideration of the Uttar Pradesh Government.

It has not been considered necessary to take any action in respect of the remaining enactments examined.

5. With the coming into effect of the Constitution, the relevant enactments were, however, re-examined in the light of its provisions banning forced labour. It was found that Sections 2(a), 8, 9 and 11 of the Orissa Compulsory Labour Act, 1948, Sections 66 and 70(9) of the Northern Indian Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, and Sections 1 and 2 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858, were discriminatory and required amendment. Action is being taken in this respect. The provisions of the Panchayat Acts of the various State Governments were also examined in the light of provisions in the Constitution and the State Governments concerned have been requested

to amend their Panchayat Acts accordingly. It has, however, been decided by the Government of India that as forced labour is prohibited by the Constitution, no further legislation is necessary apart from the amendments or appeal needed in the enactments. It is worth noticing that during the agricultural labour enquiry made by Government, data collected from the General Village Schedules of 813 villages disclosed the existence of forced labour, in some form or other, in 74 villages in Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Madras, Pepsu, Madhya Bharat and Jammu and Kashmir. No doubt, the State Governments concerned and also the other State Governments, have been requested by the Government of India to take necessary steps to eradicate forced labour wherever it may still be existing.

6. The Government of India have requested the State Governments and the Ministries concerned to weed out such provisions as may be offending the Constitution, in the Acts specified above as also in others, if any, allowing the exaction of forced labour. In addition, they have been requested to give the widest possible publicity in rural areas to the provisions of the Constitution and to the ruling of the Law Ministry that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment, the exaction of forced labour in contravention of Article 23 would be unlawful and punishable under Section 374 I.P.C. Even in the case where forced labour is permissible either under the Constitution or the I.L.O. Convention, it will be desirable to have provisions relating to hours of work, weekly holidays, age-limits, compensation, etc., as required by the I.L.O. Convention. Model provisions have been prepared by the Government of India and forwarded to State Governments for comments. These provisions will be finalized in the light of such comments as may be received and the State Governments will then be requested to consider incorporating these in the relevant rules.

7. I have nothing to add to what is already stated above except mentioning the fact that in spite of the vigorous efforts of the Government, forced labour is still in existence and it is mostly the Scheduled Caste and also Scheduled Tribe people who are suffering on account of this unlawful practice. In the Report submitted by the Special Agency Development Officer appointed by the Government of Madras for formulating a plan for the amelioration of the hill tribes in the Agency Areas of the State, it is mentioned that labourers who belong to hill tribes are not properly paid for the work exacted from them. To quote the very words from the Report ".....the general complaint wherever we went, is that the payments made by the Forest Department are inadequate, and there was no promptness in payment. Very often they are not paid at all, some times payment is made to the pettandar or village munsiff who never pays the actual labourers. They are being taken to work spots 10 or 12 miles away from their homes and called for

work during their cultivation season..... It is the Government Department that should set an example by strictly following the Government orders. It looks as if the lower subordinates of the Forest Department are under the impression that the hillmen need not be paid fully as they are enjoying certain forest concessions". I would suggest that the Government should issue very clear instructions to the authorities concerned to deal with the cases of forced labour in a very strict manner and give exemplary punishments to the offenders—whether Government servants or private individuals and bodies.

VIII. RESERVATION FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN GOVT. SERVICES AND POSTS

(Articles 16, 320 and 335 of the Constitution)

Article 335 of the Constitution lays down that "The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State". This provision imposes an obligation on the Union as well as State Governments to take steps to ensure that claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are duly considered in the making of appointments to services and posts under the Central as well as State Governments. How best the effect be given to this provision in the Constitution is a matter of details to be decided by the Central or State Governments concerned. An indication is, however, given in Article 16 to one effective measure that can be adopted for this purpose. The relevant clauses of that Article are reproduced below:—

"16. (1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

* * * *

(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

Article 335 read with Article 16(4) makes it clear that the State (Union as well as State Governments) may make provisions for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Governments concerned can no doubt adopt other measures as well, to implement the provisions of Article 335, such as relaxation of age limits and reduction in examination fees for entry into Government Service, lowering down of educational and other qualifications, etc., etc.

2. Before mentioning the steps that the Central and State Governments have taken in this connection, I may mention in brief what the Government of India had done in this respect prior to coming into force of the Constitution. Acknowledging the necessity of securing a fair degree of representation in public services for the Scheduled Castes, instructions were issued by Government in July, 1934, that duly qualified candidates from these classes should not be deprived of fair opportunities of appointments merely because they could not succeed in an open competition. In view of the educational backwardness of these people, it was not considered necessary at that time to reserve a definite percentage of vacancies for them. The position when reviewed in 1942, revealed that in spite of the various measures adopted to secure increased representation of Scheduled Castes in public services, the results obtained were not substantial. While the Government of India recognised that this was mainly due to the difficulty of getting suitably qualified candidates, they considered that the reservation of a definite percentage of vacancies might provide the necessary stimulus to candidates of these castes to equip themselves with better qualifications and thus become eligible for various Government posts and services. It was also believed that the grant of age concession and the reduction in examination fees would also help to secure qualified candidates from among members of the Scheduled Castes. It was, however, thought that sufficient number of candidates from the Scheduled Castes would not be forthcoming to fill the full number of vacancies to which they were entitled on a population basis which was 12.75%. The Government of India, therefore, issued orders in August, 1943, reserving 8½% of vacancies for them and proposed to consider the question of raising this percentage as soon as a sufficient number of qualified candidates from the Scheduled Castes were found to be available. The reservation was made applicable only in the case of direct recruitment and not in the case of recruitment by promotion. The orders applied to Central Services (Class I and Class II) and the subordinate services under the administrative control of the Government of India with the exception of a few services and posts for which highly technical or special qualifications were required. It was also decided that the maximum age-limit prescribed for appointment to a service or a post should be increased by three years in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The fees prescribed for admission to an examination or selection in connection with recruitment to Government posts, were also reduced to

one fourth in their case. In June, 1946, however, the percentage of vacancies reserved in favour of Scheduled Castes was raised from $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ to correspond to the percentage of population of Scheduled Castes in the country (*viz.*, 12.75%).

3. In August, 1947, consequent on the attainment of Independence and the Partition of the Country, the communal representation rules were revised. The revised orders provided that in so far as recruitment made by open competition was concerned, reservation for communities other than Scheduled Castes should be withdrawn and that in the case of the latter, the then existing percentage of reservation of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ should be continued. In the case of recruitment made otherwise than by open competition, but made on an all-India basis, it was laid down that $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the vacancies should be reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and that the reservation for Muslims (*i.e.*, $13\frac{1}{3}\%$) and other minority communities (*i.e.*, 10%) should also be continued. In fixing this percentage for the Scheduled Castes, Government took into account the percentage of their population in the Country as a whole (*viz.*, $15\frac{1}{2}\%$ according to 1941 Census).

4. The Government of India also examined the question of providing reservation in Central Services for Tribal people. It was considered that no useful purpose was likely to be served by providing such reservations since the members of those classes were too backward to be available in sufficient numbers for appointment to posts under Government. Instructions were, however, issued in December, 1947, that the appointing authorities should keep in view the desirability of recruiting suitable candidates from amongst tribal people in vacancies reserved for other minorities to the extent to which suitable candidates were available, particularly in making recruitment from the States of Assam, Bihar, C.P. and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh) and Orissa. In July, 1949, further orders were issued which allowed to the Tribals the age and fee concessions as well, as is the case of the Scheduled Castes.

5. With the coming into effect of the Constitution of India, the policy of the Government of India regarding the communal representation in services was reviewed. As already stated above, the Constitution provides for certain safeguards in this respect for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India, therefore, in cancellation of all their previous orders on the subject, issued fresh instructions which are contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 42/21/49-NGS, dated the 13th September, 1950 (Appendix VIII). Under these orders, following provisions have been made for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in

matters of recruitment:—

(A) *Scheduled Castes*—

- (i) Reservation of 12½% of vacancies filled by direct recruitment in the case of recruitment to posts and services made on an all-India basis by open competition, that is, through the Union Public Service Commission or by means of open competitive tests held by any other authority.
- (ii) Reservation of 16½% of vacancies filled by direct recruitment in the case of recruitment to posts and services made on an all-India basis otherwise than by open competition.

(B) *Scheduled Tribes*—

Reservation of 5% of vacancies filled by direct recruitment, both in recruitment by open competition and in recruitment made otherwise than by open competition.

(C) *Both for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*—

- (i) In the case of recruitment made otherwise than through the Union Public Service Commission, and for which only those residing in the area or locality in which office where vacancies have occurred, is situated, are likely to apply, the percentage of reservation is fixed by taking into account the population of those Castes and Tribes in that area.
- (ii) The maximum age-limit prescribed for appointment to a service or post is increased by three years.
- (iii) Fee prescribed for admission to any examination or selection in matters of recruitment is reduced to one fourth.

These orders have been made applicable to all services under the control of the Government of India including posts and services in Part C States. It has also been decided that if in any year the quota of reserved vacancies is not fully utilised, the balance will be carried forward to the next year but not to subsequent years.

6. Apart from the above concessions granted to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employment-seekers, following facilities have been made available to such Scheduled Caste persons as are already in Government service :—

- (i) Temporary employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the grades of Assistants and Clerks who are recruited upto the 31st December, 1947, to the Secretariat or Attached Offices of the Government of India and who are educationally qualified for the posts they hold, are

eligible for confirmation upto the maximum of 12½% of vacancies available for direct recruitment in the grade in which they are employed, provided they have rendered atleast three years of satisfactory service.

- (ii) If in a grade in an office the number of Scheduled Castes is less than 12½% of the posts held by direct recruits in the grade, members of that community are given preferential treatment in the matter of retention at the time of retrenchment.
- (iii) Third Division Clerks in the *Secretariat Offices* appointed to permanent posts after the 16th August, 1947, on the results of examination held by Union Public Service Commission, are granted additional increments. This concession has also been extended to the Scheduled Caste employees in Secretariat Offices, confirmed under conditions referred to in (i) above.
- (iv) Persons selected for permanent appointments to posts of Third Division Clerks in the Secretariat and Attached Offices are required to pass a test in typewriting before they can be confirmed. Normally a candidate is allowed only two chances but in the case of Scheduled Caste employees, extra chances have been given to enable them to qualify themselves for permanent appointment.

7. During the year under review, I have received a number of representations either complaining against the non-observance of the orders in respect of recruitment or suggesting the grant of more concessions in this respect. Some of the suggested concessions are as below:—

- (i) The date bar of 31st December, 1947, applied in the case of Scheduled Caste temporary employees for confirmation after three years service, should be removed and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe temporary Assistants and Clerks should be considered eligible for confirmation on completion of three years successful service in the grade concerned, irrespective of the date of joining service.
- (ii) According to existing rules no special consideration is shown to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe deputationists in the matter of confirmation as *deputationist*. The general rule is that a deputationist who has a lien on a permanent post in a Subordinate Office under the Government of India or under a State Government and has completed atleast five years continuous service in

the grade of an Assistant or in a higher grade in the Secretariat on the 22nd October, 1948, is considered eligible for permanent appointment, even if he is not educationally qualified. It is desired that in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe *deputationists*, the date bar should be removed and the time bar of five years reduced to three years.

- (iii) Provision should be made for the confirmation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Class IV Government employees after they have completed three years successful Government service.
- (iv) Provision should be made for the confirmation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees of Sub-ordinate Offices of the Government of India, as well, after completion of three years successful service.
- (v) In cases where for the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, candidates with minimum qualifications are not available, the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in the lower grades should be promoted irrespective of their seniority in the respective grades, provided they are otherwise fit to hold charge of the posts in the higher grades.
- (vi) It is desired that the concession referred to at item (iii) in para. 6 above should be extended to such Scheduled Caste employees as have been confirmed in Attached Offices of the Government of India as well.
- (vii) The Employment Exchanges afford employment assistance to candidates in accordance with the order of priority laid down by the Government of India. It is represented that this priority system stands in the way of absorption of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in Government service, because Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates of higher priority categories not being available in sufficient numbers, remain unsubmitted by the Employment Exchanges against vacancies notified to them.
- (viii) Some of the Scheduled Caste employees who have been found fit for confirmation having fulfilled the conditions referred to at item (i) of para. 6 above, have not yet been confirmed. It is desired that confirmation of these employees should be expedited.

8. As regards the complaint referred to at item (vii) in the above paragraph, I may mention that the Director General of Resettle-

ment and Employment have recently issued instructions to all the Employment Exchanges that in no case should a non-Scheduled Caste candidate be submitted by an Employment Exchange for a vacancy reserved specifically for a Scheduled Caste candidates. These instruction which will naturally apply in the case of Scheduled Tribes as well, will go a long way in improving the situation. I have, however, noticed that at times the authorities concerned do not intimate to the Employment Exchanges the exact number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, with the result that the Employment Exchanges are not able to submit Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates against the vacancies notified. Therefore, I suggest that instructions be issued to all concerned to invariably mention the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at the time of notifying vacancies to the Employment Exchanges. In so far as item (viii) above is concerned, I understand that the delay in the confirmation of the Scheduled Caste employees has occurred as certain formalities are required to be observed before a Government servant can be confirmed. It is hoped that a speedy action will be taken to complete the formalities, and confirmation of persons concerned not delayed unnecessarily. I do not want to comment on the feasibility or otherwise of acceding to the remaining demands referred to above. I must, however, point out that the Constituent Assembly, while making the Constitution of India, apparently took a very serious view of the backwardness of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and thought it proper to make statutory provisions *inter alia* for giving adequate representation in services to these people. The Government have, no doubt, been quite liberal in granting concessions to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in this connection and this has resulted in a number of these people entering into service. It is, however, a fact that the concessions already granted have not been able to attract a sufficient number of these people into Government Service, one of the main reasons being that these classes are still very backward and do not have a sufficient number of qualified candidates. Again, according to the existing rules, only such of these employees as have joined service before a particular date can avail of some of these concessions. Similarly some of the concessions have not been extended to Class IV employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. These concessions also do not apply to such of these employees as are working in the Subordinate Offices and in some cases in Attached Offices of the Government of India. The object is to enable as many Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people to get into service as possible consistently with the maintenance of the standard of efficiency. To achieve this end the concessions should be extended to other classes of employees as well by relaxing the rules further in their favour.

9. Previously there was a provision for Ministries to keep a regular record of recruitment made *inter alia* from amongst members of Scheduled Castes and also for the submission of regular returns by the various Ministries to the Ministry of Home Affairs, intimating the position in respect of the recruitment of these people in a particular year. This enabled the Government to have a check on the proper observance of their instructions on the subject by the authorities concerned. Since the Partition of the Country, these rules are not being strictly followed. I, however, understand that the Government of India are issuing detailed supplementary instructions on this and other allied matters. The submission of these returns is very important, because as stated above, this is the only effective check on the offices concerned to ensure the proper implementation of the orders on the subject. I feel that a special machinery be set-up to scrutinise each and every return very carefully and to ensure that instructions issued in this respect are strictly observed. Unless some such machinery is set-up it will not be possible to examine the returns properly in which case the very object of calling for these returns will be defeated. I would rather suggest that an officer of the Government of India should be allowed to pay surprise visits to the Ministries and other offices concerned to check up the relevant records.

10. It has also been represented to me that under Article 320(4) read with Article 335 of the Constitution, after a vacancy has been reserved for a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate, it no longer remains within the purview and scope of Union/State Public Service Commission to fill it. In support of this contention, my attention has also been invited to the following remarks appearing in the booklet "Our Constitution" published by the Publications Division of the Government of India :—

"They (Public Service Commissions) will have nothing to do with posts which may be reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or any backward class of citizens in the Union or a State".

As it is a controversial point, I have sought the opinion of the Ministry of Law, which is reproduced below:—

"The effect of Clause (4) of Article 320 is to render it unnecessary to consult the Commission as respects the manner in which any provision referred to in Article 16(4) may be made, or as respects the manner in which effect may be given to Article 335.

"Now the 'provision' referred to in Article 16(4) is for the reservation of posts and appointments for any backward class of citizens who in the opinion of the State are inadequately represented in the services of the State..

Such a 'provision' is made, and all action in that behalf is completed, upon the issue of an order reserving specified number of appointments and posts of specified description in favour of members of specified backward classes. The making of such provision does not involve the further action for the recruitment of persons for the posts and appointments so reserved. Consequently Article 320(4) does not apply in relation to the recruitment to any reserved posts. It applies only as respects the manner in which the orders of reservation may be made, e.g., the time at which or the occasion on which they may be made, the number of posts or the description of the posts which may be reserved and the particular backward classes for whom they may be reserved, etc.

"These considerations apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to 'the manner in which effect may be given to Article 335'. Obviously effect may be given to Article 335 either by reserving posts and appointments of certain categories for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, or by prescribing lower standards of qualifications for them so as to facilitate their recruitment to certain categories of posts, or, by both, in some other cases. The expression 'manner' in Article 320(4), refers to the choice to be made on these and similar points in giving effect to Article 335.

"It is clear, therefore, that even as a matter of language, Article 320(4) cannot be construed as requiring the Government not to consult the Commission as respects the recruitment to reserve posts. It operates, moreover by way of an exception to Clause (3) of that Article; and, therefore, it must be construed as extending no further than is expressly provided by the language used. And finally, Clause (3) rests on the principle that it is necessary in the public interest, for the purpose of maintaining proper standards of efficiency and integrity in the services, that certain functions including the recruitment to the public services should be entrusted to the Commission, which is envisaged by the Constitution as independent and impartial body consisting of experts. Even among the candidates belonging to the backward classes for whom the post may have been reserved, some would be more suitable for appointment than the others; and the proper authority to adjudicate upon their suitability and their relative merits is obviously the Commission. The Commission can

render valuable assistance to Government in the recruitment of suitable backward class candidates for the reserved posts. The interpretation contended for is, therefore, not correct".

I agree with the above views. I thought it proper to mention this particular case here as the impression that the Public Service Commissions have nothing to do with the reserved vacancies, appears to be current amongst the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people and should be removed.

11. As regards services under the State Governments, a representation was made by a Scheduled Caste member of Parliament and a few Scheduled Caste members of the Legislative Assemblies that the Union Government should issue a directive to all the State Governments in respect of reservation in Government services for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The position is that the Central Government has no powers to issue directions to a State Government in respect of representation of Scheduled Castes in Services. As regards Scheduled Tribes there is a provision in Clause (2) of Article 339, which states that the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the direction to be essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. The question whether schemes for welfare include the reservation in services for Scheduled Tribes was further examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law who opined as below:—

"Clause (2) of Article 339 empowers the Central Government to give directions to any State as to the drawing up and execution of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. The meaning to be attributed to the expression "Schemes. . . . for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes" is elucidated by the first proviso to Clause (1) of Article 275, which provides *inter alia* that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid as revenues of a State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to meet the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State. The "schemes. . . . for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes" referred to in Article 339(2) are "the schemes of development. . . . for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes" referred to in Article 275(1). This is confirmed also by the fact that Article 275(1) furnishes the *raison d'être* of Article 339, that is, the Central Government has been given the power to give directions as

respects such schemes because it pays the cost thereof. It is clear, therefore, that Article 339(2) does not authorise the Government of India to give any directions to a State as to the recruitment to the State Services of members of Scheduled Tribes”.

Accordingly, it has not been found practicable to take any action on the representation made. I have, however, made enquiries from the State Governments to find out what steps they have taken in matters of recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The statement at Appendix IX will show the policy of each State Government in this respect.

12. The only comments that I want to make on the recruitment policy of the State Governments is that the State Governments which have not made separate reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, should revise their existing orders on the subject with a view to giving separate reservation to these castes and tribes. There appears to be an impression that under the provisions of the Constitution such a reservation cannot be made. I do not agree with the view. As already stated above, Article 335 read with Article 16(4) of the Constitution, leaves no room for any doubt for fixing separate reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The ruling given on the point by the Law Ministry of the Government of India, as quoted in paragraph 10 above, is very clear. I would, therefore, suggest that the State Governments concerned should review their policy in the light of these remarks. I am rather surprised to find that some of the Part C States are not following the recruitment policy laid down by the Government of India in their letter of 13th September, 1950, (Appendix VIII) in spite of the clear instructions contained therein that these orders are applicable to all services under the control of the Government of India including posts and services in Part C States. I hope that on receipt of the supplementary instructions, which are being issued by the Government of India in this connection and which I have referred to in para. 9 above, the Government of Part C States concerned will revise their policy in this behalf.

13. I have tried to collect information regarding the actual position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services in the Central Government as well as in the State Governments. In spite of urgent and repeated reminders, information has not been received from a number of Government Offices and a few States. I do not blame the authorities concerned for this because they had to supply information which was perhaps not maintained by them in the form in which I wanted it. From whatever information I have received so far, it can be safely concluded that the position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in matters of recruitment is not what it

should be. Information collected from the Director General of Resettlement and Employment shows that one of the main reasons for sufficient number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe people not coming forward for taking up Government jobs is the paucity of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates possessing the requisite qualifications. I think that if more facilities are provided for training these people in vocational and technical trades, it will go a long way in helping them in securing gainful occupations. This also strengthens the case for affording more educational facilities to them.

14. For the sake of additional information, I may mention that the Employment Exchanges in India have, during the year 1951, found jobs for 4,16,858 persons of whom 56,699 belong to Scheduled Castes. The Statement at Appendix X shows by occupational categories and qualifications the number of Scheduled Caste applicants on the registers of the Employment Exchanges, who were still in need of employment on 15th November 1951. The Statement includes such of the Scheduled Caste employment-seekers only who have approached the Employment Exchanges for employment. Similar information in respect of Scheduled Tribes is not available at present. I, however, understand that the Director General of Resettlement and Employment will be able to supply me this information in respect of the Tribes also for inclusion in my next report.

IX. REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND THE STATE LEGISLATURES

(Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution.)

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (except the Scheduled Tribes in Tribal Areas of Assam other than the Autonomous Districts) have been given special representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures. This special representation will cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution. The relevant Articles in the Constitution are 330, 332 and 334. The two Statements at Appendix XI will show the total number of seats and the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies, under the Constitution.

2. The special representation in the Legislatures was given to the Scheduled Castes for the first time, under the Government of India Act, 1935. As is well-known, the British Government had given separate representation to the Scheduled Castes (then called Depressed Classes) though the Communal Award of August, 1932. In this Award, Mahatma Gandhi rightly visualised the seeds of disruption and vi-vi-section being sown amongst the Hindus and, therefore, resisted this move on the part of the British Government, with all his

might. His epic fast unto death, which he undertook to save the country from this calamity (resulted in the signing of the Poona Pact which allowed reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes but ensured that election to the reserved seats would be made by joint electorates as opposed to separate electorates. This wise and foresighted move of Gandhiji resulted not only in avoiding the catastrophe that was being plotted against the Country in disuniting a Hindu from a Hindu but also in giving due representation to the Scheduled Castes in the Legislatures. As a matter of fact the Scheduled Castes got much more than what they were to get under the Communal Award: in place of 78 seats reserved for them in the State Legislatures under the Communal Award, they got as many as 151 under the Poona Pact. Now under the Constitution, the Scheduled Castes get 477 seats in the State Legislatures and 72 in the House of the people.

3. The Scheduled Tribes got representation in the Legislatures for the first time, under the Constitution. The framers of the Constitution correctly realised that the Scheduled Tribes were also very backward in all respects and should, like the Scheduled Castes, be given representation in the State Legislatures and the House of the People. The total number of seats reserved for them are 192 in the State Legislatures and 26 in the House of the People. The comparison in this respect between the pre-Constitution and post-Constitution periods will show that a tremendous advance has been made in the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly so in the case of the latter. The election results will show how the reserved seats are being filled in and how the Tribals will vote and stand as candidates for the first time.

4. As already stated above, the special representation granted by the Constitution to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will cease after ten years from the commencement of the Constitution. The intention of this limiting provision in the Constitution is to fix a time limit within which the country is required to raise these backward people to the level of other classes in India! Much is, of course, being done by Government and the social bodies to achieve this and but more vigorous efforts are still needed on the part of all concerned, including the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes themselves, in order to reach the goal in time.

X. APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS INCHARGE OF TRIBAL WELFARE AND WELFARE OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

(Articles 164 and 238 of the Constitution)

The Proviso of Article 164(1) as read with Clause (6) of Article 238 of the Constitution requires that in the States of Bihar, Madhya:

Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Bharat "there shall be a Minister-in-Charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be incharge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes or any other work". The latest information received shows that the following appointments have been made by the States concerned in pursuance of this provision:—

States	Portfolio	Minister-in-Charge
1. Bihar .	1. Revenue, Forest, Excise <i>Aboriginal Welfare Welfare of Backward Classes (other than the Scheduled Castes Back- ward Muslims).</i>	1. Hon'ble Shri K. B. Sahay.
..	2. Public Health and <i>Scheduled Castes Wel- fare.</i>	2. Hon'ble Shri Jaglal Chowdhury.
..	3. P. W. D. (Road and Buildings) & Cottage In- dustries, Relief and Rehabilitation and <i>Back- ward Muslims Welfare.</i>	3. Hon'ble Shri A. Q. Ansari.
2. Madhya Pradesh	<i>Tribal Welfare</i>	Hon'ble Shri A. M. Makade.
3. Orissa .	<i>Tribal and Rural Welfare</i>	Hon'ble Shri Ranjit Singh Bariha.
4. Madhya Bharat.	Chief Minister, General Administration, Appoint- ments, Informations and Police. <i>Tribal Welfare and Harijan Uplift De- partments.</i>	Hon'ble Takhatmal Jain

2. In addition to the above, in some other States also Departments of Tribal Welfare and the Welfare of other Backward Classes have been created and put under the charge of Ministers as shown in the statement below:

States	Portfolio	Minister-in-Charge.
1. Assam	1. Chief Minister and Minister-in-Charge of Appointments, Home Transport, Industries, Legislative and State <i>Tribal Areas Depart- ments.</i>	1. Hon'ble Shri Bisnu- ram Medhi.

States.	Portfolio	Minister-in-Charge.
1. Assam <i>contd.</i>	2. Food Agriculture (with Grow More Food) Labour, <i>Welfare of backward Tribes and Areas</i> and Education Departments.	2. Hon'ble Shri Omeo Kumar Dass.
2. Bombay	Fisheries, <i>Backward Classes</i> . Printing Presses and Rehabilitation.	Hon'ble Shri G. D. Tapase.
3. Madras	1. Finance, Commercial Taxes, Elections, <i>Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes</i> . Motor Transport and Registration. 2. Firka Development, Khadi, Cottage, Industries, Cinchona and <i>Harijan Uplift</i> . Posts and Telegraphs.	1. Hon'ble Shri B. Gopala Reddi. 2. Hon'ble Shri B. Parmeswaram.
4. Pepsu	<i>Backward Classes</i>	Hon'ble Sardar Harchand Singh (Deputy Minister).
5. Rajasthan	<i>Welfare of Backward Classes and Tribes under the portfolios of various Ministers.</i>	Hon'ble Shri Amritlal Yadav (Deputy Minister).
6. Saurashtra	Public Works, Medical Public Health, Refugees, Law, Assembly, <i>Backward Classes</i> .	Hon'ble Shri Dayashankar Dave.

3. Incidentally, I may also mention that in order to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a number of persons belonging to these Castes and Tribes have been appointed as Ministers at the Centre and in the States, as shown in the following list:—

	Name of Ministers	Castes/Tribes.
1. Centre	1. Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. (since resigned)	Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Caste.
2. Assam	1. Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nicolas Roy. 2. Hon'ble Shri Rupnath Brahma. 3. Hon'ble Shri Ramnath Dass.	Scheduled Tribe. Scheduled Tribe. Scheduled Caste.

<i>Name of Ministers</i>		<i>Castes/Tribes.</i>
3. Bihar	Hon'ble Shri Jaglal Chowdhury	Scheduled Caste.
4. Bombay	Hon'ble Shri G.D. Tapase	Scheduled Caste.
5. Madhya Pradesh	Hon'ble Shri Rameshwar Ag- ribhoj.	Scheduled Caste.
6. Madras	Hon'ble Shri B. Parameswaram	Scheduled Caste.
7. Orissa	Hon'ble Shri Ranjit Singh Bariha.	Scheduled Tribe.
8. U. P. . .	Hon'ble Chowdhury Girdhari Lall.	Scheduled Caste.
9. West Bengal	1. Hon'ble Shri Hemchandra Naskar.	Scheduled Caste.
	2. Hon'ble Shri Shyama Pra- sad Burman.	Scheduled Caste.
10. Madhya Bharat.	Hon'ble Shri Sannulal (De- puty Minister).	Scheduled Caste.
11. Mysore	Hon'ble Shri R. Cheennigar- ramaiah.	Scheduled Caste.
12. Pepsu	1. Hon'ble Shri Roshan Lal (Deputy Minister).	Scheduled Caste.
	2 Hon'ble Sardar Harchand Singh (Deputy Minister).	Scheduled Caste.
13. Rajasthan	Hon'ble Shri Amritlal Yadav (Deputy Minister).	Scheduled Caste.½

XX. THE SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS.

(Articles 19, 244 and 339 and Appendices Fifth and Sixth of the Constitution.)

As in the case of Backward Classes, special provisions have also been made in the Constitution in respect of backward areas in the Country. Such areas in Part A and Part B States, other than Assam, have been declared to be Scheduled Areas under para. 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution and those in Assam as Tribal Areas *vide* Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The Scheduled Areas Part A and Part B States have been specified in the President's Orders, *e.g.*, The Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950, and The Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950. The Tribal Areas in Assam are given in the Table appended to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The provisions of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in Part A and Part B States, excepting Assam, and the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution apply to the Tribal Areas in Assam, as laid down in Article 244.

2. Under paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State having Scheduled Areas is required to make a report to the President annually, or whenever so required by the President, regarding the administration of the

Scheduled Areas in that State. The President has since decided that such annual reports pertaining to each calendar year should be submitted to him by the following January of each year. In accordance with this decision, the first report for the calendar year ending December, 1951, is required to be submitted in January, 1952. The States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have, however, submitted their reports for the year 1950, as well.

3. In each State having Scheduled Areas, a Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor or Rajpramukh, is required to be established. If the President so directs, such a Council shall also be set-up in any State having Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Information so far received shows that of the States concerned, Tribes Advisory Councils have been set-up in the States of Bihar (in November, 1951), Madhya Pradesh (in December, 1950), Madras (in February, 1951) and Orissa (June, 1950). The States of Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan have still to constitute such Councils. I have since received proceedings of the meetings of Tribes Advisory Councils from Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Orissa. Following main items were discussed therein:—

(A) *Madhya Pradesh—Meeting held on 17th March, 1951.*

The following recommendations were made:

- (i) In the areas inhabited by the Adivasis, the elementary education should not be made compulsory.
- (ii) Safeguards for the protection of land of the Adivasis, should be provided.
- (iii) To improve the economic lot of the Adivasis, Government checks should be imposed on the Sahukars (money-lenders).
- (iv) Arrangements should be made to sanction scholarships to Adivasis students without any delays or difficulties.

The meeting also discussed the following items:—

- (i) Inclusion of Burhampur, Harsud and Akot Tehsils in the Scheduled Area.
- (ii) Inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Tribes living in 61 Tehsils where they have not been declared as Scheduled Tribes.

(B) Madras—Meeting held on 2nd to 4th April, 1951.

- (i) Framing of a Regulation to amend Rule 12 of the Agency Rules to provide for Agency Laws to apply in cases transferred to Plains Courts. Matter deferred.
- (ii) Framing of a Regulation to amend rule 1 of the Agency Rules to provide for the Collector of the Srikakulam District to function as the Agent to Government in respect of the Agency Areas in the new Srikakulam District. Recommended.
- (iii) Framing of a Regulation to amend Section 18-A of the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Regulation, 1912, regarding the procedure to be followed by Karanavars in debarring Mukhtyars from appearing in Islands' Courts. Recommended.
- (iv) Framing of a Regulation to amend the Madras village Police Regulation, 1816, to provide for the appointment and the powers of heads of villages and police officer in the Amindivi Islands. Recommended.
- (v) Proposal that the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, should be applied to the Laccadive (including Minicoy) and Amindive Islands. Matter deferred.
- (vi) Framing of a Regulation to validate succession certificates granted by Special Assistant Agents in the Agency Areas under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. Recommended.
- (vii) Framing of a Regulation for the application of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949, and the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949, to the Agency Areas except to Nugur Taluk of East Godavari District, and the muttas and Sub-muttas in the Agencies and the Mokhasas of East Godavari District. Recommended.
- (viii) Framing of a Regulation to apply the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Act, 1949, to the Scheduled Areas. Recommended.
- (ix) Framing of a Regulation to apply the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Acts of 1948 and 1950 to the Agency Area. Recommended with modifications.

(C) Orissa—Meeting held on 1st August, 1950.

- (i) Proposal to extend Sections 4 to 8 and 18 to 19 of the Orissa Money Lenders Act, 1939, to the Scheduled Areas. Accepted.

- (ii) Proposal to repeal Sections 68(i)(b) of the Khondmals Laws Regulation, 1936, regarding the supply of provisions and labour at market rates by proprietors, farmers, rent controllers for the use of troops and other officers of Government. Accepted.
- (iii) Extension of the Bihar and Orissa Mining Settlement Act, 1920, to Scheduled Areas, for the establishment of a Mines Board of Health for Orissa. Accepted.

Meeting held on the 3rd December, 1950.

- (i) Extension of the Orissa Land Encroachment Act to Khondmals. Accepted.
- (ii) Extension of the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Societies Act to Khondmals. Accepted.
- (iii) Amendment of Rule 21(3) of the Agency Rules to prescribe a uniform rate of Pleader's fees. Postponed.

4. I am examining the question of having Tribes Advisory Councils, wherever necessary, in States having Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas, and will make my recommendations in this behalf shortly.

5. In the case of the Tribal Areas of Assam also, there is a provision in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution for the formation of District Councils or Regional Councils for each Autonomous District or each Autonomous Region, as the case may be. Three fourth of the members of these Councils are required to be elected on the basis of adult suffrage. The elections for the purpose are being held at present and the Councils will be set-up on the results of these elections.

6. Under Article 339 of the Constitution, the President may at any time and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, by order appoint a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the Part A and Part B States. This provision does not cover the Scheduled Tribes in Part C States. Article 339 of the Constitution has a direct bearing on Article 342. The latter Article originally empowered the President to specify Scheduled Tribes in Part A and Part B States only. It was through a subsequent amendment that this Article was made to cover Scheduled Tribes in Part C States as well. This appears to be the reason why Article 339 covers Scheduled Tribes in Part A and Part B States only. It may now be necessary to amend this Article also to cover the Scheduled Tribes in Part C States.

7. Article 19 of the Constitution provides that all citizens shall have **the right to freedom of speech and expression**; to assemble peaceably and without arms; to form associations or unions; to move freely throughout the territory of India; to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; to acquire, hold and dispose of property; and to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. The State is, however, empowered to make law either in the interest of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe, imposing reasonable restriction on the exercise of the rights to move freely throughout and reside and settle in any parts of the territory of India and to acquire, hold and dispose of property. Some of the States which have Scheduled Areas, have in order to check exploitation of the tribes, passed certain laws prohibiting the entry of non-tribals into the Scheduled Areas without permits. Acts prohibiting non-tribals to live permanently in Tribal Areas and the transfer of lands belonging to Tribals, have also been promulgated in a number of States. During my tour of Assam I found that at Kohima in the Naga Hills District, "outsiders" were not allowed permanent dwelling in that area. At statement No. II at Appendix XIV will be found some of the laws on the subject in force at present in the various States.

XII. EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER WELFARE SCHEMES FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES.

(Articles 29 and 46 of the Constitution)

As already stated in the foregoing Sections of this Report, Article 46 of the Constitution lays down a very important Directive Principle of State Policy. It says that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation". Clause (2) of Article 29 further provides, as one of the Fundamental Rights, that "no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them". I have tried to collect information from the various State Governments in respect of the amounts spent by them on the welfare schemes and other measures that they have adopted to promote the educational and economic interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The information so far received is incorporated in the two Statements at Appendix XII. I have purposely collected information for the periods 1934—37, 1948—50 and 1950-to-date. These periods relate to (1) Pre-Congress Governments regime in various States (then Provinces), (2) Post-Independence regime, and (3) Post-Constitution regime. The infor-

mation contained in these Statements is not complete as only such information as had been received by me officially upto the end of December, 1951, is incorporated therein. For example, the expenditure shown in the Statements against Madras represents only a part of the expenditure incurred by that Government on Welfare Schemes. I know from other sources that in 1946 Madras Government set apart a sum of rupees one crore for the uplift of the Harijans and for the removal of their disabilities. This sum is in addition to the usual provision made from the general revenue every year for ameliorative measures for the Harijans. The Madras Government had spent Rs. 64 lakhs in 1948-49 for the purpose. In 1949-50 also, they had spent Rs. 54 lakhs on educational facilities, Rs. 24,24,000 on housing and Rs. 47,37,000 on sinking of wells and construction of tanks. Again in 1950-51, they had spent Rs. 5 lakhs on housing. Similarly, the Government of Hyderabad started a Scheduled Caste Trust Fund on 8th January 1948, with a corpus of Rs. 1 crore and they have been spending quite good sums for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Rajasthan Government also spent Rs. 1,15,601 in 1948-49, Rs. 4,60,978 in 1949-50, Rs. 3,65,000 in 1950-51 and over Rs. 13 lakhs during the current year on the welfare programme. It will, however, not be difficult to infer from whatever information is given in the two Statements at Appendix XII that during the period 1934-37, the expenditure on Welfare Schemes for the Scheduled Castes and the Tribes (Scheduled Tribes were not specified as such at that time) was practically nil and that it increased by big strides during the period 1947-to-date, that is, after Independence.

2. The State of Bombay was the first in the field to adopt ameliorative measures for the Scheduled Tribes, as it was fortunate in having a number of non-official institutions with tried social workers and also in having at the head of the Ministry Shri Balasahib Kher, who has made the cause of the Scheduled Tribes his own. It had its Backward Class Department constituted as early as the year 1931 which is working for all the Backward Classes, including the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Backward Class Officer, who is in charge of the Department, advises the Government on general policy and planning of individual schemes and exercise general inspection to see that the detailed plans are properly and promptly executed. This Officer is assisted at Headquarters by one Personal Assistant of the grade of an Assistant Backward Class Officer. In addition, the State is divided into 5 zones, each in charge of an Assistant Backward Class Officer. The Assistant Backward Class Officers are drawn from the general cadre of Junior Deputy Collectors. There are 13 Backward Class Welfare Officers in charge of one or more Districts. These Officers are of the status of the II Grade Mamlatdars. In close cooperation with the Backward Class

Department also work the Prant Officers of the Revenue Department in charge of the Dahanu Prant and the Galyan Prant of Thana District, who are *Ex-officio* Aboriginals Welfare Officers. The ameliorative work in the West Khandesh District is co-ordinated by the Collector of the District. The Government of Bombay have also set-up a Backward Class Board. Backward Class Committees are also constituted in all the Districts under the chairmanship of Collectors.

3. Madhya Pradesh Government have a special Department headed by a Director, for the welfare work. The Director is helped in his work by a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director. The areas concerned in the State are divided into sixteen zones and each zone placed under a District Organizer who in turn is helped by Circle Organizers. In addition, two Divisional Organisers have also been appointed. In order to give a practical shape to the Welfare Schemes, the State Government have obtained the services of Shri P. G. Vanikar, a close associate of the late Revered Thakkar Bapa, who has been appointed as the Honorary State Organizer.

4. Orissa also have a separate Tribal and Rural Welfare Department which is under the charge of a Minister with a Secretary assisted by an Under Secretary. The Secretary is also the executive head of the Department designated as Directorate of Tribal and Rural Welfare. The honorary Rural Welfare Officer and the Rural Welfare Officer are two executive officers in charge of 7 and 6 Districts, respectively, in the matter of execution and supervision of the schemes undertaken by the Department. In each District there is a District Welfare Officer who is directly subordinate to the District Magistrate who in turn has been made entirely responsible for the execution and working of the schemes of the Department. The District Welfare Officers are assisted by field workers, such as Rural Welfare Inspectors, Social Workers, village guides etc. At the Headquarters of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department is also the office of the Director of Tribal and Rural Welfare with nineteen assistants.

5. In Punjab, a Harijan Welfare Officer has been appointed in addition to the District, Tehsil and Thana-wise Harijan Welfare Committees. Hyderabad have a social Service Department headed by a Director who is helped by Social Service Officers, Social Service Inspectors and Organisers. The Governments of Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin and the Government of the Part C State of Kutch have also started separate Departments for the amelioration of the conditions of the Backward Classes. The Government of Saurashtra has also set-up a Backward and Co-operative Section in the Local Self Government Department for the purpose.

6. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa have five and ten years schemes for the amelioration of Scheduled Tribes, as planned out by the late Revered Shri Thakkar Bapa. These States have been executing these schemes much before the Central Government thought of giving grants-in-aid (cf. Section XIII below) to them without which it was not possible to tackle this urgent problem after the merger of old Indian States. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa Governments have secured the services of tried social workers, lent by the late Revered Shri Thakkar Bapa, who work as honorary officers. The figures given in Appendix XII will indicate the extent of work done under these Schemes during the last few years.

7. It will be noticed from the Statements at Appendix XII that some of the States do not have separate schemes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The schemes in such cases are combined either for all the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes or the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is no harm in having joint schemes like this but I feel that it is necessary to maintain separate accounts showing expenditure incurred on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, separately. The Constitution has imposed certain obligations on the State regarding the advancement of Backward Classes, particularly of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and it would appear necessary for the State Governments to keep account of the expenditure in such a way as to enable the critic to find out at a glance as to what a particular State Government has spent on the welfare schemes for the three classes separately. Without this, it will not be possible to assess the work done for each class. It will also remove any ground for criticism that out of a lump sum amount sanctioned for all the three classes, any particular class has not had its due share. I also hope that the State Governments which have not yet formulated any welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes and/or Scheduled Tribes, would give a due place to such schemes in their future planning.

8. The Central Government have also sanctioned grants to certain State Governments for their schemes intended for the advancement of the Scheduled Tribes and the development of the Scheduled Areas. I have dealt with these grants separately in the following Section dealing with "Development Plans—Grants-in-Aid".

9. The Government of India have a scheme for the award of scholarships to post-high class students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Statement at Appendix XIII

will give an idea of what has been spent on this account during the financial years 1944-45 to 1950-51. The position for the year 1951-52 is that a sum of Rs. 8,25,000 has been sanctioned for the award of scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students. Out of this amount, 1,410 scholarships (717 fresh and 693 renewals) against 3,229 applications received, have been granted. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 has been sanctioned for the Scheduled Tribe students and 521 scholarships (332 fresh and 189 renewals) against 911 applications received, have been granted. The allotment of 105 scholarships in the case of Scheduled Castes and 32 scholarships in the case of Scheduled Tribes, of the value of Rs. 56,840 and Rs. 17,618 respectively, is still under consideration.

10. Incidentally, I may mention here that I have been selected as a member of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Board and have also, as a special case, been associated with the Selection Committee of the Board by being invited to attend its meetings.

11. By way of additional information, I have given at Appendix XIV two Statements showing:—

- (i) Legislative measures (other than for the removal of Social Disabilities) enacted by State Governments for the advancement of Scheduled Castes.
- (ii) Legislative measures enacted by State Governments concerned for the advancement of Scheduled Tribes.

These Statements again contain only such information as had been received by me by the end of December, 1951.

XIII. DEVELOPMENT PLANS--GRANTS-IN-AID

(Article 275 of the Constitution.)

There is a special provision made under Article 275 of the Constitution for payment by the Central Government, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, as grants-in-aid to a State, such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to meet the cost of schemes of development undertaken by the State with the approval of the Government of India, for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein. In the case of Assam, on account of the special problems peculiar to that State, a further special provision has been made under the same Article of the Constitution, to meet out of the Consolidated Fund of India--

- “(a) the average excess of expenditure over the revenues during the two years immediately preceding the commencement of this Constitution in respect of the administration of the tribal areas specified in Part A of

the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule; and

- (b) the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by that State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of raising the level of administration of the said areas to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State”.

2. No provision was made by the Government of India in the budget for the year 1950-51, for making payments as grants-in-aid to the States, excepting that a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was paid to the Government of Assam under Part (a) and a further sum of Rs. 24 lakhs under Part (b) of the Second Proviso of Article 275. It was in the month of May, 1951, that the Ministry of Home Affairs, for the first time, invited schemes from the Part A and Part B States concerned, for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and the development of Scheduled Areas, in order to implement the provisions contained in the First Proviso of Article 275 of the Constitution. As was but natural it took more than three months for the State Governments to submit their schemes and for the Centre to scrutinize them. It was only on the 21st August, 1951, that the States were informed of the decision of the Government of India fixing the ceilings of grants-in-aid for each State and were asked to revise their schemes according to the ceilings fixed. Actual sanctions were given in the month of October, 1951. Consequently, the schemes could be drawn up for a portion of the year only.

3. Originally a sum of Rs. 1 crore was provided in the budget for the year 1951-52, for grants-in-aid to the States under the Provisos of Article 275. Out of this, it was decided to allot Rs. 84 lakhs to the Government of Assam—Rs. 50 lakhs to meet the expenditure under Part (a) of the Second Proviso of Article 275 (Rs. 10 lakhs out of this sum were paid on account of under-payment made in the year 1950-51) and Rs. 34 lakhs to meet the cost of schemes of development under Part (b) of the Second Proviso of Article 275. This left a balance of Rs. 16 lakhs only for disbursement under the First Proviso of that Article. As this amount was inadequate to meet the needs of other States, it was decided at my instance to supplement it to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs, and accordingly a supplementary grant was asked for. Thus the total amount available for allotment to the various States was only Rs. 66 lakhs as against an estimated amount of Rs. 168 lakhs required for the development schemes received from the State Governments. The schemes submitted by the State Governments were carefully examined and ceilings fixed for each State. The two Statements at Appendix XV give (i) brief particulars of the schemes submitted by the State Governments, the expenditure involved and the amount demanded by them, and the

ceilings fixed by the Government of India, and (ii) the particulars of the revised schemes submitted by them and the actual amount of the grants-in-aid sanctioned. It will be seen from the Statements that in the case of Orissa and Madhya Bharat the ceiling fixed was Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs but actually they were sanctioned Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs respectively. The increase of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh for these two States was allowed on subsequent requests from them. In the case of Assam also, the grant of Rs. 34 lakhs mentioned above, was subsequently raised by Rs. 15 lakhs. Thus the total grants sanctioned under Article 275 of the Constitution during 1951-52 amounted to Rs. 174.51 lakhs.

4. In order to obviate delays in the receipt of schemes from the States and their approval by the Centre, the Government of India, acting on my advice, have issued a fresh circular to the State Governments, a copy of which is given at Appendix XVI. This letter requires the State Governments to submit their schemes to the Government of India before the end of February each year, and, as a measure of uniformity, to draw up their schemes in accordance with the formula indicated in the annexure to that letter.

5. Keeping in view the increasing needs of the States in the matter and also the fact that such of the Part B States as had not submitted their schemes in the year 1951-52 might draw up their schemes next year and thus stand in need of financial assistance from the Centre, I moved the Government of India to increase the amount of grants-in-aid for the next year. I understand that the Government have agreed to provide Rs. 1 crore 80 lakhs in the budget for the year 1952-53. The Government is also considering the question of allotting extra provision amongst various Part C States to cover expenditure on the welfare schemes in those States. I have suggested the following allotment which is based primarily on the population and backwardness of tribes and the financial resources of and other special problems in each State:

	Amount proposed (In lakhs)
1 Vindhya Pradesh	5.0
2 Manipur	7.0
3 Ajmer	3.0
4 Bhopal	3.0
5 Tripura	4.0
6 Coorg	} 2.0
7 Kutch	
8 Himachal Pradesh	
TOTAL	24.0

6. There are a number of non-official institutions at work for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Areas and judging from the results obtained by them, it can be safely said that in spite of the limited funds at their disposal their achievements have been outstanding. These institutions are supplementing the efforts of the States who have also, no doubt, been spending good amounts on the welfare and the advancement of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Areas. The Central Government have, on their part, been sanctioning good amounts as grants-in-aid for subsidising the efforts of the State Governments in this direction. It is, however, considered that if the non-official agencies are associated and encouraged with funds from the States out of the allotments made by the Centre, the work can be done more efficiently and speedily with the moral backing of the public opinion because the social non-official institutions can gather round volunteers and social workers with a spirit of sacrifice for executing the various schemes for the amelioration of Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, I have suggested to Government that necessary instructions should be issued to the State Governments concerned in this connection.

7. In this connection I want particularly to point out that no similar provision has been made in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes, as has been done in the case of the welfare schemes for the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Areas. The problems of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Areas are no doubt important, but so are the problems of the Scheduled Castes. "Untouchability" has been abolished and its practice in any form forbidden under Article 17 of the Constitution. A number of States have also enacted legislations prescribing punishment for offences committed in this respect. The experience, however, shows that in spite of all this, cases do occur even today in the interior of the country and at times even in cities, contravening these provisions of the Constitution. I think that an effective way of eradicating the practice of "Untouchability" is to create strong public opinion by non-official agencies doing propaganda work amongst the masses for eradication of "Untouchability" completely as is provided for in the Constitution. No doubt, this work is being done by certain private bodies and individuals but financial and moral support from the Government is essential to accelerate the pace of progress in this direction. The State Governments have, of course, undertaken certain schemes for the social, economic and educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes, but I feel that the Centre should earmark some amount as grants-in-aid to the States to enable them to help financially non-official agencies doing propaganda for the removal of "Untouchability". The State Governments which may not, at present, be in a position to work such schemes on account of financial difficulties, will have a good incentive if their efforts are supported

by the Government of India. Article 46 of the Constitution lays down that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the *Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes*, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation". The term "the State" as used here includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. It is clear from the above that the responsibility of promoting the educational, economical and social interests of the Scheduled Castes is also of the Central Government as it is of the State Governments. I will, therefore, urge upon the Government of India whom I have already moved in the matter to make budgetary provision for giving grants to different States for the purpose.

XIV. BACKWARD CLASSES

(Articles 15, 16 and 340 of the Constitution)

The Constitution has provided for certain safeguards also for Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Under Article 15 of the Constitution, the State is empowered to make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally Backward Classes besides the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; Article 16 also empowers the State to make any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any Backward Class of citizens which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the States; and Article 340 of the Constitution provides that the President may by Order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally Backward Classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties and to improve their condition and 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, and the order appointing such Commission shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission. A Commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred to them and present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper. The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

2. The term "Backward Classes" has not been defined in the Constitution. It is, however, clear from Article 340 and also from Clause (4) of Article 15 of the Constitution that the "Backward Classes" referred to in the Constitution are such classes of people in the Country as are socially and educationally backward.

3. The Government of India has not yet drawn up any list of Backward Classes excepting an old list made up of various lists of Backward Classes in the States, which is being used for the award of scholarships. It will be for the Backward Classes Commission to draw up a new list of Backward Classes in the country. I hope that this Commission will be set-up soon and concessions that may be granted to the Backward Classes specified, so that early action is taken to remove their backwardness.

4. In order to remove any misapprehension that might have been caused by the exclusion of certain castes and tribes from the President's Orders specifying the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the Government of India, through a Circular letter No. 74/14/51-Public, dated 15th April, 1951, made it clear to the State Governments that it was not the intention of the Government that any privileges or concessions to which any Backward Classes were previously entitled should be taken away from them merely because they did not happen to be included in the Schedules of Castes and Tribes. The State Governments were, therefore, requested to continue to follow the administrative practices in the matter of concessions to Backward Classes, which were in force in the States before the issue of the President's Orders unless they were inconsistent with any other provision of the Constitution.

5. With a view to finding out what concessions the various Governments had granted to the Backward Classes in the States. I made necessary enquiries and the results thereof will be found at Appendices XVII and XVIII which will show (i) the list of Backward Classes drawn up by the States, and (ii) concessions granted to them. The information contained in these Appendices is only in respect of those States from which I received information before the submission of this Report. It will be seen that a number of States have not specified the Backward Classes, and where they have been specified, either no concessions are given to them or in most of the cases only educational concessions have been made available to them. I do not want to dilate here either on the criteria that might have been applied by the State Governments for specifying the Backward Classes in the States or on the concessions which have been granted by them to these Classes. This will appropriately be dealt with by the Backward Classes Commission. I would, however, like to point out that in a number of cases the lists of Backward Classes do not appear to have been drawn up according to any plan.

6. Here, it would be appropriate to point out one thing more. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have issued following orders in their Education Department Memorandum No. 1959-4523/XXI, dated the 13th May, 1947, which are still in force:—

“The Provincial Government is pleased to direct that a member of the Backward Classes eligible for educational concessions *vide* list of Backward Classes published under this Department Order No. 1619/ACD.S, dated the 4th December, 1941, and subsequent amendments thereto, should cease to be eligible for these concessions on his conversion to another religion.”

These orders allow concessions to Backward Classes amongst Hindus only and as such they contravene the provisions of Article 15(1) of the Constitution, inasmuch as they discriminate between two sections of Backward Classes on grounds of religion. Moreover, the backwardness of a section of a people has nothing to do with any particular religion, as the backward communities are found practically amongst all religions. The case of Scheduled Castes is different as their classification has been made primarily on the grounds of “Untouchability” which is practised only amongst Hindus and to certain extent amongst Sikhs.

7. So far as the Government of India are concerned, the concessions granted to the Backward Classes are limited to the educational field alone. The Ministry of Education, as mentioned above, have drawn up a list (Appendix XIX) of Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of granting scholarships for post-matric studies. Scholarships to Backward Classes are being given by the Central Government from the year 1949-50 only. That year 349 scholarships were awarded and the expenditure involved was Rs. 2,46,327. During the year 1950-51, fresh scholarships were granted to 287 persons and renewed to 230 at an expense of Rs. 3,57,504. The position for the year 1951-52 is that a sum of Rs. 3,75,000 has been sanctioned for the award of scholarships to the Backward Class students. Out of 4,079 applications received from the Backward Class students during the year, 254 fresh scholarships and 306 renewals have been granted—the total expenditure being Rs. 3,72,280. The allotment of four scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,720 is under consideration. Some of the State Governments are also awarding scholarships to the students of Backward Classes, but no definite information has been received by my office. Anyhow it is now for the Backward Classes Commission to examine this question.

8. I may also mention that in the first part of the Five Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission Rs. 18 crores have been provided for the amelioration of the Backward Classes. For this purpose, however, Backward Classes also include the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Appendix XX will give an idea of the expenditure that will be incurred in this connection by the various States. In short, Rs. 1,462.72 lakhs will be spent by Part A States, Rs. 319.25 lakhs by Part B States and Rs. 20,00 lakhs by Part C States. As a matter of fact, it will mostly be the Backward Classes who will be benefited by all the schemes included in the Plan. In the words of the Planning Commission "Plans for the economic development of the country hold promise for the backward classes inasmuch as in all directions State policy is designed to redress the balance in favour of the weaker groups and the under-privileged sections of the community. The programmes for agricultural reorganisation and rural development, the schemes for the vigorous promotion of cottage industries, the emphasis on expansion of facilities for technical and vocational education and the special importance attached to preventive aspects of health services, must necessarily bring about a relatively greater improvement in the conditions of the backward classes".

XV. ANGLO-INDIANS

(Articles 331, 333, 334, 336 and 337 of the Constitution.)

Articles 331, 333, 334, 336 and 337 deal with the safeguards provided in the Constitution for the Anglo-Indian community.

2. Under Article 331 the President is empowered, if he is of opinion that the Anglo Indian Community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, to nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People. Similarly under Article 333 the Governors or Rajpramukhs are empowered to nominate, if necessary, such number of members of that community to the Legislative Assemblies of their respective States as they may consider appropriate. These concessions will cease to have effect, as required under Article 334, on the expiration of a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution. As the election to the House of the People and to the State Legislatures have not yet been completed, I have nothing to report for the present on this aspect of the safeguards for the Anglo-Indian community.

3. Under Article 336 of the Constitution, the Anglo-Indian community has been given a special concession in matter of appointments inasmuch as their appointments to the posts in the Railway, Customs, Postal and Telegraph Services of the Union will be made on the same basis as immediately before the 15th August, 1947.

During every succeeding period of two years this reservation will, as nearly as possible, be less by 10% than the reservation made during the immediately preceding period of two years and at the end of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, the reservation will be totally stopped. The following reservations have been made in services for the Anglo-Indians:

Name of Service or Post	Reservation Percent
1 Superior Railway Services	2.5
2 Subordinate Railway Services	* 8.00
3 Preventive Services of the Customs Departments ¹⁾	* 50.0
4 Appraising Branch of the Customs Department	* 3.00
5 Posts involving customs work in C. E. and Salt Department.	* 2 2/3
6 Telegraphist's cadre of the Posts and Telegraph Department.	40.00

*(Over-all percentage for India as a whole:

The Statement at Appendix XXI contains the information so far received in respect of Anglo-Indians in the above services and posts.

4. Under Article 337 of the Constitution, during the first three financial years after the commencement of the Constitution the Central Government and the Part A and Part B State Governments are required to continue the grants, if any made in the financial year ending 31st March, 1948, for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community in respect of education. These grants can be reduced by 10% during every succeeding period of three years in comparison to those allowed for the immediately preceding period of three years. However, at the end of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution these special concessions will cease to have effect. These special grants will not be paid to any educational institution unless at least 40% of the annual admissions therein are made available to members of communities other than Anglo-Indians.

5. In so far as the Government of India are concerned, they have been paying an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 to Dr. Graham's Homes, Kalimpong (West Bengal) which is an institution for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community. Details of grants paid to this institution since the year 1947-48 are given below :—

Year	Recurring	Non-recurring	Total
1947-48 . . . . .	...	1,00,000	1,00,000
1948-49	10,000	...	10,000
1949-50	10,000	...	10,000
1950-51	10,000	...	10,000

This year also a provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made in the budget for the purpose and the question of payment of the amount is under consideration.

6. Government of India is also paying an annual grant of Rs. 4,000 to the Inter-State Board of Anglo-Indian Education toward its working expenses. The exact amount of contribution in a particular year bears the same proportion to the total expenditure of the Board during that year as the number of Anglo-Indian students studying in Anglo-Indian Schools situated in the Centrally Administered Areas (now Part C States) bears to the total number of such students in the whole of India. The various Part A State Governments also pay similar contributions to the Board on the same basis depending on the number of Anglo-Indian students in Anglo-Indian schools in each State. Information regarding the exact amounts of contributions paid to the Board by each State Government during 1947-48 and thereafter is not available. This information has been called for from the State Governments and is still awaited. As regards the Centre's contribution to the Board, the position is as follows:—

Year	Contribution Made
	Rs.
1947-48	4,282 0 0
1948-49	2,955 8 10
1949-50	4,110 9 0
1950-51	4,000 0 0

During the current year also a provision of Rs. 4,000 has been made in the budget for the purpose.

7. In addition to the above contributions the various State Governments may also be giving some grants-in-aid to Anglo-Indian schools situated within their respective jurisdictions. They have been asked to furnish this information which is still awaited.

8. It is further understood that the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) are also running some schools of their own for the benefit of children of their Anglo-Indian employees. The Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) has, therefore, been requested to furnish the necessary information which is still awaited.

9. I have not been able to check up whether the grants referred to above are justified with reference to second proviso to Article 337 under which it is necessary that an institution should make available at least 40% of the annual admissions to others than Anglo-Indians in Order to qualify for the grant. On this aspect I will report in my next Report.

XVI. MISCELLANEOUS

The undermentioned Appendices contain further information in respect of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as explained below:

APPENDIX XXII—Statement showing total population and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population according to 1941 census and as determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950.

APPENDIX XXIII—Statement showing the number of Scheduled Castes' and Scheduled Tribes' Ministers at the Centre and in the States.

XVII. CONCLUSION

The general underlying spirit of all the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes embodied in the Constitution is that within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the people—socially and educationally backward classes of citizens who should be protected from social injustice and all forms of exploitation and whose educational and economic interests should be protected—should be brought in line with others so that after the period of ten years they may stand on their own legs without the help of crutches in the form of safeguards.

2. Untouchability is ruled out by the Constitution and it should be banished practically from all parts of the country. So far, during my tours in different States, I have not come across any cases where roads or Government schools were forbidden for the Harijans. Formerly, somewhere in the South, the shadow of a Harijan used to pollute other people and, therefore, their entry in particular streets was prohibited. But on account of rapid strides made in the direction of the removal of untouchability during last 30 years, it has now become a thing of the past.

3. The most difficult barrier and hurdle for the Harijans to cross is that they should have access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment and allowed the use of public wells, tanks, bathing ghats and other places of public resort. Some State Governments have legislated for the removal of these disabilities by making untouchability a cognizable offence. The enactment of a legislation by the Central Government in pursuance of the fundamental policy laid down in the Constitution is also under consideration. But my field experience leads me to the uncontroverted fact that without strong public opinion legislation cannot take us very far. Non-official institutions are already working for the welfare

and advancement of the Scheduled Castes and for building up and strengthening public opinion for the removal of untouchability for which they should be helped financially. At the same time the Harijans should show more courage in asserting their rights. The States can profitably maintain a record of villages where Harijans are still suffering under the social disabilities like drawing water from common wells and tanks or having access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, etc.

4. The Central Government allotted one crore of rupees (which had subsequently been increased by Rupees 75 lakhs at my request) to the different States as grants-in-aid for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas. It is hoped that this amount will further be increased to Rs. 2 crores for the ensuing year. The working of different schemes for the amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Tribes and development of Scheduled Areas have not been shown in details in the report as the State Governments could not send the information in time because they got the sanction of the Central Government very late in the year.

5. Regarding the reservation in Services in Government and other departments, sufficient number of qualified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons are still not coming forward for higher responsible posts, as is my experience. At the same time, there is a good deal of apathy on the part of various departments of Government for keeping a constant watch on the percentage of reservation laid down. Much less is there the zeal shown by top ranking officers to encourage Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services. There is no machinery provided for checking annually, if not half-yearly, whether the percentage of reservation has been kept in view while making appointments to various posts.

6. I admit that the material that has been incorporated in this Report may not be found to be as satisfactory or complete as it should have been. This is due partly to the inability of the integrated and merged Part B and Part C States, like Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Bhopal etc., not being in a position to supply the required material as they had not maintained such records. Even the Part A States supplied me with incomplete material as probably they did not attach as much importance to this office as to others, though it was brought to the notice of all of them by a circular letter introducing me and my office by no less a person than the Prime Minister himself. Considering this to be the first year of the report and that the States will take some time in maintaining and collecting records as required, such short-comings as may have appeared in the report should be excusable. With the Offices of the (Regional) Assistant Commissioners being set-up in

different States I hope to give more definite and detailed information regarding various safeguards provided in the Constitution. I also wanted to give in this Report information regarding the percentages reached in services by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As, however, I did not get complete information in time, either from the States or from the Ministries of the Government of India, I could not include this important information this time. I hope to give this information also in my next Report.

7. Before concluding, I wish to express my thanks to the members of my staff who have ungrudgingly stayed late hours in office and helped me in the completion of this report in time. I am also thankful to Shri N. L. Nagar, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs, who was working as part-time Assistant Commissioner for all the help he has rendered to me.

L. M. SHRIKANT,
*Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes.*

NEW DELHI;

The 21st February, 1952.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE TRIBAL WELFARE COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK.

At the Third Annual Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work held in Delhi (December 26—31, 1949) the following recommendation with regard to the problem of the tribal population in India was made:

“The Conference recommends that a comprehensive programme for social, economic and medical welfare of the tribal people should be drawn up by a Committee consisting of experts and experienced men in the field.”

[Section I (iii) of the Recommendations, Indian Conference of Social Work, Third Annual Session, Delhi, 1949].

In pursuance of the above recommendation, the Hon'ble Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, President, Indian Conference of Social Work (1950) appointed a Committee consisting of the following persons:

Shri L. M. Shrikant, Upa-Pramukh, Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad (Chairman).

Shri Ambalal Vyas, Tribal Welfare Worker, Orissa.

Shri N. V. Bapat, Secretary, Vanvasi Seva Mandal, Mandla, M.P.

Shri L. N. Rao, Servants of India Society, Calicut, Malabar.

Shri B. K. Bhandarey, Tribal Welfare Worker, Barama, Assam.

Shri B. Chatterjee, Executive Secretary, Indian Conference of Social Work (*Ex-officio*).

Shri L. M. Shrikant, the Chairman of the Committee, was subsequently appointed Commissioner, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Government of India, New Delhi.

The Committee held a preliminary meeting at the Bhil Seva Mandal's Ashram at Dohad on the 16th October, 1950. Dr. B. H. Mehta, Professor of Social Welfare Administration, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay and Shri Narayanji, Secretary, Adim Jati Seva Mandal, Ranchi, Bihar, were co-opted as members of the Committee.

The Committee laid down the following objectives :

- (a) To suggest the right approach to a number of problems concerning the Scheduled Tribes in different States in India.
- (b) To make constructive suggestions on general lines for the practical working of the schemes in the light of the experience gained through the working of various schemes of the Government of different States and social service institutions in the field of tribal welfare.

The Committee also drew up a plan of further work in connection with the Memorandum. The next meeting of the Committee was planned to be held at Jamshedpur during the fourth annual session of the Conference but could not unfortunately be held.

Later in consultation with the Chairman, the following persons were co-opted to the Committee :

The Hon'ble Minister Shri Ranjit Singh Baria, Government of Orissa.

The Hon'ble Minister Shri R. K. Bose, Government of Orissa.

Shri K. A. Gafoor, Director, Social Service, Hyderabad Dn.

A note prepared by Dr. B. H. Mehta in consultation with the Chairman and another prepared by the Central Office of the Conference were circulated to members.

Subsequently, the next meeting of the Committee was held on 22nd October, 1951, in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Bombay. A synopsis of the outline based on the two notes circulated earlier was discussed in detail and a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. B. H. Mehta, Shri K. A. Gafoor and Shri P. D. Kulkarni was appointed to prepare a draft memorandum to be discussed and finalised by the Committee at its next meeting which was fixed in December at Calcutta during the Fifth Annual Session of the Conference.

The draft was submitted for the Chairman's approval and then circulated to the members of the Committee for comments.

The Chairman specially invited the following to attend the meetings of the third Committee at Calcutta :

Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyya, Head of the Department of Anthropology, University of Calcutta, CALCUTTA.

Shri K. C. Barman, Administrator, Department of Tribal Welfare, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.

Shri P. G. Shah, President, Anthropological Society, Bombay.

Dr. D. N. Majumdar, Head of the Department of Anthropology, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

The Committee met on the 29th and 31st December, 1951, at the St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and adopted the following draft as finalised:

Text of the Memorandum

1. Objectives of the Memorandum:

- A. To suggest the right approach to a number of problems concerning the Scheduled Tribes in different states in India.
- B. To make constructive suggestions on general lines for the practical working of the scheme in the light of the experience gained through the working of various schemes of the Governments of different States and social service institutions in the field of Tribal welfare.

2. In view of the above objectives, the Memorandum has been divided under the following heads:

- (a) Classification of Tribes
- (b) Tribal economy
- (c) Social Structure.
- (d) Problem of education and dialects.
- (e) Problem of health and hygiene.
- (f) Agency, resources and administration of the Tribal Welfare Programmes.
- (g) Research.

3. (a) *Classification of Tribes:*

The Committee feels that the qualifying word 'Aboriginal' which is generally used in relation to Tribal Community cannot be applied to all the Tribals in India on a very scientific basis and, therefore, it is not conducive to a proper approach to the problem. The Constitution, therefore, rightly calls them Tribal Communities and not Aborigines. Taking facts into consideration, the Committee recommends:

That instead of the term 'Aboriginal' or its derivatives, the term 'Tribal Communities' should be used.

4. The present schedule of tribes in India is not considered satisfactory by the Committee, for it does not take into consideration an overall view of all the features that distinguish the tribes from other

sections of the population. The Committee, therefore, recommends:

- (i) that the habitat, (ii) economic life, (iii) social organisation, (iv) religious beliefs, (v) mode of life and (vi) the art and folk-lore and the dialect be taken into consideration while drafting the amending bill to revise 'The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950' that will shortly come up before the Union Parliament.

5. In the opinion of the Committee the entire tribal population of the country is no longer a homogeneous group; hence no single approach is likely to meet their requirements. The planning and administration of the welfare programme necessitates a varied approach based on these diverse needs. The Committee feels that the Indian tribal population could be divided into four main discernible divisions:

- (i) Tribals who confine themselves to original forest habitats and are still distinctive in their pattern of life. These may be termed as *Tribal Communities*;
- (ii) Tribals who have more or less settled down in rural areas taking to agriculture and other allied occupations. This category of people may be recognised as *Semi-Tribal Communities*;
- (iii) Tribals who have migrated to urban or semi-urban and rural areas and are engaged in 'civilized' occupations in industries and other vocations and who have discriminately adopted traits and culture of the other population of the country. These may be classed as *Acculturated Tribal Communities*.
- (iv) Totally assimilated Tribals.

6. The Committee recommends:

That the Union and State Governments should take special care of the categories (i), (ii) and (iii) and should leave category (iv) to be covered by the general provisions of welfare administration dealing with castes and communities known as.....

7. (b) *Tribal Economy*:

In the opinion of the Committee, the crux of tribal welfare lies in the reconstruction and development of Tribal Economy. As is wellknown the economy of Tribal Communities mainly centres round utilisation and exploitation of forests. In this regard the Committee

views with disapproval the prevailing system of private individual forest contractors, middlemen and profiteers who take away the best part of the economic yields and exploit the Tribal Communities economically. With a view to improving the existing system the Committee recommends:

- (i) That the forest utilisation policy of the various States should be so altered or amended as to afford fullest scope for the welfare and development of the Tribal Communities that reside therein or in the vicinity;
- (ii) That with a view to obviating the middlemen and general exploitation, Co-operative Forest Utilisation Societies financed by the State be organised from among the Tribal Communities for their benefit;
- (iii) That in all contracts for the care, storage, transport and marketing of forest produce, preference should be given to the Tribal Co-operative Societies.

8. With regard to their position as tenants, it is considered that owing to their illiteracy and general ignorance of land legislation they are placed at a greater disadvantage than other tenants and lend themselves to easy exploitation and litigation. In this connection, the Committee is of the opinion that the problem of indebtedness and consequent alienation of land be given special attention. In view of the above, the Committee recommends:

- (i) That State-managed Co-operative Agriculture should be introduced by stages amongst Tribal Communities;
- (ii) That shifting cultivation should be replaced gradually by settled cultivation through persuasion;
- (iii) That in the general schemes of land reforms pertaining to tenancy, inheritance and distribution of land that are on the anvil or are being implemented in the various states, a special provision be made for the protection of tribal tenants;
- (iv) That suitable legislation should be enacted to ensure that the land possessed by tribal cultivators is retained and consolidated by them;
- (v) That Debt Relief and Conciliation Acts should be passed wherever they do not exist and be better enforced everywhere specially in relation to the tribal population.

9. Allied with the forest or agriculture economy is the question of finding suitable gainful occupations in the forest and rural crafts and vocations for the unemployed and semi-employed tribal communities. The Committee considers it necessary that the Arts and Crafts of the Tribal Communities be scientifically surveyed and studied, and that suitable ones be introduced and promoted. In this respect the Committee recommends:

- (i) That a Central and a few Regional Craft Institute be established tribal areas, in order to survey the currently practised tribal arts and crafts, to train handicraft teachers, to survey locally available raw materials which could be profitably utilised for the crafts and to help market the goods produced at suitable prices ensuring lucrative margin of remuneration for the labour;
- (ii) That occupations such as Bee-keeping, Poultry, Piggery, Sheep rearing, Spinning, Rope making, mat making, etc., wherever possible be introduced and popularised amongst them.

10. The Committee is of the opinion that the promotion of welfare services in general and the improvement of economy in particular is difficult to achieve unless communications in the tribal areas are simultaneously developed. It, therefore, recommends:

That the development of communications in the tribal regions of the country should receive high priority.

11.(c) *Social Structure:*

The Committee considered the problems in regard to the social organisation of the Tribal Communities which are of a very complex and delicate nature. While there are many indigenous customs and practices which are healthy and need to be promoted there are others which are detrimental to social health and well-being. A cautious policy, therefore, needs to be followed in respect of their social organisation. It is not advisable to take any drastic measures in this field lest it creates unnecessary resistance towards other more significant welfare activities. Any course of action should depend upon the extent to which a suitable atmosphere is created by the welfare administrators and social workers.

12. The application of tribal communities of progressive legislation primarily meant for other communities is also likely to give rise to some difficulties. Under the circumstances, the Committee recommends:

- (i) That all such issues be decided after fully taking into consideration the opinion of Tribes Advisory Councils to be constituted in accordance with the provisions in the Constitution of the Indian Union.
- (ii) That in case of semi-tribals the village Panchayats should be encouraged to deal with all civic and allied matters.
- (iii) That all other matters pertaining to social, religious or cultural aspects of tribal communities, as may arise from time to time, be referred to Tribal Councils or Panchayats.

13. (d) *Education and Dialects:*

Welfare services related to imparting suitable education to tribal children and adults were considered of primary importance in the welfare of the tribal people. The Committee feels that the question of selecting an appropriate medium of instruction presents a very delicate problem in view of the number of dialects that are prevalent amongst the Tribal communities. It is also a fact that most of these dialects do not have scripts of their own. The education that is available to them in the nearby general rural and urban schools is also not oriented to their modes of life or to their needs.

14. In view of these circumstances the Committee recommends:

- (i) That in States where the tribal population resides in considerable number, their education should be entrusted to Tribal Welfare Departments;
- (ii) That these Departments should be manned by personnel well versed in tribal cultures;
- (iii) That it should be the duty of the Tribal Welfare Departments to chalk out, in co-operation with field workers, special curricula for the primary-cum-basic-education of the tribal children.
- (iv) That these courses should be related to the tribal cultural patterns and economics and provide for a stage of bifurcation after six years of primary-cum-basic-education to be completed by children at the age of 12-13 years approximately;
- (v) That wherever possible, local dialects should be reduced to suitably scripts, preferably *Devnagari* and special primers and text books be prepared in the same. The regional language should be introduced at the beginning

of the upper primary level. The primary curricula should provide for transition from the dialect to the regional language;

- (vi) That the bifurcation should provide for general secondary education on the one hand and vocational training based on the aptitudes of students on the other. The Vocational Institutes should provide training for such vocations as are most suited to tribal skill, genius and environment. The Tribal Welfare Department should sponsor surveys researches in suitable and possible vocations;
- (vii) That teachers should, as far as possible, be recruited from amongst the educated tribals themselves or failing this, preference should be given to those who are at least familiar with the language, local habits, customs and modes of life. Central and Regional Tribal Teachers' Training Institutes should be set up;
- (viii) That in order to facilitate and popularise education such aids as stationery, books, etc., be supplied to all school-going tribal children free of cost. Midday meals or supplementary nutrition should also be provided as and when possible.

15. Fundamental Education for the Adult:

The recommendations made in regard to the kind of formal education in respect of the contents of educational programmes, media of instruction and special curricula, etc., are also applicable with suitable modifications to the programme of fundamental education of the adult tribals.

In the opinion of the Committee, the following provisions are essential in the making of the programme of fundamental education more popular and effective:

- (i) That the Adult Social Education Programme should be conducted through community centres;
- (ii) That reading matter, films, film strips, radio programmes, should be specially selected and produced to suit the existing needs and likings of the tribal;
- (iii) That fundamental education in health, hygiene, recreation work, family life, should form the major contents of the programme. Workable knowledge of forest and revenue and similar laws and other matters affecting their day to day life should also be imparted.

16. (e) Health and Hygiene:

The Committee noted with deep concern the existence of a large number of diseases which are common amongst the tribal communities in India, viz., Scabies, Yaws, Malaria, Venereal Diseases, Small-pox, Leprosy, Tuberculosis (amongst the Koyas in Hyderabad), Trachoma, Glaucoma and Elephantiasis (amongst these living in coastal areas). The Committee considered that the occurrence of these diseases is generally due to mal-nutrition, impure water, inadequate and insanitary housing, ignorance of personal and environmental hygiene and as such can be controlled and prevented. For instance, many tribals do not have regular bathing habits, nor do they usually store drinking water, or wash their clothes regularly. Besides they are indifferent to correct toilet habits and are not fully aware of the food value of milk. Further, the available medical services are inadequate and better medical aid is usually out of their reach owing to ill-developed communications.

17. The Committee, therefore, is of the opinion that the health conditions of the Tribal Communities need a more comprehensive and detailed study with regard to the etiology, prognosis and the incidence of various diseases as also the herbal medicines and other tribal ways of healing.

18. In order to meet the existing situation adequately, the Committee recommends:

- (i) That a comprehensive survey of tribal health including curative services and facilities available to them be undertaken at the earliest opportunity.
- (ii) That such of their medicines or healing practices as have some scientific basis or therapeutic value should be developed and promoted.
- (iii) That health, education, instruction in personal and environmental hygiene should form an important part of tribal education through audio-visual aids and other methods.
- (iv) That mobile medical units attached to health centres should be introduced immediately wherever possible and suitable roads be constructed to facilitate the extension of their service.
- (v) That necessary facilities for the provision of clean drinking water throughout the year should be provided.
- (vi) That suitable structural alterations on a hygienic basis should be suggested in respect of housing and suitable plans should be provided for building new ones. Wherever possible land and buildings material should be provided along with the plan.

19. (f) Training of Leadership and Administration of Welfare Programmes.

The Committee welcomes the appointment of a Commissioner at the Centre to deal with the problems of scheduled castes and tribes.

20. With regard to the training of leadership, the Committee is of the opinion that a paternalistic approach to problems of the tribal people is not desirable and that the tribals should be associated with the welfare administration wherever possible.

21. The Committee recommends that two types of leadership may be developed in regard to administration and organisation of tribal welfare project, viz. the technical and the non-technical.

(i) That the Technical Leadership should be entrusted with the task of developing the organisational and administrative functions viz. administrative duties, field work and research. The key persons at the primary level in each of the aforesaid units should preferably have a comprehensive course in tribal welfare and social service administration wherever possible.

(ii) That the Non-technical Leadership should evolve out of the tribal community, preferably from amongst tribal youths.

22. Administration of Welfare Programmes:

In regard to administration of welfare programmes, the Committee recommends:

(i) That in all policy making matters while the general powers vest in the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes at the Centre and State Directors of Tribal Welfare, the Government of India should constitute Advisory Councils on Tribal Affairs consisting of Social Scientists, Voluntary Social Workers in the field as well as leaders of the tribal community at Union and State levels.

(ii) That at least one model community welfare centre in each tribal area should be organised.

23. (g) Research:

The Research staff should compile all possible background data on the various aspects of tribal life and may be associated with pilot projects and community centres.

L. M. SHRIKANT, Chairman,
Tribal Welfare Committee.

B. Chatterjee, Executive Secretary.

Calcutta, 1 January, 1952.

MEMBERS OF THE TRIBAL WELFARE COMMITTEE

1. Shri L. M. Shrikant,
Upa Premukh, Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad and Commissioner
for Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, Government of
India, New Delhi.—Chairman.
2. Shri Ambalal Vyas,
Tribal Welfare Worker, Bhubeneswar, Orissa.
3. Shri N. V. Bapat,
Secretary, Banavasi Seva Mandal, Mandla, M.P.
- *4. Shri L. N. Rao,
Servants of India Society, Calicut, Malabar.
- *5. Shri B. K. Bhandarey,
Tribal Welfare Worker, Barama, Assam.
6. Shri Narayanjee,
Secretary, Adimjati Seva Mandal, Ranchi, Bihar (Co-opted).
- *7. Hon'ble Shri Ranjit Singh Baria,
Minister for Tribal Welfare, Government of Orissa, Cuttack,
(Co-opted).
- *8. The Hon'ble Shri R. K. Bose,
Minister,
Government of Orissa, Cuttack. (Co-opted)
9. Shri K. A. Gafoor,
Director, Social Service Department,
Government of Hyderabad, Hyderabad Dn. (Co-opted)
10. Dr. B. H. Mehta,
Professor of Social Welfare Administration,
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.
- *11. Shri P. G. Shah,
President, Anthropological Society, Bombay.
- *12. Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyaya,
Head of the Dept. of Anthropology,
Calcutta University, Calcutta.

* Did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee.

** Specially invited to attend the last meeting of the Committee at Calcutta.

- **13.** Dr. D. N. Majumdar,
Head of the Department of Anthropology, Lucknow University
Lucknow, U.P.
- **14.** Shri K. G. Barman,
Administrator, Department of Tribal Welfare, Government
of West Bengal, Calcutta.
- 15.** Shri B. Chatterjee,
Executive Secretary, Indian Conference of Social Work,
(Ex-officio).
- 16.** Shri P. D. Kulkarni,
Assistant Secretary, Indian Conference of Social Work, (Ex-
Officio).

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the strength of the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Months	Strength of the Office	
	Office Staff	Personal Staff
1. November-December, 1950.	One Part-time Asstt. Commr. One Asstt-in-charge.	One Stenographer.
2. January-March, 1951	One Part-time Asstt. Commr. One Asstt-in-Charge.	One Personal Assistant.
3. April-May, 1951	One Part-time Asstt. Commr. One Asstt-in-charge. One L. D. Clerk.	One Private Secretary (from 16-4-1951). One Personal Asstt. One Stenographer (from 1-5-1951).
4. June-August, 1951	One Part-time Asstt. Commr. One Superintendent. One Assistant. One L. D. Clerk.	One Private Secretary. One Personal Asstt. One Stenographer (upto 15-7-1951).
5. September, 1951	One Part-time Asstt. Commr. One Superintendent. Two Assistants. Two L. D. Clerks. (One clerk joined on 17-9-1951)	One Private Secretary. One Personal Asstt.
6. October-December, 1951	One Part-time Asstt. Commr. One Superintendent Two Assistants. Two L. D. Clerks.	One Private Secretary. One personal Asstt.

**** Specially invited to attend the last meeting of the Committee at Calcutta.**

APPENDIX III

Extracts from the Constitution of India relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

PART III

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Right to Equality

15. *Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.*—(1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to—

(a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or

(b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

(4) Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

* * * * *

16. *Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.*—

(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

* * * * *

17. *Abolition of Untouchability.*—“Untouchability” is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any

disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Right to Freedom

19. *Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.—*

(1) All citizens shall have the right—

- (a) to freedom of speech and expression;
- (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;
- (c) to form associations or unions;
- (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India;
- (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India;
- (f) to acquire, hold and dispose of property; and
- (g) to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

* * * * *

(5) Nothing in sub-clauses (d), (e), and (f) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of any of the rights conferred by the said sub-clauses either in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.

Right against Exploitation

23. *Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.—*

(1) Traffic in human beings and *begar* and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

(2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

Right to Freedom of Religion

25. *Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.—*(1) Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion.

(2) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law—

- (a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;
- (b) providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

* * * * *

Explanation II.—In sub-clause (b) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly.

Cultural and Educational Rights

29. *Protection of interests of minorities.*—(1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

(2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

30. *Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.*—(1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

(2) The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

PART IV

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

38. *State to secure social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.*—The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may be social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.

46. *Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.*—The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of

the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

PART VI

THE STATES IN PART A OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE

CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE

Council of Ministers

164. *Other provisions as to Ministers.*—(1) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor;

Provided that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work.

* * * * *

CHAPTER III.—THE STATE LEGISLATURE

General

170. *Composition of the Legislative Assemblies.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of article 333, the Legislative Assembly of each State shall be composed of members chosen by direct election.

(2) The representation of each territorial constituency in the Legislative Assembly of a State shall be on the basis of the population of that constituency as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published and shall, save in the case of the autonomous districts of Assam and the constituency comprising the cantonment and municipality of Shillong, be on a scale of not more than one member for every seventy-five thousand of the population:

Provided that the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of a State shall in no case be more than five hundred or less than sixty.

* * * * *

PART VII

THE STATES IN PART B OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE

238. *Application of provisions of Part VI to States in Part B of the First Schedule.*—The provisions of Part VI shall apply in relation to the States specified in Part B of the First Schedule as they apply in

relation to the States specified in Part A of that Schedule subject to the following modifications and omissions, namely:—

- (1) For the word "Governor" wherever it occurs in the said Part VI, except where it occurs for the second time in clause (b) of article 232, the word "Rajpramukh" shall be substituted.

* * * * *

- (6) In article 164, for the proviso to clause (1) the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that in the State of Madhya Bharat there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work."

* * * * *

PART X

THE SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

244. *Administration of Scheduled Areas and tribal areas.*—(1) The provisions of the Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule other than the State of Assam.

(2) The provisions of the Sixth Schedule shall apply to the administration of the tribal areas in the State of Assam.

PART XII

FINANCE, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND SUITS

CHAPTER I.—FINANCE.

Distribution of Revenues between the Union and the States.

275. *Grants from the Union to certain States.*—(1) Such sums as Parliament may by law provide shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India in each year as grants-in-aid of the revenues of such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance, and different sums may be fixed for different States:

Provided that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of a State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to meet the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State or

raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State:

Provided further that there shall be paid out of the consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the State of Assam sums, capital and recurring, equivalent to:—

- (a) the average excess of expenditure over the revenues during the two years immediately preceding the commencement of this Constitution in respect of the administration of the tribal areas specified in Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the sixth Schedule; and
- (b) the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by that State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of raising the level of administration of the said areas to that of the Administration of the rest of the areas of that State.

(2) Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (1), the powers conferred on Parliament under that clause shall be exercisable by the President by order and any order made by the President under this clause shall have effect subject to any provision so made by Parliament:

Provided that after a Finance Commission has been constituted no order shall be made under this clause by the President except after considering the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

* * * * *

PART XIV

SERVICES UNDER THE UNION AND THE STATES.

CHAPTER II.—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS.

320. *Functions of Public Service Commissions.*—(1) It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commission to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and the services of the State respectively.

* * * * *

(3) The Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission, as the case may be, shall be consulted:—

- (a) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts;
- (b) on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and

transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers;

* * * * *

and it shall be the duty of a Public Service Commission to advise on any matter so referred to them and on any other matter which the President, or, as the case may be, the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, may refer to them:

* * * * *

(4) Nothing in clause (3) shall require a Public Service Commission to be consulted as respects the manner in which any provision referred to in clause (4) of article 16 may be made or as respects the manner in which effect may be given to the provisions of article 335.

* * * * *

PART XV

ELECTIONS

325. *No person to be ineligible for inclusion in, or to claim to be included in a special electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex.*—There shall be one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State and no person shall be ineligible for inclusion in any such roll or claim to be included in any special electoral roll for any such constituency on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them.

* * * * *

PART XVI

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSES.

330. *Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.*—(1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the people for—

- (a) the Scheduled Castes;
- (b) the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam; and
- (c) the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam.

(2) The number of seats reserved in any State for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State in the House of the People as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the

State or part of the State, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State.

331. *Representation of the Anglo-Indian Community in the House of the People.*—Notwithstanding anything in article 81, the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People.

332. *Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.*—(1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam, in the Legislative Assembly of every State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule.

(2) Seats shall be reserved also for the autonomous districts in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam.

(3) The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State.

(4) The number of seats reserved for an autonomous district in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats in that Assembly a proportion not less than the population of the district bears to the total population of the State.

(5) The constituencies for the seats reserved for any autonomous district of Assam shall not comprise any area outside that district except in the case of the constituency comprising the cantonment and municipality of Shillong.

(6) No person who is not a member of a Scheduled Tribe of any autonomous district of the State of Assam shall be eligible for election to the Legislative Assembly of the State from any constituency of that district except from the constituency comprising the cantonment and municipality of Shillong.

333. *Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.*—Notwithstanding anything in article 170, the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community needs representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State and is not adequately represented therein, nominate such number of members of the community to the Assembly as he considers appropriate.

334. *Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after ten years.*—Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the provisions of this constitution relating to—

- (a) the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States; and
- (b) the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination,

shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution :

Provided that nothing in this article shall affect any representation in the House of the People or in the Legislative Assembly of a State until the dissolution of the then existing House or Assembly, as the case may be.

335. *Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts.*—The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

336. *Special provision for Anglo-Indian community in certain services.*—(1) During the first two years after the commencement of this Constitution, appointments of members of the Anglo-Indian community to posts in the railway, customs, postal and telegraph services of the Union shall be made on the same basis as immediately before the fifteenth day of August, 1947.

During every succeeding period of two years, the number of posts reserved for the members of the said community in the said services shall, as nearly as possible, be less by ten per cent. than the numbers so reserved during the immediately preceding period of two years:

Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution all such reservations shall cease.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall bar the appointment of members of the Anglo-Indian community to posts other than, or in addition to those reserved for the community under that clause if such members are found qualified for appointment on merit as compared with the members of other communities.

337. *Special provision with respect to educational grants for the benefit of Anglo-Indian community.*—During the first three financial years after the commencement of this Constitution, the same grants,

if any, shall be made by the Union and by each State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community in respect of education as were made in the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1948.

During every succeeding period of three years the grants may be less by ten per cent. than those for the immediately preceding period of three years:

Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution such grants, to the extent to which they are a special concession to the Anglo-Indian community, shall cease:

Provided further that no educational institution shall be entitled to receive any grant under this article unless at least forty per cent. of the annual admissions therein are made available to members of communities other than the Anglo-Indian community.

338. *Special Officer for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.*—

(1) There shall be a Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be appointed by the President.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(3) In this article, references to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be construed as including references to such other backward classes as the President may, on receipt of the report of a Commission appointed under clause (1) of article 340, by order specify and also to the Anglo-Indian community.

339. *Control of the Union over the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.*—(1) The President may at any time and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this constitution by order appoint a Commission to report on the Administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States specified in Part A and Part B of the first Schedule.

The order may define the composition, powers and procedure of the Commission and may contain such incidental or ancillary provisions as the President may consider necessary or desirable.

(2) The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any such State as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the direction to be essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.

340. *Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes.*—(1) The President may by order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties and to improve their condition and 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, and the order appointing such Commission shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission.

(2) A Commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred to them and present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper.

(3) The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

341. *Scheduled Castes.*—(1) The President may with respect to any State, and where it is a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh thereof by public notification, specify the castes, races of tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

342. *Scheduled Tribes.*—(1) The President may with respect to any State, and where it is a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh thereof by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purpose of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

PART XIX

MISCELLANEOUS

366. *Definitions.*—In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

* * * * *

(2) "an Anglo-Indian" means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is domiciled within the territory of India and is or was born within such territory of parents habitually resident therein and not established there for temporary purposes only;

* * * * *

(23) "Schedule" means a Schedule to this Constitution;

(24) "Scheduled Castes" means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purposes of this Constitution;

(25) "Scheduled Tribes" means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution;

* * * * *

PART XXI

TEMPORARY AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

379. *Provisions as to provisional Parliament and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof.*—(1) Until both Houses of Parliament have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of this Constitution, the body functioning as the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall be the provisional Parliament and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties conferred by the provisions of this Constitution on Parliament.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India includes—

- (i) the members chosen to represent any State or other territory for which representation is provided under clause (2), and

(ii) the members chosen to fill casual vacancies in the said Assembly.

(2) The President may by rules provide for—

(a) the representation in the provisional Parliament functioning under clause (1) of any State or other territory which was not represented in the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution,

(b) the manner in which the representatives of such States or other territories in the provisional Parliament shall be chosen, and

(c) the qualifications to be possessed by such representatives.

(3) If a member of the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India was, on the sixth day of October, 1949, or thereafter at any time before the commencement of this Constitution, a member of a House of the Legislature of a Governor's Province or of an Indian State corresponding to any State specified in Part B of the First Schedule or a Minister for any such State, then, as from the commencement of this Constitution the seat of such member in the Constituent Assembly shall, unless he has ceased to be a member of that Assembly earlier, become vacant and every such vacancy shall be deemed to be a casual vacancy.

(4) Notwithstanding that any such vacancy in the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India as is mentioned in clause (3) has not occurred under that clause, steps may be taken before the commencement of this Constitution for the filling of such vacancy, but any person chosen before such commencement to fill the vacancy shall not be entitled to take his seat in the said Assembly until after the vacancy has so occurred.

(5) Any person holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Constituent Assembly when functioning as the Dominion Legislature under the Government of India Act, 1935, shall on such commencement be the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Deputy Speaker of the provisional Parliament functioning under clause (1).

382. *Provisions as to provisional Legislatures for States in Part A of the first Schedule.*—(1) Until the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State specified in Part A of the First Schedule has or have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of this Constitution, the House or Houses of the Legislature of the corresponding Province functioning immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall exercise

the powers and perform the duties conferred by the provisions of this Constitution on the House or Houses of the Legislature of such State.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), where a general election to reconstitute the Legislative Assembly of a Province has been ordered before the commencement of this Constitution, the election may be completed after such commencement as if this Constitution had not come into operation, and the Assembly so reconstituted shall be deemed to be the Legislative Assembly of that Province for the purposes of that clause.

(3) Any person holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or President or Deputy President of the Legislative Council of a Province shall on such commencement be the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, as the case may be, of the corresponding State specified in Part A of the First Schedule while such Assembly or Council functions under clause (1):

Provided that where a general election has been ordered for the reconstitution of the Legislative Assembly of a Province before the commencement of this Constitution and the first meeting of the Assembly as so reconstituted is held after such commencement, the provisions of this clause shall not apply and the Assembly as reconstituted shall elect two members of the Assembly to be respectively the Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof.

385. *Provision as to provisional Legislature in States in Part B of the First Schedule.*—Until the House or Houses of the Legislature of a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule has or have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of this Constitution, the body or authority functioning immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as the Legislature of the corresponding Indian State shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred by the provisions of this Constitution on the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State so specified.

388. *Provisions as to the filling of casual vacancies in the provisional Parliament and provisional Legislatures of the States.*—(1) Casual vacancies in the seats of members of the provisional Parliament functioning under clause (1) of article 379, including vacancies referred to in clauses (3) and (4) of that article, shall be filled, and

all matters in connection with the filling of such vacancies (including the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of, or in connection with, elections to fill such vacancies) shall be regulated—

- (a) in accordance with such rules as may be made in that behalf by the President, and
- (b) until rules are so made, in accordance with the rules relating to the filling of casual vacancies in the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India and matters connected therewith in force at the time of the filling of such vacancies or immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, as the case may be, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be made therein before such commencement by the President of that Assembly and thereafter by the President of India:

Provided that where any such seat as is mentioned in this clause was, immediately before it became vacant, held by a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes or to the Muslim or the Sikh community and representing a Province or, as the case may be, a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule, the person to fill such seat shall, unless the President of the Constituent Assembly or the President of India, as the case may be, considers it necessary or expedient to provide otherwise, be of the same community:

Provided further that at an election to fill any such vacancy in the seat of a member representing a Province or a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule, every member of the Legislative Assembly of that Province or of the corresponding State or of that State, as the case may be, shall be entitled to participate and vote.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause—

- (a) all such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes as are specified in the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936, to be Scheduled Castes in relation to any Province shall be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that Province or the corresponding State until a notification has been issued by the President under clause (1) of article 341 specifying the Scheduled Castes in relation to that corresponding State;
- (b) all the Scheduled Castes in any Province or State shall be deemed to be a single community.

(2) Casual vacancies in the seats of members of a House of the Legislature of a State functioning under article 382 or article 385 shall be filled, and all matters in connection with the filling of such vacancies (including the decision of doubts and disputes arising out

of, or in connection with, elections to fill such vacancies) shall be regulated in accordance with such provisions governing the filling of such vacancies and regulating such matters as were in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution subject to such exceptions and modifications as the President may by order direct.

* * * * *

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Articles 1, 4 and 391)

The States and the territories of India

PART A

Names of States	Names of corresponding Provinces
1. Assam	Assam
2. Bihar	Bihar
3. Bombay	Bombay
4. Madhya Pradesh	The Central Provinces & Berar
5. Madras	Madras
6. Orissa	Orissa
7. Punjab	East Punjab
8. The Uttar Pradesh	The United Provinces
9. West Bengal	West Bengal

TERRITORIES OF STATES

The territory of the State of Assam shall comprise the territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the Province of Assam, the Khasi States and the Assam Tribal Areas.

The territory of the State of West Bengal shall comprise the territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Province of West Bengal.

The territory of each of the other States in this Part shall comprise the territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the corresponding Province and the territories which, by virtue of an order made under section 290A of the Government of India Act, 1935, were immediately before such commencement being administered as if they formed part of that Province.

PART B

NAMES OF STATES

1. Hyderabad.
2. Jammu and Kashmir.
3. Madhya Bharat.
4. Mysore.
5. Patiala and East Punjab States Union.
6. Rajasthan.
7. Saurashtra.
8. Travancore-Cochin.

TERRITORIES OF STATES

The territory of each of the States in this Part shall comprise the territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the corresponding Indian State, and—

- (a) in the case of each of the States of Rajasthan and Saurashtra, shall also comprise the territories which immediately before such commencement were being administered by the Government of the corresponding Indian State, whether under the provisions of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, or otherwise; and
- (b) in the case of the State of Madhya Bharat, shall also comprise the territory which immediately before such commencement was comprised in the Chief Commissioner's Province of Panth Piploda.

PART C

NAMES OF STATES

1. Ajmer.
2. Bhopal.
3. Bilaspur.
4. Coorg.
5. Delhi.
6. Himachal Pradesh.
7. Kutch.
8. Manipur.
9. Tripura.
10. Vindhya Pradesh.

TERRITORIES OF STATES

The territory of each of the States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi shall comprise the territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Delhi, respectively.

The territory of each of the other States in this Part shall comprise the territories which, by virtue of an order made under section 290A of the Government of India Act, 1935, were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution being administered as if they were a Chief Commissioner's Province of the same name.

PART D

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

* * * * *

FIFTH SCHEDULE

[Article 244 (1)]

Provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.

PART A

GENERAL

1. *Interpretation.*—In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "State" means a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule but does not include the State of Assam.

2. *Executive power of a State in Schedule Areas.*—Subject to the provisions of this Schedule, the executive power of a State extends to the Schedule Areas therein.

3. *Report by the Governor or Rajpramukh to the President regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas.*—The Governor or Rajpramukh of each State having Scheduled Areas therein shall annually, or whenever so required by the President, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the Administration of the said areas.

PART B

ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF SCHEDULED AREAS AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

4. *Tribes Advisory Council.*—(1) There shall be established in each State having Scheduled Areas therein and, if the President so

amended, any reference to this Schedule in this Constitution shall be construed as a reference to such Schedule as so amended.

(2) No such law as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

[Article 244 (2) and 275 (1)]

Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in Assam.

1. *Autonomous districts and autonomous regions.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the tribal areas in each item of Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Schedule shall be an autonomous district.

(2) If there are different Scheduled Tribes in an autonomous district, the Governor may, by public notification, divide the area or areas inhabited by them into autonomous regions.

(3) The Governor may, by public notification,—

- (a) include any area in Part A of the said table,
- (b) exclude any area from Part A of the said table,
- (c) create a new autonomous district.
- (d) increase the area of any autonomous district,
- (e) diminish the area of any autonomous district.
- (f) unite two or more autonomous districts or parts thereof so as to form one autonomous district,
- (g) define the boundaries of any autonomous district:

Provided that no order shall be made by the Governor under clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f) of this sub-paragraph except after consideration of the report of a Commission appointed under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 14 of this Schedule.

2. *Constitution of District Councils and Regional Councils.*—(1) There shall be a District Council for each autonomous district consisting of not more than twenty-four members, of whom not less than three-fourth shall be elected on the basis of Adult suffrage.

(2) There shall be a separate Regional Council for each area constituted on autonomous region under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1 of this Schedule.

(3) Each District Council and each Regional Council shall be a body corporate by the name respectively of "the District Council of (name of district)" and "the Regional Council of (name of region)", shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Schedule, the administration of an autonomous district shall, in so far as it is not vested under this Schedule in any Regional Council within such district, be vested in the District Council for such district and the administration of an autonomous region shall be vested in the Regional Council for such region.

(5) In an autonomous district with Regional Councils, the District Council shall have only such powers with respect to the areas under the authority of the Regional Council as may be delegated to it by the Regional Council in addition to the powers conferred on it by this Schedule with respect to such areas.

(6) The Governor shall make rules for the first constitution of District Councils and Regional Councils in consultation with the existing tribal Councils or other representative tribal organisations within the autonomous districts or regions concerned, and such rules shall provide for—

- (a) the composition of the District Councils and Regional Councils and the allocation of seats therein;
- (b) the delimitation of territorial constituencies for the purpose of elections to those Councils;
- (c) the qualifications for voting at such elections and the preparation of electoral rolls therefor;
- (d) the qualifications for being elected at such elections as members of such Councils;
- (e) the term of office of members of such Councils;
- (f) any other matter relating to or connected with elections or nominations to such Councils;
- (g) the procedure and the conduct of business in the District and Regional Councils;
- (h) the appointment of officers and staff of the District and Regional Councils.

(7) The district or the Regional Council may after its first constitution make rules with regard to the matters specified in subparagraph (6) of this paragraph and may also make rules regulating—

- (a) the formation of subordinate local Councils or Boards and their procedure and the conduct of their business; and

- (b) generally all matters relating to the transaction of business pertaining to the administration of the district or region, as the case may be:

Provided that until rules are made by the District or the Regional Council under this sub-paragraph the rules made by the Governor under sub-paragraph (6) of this paragraph shall have effect in respect of elections to the officers and staff of, and the procedure and the conduct of business in, each such Council:

Provided further that the Deputy Commissioner or the sub-Divisional Officer, as the case may be, of the North Cachar and Mikir Hills shall be the Chairman ex-officio of the District Council in respect of the territories included in items 5 and 6 respectively of Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of this schedule and shall have power for a period of six years after the first constitution of the District Council, subject to the control of the Governor, to annual or modify any resolution or decision of the District Council or to issue such instructions to the District Council, as he may consider appropriate, and the District Council shall comply with every such instruction issued.

3. *Powers of the District Councils and Regional Councils to make laws.*—(1) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of all areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all areas within the district except those which are under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district shall have power to make laws with respect to—

- (a) the allotment, occupation or use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest, for the purposes of agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town:

Provided that nothing in such laws shall prevent the compulsory acquisition of any land, whether occupied or unoccupied, for public purposes by the Government of Assam in accordance with the law for the time being in force authorising such acquisition;

- (b) the management of any forest not being a reserved forest;
 (c) the use of any canal or water-course for the purpose of agriculture;
 (d) the regulation of the practice of jhum or other forms of shifting cultivation;

- (e) the establishment of village or town committees or councils and their powers;
- (f) any other matter relating to village or town administration, including village or town police and public health and sanitation;
- (g) the appointment or succession of Chiefs or Headmen;
- (h) the inheritance of property;
- (i) marriage;
- (j) social customs.

(2) In this paragraph, a "reserved forest" means any area which is a reserved forest under the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891, or under any other law for the time being in force in the area in question.

(3) All laws made under this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the Governor and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect.

4. *Administration of justice in autonomous districts and autonomous regions.*—(1) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of areas within the district other than those which are under the authority of the Regional Councils, if any, within the district may constitute village councils or courts for the trial of suits and cases between the parties all of whom belong to Scheduled Tribes within such areas, other than suits and cases to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of this Schedule apply, to the exclusion of any court in the State, and may appoint suitable persons to be members of such village Councils or presiding officers of such courts, and may also appoint such officers as may be necessary for the administration of the laws made under paragraph 3 of this Schedule.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Regional Council for an autonomous region or any court constituted in that behalf by the Regional Council or, if in respect of any area within an autonomous district there is no Regional Council, the District Council for such district, or any court constituted in that behalf by the District Council, shall exercise the powers of a court of appeal in respect of all suits and cases triable by a village council or court constituted under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph within such region or area, as the case may be, other than those to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 of this Schedule apply, and no other court except the High Court and the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction over such suits or cases.

(3) The High Court of Assam shall have and exercise such jurisdiction over the suits and cases to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph apply as the Governor may from time to time by order specify.

(4) A Regional Council or District Council, as the case may be, may with the previous approval of the Governor make rules regulating—

- (a) the constitution of village councils and courts and the powers to be exercised by them under this paragraph;
- (b) the procedure to be followed by village councils or courts in the trial of suits and cases under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph;
- (c) the procedure to be followed by the Regional or District Council or any court constituted by such Council in appeals and other proceedings under sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph;
- (d) the enforcement of decisions and orders of such Councils and courts;
- (e) all other ancillary matters for the carrying out of the provisions of sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph.

5. *Conferment of powers under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, on the Regional and District Councils and on certain courts and officers for the trial of certain suits, cases and offences.*—(1) The Governor may, for the trial of suits or cases arising out of any law in force in any autonomous district or region being a law specified in that behalf by the Governor, or for the trial of offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for a term of not less than five years under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law for the time being applicable to such district or region, confer on the District Council or the Regional Council having authority over such district or region or on courts constituted by such District Council or on any officer appointed in that behalf by the Governor, such powers under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or, as the case may be, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as he deems appropriate, and thereupon the said Council, court or officer shall try the suits, cases or offences in exercise of the powers so conferred.

(2) The Governor may withdraw or modify any of the powers conferred on a District Council, Regional Council, court or officer under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) Save as expressly provided in this paragraph, the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall not apply to the trial of any suits, cases or offences in an autonomous district or in any autonomous region to which the provisions of this paragraph apply.

6. *Powers of the District Council to establish primary schools, etc.*—The District Council for an autonomous district may establish, construct, or manage primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle ponds, ferries, fisheries, roads and waterways in the district and, in particular, may prescribe the language and the manner in which primary education shall be imparted in the primary schools in the district.

7. *District and Regional Funds.*—(1) There shall be constituted for the each autonomous district, a District Fund and for each autonomous region, a Regional Fund to which shall be credited all moneys received respectively by the District Council for that district and the Regional Council for that region in the course of the administration of such district or region, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions on this constitution.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Governor, rules may be made by the District Council and by the Regional Council for the management of the District Fund or, as the case may be, the Regional Fund, and the rules so made may prescribe the procedure to be followed in respect of payment of money into the said Fund, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of moneys therein and any other matter connected with or ancillary to the matters aforesaid.

8. *Powers to assess and collect land revenue and to impose taxes.*—(1) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of all lands within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all lands within the district except those which are in the areas under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district, shall have the power to assess and collect revenue in respect of such lands in accordance with the principles for the time being followed by the Government of Assam in assessing lands for the purpose of land revenue in the State of Assam generally.

(2) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all areas in the district except those which are under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district, shall have power to levy and collect taxes on lands and buildings, and tolls on persons resident within such areas.

(3) The District Council for an autonomous district shall have the power to levy and collect all or any of the following taxes within such district, that is to say—

- (a) taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments;
- (b) taxes on animals, vehicles and boats;
- (c) taxes on the entry of goods into a market for sale therein, and tolls on passengers and goods carried in ferries; and
- (d) taxes for the maintenance of schools, dispensaries or roads.

(4) A Regional Council or District Council, as the case may be, may make regulations to provide for the levy and collection of any of the taxes specified in sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph.

9. *Licences or leases for the purpose of prospecting for, or extraction of, minerals.*—(1) Such share of the royalties accruing each year from licences or leases for the purpose of prospecting for, or the extraction of, minerals granted by the Government of Assam in respect of any area within an autonomous district as may be agreed upon between the Government of Assam and the District Council of such district shall be made over to that District Council.

(2) If any dispute arises as to the share of such royalties to be made over to a District Council, it shall be referred to the Governor for determination and the amount determined by the Governor in his discretion shall be deemed to be the amount payable under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph to the District Council and the decision of the Governor shall be final.

10. *Power of District Council to make regulations for the control of money-lending and trading by non-tribals.*—(1) The District Council of an autonomous district may make regulations for the regulation and control of money-lending or trading within the district by persons other than Scheduled Tribes resident in the district.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—

- (a) prescribe that no one except the holder of a licence issued in that behalf shall carry on the business of money-lending;
- (b) prescribe the maximum rate of interest which may be charged or be recovered by a money-lender;
- (c) provide for the maintenance of accounts by money-lenders and for the inspection of such accounts by officers appointed in that behalf by the District Council;

- (d) prescribe that no person who is not a member of the Scheduled Tribes resident in the district shall carry on wholesale or retail business in any commodity except under a licence issued in that behalf by the District Council:

Provided that no regulations may be made under this paragraph unless they are passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the total membership of the District Council:

Provided further that it shall not be competent under any such regulations to refuse the grant of a licence to a money-lender or a trader who has been carrying on business within the District since before the time of the making of such regulations.

(3) All regulations made under this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the Governor and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect.

11. *Publication of laws, rules and regulations made under the Schedule.*—All laws, rules and regulations made under this Schedule by a District Council or a Regional Council shall be published forthwith in the official Gazette of the State and shall on such publication have the force of law.

12. *Application of Acts of Parliament and of the Legislature of the State to autonomous districts and autonomous regions.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

- (a) no Act of the Legislature of the State in respect of any of the matters specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule as matters with respect to which a District Council or a Regional Council may make laws, and no Act of the Legislature of the State prohibiting or restricting the consumption of any non-distilled alcoholic liquor shall apply to any autonomous district or autonomous region unless in either case the District Council for such district or having jurisdiction over such region by public notification so directs, and the District Council in giving such direction with respect to any Act may direct that the Act shall in its application to such district or region or any part thereof have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as it thinks fit;
- (b) the Governor may, by public notification, direct that any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State to which the provisions of clause (a) of this sub-paragraph do not apply shall not apply to an autonomous district or an autonomous region, or shall apply to such district

or region or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications as he may specify in the notification.

(2) Any direction given under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

13. *Estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to autonomous districts to be shown separately in the annual financial statement.*—The estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to an autonomous district which are to be credited to, or is to be made from, the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam shall be first placed before the District Council for discussion and then after such discussion be shown separately in the annual financial statement of the State to be laid before the Legislature of the State under article 202.

14. *Appointment of Commission to inquire into and report on the administration of autonomous districts and autonomous regions.*—(1) The Governor may at any time appoint a Commission to examine and report on any matter specified by him relating to the administration of the autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State, including matters specified in clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f) of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1 of this Schedule, or may appoint a Commission to inquire into and report from time to time on the administration of autonomous districts and autonomous region in the State generally and in particular on—

(a) the provision of educational and medical facilities and communications in such districts and regions;

(b) the need for any new or special legislation in respect of such districts and regions; and

(c) the administration of the laws, rules and regulations made by the District and regional Councils;

and define the procedure to be followed by such Commission.

(2) The report of every such Commission with the recommendations of the Governor with respect thereto shall be laid before the Legislature of the State by the Minister concerned together with an explanatory memorandum regarding the action proposed to be taken thereon by the Government of Assam.

(3) In allocating the business of the Government of the State among his Ministers the Governor may place one of his Ministers specially in charge of the welfare of the autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State.

15. *Annulment or suspension of acts and resolutions of District and Regional Councils.*—(1) If at any time the Governor is satisfied that an act or resolution of a District or a Regional Council is likely to endanger the safety of India, he may annul or suspend such act or

resolution and take such steps as he may consider necessary (including the suspension of the Council and the assumption to himself of all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Council) to prevent the commission or continuance of such act, or the giving of effect to such resolution.

(2) Any order made by the Governor under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph together with the reasons thereof shall be laid before the Legislature of the State as soon as possible and the order shall, unless revoked by the Legislature of the State, continue in force for a period of twelve months from the date on which it was so made:

Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such order is passed by the Legislature of the State, the order shall unless cancelled by the Governor continue in force for a further period of twelve months from the date on which under this paragraph it would otherwise have ceased to operate.

16. *Dissolution of a District or a Regional Council.*—The Governor may on the recommendation of a Commission appointed under paragraph 14 of this Schedule by public notification order the dissolution of a District or a Regional Council and—

- (a) direct that a fresh general election shall be held immediately for the reconstitution of the Council, or
- (b) subject to the previous approval of the Legislature of the State assume the administration of the area under the authority of such Council himself or place the administration of such area under the Commission appointed under the said paragraph or any other body considered suitable by him for a period not exceeding twelve months:

Provided that when an order under clause (a) of this paragraph has been made, the Governor may take the action referred to in clause (b) of this paragraph with regard to the administration of the area in question pending the reconstitution of the Council on fresh general election:

Provided further that no action shall be taken under clause (b) of this paragraph without giving the District or the Regional Council, as the case may be, an opportunity of placing its views before the Legislature of the State.

17. *Exclusion of areas from autonomous districts in forming constituencies in such districts.*—For the purpose of elections to the Legislative Assembly of Assam, the Governor may by order declare that any area within an autonomous district shall not form part of

any constituency to fill a seat or seats in the Assembly reserved for any such district but shall form part of a constituency to fill a seat or seats in the Assembly not so reserved to be specified in the order.

18. *Application of the provisions of this Schedule to areas specified in Part B of the table appended to paragraph 20.*—(1) The Governor may—

(a) subject to the previous approval of the President, by public notification, apply all or any of the foregoing provisions of this Schedule to any tribal area specified in Part B of the table appended to paragraph 20 of this Schedule or any part of such area and thereupon such area or part shall be administered in accordance with such provisions, and

(b) with like approval, by public notification, exclude from the said table any tribal area specified in Part B of that table or any part of such area.

(2) Until a notification is issued under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph in respect of any tribal area specified in Part B of the said table or any part of such area, the administration of such area or part thereof, as the case may be, shall be carried on by the President through the Governor of Assam as his agent and provisions of Part IX shall apply thereto as if such area or part thereof were a territory specified in Part D of the First Schedule.

(3) In the discharge of his functions under sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph as the agent of the President the Governor shall act in his discretion.

19. *Transitional provisions.*—(1) As soon as possible after the commencement of this Constitution the Governor shall take steps for the constitution of a District Council for each autonomous district in the State under this Schedule and, until a District Council is so constituted for an autonomous district, the administration of such district shall be vested in the Governor and the following provisions shall apply to the administration of the areas within such district instead of the foregoing provisions of this Schedule, namely:—

(a) no Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall apply to any such area unless the Governor by public notification so directs; and the Governor in giving such a direction with respect to any Act may direct that the Act shall, in its application to the area or to any specified part thereof, have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as he thinks fit.

(b) the Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any such area and any regulations so made may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to such area.

(2) Any direction given by the Governor under clause (a) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

(3) All regulations made under clause (b) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the President and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect.

20. Tribal areas.—(1) The areas specified in Parts A and B of the table below shall be the tribal areas within the State of Assam.

(2) The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District shall comprise the territories which before the commencement of this Constitution were known as the Khasi State and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, excluding any areas for the time being comprised within the cantonment and municipality of Shillong, but including so much of the area comprised within the municipality of Shillong as formed part of the Khasi State of Myllem:

Provided that for the purposes of clauses (e) and (f) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3, paragraph 4, paragraph 5, paragraph 6, sub-paragraph (2), clauses (a), (b) and (d) of sub-paragraph (3) and sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 8, and clause (d) of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 10 of this Schedule, no part of the area comprised within the municipality of Shillong shall be deemed to be within the District.

(3) Any reference in the table below to any district (other than the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District) or administrative area shall be construed as a reference to that district or area at the commencement of this Constitution:

Provided that the tribal areas specified in Part B of the table below shall not include any such areas in the plains as may, with the previous approval of the President, be notified by the Governor of Assam in that behalf.

TABLE

PART A

1. The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District
2. The Garo Hills District
3. The Lushai Hills District

4. The Naga Hills District
5. The North Cachar Hills
6. The Mikir Hills.

PART B

1. North East Frontier Tract including Balipara Frontier Tract, Tirap Frontier Tract, Abor Hills District and Misimi Hills District.

2. The Naga Tribal Area.

21. Amendment of the Schedule.—(1) Parliament may from time to time by law amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any of the provisions of this Schedule and, when the Schedule is so amended, any reference to this Schedule in this Constitution shall be construed as a reference to such Schedule as so amended.

(2) No such law as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

APPENDIX IV

Criterion for classifying aboriginals or Hill Tribes

<i>State</i>	<i>Criterion suggested</i>
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|--------------------|--|
| 1. Assam | As the Scheduled Tribes of this State widely differ from each other, no clear uniform test can be evolved to distinguish the Scheduled Tribes of that State from other communities. However, the salient features of the tribal people in Assam are, descent from the Mongoloid Stock, having languages from the Tibeto-Burman—linguistic group, separate culture with the village clan and the tribe as a unit of social organisation and self-government under a Chief or a Headman. |
| 2. Bombay | The consideration whether a large proportion of the caste inhabits or did in habit until recent times the forest areas should be adopted for the scheduling of tribes. |
| 3. Bihar | The search for a common, uniform and objective test for the determination of scheduled tribes is likely to prove fruitless and that correct results can be obtained only through the empirical approach, keeping in view certain broad considerations, such as existence of tribal consciousness and general backwardness. |
| 4. Madhya Pradesh. | (i) Tribal origin.
(ii) Residence in forest or backward areas, and
(iii) Speaking of Tribal language. |
| 5. Madras | (i) Whether the tribe in question is pursuing a primitive way of life, peculiar and exclusive to itself; and
(ii) Whether the tribe habitually resides in less easily accessible hills and in remote or interior forest and has either failed to establish contact with the general body politic or has established contact only in a restricted manner which does not amount to any degree of assimilation with the culture of the general body politic. |
| 6. Orissa | Origin from two broad racial divisions of the pre-Dravidians and the Mongoloid Stocks without distinctions in religious, economic or social variations. |
| 7. Punjab | (i) Tribal language. |
| 8. West Bengal | This Government adhere to the policy of specifying a tribe according to its tribal origin. Neither language nor religion is, in the opinion of this Government, considered a suitable criterion of tribal membership. |

State	Criterion suggested
9. Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Whether the group in question still lives in Jungles and has its own animistic religion, ancestral and spirit worship and belief in witchcraft. (ii) Whether the group in question still preserves in some form or other the institution or village dormitories or bachelor's hills, and marriage by elopement or capture, or service. (iii) Whether there still exists in greater or lesser degree some form of group organisation for social, economical and religious activities. (iv) Whether the group in question has a separate dialect, usually only spoken, that does not come in the purview of territorial important language. (v) Whether they still preserve their economic heritage of chase and hunts, consumption of forest fruits, leaves and tubers, fishing, netting or hoe shifting cultivation.
10. Mysore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Habitation in remote areas in the hilly tracts in the forests ; (ii) Secluded life.
11. Travancore-Cochin.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Habitation in the forests without any considerable contact with the outside world and devoid of civilization. (ii) Racially and culturally distinct from the rest of the population. (iii) Living as a community usually under the ' Govt. ' of a Chief and consisting of a stock considered to be kindred. (iv) Having a tribal religion with gods and local objects of worship peculiar to each tribe.
12. Coorg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tests prescribed for Scheduled Castes will be sufficient for the Scheduled Tribes also and that no other tests appear necessary.
13. Bhopal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) Whether the tribe originally belonged to the area. (ii) Whether the tribe lead a nomadic life or else has not completely shed of this kind of life. (iii) Whether it remains away from the civilised society inhabiting jungles and hills and engaged in pursuits other than agriculture as hunting, collecting herbs, selling milk etc., of the cattle, sheep and goats.

<i>State</i>	<i>Criterion suggested</i>
14. Vindya Pradesh	<p>(i) Whether the tribe in question is one which mostly depends upon and prefers fruits, roots, and flesh of animal rather than foodgrains.</p> <p>(ii) Whether the tribe in question is one which has a tendency to use bark and leaves of trees instead of clothes especially on ceremonial occasions.</p> <p>(iii) Whether the tribe in question has a liking to live in cottages and huts even if there are means to have a good houses.</p> <p>(iv) Whether the tribe in question has a liking to live from hand to mouth and there is no inclination for saving.</p> <p>(v) Whether the tribe in question has got dark complexion and flat nose.</p> <p>(vi) Whether the tribe in question worships ghosts, spirits and witches.</p> <p>(vii) Whether the tribe in question has more faith during the time of illness on herbs and worships of ghosts and witches than in medical treatment.</p> <p>(viii) Whether the tribe in question leads a nomadic life.</p>

APPENDIX V.

Statement giving brief details of Legislative measures adopted in the States to remove Social disabilities amongst Hindus.

State	Legislation adopted	Whether the offences under the Act are cognizable
1	2	3
1. Assam	Nil	...
2. Bihar	The Bihar Harijan (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1949 and the Amendment Act of 1951.	Yes
3. Bombay	(i) The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947. (ii) The Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947.	Yes Yes
4. Madhya Pradesh	(i) The C. P. and Berar Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1947. (ii) The C. P. and Berar Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1947	Yes Yes
5. Madras	(i) The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938. (ii) The Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1947, and the Amending Act of 1949.	Yes Yes
6. Orissa	(i) The Orissa (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1946. (ii) The Orissa Temple Entry Authorities Act, 1948.	No Yes
7. Punjab	The East Punjab (Removal of Religious and Social Disabilities) Act, 1948.	Yes
8. Uttar Pradesh	The U. P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947.	No
9. West Bengal	The West Bengal Hindu (Social Disabilities Removal) Act, 1948.	Yes
10. Hyderabad	(i) The Hyderabad Harijan Temple Entry Regulation No. LV of 1358F (1948-49).	Yes

1	2	3
	(ii) The Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Regulation No. LVI of 1358F (1948-49).	Yes
11. Madhya Bharat.	Harijan Ayogyta Nivaran Vidhan-2005 (Harijan Disabilities Removal, Act, 1949) and the Amendment Act of 1950.	Yes
12. Mysore .	(i) The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1943 and	Yes
	(ii) The amendment Acts of 1948 and 1949.	Yes
	(iii) The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation Act of 1948 and Amendment Act of 1949.	Yes
13. PEPSU	Nil . . . . .	...
14. Rajasthan	Nil	
15. Saurashtra	The Removal of Social Disabilities Ordinance, 1948.	Yes
16. Travancore-Cochin	(i) The Travancore-Cochin Temple Entry (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1950.	Yes
	(ii) The United State of Travancore and Cochin Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1950.	Yes
17. Ajmer	The U. P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State.	No
18. Bhopal .	The U. P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in June, 1951.	No
19. Bilaspur	The U. P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in June, 1951.	No
20. Coorg .	(i) The Coorg Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil and Social Disabilities) Act, 1949.	Yes
	(ii) The Coorg Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1949.	No
21. Delhi .	The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State.	Yes

1	2	3
22. Himachal Pradesh.	The U. P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in May, 1951.	No
23. Kutch .	The Bombay Harijan Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in May, 1951.	Yes
24. Manipur	Nil . . . . .	...
25. Tripura.	The West Bengal Hindu (Social Disabilities Removal) Act, 1948, extended to the State in May, 1951.	Yes
26. Vindya Pradesh	The U. P. (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947 extended to the State.	No.

APPENDIX VI

REPORT ON THE PRESENT CONDITIONS OF HARIJANS IN RURAL AREAS OF THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS OF PEPSU AND PUNJAB FOLLOWING THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

As desired by Hon'ble the Prime Minister I was on tour to Patiala and East Punjab States Union and the Punjab to see for myself the reported plight of Harijans on account of language and religion controversy in the areas. I toured PEPSU on the 8th and 9th March and the Punjab on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th March, 1951. Following is my report and main findings of the situation.

2. I must state at the outset that the fact that there was not sufficient intimation of my visit to the areas either official or non-official, it helped me much to ascertain the correct state of affairs as it was a surprise visit and served as such.

3. It was not during the Census that the language and religion controversy started but it existed long before the actual enumeration. During Census the issues of like creation of a Punjabi speaking Province or Sikhistan were mixed up with a simple harmless question which has resulted in bitterness and estrangement of feelings between the Sikh jats and the Harijans. This is all because the Scheduled Castes in villages have defied their landlords' directions, having enumerated themselves as Scheduled Castes instead of Sikhs and their language to be Hindi instead of Punjabi, which is really the language spoken by them.

The Scheduled Castes such as that of Sweepers being too docile have out of fear enumerated themselves as Sikhs and have been left undisturbed by Sikh landlords.

4. In PEPSU I visited 10 villages and met Harijans of nearly 50 villages in four districts of Patiala, Sangrur, Fatehgarh Sahib and Kapurthala. Out of eight districts of PEPSU, these four were the affected areas and there was no trouble in districts where there was the majority of non-Sikh population.

In Punjab I visited 15 villages in two districts of Jullunder and Amritsar; the Jullunder being mostly affected due to its contiguity with PEPSU pockets. The tension between Sikh jat landlords and their tenants in various villages was of varying degrees.

5. The Scheduled Castes mostly have no lands of their own and are agricultural labour class, and, therefore, completely at the mercy of their landlords. They again being in minority and most backward are being dominated and exploited by Sikh jats. There is no

problem of untouchability as we know it to be in other parts of the country. It is said that on account of some sort of compromise being arrived at between these parties, the relations between the two are now improving; but I did not find any sign of this in villages which I visited. On the contrary the so-called compromise arrived at was merely tendering of apology from both parties without any meaning and, therefore, it has not resulted in calling off the boycott in all its phases.

6. In Jullunder District arrests have been made both of Harijans and some Sikh jats on account of the boldness of non-Sikh officers who are not sure of the views the higher authorities may take of this action.

APPENDIX VII

REPORT OF THE TOUR IN JAJHAR AND ROHTAK TEHSIL OF ROHTAK DISTRICT OF PUNJAB.

On receipt of a note dated 28th April 1951 from the Hon'ble the President asking me to enquire into the grievances of Scheduled Castes (Harijans) being ill-treated by Jats and Ahirs in the Rohtak and Hissar Districts of Punjab represented to the President by a deputation of workers among Harijans and on behalf of the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi, headed by Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, I toured on 11th and 12th May 1951 nearly 250 miles by car, in the Tehsils of Jajhar and Rohtak visiting ten villages of the former Tehsil and seven villages of the latter, enquiring about the complaints that have been received from these villages.

2. The All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi, had forwarded to this office a report of one of their workers regarding the Professional Tax of the District Board in Rohtak District on 2nd January 1951. In order to verify this report the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh deputed another worker of theirs and report was shown to the Commissioner.

3. The workers of Gandhi Harijan Sewak Ashram, Rohtak, had also collected some information regarding various complaints of ill-treatment of the Scheduled Castes in Rohtak District. All these were submitted to the President when the deputation waited upon the President on 28th April 1951.

4. After going through all these reports about the grievances of Scheduled Castes in the Rohtak District, I found that the three reports differed considerably in the matter of the presentation of the picture:—

- (a) The report by the Gandhi Harijan Sewak Ashram, Rohtak, is mostly in an exaggerated form with least regard for facts compiled from the point of view of propaganda.
- (b) The report of the first enquiry (2nd January 1951) conducted by a worker of the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh is very scrappy and incomplete and has exaggerated facts gathered from hearsay. Some details given therein are also misleading.
- (c) The third report submitted by Shri Chotu Ram, though himself a Jat but a sincere worker in the cause of Scheduled Castes, is more thorough and complete being the verification of the first two reports, being true to

facts but with an undertone in presentation as Shri Chotu Ram's point of view is not to aggravate the communal feeling between Jats and Harijans in the villages but to bring about a settlement on all the problems by compromise and cociliation.

5. The most important things emerge as common to all these reports, namely:—

- (i) The complaint about exorbitant and unjust levy of Professional Tax by District Local Board of Rohtak.
- (ii) The complaints about lands owned or occupied at present by the Scheduled Castes likely to be taken away by the Jats as a result of the policy of Partition of common land of the villages by the Punjab Government.

6. The Punjab Government has very wisely issued a notification dated 17th March 1951, laying down model rules for the levy of Professional Tax by District Local Board and exempting Valmiki, Churas or sweeper communities from this taxation altogether while limiting the tax to Rs. 3 per annum to the other thirty-eight communities under group I including coblers, weavers etc. It has also issued notification on 3rd April 1951 for remitting the unpaid Professional taxes levied on all these communities. Therefore, though the question of the exorbitant levy of tax has now been thus disposed of, I came across cases where old men without means had to pay exorbitant tax. I also came across cases where household things worth more than ten times the value of the tax were auctioned and men were produced at the Police Thana for non-payment of tax in the villages of Samchans of Jajhar Tehsil and Basayan in Rohtak Tehsil.

7. The most important problems which is agitating the minds of all the villages of the district is the question of land as Partition of Common Land and the Consolidation of Holdings are taken in hand by the Punjab Government at present. Naturally the Scheduled Castes people who have no lands of their own or at best who have very small pieces of land for storing cow dung cakes etc., are apprehensive of losing these small pieces of land and of not finding the grazing land for their cattle.

8. In some villages where the Partition of Common Land has taken place, the Scheduled Castes have been threatened in one way or other with eviction though actually none has been evicted. Thus Scheduled Caste people who are having their small houses on the lands of others are liable to be evicted when the Government records do not show proprietary right of the Scheduled Castes.

9. When the Consolidation of Holdings is to begin in the near future, the Government will have to take care to see that the Scheduled Caste people have all facilities for their cattle to graze as well as for storing up their cow dung cakes etc. The Government of Punjab at this juncture should assure the Scheduled Castes people that in no case will their occupied pieces of land be taken away from them and that proper representation will be given to them in the Advisory Committee for Consolidation of Holdings and their interests will be safeguarded when it is undertaken. The refugees as well as the Jats have all become very anxious to grab more land and to annex small pieces of land to their own.

10. In order that the tension between the Jats, Ahirs and the Scheduled Castes, namely, the Chamars who have given up the profession of skinning the dead animals may not be much more aggravated during the period of Consolidation of Holdings and Partition of the Common Land, the Punjab Government should engage a Welfare Officer for the District with a consolidated salary of Rs. 200 Rs. 60 as fixed T.A. to look after the interests of the Scheduled Castes and bring about amicable settlement of all the petty quarrels that arise from time to time between these two communities. The Welfare Officer should be of a serviceable nature even though with lower qualifications. The All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh, I think, will be prepared to give a loan of such a man for twelve months if the Punjab Government decides upon such a step. The relations in the villages which have become a bit strained on account of the unjust levy of the professional tax, and the Partition of Common Land and Consolidation of Holdings are capable of improvement by amicable settlement of disputed lands in villages by propaganda to be done by such Welfare Officers appointed by the Punjab Government.

11. One more question which has come to my notice during this tour and which is very serious is the question of housing of the Valmiki, the Churas or the Sweeper community in two villages, namely, one at Chhara and the other at Chhadani in Jahar Tehsil where the number of so-called houses of Valmiki are sixty to seventy in the former and twenty in the latter. The houses they are occupying now are mere hovels fit for pigs to live in and not human beings. I found at Chhadani that it was very difficult even for a corpse to be taken out from a small lane in that locality. The authorities should find out somehow any available piece of land to settle these people in decent houses which can be built with their own money after land is given to them. This question should be tackled by the authorities concerned without any loss of time.

APPENDIX VIII

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 16½ 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 the 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 merits 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 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.

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing policy adopted by the State Governments in the matters of recruitment to Government Services of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

Serial No.	State	Policy adopted
1	2	3
1	Assam	<p>Prior to 25th January 1951, vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were reserved in proportion of their numbers to the total population. From 25th January, 1951, following reservations in services have been made for these people :—</p> <p>(i) Scheduled Castes 5%</p> <p>(ii) Scheduled Tribes belonging to the Plain Areas 10%</p> <p>(iii) Scheduled Tribes belonging to the Hills Areas 12%</p>
2	Bihar	<p>(i) In the case of services and posts to which appointments are made by direct recruitment on a State basis, 13% of the vacancies are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, and 11% of the vacancies for the Scheduled Tribes.</p> <p>(ii) Vacancies in regional or local cadres establishment, and offices, to which appointments are made by an authority subordinate to the State Government, having only regional or local jurisdiction, for example, Divisional Commissioners, District Magistrates and Collectors, Superintendents of Police, etc. are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as follows, provided, however, that considering the need for maintaining the quality of the public services, such reservations shall not extend below the district basis :—</p> <p>(a) Where the proportion of the population of the Scheduled Castes in the Division, District, or any higher administrative unit than a District, is 13% or more than 13%, 13% of the vacancies are reserved for the Scheduled Castes ; and where the proportion of the Scheduled Castes is less than 13% the reservation is equal to the percentage of the Scheduled Castes in the total population of the Division, District, or other administrative unit, as the case may be.</p> <p>(b) In the case of the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is equal to half of the percentage of the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the Division, District, etc., in the total population of the Division, District, etc. This is subject, however, to the condition that where the percentage of the Scheduled Tribes in the total population is 11 to 22%, the reservation is 11%, and where it is below 11%, the reservation is equal to the percentage of the Scheduled Tribes population.</p>

1

2

3

- (iii) The maximum age limits prescribed for appointment to a service or post is increased by three years in case of candidates, belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The fees payable by such candidates for admission to any examination or selection is one-fourth of those prescribed for the other candidates.
- 3 Bombay No separate reservation made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Following reservation in services is made in case of direct recruitment for all backward classes :—
- (i) All State services and posts 12½%
- (ii) All Class III services and posts 20%
- (iii) All Class IV services and posts 25%
- 4 Madhya Pradesh There is no reservation but consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of Administration, the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are taken into consideration in making appointments and if persons belonging to these communities possessing the necessary qualifications are available, they are given preference. Age limit for entry into Govt. Service relaxed by five years. No fee on application for employment in Govt. Service charged.
- 5 Madras Out of a unit of 20 vacancies, 3 vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes taken together and 5 vacancies for the Backward Classes. The remaining vacancies are thrown open to all communities including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes and filled on the basis of open competition. If a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to any of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or the Backward Classes is not available for appointment in the turn allotted for them in the cycle the turn lapses and is not carried forward to be filled by subsequent appointments.
- 5 Orissa In the matter of recruitment to public services, the State Government have so far followed the principle of selection by merit without reference to the community to which a person belongs. But in order to secure better representation of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public services, the appointing authorities have been asked to give special consideration and preference to them provided they possess the necessary minimum qualifications and are in the opinion of the appointing authorities suitable for employment. The State Government have under their consideration the question of reservation of vacancies for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The final decision is awaited.
- 7 Punjab 15% vacancies in all services have been reserved for members of Scheduled Castes. Age limit for entry into Govt. Service relaxed by three years in their case. Fees for examinations or selections reduced by one fourth. No concessions for Scheduled Tribes.

1	2	3
8	Uttar Pradesh . . .	Consistently with the maintenance of efficiency and administration there is a general reservation of 10% of vacancies for Scheduled Castes provided that any deficiency in a particular year will be carried forward for adjustment in the succeeding year. The maximum age limit has been relaxed by three years for Scheduled Castes candidates and they are accepted for employment even if they attain the minimum qualifying standard fixed by the Public Service Commission.
9	West Bengal . . .	15% of posts under Government filled by recruitment on non-competitive basis are reserved for Scheduled Castes. Question of reservation for Scheduled Tribes is under consideration.
10	Hyderabad . . .	In all cases of direct recruitment to Government services 12·5 per cent. of the total vacancies are reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the event of a sufficient number of candidates with even minimum qualifications not being available amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the vacancies are not kept reserved and are filled by general recruitment. There is no maximum limit to which candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes might be recruited.
11	Madhya Bharat . . .	10% reservation in services other than inferior and 25% in inferior services has been made in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Three years relaxation allowed in upper age limit for direct recruitment to various services and posts under Government.
12	Mysore . . .	No percentage has been fixed in Government service separately for Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes and backward classes. All communities in the State including Scheduled Castes and Tribes other than Brahmins are being treated as backward communities for purposes of recruitment. 75% of the direct recruitment vacancies in the Subordinate Superior services of Government are reserved exclusively for employment of qualified candidates belonging to backward communities. Preference is generally given to qualified candidates of the depressed classes seeking employment in Government service.
13	Pepsu . . .	12½% of posts filled by direct recruitment in the service of the State Government are reserved for members of Scheduled Castes and other backward classes in the Union.
14	Rajasthan . . .	Following percentage of vacancies in the various State Services and posts are made in cases of direct recruitment, in favour of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :— (i) All State Services and posts other than Class IV . . . 12½% (ii) Class IV Services and posts . . . 15%

1	2	3
15	Saurashtra	<p>(i) An overall ratio of 12½% in recruitment has been fixed for Scheduled Castes and other backward classes for posts other than those of peons.</p> <p>(ii) In the case of peons there is a reservation of 6½% for Scheduled Castes and similar percentage of reservation for other backward classes.</p> <p>(iii) The age limit prescribed for various services is relaxed by 3 years.</p>
16	Travancore-Cochin	No reservation. The question of reserving a percentage of vacancies in Government Service for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under consideration.
17	Ajmer	<p>Following percentage of vacancies has been reserved :—</p> <p>(i) Scheduled Castes 12½%</p> <p>(ii) Scheduled Tribes 5%</p>
18	Bhopal	Reply awaited.
19	Bilaspur	No reservation.
20	Coorg	In a roster of 12 vacancies, every first, second and fifth vacancy is reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. In case a suitably qualified candidate for the reserved vacancy is not available, it is declared open but the next vacancy is treated as reserved.
21	Delhi	<p>Following percentage of vacancies has been reserved :—</p> <p>Scheduled Castes 16%</p> <p>Scheduled Tribes 8%</p>
22	Himachal Pradesh	No reservation.
23	Kutch	<p>Following reservations in services are made :—</p> <p>(i) Scheduled Castes 12½%</p> <p>(ii) Scheduled Tribes 5%</p>
24	Manipur	No reservation. All classes III and IV posts and higher Class II posts are filled by hill men.
25	Tripura	Reply awaited.
26	Vindhya Pradesh	No reservation. Preference is given to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wherever possible in matters of recruitment.

APPENDIX X

Statement showing by Occupational Categories and qualifications the number of Scheduled Castes applicants on the Registers of the Employment Exchanges as on 15-11-51.

Occupational category	Educational Qualifications					Total
	Non-Matric	Matriculates	Graduates (holding one or more Bachelor's degree)	Persons possessing Master's or higher degree		
I	2	3	4	5	6	
Typists	13	37	...	...		50
Stenographers	5	148	1	...		154
Assistants/Clerks	493	2,216	181	12		2,902
is	3,560	29	3	...		3,592
Office Workers	8,507	54	...	...		8,561
Labour, other than workers.	12,898	11	...	...		12,909
.	4,196	64	16	5		4,281
TOTAL	29,672	2,559	201	17		32,449

—The reasons for above Scheduled Caste persons remaining unemployed are as

They are generally not qualified for the posts notified to the Employment Exchanges.

They are immobile and do not want to go away from their home towns.

They (specially matriculates and graduates) do not accept the posts offered and prefer to wait for better posts.

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement showing the total number of seats and the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.

Name of State or areas	Total No. of seats in the House of the People	No. of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	No. of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
PART A STATES			
1. Assam	12	1	1(a) 1(b) 6
2. Bihar	55	7	4
3. Bombay	45	4	3
4. Madhya Pradesh	29	4	1
5. Madras	75	12	4
6. Orissa	20	3	Nil
7. Punjab	18	3	Nil
8. Uttar Pradesh	86	17	Nil
9. West Bengal	34	6	2
PART B STATES			
1. Hyderabad	25	4	Nil
2. Jammu and Kashmir	6*	Nil	Nil
3. Madhya Bharat	11	2	1
4. Mysore	11	2	Nil
5. Patiala and East Punjab States Union	5	1	Nil
6. Rajasthan	20	2	1
7. Saurashtra	6	Nil	Nil
8. Travancore-Cochin	12	1	Nil
PART C STATES			
1. Ajmer	2	Nil	Nil
2. Bhopal	2	Nil	Nil
3. Bilaspur	1	Nil	Nil
4. Coorg	1	Nil	Nil
5. Delhi	4	1	Nil
6. Himachal Pradesh	3	1	Nil
7. Kutch	2	Nil	Nil
8. Manipur	2	Nil	1
9. Tripura	2	Nil	Nil
10. Vindhya Pradesh	6	1	1
11. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1*	Nil	Nil
AREAS			
12. Part B Tribal areas	1*	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	497	72	26

NOTE.—(a) excluding Tribal Areas.

(b) in the autonomous districts.

*To be nominated by the President.

APPENDIX XI—contd.

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Statement showing the total number of seats and the numbers of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies.

Name of State	Total No. of seats in the Legislative Assembly	No. of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	No. of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes
I	2	3	4
PART A STATES			
1. Assama	108	5	9(a) 17(b)
2. Bihar	330	44	35
3. Bombay	315	27	29
4. Madhya Pradesh	232	32	27
5. Madras	375	62	4
6. Orissa	140	21	28
7. Punjab	126	21	Nil
8. Uttar Pradesh	430	83	Nil
9. West Bengal	238	40	12
PART B STATES			
1. Hyderabad	175	31	2
2. Madhya Bharat	99	17	12
3. Mysore	99	19	Nil
4. Patiala and East Punjab States Union	60	10	Nil
5. Rajasthan	160	16	5
6. Saurashtra	60	4	1
7. Travancore-Cochin	108	11	Nil
PART C STATES			
1. Ajmer	30	6	Nil
2. Bhopal	30	5	2
3. Coorg	24	3	3
4. Delhi	48	6	Nil
5. Himachal Pradesh	36	8	Nil
6. Vindhya Pradesh	60	6	6
TOTAL	63,283	477	192

NOTE.—(a) excluding Tribal Areas.

(b) in the autonomous districts.

APPENDIX XII

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement showing expenditure on the educational and Castes incurred by State

1934-37

1	2	3
1. Assam	(i) Stipends	Nil.
	(ii) Fee concessions	Nil.
	(iii) Other Welfare Schemes	Nil.
2. Bihar	(i) Stipends	Not intimated.
	(ii) Hostels and purchase of school building	Do.
	(iii) Development of cottage industries	Do.
	(iv) Grants-in-aid to welfare institutions	Do.
	(v) Supervisory staff for Harijan welfare	Do.
	(vi) Miscellaneous uplift schemes	Do.
3. Bombay	<i>Combined for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes.—</i>	
	(i) Education concessions	Nil.
	(ii) Grants to agencies working for uplift	Not intimated.
	(iii) Medical Facilities	Do.
	(iv) Economic concessions	Do.
	(v) Establishment expenditure	Do.
	(vi) Miscellaneous schemes	Do.
4. Madhya Pradesh	(i) Maintenance grants to hostels	Nil.
	(ii) Maintenance grants to primary schools	Nil.
	(iii) Free supply of books etc. in Primary Schools	Nil.
	(iv) Other welfare schemes	Nil.

other welfare scheme for Scheduled Governments.

1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (Figures in- complete)
4	5	6	7
2,412	4,656	4,656	Not intimated.
13,968	14,968	14,968	Do.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1,38,408	1,61,264	4,82,066	Not intimated.
13,630	19,009	2,20,873	Do.
5,480	2,447	1,07,848	Do.
32,706	4,643	73,915	Do.
40,492	1,51,220	1,54,139	Do.
6,906	31,598	4,17,575	Do.
21,29,470	27,33,284	Not intimated.	Do.
49,377	34,933	Do.	Do.
8,651	28,265	Do.	Do.
3,50,401	4,86,869	Do.	Do.
6,68,520	6,49,319	Do.	Do.
1,23,333	4,847	Do.	Do.
6,121	5,370	5,370	8,250
Nil.	Nil.	324	Nil.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,970
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

5. Madras	(i) Stipends and fee concessions	Not available.
	(ii) Other welfare schemes	
6. Orissa	(A) Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.—	
	(i) Stipends	Nil.
	(ii) Sinking of wells and distribution of cloths	Not intimated.
	(iii) Grants for improvement for poultry	Do.
	(iv) Distribution of Charkhas and Cotton	Do.
	(v) Training of sevaks	Do.
	(B) Combined for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.—	
	(i) Night Schools	Nil.
	(ii) Grants to Harijan Udyogsala	Nil.
	(iii) Grants for improvement of communication	Nil.
	(iv) Distribution of common drugs and medicines	Nil.
	(v) Publicity among backward classes	Nil.
	(vi) Exhibition	Nil.
	(vii) Village welfare centre	Nil.
	(viii) Works—V. W. Centre	Nil.
	(ix) Women Welfare Centres	Nil.
	(x) Rural Water Supply	Nil.
	(xi) Secretariat Establishment	Nil.
	(xii) Headquarters Establishment	Nil.
	(xiii) Mufasil offices Establishment	Nil.
	(xiv) Spinning Centres in Kconjhar	Nil.
	(xv) Training Centres	Nil.
	(xvi) Training of Women	Nil.
7. Punjab	(i) Stipends	Nil.
	(ii) Free concessions	Nil.
	(iii) Taccavi loans and grants by Rehabilitation Department.	Nil.
	(iv) Appointment of Harijan Welfare officers	Nil.
	(v) Sinking of wells	Nil.

2,350	5,13,338	12,38,079	Not available.
Information not received.			

4,26,362	7,13,813	5,68,800	2,50,000
1,25,675	4,23,668	4,62,692	7,76,540
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	12,060
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	25,000
42,678	33,783	28,438	49,334

28,150	91,361	Nil.	Nil.
Nil.	2,040	2,430	5,630

Nil.	Nil.	33,200	40,000
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Nil.	17,105	16,750	16,750
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Nil.	3,315	6,816	5,892
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Nil.	2,000	6,000	5,000
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Nil.	1,200	Nil.	Nil.
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Nil.	Nil.	45,000	60,000
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20,000	3,787	28,208	24,644
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Nil.	1,99,200	1,37,800	1,24,000
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76,111	53,842	82,457	75,635
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Nil.	25,336	Nil.	Nil.
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6,777	64,224	1,65,504	2,20,896
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Nil.	7,626	Nil.	Nil.
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Nil.	7,600	34,276	1,11,898
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3,191	3,818	2,980	3,600
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26,425	92,266	1,51,641	1,71,578
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30,500	47,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
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9,81,200	3,52,071	1,41,593	Nil.
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58,741	30,908	Not available	Not available.
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Nil.	6,673	Nil.	Nil.
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8. Uttar Pradesh
- (i) Education concessions
 - (ii) Public Health Schemes
 - (iii) Economic uplift (Technical Training, grants to start cottage industries, etc.)
 - (iv) Training of Social Workers
 - (v) Establishment of Co-operative societies
9. West Bengal
- (i) Education facilities
 - (ii) Other Welfare Schemes
10. Hyderabad
- (i) Devarkonda Depressed Class Colony, Nalgonda
 - (ii) Nizam Sagar Depressed Class Colony, Nalgonda
 - (iii) Harijan welfare scheme for Nalgonda and Warangal
 - (iv) Lump sum for Harijan welfare
11. Madhya Bharat
- (i) Stipends, freeship of examination fees, and free supply of books
 - (ii) Help for adult education
 - (iii) Training in leather work
 - (iv) Training in tanning
 - (v) Construction of wells
 - (vi) Grants-in-aid to private institutions
12. Mysore
- Combined for Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes.—*
- (i) Acquisition of lands for the formation of Dwelling Colonies and construction of houses, free grants of land and certain educational concessions, etc. etc.
13. PEPSU
- Combined for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.—*
- (i) Stipends
 - (ii) Social reform propaganda

3	4	5	6	7
Nil.	9,62,000	14,07,000	18,42,000	22,69,000
Nil.	4,00,000	63,000	3,57,500	3,70,000
Nil.	2,46,000	2,94,000	1,55,000	3,73,000
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	49,000	Nil.
Nil.	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Nil.	6,65,609	6,96,609	6,51,508	7,51,508
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nil.	{ 9,920	{ 7,544	{ 3,123	} 11,906
Nil.	{ 4,409	{ 4,440	{ Nil.	
Nil.	Nil	Nil.	2,916	58,032
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2,00,000
...	18,665	64,890	70,874	34,310
...	Nil.	1,925	5,340	Nil.
...	Nil.	1,078	32,903	11,299
...	Nil.	1,844	20,185	8,575
...	Nil.	18,835	21,115	Nil.
...	3,800	16,010	15,114	Nil.
Nil.	17,63,359	13,04,968	18,64,991	Not intimated.
...	Nil.	56,542	4,42,000	Do.
...	Nil.	12,386	17,961	Do.

- (iii) Setting up of Directorate of Backward Classes
- (iv) Vocational training

14. Rajasthan *For Scheduled Castes.—*

- (i) Stipends
- (ii) Adult education
- (iii) Digging of wells

Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.—

- (i) Hostels
- (ii) Aid to institutions

15. Saurashtra *Combined for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.—*

- (i) Stipends
- (ii) Grants-in-aid for Hostels
- (iii) Free supply of clothes to Harijan students
- (iv) Fee concessions
- (v) Culture Centres Schemes
- (vi) Digging of wells
- (vii) Vocational training

16. Travancore-Cochin *Combined for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.—*

Various ameliorative schemes *e.g.*, appointment of three field officers education concessions, setting-up of colonies and settlements, digging and repairing of wells, provision of burial grounds, construction of common buildings prayer halls, etc., roads, grants to Social Institutions, vocational and technical training, etc. etc.

...	Nil.	8,651	Not intimated.	Do.
...	Nil.	Nil.	24,531	Do.
...	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	30,000
...	Do.	Do.	Do.	900
...	Do.	Do.	Do.	15,000
...	Do.	Do.	Do.	62,600
...	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,40,000
...	10,860	30,000	34,992	Not intimated.
...	12,420	13,280	54,517	Do.
...	Nil.	5,000	5,000	Do.
...	Nil.	Nil.	1,510	Do.
...	Nil.	17,520	27,893	Do.
...	Nil.	30,000	20,000	Do.
...	Nil.	Nil.	1,500	Do.
41,589	5,24,112	4,88,892	18,30,151	3,74,840

1	2	3
17. Ajmer	(i) Stipends (ii) Construction of tenements	Nil. Nil.
18. Bhopal	<i>Combined for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.—</i> (i) General ameliorative schemes	...
19. Bilaspur	(i) Stipends and fee concessions (ii) Other Welfare Schemes	... Nil.
20. Coorg	<i>For Scheduled Castes and Tribes.—</i> (i) Supply of free books, meals, etc. (ii) Other Welfare Schemes	Nil. Nil.
21. Delhi	(i) Stipends (ii) Digging and repair of wells	Nil. Nil.
22. Himachal Pradesh	(i) Educational facilities (ii) Other Welfare Schemes	......
23. Kutch	No separate concessions but see Appendix XVIII	...
24. Manipur	(i) Education concessions (ii) Other Welfare Schemes	......
25. Tripura		
26. Vindhya Pradesh	<i>Combined for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.</i> (i) Education concessions (ii) Training in leather work (iii) Aid to a Scheduled Caste Library

4

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6

7

Nil.	Nil.	7,000	Not intimated.
Nil.	Nil.	*(approximately)	1,50,000
		*Nil.	

14,371	9,690	22,350	Not intimated.
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Nil.	Nil.	1,188	1,750
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Nil.	67,049	42,000	49,655
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Nil.	Nil.	50,720	Not intimated.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5,000

Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

...
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...
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Information not received.

3,49,000	3,49,000	3,11,500	Not intimated.
1,200
...	...	500	...

STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement showing expenditure on the educational and other welfare schemes for Scheduled Tribes, incurred by the State Government.

1. Assam	(i) Education concessions.	Not available.	6,81,897	9,84,510	4,98,897	Not intimated.
	(ii) Public Health :					
	(a) Opening of dispensaries	Do.	57,060	58,804	65,103	32,500
	(b) Anti-malaria measures	Do.	23,490	4,19,636	26,535	25,000
	(iii) Medical	5,47,070	4,65,706	4,35,331	6,08,505	Not available.
2. Bihar	(i) Stipends	Not intimated.	96,048	2,21,770	2,13,287	Not intimated.
				*(+10,000)	*(+25,000)	
	(ii) Hostels	Do.	1,78,185	1,09,758	52,842	Do.
	(iii) Shri A. V. Thakkar Bapa's Special Schemes	Do.	2,51,871	2,60,424	3,05,574	Do.
	(iv) Other educational schemes	Do.	3,93,500	12,93,206	4,99,217	Do.
	(v) Construction of Grain Golas	Do.	2,76,414	3,55,202	2,17,970	Do.
	(vi) Minor irrigation	Do.	32,25,685	46,69,633	67,49,959	Do.
	(vii) Supervisory staff for welfare work	Do.	1,31,345	2,75,549	3,33,275	Do.
	(viii) Miscellaneous expenditure on welfare	Do.	2,60,591	1,33,134	29,333	Do.
	(ix) Restoration of land to Tanna Bhagats	Do.	52,004	...	...	Do.
	(x) Grant of loans	Nil.	Nil	Nil	350	Do.
3. Bombay	Educational and other welfare Schemes		No separate Schemes. See figures in Statement I.			
4. Madhya Pradesh	(i) Amelioration of conditions of Aboriginal, Primary Schools	Nil.	15,768	15,768	15,768	15,768
	(ii) Grants to Aboriginal Hostels	Nil.	Nil.	2,437	Nil.	Nil.
	(iii) Grants to Gond Sevak Sangh Mandala	Nil.	Nil.	30,571	33,008	*33,008
	(iv) Hostels Stipends	Nil.	Nil.	2,400	Nil.	Nil.
	(v) Taking over of schools by Government	Nil.	Nil.	21,845	1,26,832	Nil.
	(vi) Backward Areas welfare scheme for education, economic, physical, social and cultural uplifts	Nil.	7,62,031	15,64,438	13,08,719	1,93,970
	(vii) Public Health :					
	(a) Purchase of vehicles	Nil.	87,260	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(b) Expenditure on dispensaries	Nil.	8,615	15,068	7,203	17,903	

*Combined for Aborigines and Harijans.

5. Madras
- (i) Education Concessions
 - (ii) Roads
 - (iii) Free supply of seeds
 - (iv) Medical
6. Orissa
- (i) Stipends
 - (ii) Night Schools
 - (iii) Ashram Schools
 - (iv) Tribes Advisory Council
 - (v) Grant for supply muzzle loading guns to Adivasis for protection of crops
 - (vi) Excursion of primitive aboriginals to agricultural farms and industrial schools
 - (vii) Improvement of forest settlement
 - (viii) Grant for opening of multi-purpose Co-operative Societies
 - (ix) Grants for social customs of Adivasis
 - (x) Utilization of wool in tribal areas
 - (xi) Schemes combined for Schedules Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes
7. Punjab
- Education concession and other welfare Scheme
8. West Bengal
- (i) Education concessions
 - (ii) Appointment of Special Officer
 - (iii) Free legal advice to Aborigines
 - (iv) Financial assistance to Co-operative Societies
 - (v) Rural Water Supply
 - (vi) Agricultural loans
 - (vii) Special discretionary grant
 - (viii) Minor irrigation
 - (ix) Publicity
 - (x) Subsidy for remission of water rate
 - (xi) Weaving Schools
 - (xii) Training in Palm Gur

3

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6

7

Nil. @1,32,000 Not available †1,06,634	Nil. 1,97,000 3,444 79,894	Nil. 5,76,000 4,217 73,539	Nil. 8,53,000 5,234 Not available	Nil. 2,03,000 3,900 Not available
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No separate schemes. See figures in Statement I.

Ditto.

Nil.	59,067	1,02,453	4,94,903	6,76,706
Nil.	9,187	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,500	3,000
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	7,200	6,850
Nil.	Nil.	22,661	1,58,560	3,94,766
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,21,139	81,600
Nil.	Nil.	500	200	500
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2,700

130

No separate schemes. See figures in Statement I.

Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,20,000	1,20,000
4,600	26,840	Nil.	5,040	40,708
Nil.	2,438	23,000	3,250	5,900
Nil.	1,000	Nil.	Nil.	1,500
Nil.	Nil.	40,400	82,000	8,600
Nil.	Nil.	4,000	10,000	10,000
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	25,000	25,000
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,03,378	1,23,972
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	18,540	18,450
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	550	Nil.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	32,000
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,500

	(xiii) Film Production	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	12,000
	(xiv) Sinking of wells	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	6,500
	(xv) Expenditure for maintenance of Darjeeling Industrial school and Workshop for Lepcha, Bhutias and other hill tribes	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,05,000
9. Hyderabad	(i) Koya Welfare Scheme, Warrangal Distt.	Nil.	28,862	50,181	20,830	45,982
	(ii) Tribal welfare scheme, Adilabada	Nil.	1,01,448	1,34,104	61,383	94,941
	(iii) Amrabad Rural Welfare scheme, Mahboob Nagara	Nil.	75,462	67,501	23,982	53,154
	(iv) Godavari Valley Rural Welfare Scheme, Warrangal	Nil.	20,392	16,851	8,433	17,002
	(v) Tribal reclamation scheme, Warrangal	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	60,356	1,29,725
10. Madhya Bharat	(i) Stipends, freship of examination fees and free supply of books and clothes . . . . .	...	12,000	32,531	31,323	6,425
	(ii) Help to adult education centres . . . . .	...	...	505	1,698	Nil.
	(iii) Hostels . . . . .	...	...	...	54,322	52,070
	(iv) Training in handloom weaving . . . . .	...	...	3,502	44,604	13,775
	(v) Training in Palm Gur production . . . . .	...	...	...	15,620	11,368
	(vi) Poultry farming . . . . .	...	...	...	5,602	4,950
	(vii) Construction of wells . . . . .	...	...	63,050	43,963	400
	(viii) Subsidies to forset produce Co-operative Societies . . . . .	...	...	...	1,000	4,125
	(ix) Supply of medicine chest . . . . .	...	...	1,320	7,500	Nil.
	(x) Grants-in-aid to Private Institutions . . . . .	...	...	15,816	13,731	250
11. Mysore	(i) Welfare Schemes	No separate schemes. See figures in Statement I.				
12. Rajasthan	(i) Stipends	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	18,000
	(ii) Maintenance of Primary Schools . . . . .	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	9,540
	(iii) Wells for agricultural purposes . . . . .	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	20,000
	(iv) Aid to Institutions . . . . .	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	See statement I
	<i>Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</i>					
	(v) Hostels . . . . .	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	See statement I

@Spent during 1936-37. Figures for 1934-35 and 1935-36 not available.

†1934-35 Not available; 1935-36=42,957 and 1936-37=53,677.

13. Saurashtra	Welfare Schemes	.	.	.	.	.	.
14. Travancore-Cochin	(i) Schools in Forest Arcas	.	.	.	.	.	.
	(ii) Other schemes of welfare	.	.	.	.	.	.
15. Ajmer	Educational and other Welfare Schemes	.	.	.	.	.	.
16. Bhopal	General ameliorative schemes	.	.	.	.	.	.
17. Coorg	Educational concessions	.	.	.	.	.	.
18. Himachal Pradesh	Educational and Other Welfare schemes	.	.	.	.	.	.
19. Kutch	No separate concessions but see Appendix XVIII	.	.	.	.	.	.
20. Manipur	No separate schemes, but as Scheduled Tribes form a substantial proportion of population, they share in all development schemes.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21. Tripura		.	.	.	.	.	.
22. Vindhya Pradesh	(i) Educational concessions	.	.	.	.	.	.
	(ii) Welfare schemes	.	.	.	.	.	.

3	4	5	6	7
	No separate scheme. See figures in statement I.			
...	...	225	1,659	1,579
	No separate schemes. See figures in Statement I.			
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	No separate schemes. See figures in Statement I.			
Nil.	Nil.	Please see figures in Statement I.		
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	Information not received.			
Nil.	Please see figures in Statement I.			
	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing Actual Expenditure Incurred on Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1944-45 to 1950-51. By Central Government.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	Year	No. of scholarships awarded			Total Expd. Rs.	
		Fresh	Renewal	Total		
Scheduled Castes	1944-45	114	...	114	47,697	
	1945-46	216	76	292	*2,11,962	
		(22 Overseas scholarships)				
	1946-47	311	216	527	*4,70,397	
	1947-48	412	243	655	*5,39,307	
	1948-49	295	352	647	*4,52,317	
	1949-50	560	319	879	5,15,512	
	1950-51	823	493	1,316	7,26,651	
			2,731	1,699	4,430	29,63,843
	Scheduled Tribes	1944-45
1945-46		...	...	...	...
1946-47		...	...	...	...
1947-48		...	...	...	...
1948-49		84	...	84	45,986	
1949-50		131	55	186	94,965	
1950-51		242	106	348	1,85,301	
			457	161	618	3,26,252

*Includes expenditure of 22 scholars sent for studies abroad in 1945-46.

APPENDIX XIV

STATEMENT NO. I

Statement showing Legislative Measures (other than for the removal of social disabilities) adopted for the advancement of Scheduled Castes.

1. Bihar (i) The Bihar Privileged Persons Homestead Tenancy Act, 1948, protects the Harijans from being ousted from Homestead lands in possession.
(ii) The State Aid to Industries Act (Amendment), 1949, provides for loans for improvement of cottage industries.
2. Madhya Pradesh (i) Under Sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the C. P. and Berar Municipalities Act, 1922, one Harijan member is elected to each Municipal Committee.
(ii) Under C. P. and Berar Local Government Act, 1948, Harijans are given representation on Janapada Sabhas either by election, selection or nomination.
3. Punjab (i) The Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Act, 1950, secures tenure of tenancies in occupation of Harijans for 4 years or more.
(ii) The Punjab Abolition of Village Cess (Kuri Kamini) Act, 1950, abolishes "Kuri Kamini" or "Khudi Kamini" Cess realized by land owners from non-proprietors (including Harijans) as a customary due for use of ponds, shamlet lands, shamlet trees and grass.
4. Coorg (i) The Coorg Pure Food (Amendment) Act, 1950, prohibits the consumption of flesh of any animal died of natural causes.

STATEMENT NO. II

Statement showing Legislative Measures adopted for the advancement of Scheduled Tribes.

1. Assam (i) Scheduled Tribes of Plain District.....No legislative measures adopted.
(ii) Scheduled Tribes in Autonomous Districts. With the commencement of the Constitution of India (i.e. from 26th January, 1950) the provisions of paragraph 19 of the Sixth Schedule thereof regulate the legislation for the autonomous tribal areas during the interim period pending the formation of district/Regional Councils. After the constitution of these Councils the other provisions of the said Sixth Schedule will be enforced. During this brief period certain pre-constitution enactments of the Central and Provincial legislatures have been applied to these areas by Regulations made, by the Governor, with the approval of the President; while certain post-Constitution enactments have also been applied therein by the directions of the Governor under the said paragraph 19 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.

2. Bihar
- (i) The Ranchi District Aboriginal Raiyats Agricultural Lands Restoration Act, 1947, protests the right of Adibasis and restored on payment of full decretal amount to auction purchasers, the alienated lands of Tana Bhagats of Ranchi District who lost them in the struggle for freedom.
 - (ii) Under the Bihar Privileged Persons Homestead Tenancy Act, 1948, no aboriginal can be ousted from his homestead land.
 - (iii) Under the State Aids to Industries Act (Amendment) 1949, loan is given for promoting cottage industries.
3. Madhya Pradesh
- (i) Under the C. P. Land Alienation Act, 1916, protection is afforded to aboriginal tribes for holding land in proprietary rights against alienation of land.
 - (ii) The provisions of the Central Provinces Tenancy (Amendment) Act of 1939 liberalising the rights of the absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants in respect of the transfer of their holdings was extended to the Partially Excluded Arcas (now Scheduled Areas) in 1948 so as to remove the disability of restricted tenure and bring the tenants in these areas on a par with their compeers in the rest of the State. Provisions were however made for protecting the aboriginal tenants against expropriation of their land in any particular areas by the enactment of the Central Provinces Land Alienation (Amendment) Act, 1948 (II of 1948) according to which the tenancy land of the aboriginal tenants was also brought within purview of the Central Provinces Land Alienation Act so as to regulate its transfer only with the previous approval of the Deputy Commissioner.
 - (iii) Under the C. P. and Berar Local Government Act, 1948, representation to Aboriginal tribes on Janapada Sabhas is granted either by election, selection or nomination.
 - (iv) Consequent on the integration of the Central Provinces States with this State, the Central Provinces States Land Tenure Order, 1948, was enacted. Clause 10 of the Order contains provisions affording protection to aboriginal raiyats in the following terms :—
 - “ 10. (1) The rights in land of a raiyat belonging to a tribe which has been declared to be an aboriginal tribe by the Provincial Government (now State Government) by a notification in that behalf for the whole or a part of the area in which this order applies shall not be transferred to a person not belonging to such tribe without the permission of a Revenue Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Commissioner, given for reasons to be recorded in writing.
 - (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Registration Act, 1908, or any rules made under section 69 of that Act, an instrument, which records or gives effect to any transaction which requires the sanction of a revenue officer under sub-clause (1) shall not be admitted to registration unless sanction to such transaction has been endorsed on such instrument by such authority.
 - (v) Under section 66 of Berar Land Revenue Code, an aboriginal in the Melghat taluq of Amravati district cannot transfer or mortgage his land without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. He can however lease it for one year at a time to enable him to secure taccavi advances or loans from Co-operative Societies. Section 66 of the Berar Land

Revenue Code, 1928 has recently been amended enabling occupants from the aboriginal tribe in the Melghar taluq to transfer or mortgage his land for securing loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act or the Agriculturists Loans Act or from a Co-operative Society.

- (vi) This Government has amended the Central Provinces and Berar Panchayats Act, 1946 (I of 1947) for formation of separate Adimjatiya and Pargana Panchayats for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes *vide* Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act No. XVII of 1950 sections 151 to 164 of the Act. The Act will be made applicable to some parts of the Bastar district in the first instance.
4. West Bengal (i) Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, imposes restrictions on Aborigines on transfer of lands, to protect their land rights.
- (ii) Bengal Rent Act, 1859, protects land rights of Lepchas, Bhutias and other hill tribes.
- (iii) Bengal Local Self Government Act, 1950, reserves seats for Scheduled Tribes in local bodies.
- (iv) Bengal Municipal Act, 1950, reserves seats for Scheduled Tribes in Municipalities.
5. Hyderabad Tribal Areas Regulation of 1949, regulates the administration in the Tribal Area.
6. Manipur The Hill Peoples Regulation, 1947, provides for Administration and Judicial arrangements in the hill area.
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APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT No. I

Statement showing particulars of Schemes submitted by States for Grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) and ceilings fixed.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Brief particulars of the Schemes submitted by the State Governments under the Grants-in-aid Scheme	Amount of Expenditure involved	Amount demanded by State Govt.	Ceiling fixed as Grant-in-aid (in lakh)	Remarks
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bihar	1. Education 2. Welfare Department—Staff in Distts. 3. Welfare activities— (a) Grain Golas (b) Other Schemes 4. Minor Irrigation Works Total	6,09,000 4,40,000 3,29,000 31,000 50,00,000 64,09,000	32,00,000	15.00	This includes 10 lakhs for minor irrigation works. If these works qualify for a grant from the Grow More Food Scheme, the Grants-in-aid will be reduced accordingly.
2	Bombay	1. Education 2. Agriculture 3. Veterinary 4. Co-operative and Cottage Industries Total	6,24,000 2,63,200 59,000 6,25,800 15,72,000	6,69,720	Nil	The schemes were in respect of all backward classes. The State Government was asked to submit revised schemes intended exclusively for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
3	Madras	1. Road Schemes in Scheduled Areas 2. Development of Agency Areas Total	7,06,400 13,00,000 approx. 20,00,000 ()	10,00,000	4.00	

- 4 Madhya Pradesh . A.—*Backward areas Welfare Schemes*
1. Merged Areas
 2. Economic Uplift
 3. Opening of Primary Schools and Grant of scholarships to students.
 4. Anti-malaria operations
 5. Village Roads
 6. Agricultural Department
 7. Village Panchayat Department and Veterinary Department
 8. Director of Health Services (Health Section)
 9. Construction of Wells
- B.—*Pilot scheme for rehabilitation of Korwas Pandos and Bhuiyars in Surguja and Raigarh districts in the merged Areas.*
1. Interest free loans
 2. Grants
- Total A and B
Say
- C.—*Intensification of the Nation-building Activities of the various Departments in the scheduled areas and for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes—*

Grand Total

4

5

6

7

6,95,330

14,000

6,95,500

7,160

31,000

1,00,000

2,21,350

1,56,950

30,210

2,50,000

2,50,000

23,02,000

24,00,000

24,00,000

36,00,000

12.00

48,00,000

(full on account of A and
B and 50 per cent. of C)

5 Punjab	1. Roads	.	.	.	.	.
	2. Education	.	.	.	.	.
	3. Medical	.	.	.	.	.
	4. Law and Order	.	.	.	.	.
	5. Agriculture, Irrigation and Forests	.	.	.	.	.
	6. Unforeseen	.	.	.	.	.
						Total

6 West Bengal	1. Public Health	.	.	.	.	.
	2. Education	.	.	.	.	.
	3. Co-operative Societies	.	.	.	.	.
	4. Publicity	.	.	.	.	.
	5. Social Welfare	.	.	.	.	.
	6. Communications	.	.	.	.	.
						Total

A.—Educational Uplift

7 Orissa	1. Ashram Schools	.	.	.	.	.
	2. Sevashram	.	.	.	.	.
	3. Training Centre	.	.	.	.	.
	4. Training of Sevaks	.	.	.	.	.
	5. Training of Women at Sakhigopal	.	.	.	.	.
	6. Training at Harijan Udyogasala, Delhi	.	.	.	.	.
	7. Execution of Primitive Hill Tribes	.	.	.	.	.
	8. Training of Adivasi Girls at Angul	.	.	.	.	.
	9. Stipends and Scholarships to the students of the backward classes	.	.	.	.	.

3,22,000
37,000
27,060
1,27,580
1,50,000
15,000

6,78,640

4,87,000

0.75

1,70,000
5,11,600
20,000
50,000
15,000
3,03,800

10,70,400

10,70,400

2.00

6,76,706
7,76,540
1,13,892
49,344
3,600
5,630
5,630
6,850
24,644

2,50,000

7 Orissa—*contd*B.—*Economic Uplift—*

10. Opening of multipurpose Co-operative Societies in Adivasi Areas
11. Settlement of Adivasi on regular cultivation
12. Utilization of wool in tribal areas
13. Grant for improvement of poultry
14. Opening of village welfare centres

C.—*Public Health*

15. Sinking of Masonary wells in Adivasi areas
16. Sinking of Masonary wells in educational institutions
17. Distribution of common drugs among Adivasis

D.—*Miscellaneous*

18. Secretariat Establishment
19. District Welfare Officers and their Establishments
20. Propaganda in the Adivasi Areas
21. Grants for improvement of communications in Adivasi Areas
22. Grants for Social customs of Adivasis
23. Grants for purchase of Muzzle loading guns to be supplied to Adivasis for protection of crops
24. Exhibitions
25. Tribes Advisory Council
26. Grants for distribution of Charkhas

Total

4

5

6

7

81,600

3,94,766

2,700

12,050

1,80,026

1,24,000

50,000

16,750

1,90,730

2,20,896

5,892

40,000

500

3,000

5,000

3,990

25,000

31,49,027

31,49,027

20.00

146

8 Hyderabad

1. Social Service Department	2,50,684		
2. Tribal Reclamation Scheme Waran- gal	1,34,616		
3. Tribal Welfare Scheme, Adilabad	1,24,641		
4. Fanjara Welfare Scheme, Warangal	32,941		
5. Koya Welfare Scheme, Mulug and Fakhal	33,996		
6. Koya Welfare Scheme, Fellandu, Palocha and Bargampod	26,215		
7. Godavari Valley Rural Welfare Scheme, Warangal	16,355		
8. Amrabad Rural Welfare Scheme, Mahboob Nagar	53,432		
9. Rehabilitation of Chanchus	1,90,000		
10. Koya Rehabilitation in Luknavaran	1,52,148		
11. Kannad Backward Classes Welfare Scheme	16,489		
Total	<u>10,31,517</u>	3,58,637	2.00

9 Madhya Bharat

1. Education	1,75,000		
2. Economic Uplift	4,04,454		
3. Welfare Scheme	1,30,000		
4. Miscellaneous	40,000		
Total	<u>7,49,454</u>	4,04,240	3.00
Say	<u>7,50,000</u>		

10 Rajasthan

1. Construction of Roads in Scheduled Areas	2,72,000		
2. Expenditure on Middle and Primary Schools in Scheduled Areas	2,70,798		
3. To be spent through Backward Classes Welfare Department	2,43,083		
4. Palm Gur Development	20,000		
5. Minor Irrigation Works	2,00,000		
Total	<u>10,05,881</u>	6,63,500	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Travancore Cochin	1. Five Welfare Centres for Scheduled Tribes	1,29,250	1,00,000	Nil	
12	Assam	1. Education	5,03,000			It was not possible increase the grant already sanctioned for Assam under Proviso Second of Article 275 of the Constitution. Assam Government required to utilise some portion of that grant on the scheme for the plains districts as well.
		2. Medical	1,71,000			
		3. Public in Health	3,00,000			
		4. Rural Water Supply	60,000			
		5. Communications	5,88,000			
		6. Agriculture, Weaving, Cottage Industries and Co-operative and Rural Department	2,50,000			
		7. Laper Colonies	95,000			
		8. Superintendent charges	1,18,000			
		Total	20,85,000	20,85,000	Nil	

Grants-in-aid demanded by the States Governments for Schemes to be worked for part of the year.

1. Bihar	32,00,000
2. Bombay	6,69,720
3. Madras	10,00,000
4. Madhya Pradesh	36,00,000
5. Punjab	4,87,000
6. West Bengal	10,70,400
7. Orissa	31,49,027
8. Hyderabad	3,59,637
9. Madhya Bharat	4,04,240
10. Rajasthan	6,63,500
11. Travancore Cochin	1,00,000
12. Assam	20,85,000
Total	1,67,87,524

STATEMENT No. 2

Particulars submitted by States for Grants-in-aid and the amounts of Grants-in-aid sanctioned.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Brief particulars of the revised schemes submitted by the State Governments under the Grants-in-aid Schemes	Amount of Expenditure involved	Amount of Grants-in-aid sanctioned	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	Revised Schemes not received	...	15,00,000	
2	Bombay	1. Introduction of compulsory primary education in village in the Tribal and Adivasi Areas of Thana District 2. Financial assistance of housing Dangis on co-operative basis	3,26,100 2,61,000		
		Total	5,85,100	1,00,000	
<i>A.—Productive Schemes</i>					
3	Madras	1. Development of Fisheries in Agency Areas 2. Training in cottage industries to 20 candidates from Scheduled Areas 3. Improvement of Cattle Wealth 4. Rural Water supply scheme in Agency Areas 5. Roads in Agency Area 6. Womens' Welfare in Agency Areas	900 2,000 1,73,000 1,60,000 5,86,600 14,500		
<i>B.—Education</i>					
		1. Hostel Subsidy Scheme	1,16,600		
		C.—Anti-malarial Scheme	82,000		
		D.—Village roads	30,400		
		Total	11,66,000	4,00,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		<i>A.—Backward areas welfare Schemes</i>			
4	Madhya Pradesh	1. Merged Areas	6,95,330		
		2. Economic Uplift	14,000		
		3. Opening of Primary schools and grant of scholarships of students	6,35,500		
		4. Anti-Malaria Operations	7,160		
		5. Village Roads	31,500		
		6. Agriculture Department	1,00,000		
		7. Village Panchayat Deptt., and Veterinary Department	2,21,350		
		8. Director of Health Services (Health Section)	1,56,950		
		9. Construction of Wells	30,210		
		<i>B.—Pilot scheme for Rehabilitation of Korwas and Pondas and Bhuiyars in Surguja and Raigarh Districts in the merged Areas.</i>			
		1. Interest free loans	2,50,000		
		2. Grants	2,50,000		
		Total	23,92,000		
		Say	24,00,000	12,00,000	
5	Punjab	1. Development of Education	37,000		
		2. Provision of medical facilities	14,000		
		3. Development of Agriculture and Irrigation	24,000		
		Total	75,000	51,000	(Details of agriculture and irrigation called for before sanctioning aid for them).
6	West Bengal	1. Education	71,000		
		2. Social Welfare	28,000		
		3. Medical and Anti-malarial	72,000		
		4. Productive Schemes	9,000		
		5. Economic Uplift	20,000		
		Total	2,00,000	2,00,000	

A.—Rural development (special Schemes)

7 Orissa	1. Village Welfare Centres	1,11,759
	2. Women Welfare Training at Angul	20,770

B.—Amelioration of Backward (Classes)—

3. Secretariat Establishment	74,231
4. Superintendence—Muffasil Office	1,88,937
5. Tribes Advisory Council	3,000
6. Ashram Schools for boys and Girls	4,47,663
7. Sevashrams	5,98,646
8. Training Centres	75,720
9. Training of Savaks	49,344
10. Training of Women	3,600
11. Improvement of Education of Scheduled Caste, Backward and hill tribes students (scholarship and stipends)	2,50,000
12. Settlement of Adivasin on Land	} 2,02,766
13. Opening of Shops	
14. Encouragement of poultry rearing	
15. Poultry development in Adivasi Areas)	7,060
16. Improvement of communications	20,000
17. Distribution of common drugs	10,000
18. Grants for rural water supply	1,00,000
19. Grants to Harijan Udyasala	3,630
20. Co-operative Societies for Backward Classes	} 71,000
21. Co-operative Societies in partially excluded Areas	
22. Publicity (Van)	5,892
23. Excursion	6,850
24. Exhibitions	5,000
25. Grants for Social continue of Adivasis	500
26. Utilisation of wool of the tribal areas	1,296
27. Grants for supply muzzle loading guns to Adivasis for protection of crops	3,000

Total	22,60,664	30,00,000
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1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Hyderabad	1. Colonisation of eligible in Mehboobnagar District	1,65,000		
		2. Bhils Welfare Scheme in Kanned, Aurangabad District	34,810		
		Total	1,99,810	2,00,000	
9	Madhya Bharat	1. Education	1,75,000		
		2. Economic Uplift	2,54,454		
		3. Welfare Schemes	1,30,000		
		4. Miscellaneous	25,000		
		Total	5,84,454		
		Approx.	5,85,000	4,00,000	
10	Rajasthan	1. Construction of Wells and Dams	5,34,700		
		2. Palm Gur Development	40,000		
		3. Purchase of tools for loan to agriculturists for well-digging etc.	40,000		
		4. Education	5,38,300		
		5. Roads	3,22,000		
			14,75,000	5,00,000	

APPENDIX XVI

Copy of letter No. 74/4251-Public, dated the 17th November, 1951 from the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs to all Part A States (except U.P.) and All Part B States (except J. & K. and PEPSU.)

SUBJECT.—*Grants-in-aid to States for development schemes under the provisos to Article 275(1) of the Constitution.*

It has been observed that schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and for the development of Scheduled Areas in respect of which grants-in-aid are payable under Article 275(1) of the Constitution were not submitted by the State Governments in sufficient detail to enable the Government of India to determine the admissibility of the schemes and the amount of the grant that should be paid to each State Government. The schemes were also in most cases received only in October last. As they have to be scrutinised before they are sanctioned, the State Governments will not be left with sufficient time for the completion of these schemes. It is, therefore, requested that State Governments should, in future, draw up their schemes in accordance with the formula indicated in the Annexure to this letter and ensure that they reach the Government of India before the end of February every year. The Central Government will then try to complete the scrutiny of the schemes by the end of March and finally sanction them before the 15th of April. This will not only give sufficient time to the State Governments to carry out their programme but will also avoid unnecessary correspondence and consequent delay.

2. It may once again be emphasised that no scheme will be approved unless it qualifies for assistance from the Centre in accordance with the principles explained in paragraph 2 of this Ministry's letter No. 74/7/51-Public, dated the 15th May, 1951.

Formula for scheme to be submitted by the various States for grants-in-Aid under article 275 of the Constitution

The scheme will be given consideration in the following order of priority. They should be submitted under the following main heads with short descriptions of every scheme:

1. Schemes in Integrated or Merged Areas or Scheduled Areas.
2. Productive Schemes.
3. Schemes for Educational Advancement. (including hostels and scholarships).

4. Schemes for Public Health, Anti-malaria Operations.
5. Schemes for Village Roads.
6. Other schemes.

2. The following information should be given in a tabulated form as below:—

S. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Amount bud- getted by the State Govt. during the preceding two years.		Amount spe- nt by State Government during prece- ding two years.		Grant-in-aid received du- ring preceding two years.		Grant asked for during the current year.
		1st yr.	2nd yr.	1st yr.	2nd yr.	1st yr.	2nd yr.	
1								
2								
3								
etc.								
	TOTAL							

NOTE :

1. It may be emphasized that assistance from the Centre is intended only to supplement the efforts of the State Government as grant-in-aid.
2. Unspent portions of the Grants will lapse to the Centre. The amount so lapsed will have to be found from Grants sanctioned for the next year.

APPENDIX XVII

LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES IN STATES

(i) Bihar

Bari	Throughout the State.
Banpar	Do.
Bediya	Do.
Beldar	Do.
Bhathiara (Muslim)	Do.
Bherihar (includes Garori)	Do.
Bind	Do.
Chik (Muslim)	Do.
Dafali (Muslim)	Do.
Dhanuk	Do.
Dhobi (professing the Muslim religion)	Do.
Dhunia (Muslim)	Do.
Gorhi (including Chhabi)	Do.
Hajjam	Do.
Kahar	Do.
Kasab (Kasai-Muslim)	Do.
Kewat (Keut)	Do.
Khatik	Do.
Mali (Malakar)	Do.
Mallah (including Surahiva)	Do.
Madari (Muslim)	Do.
Mehtar, Lalbegia, Halkhore and Bhangis (professing the Muslim religion).	Do.
Miriasin (Muslim)	Do.
Nat (Muslim)	Do.
Noniya	Do.
Pamaria (Muslim)	Do.
Sheikhra	Do.
Tantis (Tatwas)	Do.
Turha	Do.
Abdal	Purnea.
Agarin	Latchar and Gumla.
Aghori	Patan and Tirhut Division.
Begdi	Manbhumi.
Banjarn	Santal Parganas.
Bhar	Chotanagpur.
Bhaskar	Palamau.
Bhuinhar	Chotanagpur.
Bhuiyas	Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chotanagpur Division excluding the District of Palamau.
Chain	North and South Bihar.
Chapota	Mainly Santal Parganas.
Dhamin	North Bihar.
Dhanwar	Chotanagpur.
Dhekara	Dumka.
Dhimar	Darbhanga.
Gandharb	North Bihar and Bhagalpur.
Gangai (Ganesh)	Kishanganj.
Ganguata (Gangota)	Bhagalpur Division.
Gulgulia	Chotanagpur.
Jadupatia	Santal Parganas.
Kadar	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Kaibartta	Manbhumi and Kishanganj.
Kalandar	Nawadah and Siwan.
Kaora	Singhbhum.
Kawar	Chotanagpur.
Khatwe	North Bihar.
Khotnuri	Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas.
Khelta	Santal Parganas.
Kochh	Purnea.
Korku	Bhabua.
Kamarbhag Paharia	Santal Parganas District.
Kurmi (Mahtes)	Chotanagpur Division.

(i)—Bihar—contd.

Majhwar	Chotanagpur.
Malar (Malhor)	Chotanagpur.
Mangar (Magar)	Champanan.
Markande	Santal Parganas.
Maulik	Santal Parganas and Manbhum.
Medara	Darbhanga.
Muriari	Santal Parganas and Gaya.
Namasundra (Chandal)	Kishanganj.
Naiya	Bhagalpur Division.
Pradhan	Chotanagpur.
Pahira	Manbhum and Rañchi.
Paxdo	Ranchi.
Pongania	Ranchi.
Snunta (Snuta)	Ranchi and Singhbhum.
Tamaria	Chotanagpur.
Tharu	Motihari.
Tiar	Bhagalpur.

Ahir (Goala, Yadav, Gaura and Ghosi)
 Amat.
 Barhi.
 Barai.
 Bania (including Surhi, Halwai, Rauniar,
 Paisari, Modi, Kasera, Kaiserwani,
 Thathers, Kalwar, Patwa).
 Bhat.
 Churibara (Muslim).
 Debhar.
 Ghatwar.
 Idrisi or Darzi (Muslim).
 Jogi (including Jugi).
 Kaghzi.
 Kanu.
 Kamar (including Lohar and Karmakar).
 Koori.
 Kumhar.
 Kurmis (outside the Chota Nagpur Division).
 Laheri.
 Hirshikar (Muslim).
 Momin (Muslim).
 Nalband (Muslim).
 Pargha.
 Rajbanoi (including Resia and Poliya).
 Langrez (Muslim).
 Rautin.
 Rayeen (or Kunjra Muslim).
 Sain (Muslim).
 Sonar.
 Sukiar.
 Tamoli.
 Teli.

NOTE.—Names of castes or groups not specified as Muslim should be treated as caste-names common to both Hindus and Muslims. Thus Teli includes Hindu and Muslim Teli.

(II) Bombay.

Alitkar	Korcha.
Bagri	Korchar.
Bahurupi	Kori (From Sind).
Bajenis	Kotwal.
Balasntoshi	Kotwalia.
Bandi	Kucchria (From Sind).
Buttal	Kunbi Talori (In the Ratnagiri District).
Bava	Kunchi.
Bazigar	Korava.
Bedar	Lamani.
Beldar	Lambada.
Berad	Machhi.

Bestar	Mairal.
Bhamta	Manbhav.
Bhampts (Rajput)	Mangla.
Bhand	Marwar Baori.
Bharadi	Marwar Waghri.
Bhavaiya	Me.
Bhavin	Mna.
Bhisti	Mochi (In Gujarat).
Bhoi	Modikar.
Bhute	Naikmakkalu.
Budbudki	Naikwadi.
Burud	Namdhari.
Chamtha	Namdhari-paik.
Chandlagara	Nandiwala.
Charan	Nat.
Charodi	Nath.
Chhara	Nath-Panthi Dauni Gosavi.
Chigaribetegar	Birshikari.
Chitrakathi	Od.
Dasa	Padharia.
Dabagar (In Gujarat)	Padiar.
Davari	Pamlor.
Depala	Pangul.
Devali	Pardeshi Dhampta.
Devdig	Patarat.
Dholi	Patradavaru.
Dong-Dasar	Phasachari.
Dombari	Phudgi.
Futgudi	Rachevar.
Gandharap	Raikari.
Garudi	Ruj Pardhi.
Ghantichor	Ramoshi.
Ghisadi	Ravalia.
Girni-Waddar	Sahadev Joshi.
Gella	Salat.
Gondhali	Salat Waghri.
Gopal:	Sangar.
Gujarat Baori	Sanjogi.
Halopaik	Sanaia.
Haranshikari	Sarania.
Helav	Saroda.
Jagiasi (From Sind)	Sarvade.
Jajak (From Sind)	Shikari.
Jatia	Sikkaligar.
Jatigar	Sudagadsidda.
Javeri	Suler.
Jogi	Suppaling.
Jogtin	Suthrin (From Sind).
Johari	Takari.
Joshi	Takankar.
Kahar	Talvar (including Kenade Talvar).
Kailkadi	Tandel.
Kall-Wadder	Thakar.
Kammi	Tirgar.
Kanjari	Tirmali.
Kanjar Bha	Tudug-Wadder.
Kapdi	Tehlia.
Katabu	Vaddar.
Kattai	Badi.
Kharwar	Vaghari.
Khati (From Sind)	Vaidu.
Killikot	Vaiti.
Khelkari	Vakal (in the Bazar District).
Kolhati	Valhar.
Koli Malhar	Valmiki.
Koli Suryanshi	Vanjari.
Kongadi	Vasuddv.
Korava	Vir.
Dhivar	Wadari.
Pathar Vat	Waghri Pardhai. Wansfoda.

(III) Orissa.

Aghria	Khodra.
Badhai	Khatua.
Baipari	Kandarpa.
Bania	Luhura.
Banka	Lohar.
Bareji or Barui	Lakhra. Ga.
Barika	Magadhas.
Butakusuda	Mahuntas.
Bentkars or Bentkar	Minka.
Bhatua	Maghi or Maghie.
Bhokta	Mali.
Betera or Betra	Machhua.
Birjhia	Magura.
Baruashankar	Mangli.
Bogada	Mangli.
Bolodhia	Magadhi Goral.
Bhunja	Nuhura.
Bhandari or Bhandaris	Nahar.
Badasuda	Nalia.
Bhujan	Nemasudra.
Bhania	Omeyita.
Bindhanies	Omanatiya.
Bhuliya	Penguas.
Citra	Pita.
Chik	Panjira.
Churia	Pal.
Dahuri	Paiko.
Dhaner	Patra or Pataran.
Dahalias	Padamia or Pamararia
Darji	Patharia.
Dumal	Rona.
Dangua	Radhi or Niari.
Deons	Routia.
Girigiria	Suda.
Gingra	Sithula.
Gour or Goud or Goude	Sinkos.
Guidia or Guria	Sulia.
Gola or Golla	Situlia.
Habra	Sundi.
Hansi	Shabar.
Jogi or Yogi	Sitria.
Jyotish	Sutradhar or Badh'ia.
Jhodia	Segarpesha.
Kuda	Sankhari.
Kanhara	Sauntia.
Kodu	Tana.
Khanduala	Tenla Gaud.
Kuduma	Tiyaro.
Kudamatin	Telli.
Kamar	Tanti.
Khondal	Tamili.
Khari	Thursia.
Kollar	Thatari.
Kepudin	Vina Tulavina.
Kulta	
Kha'irim:	Yorna Collas.

(IV) West Bengal.

Agariya	Halalkhor.
Bagals	Ho.
Berua	Jeoni.
Bhatiya	Kahars.
Binjhia	Kan.
Buddhists	Kandh.
Bunnas	Kapuria.

Chacks	Karanis.
Chains	Khandait.
Dhangar	Kharga.
Dhesa	Koiri.
Dhenuar	Korangas.
Dulay	Mahtos.
Gains	Matial.
Garo	Metina.
Gonde	Nuge.
Hadi	Nat.
Haiang	Rohangia or Roshangia.

and

Hill Tribes of the Himalayas and of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (other than these specified in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order).

(V) Saurashtra.

Adodia	Langha.
Ahir	Loda.
Arab	Luvaria.
Barbar Hajam	Madari.
Balosh	Madhvia.
Bewa	Makrani.
Bhund	Maiya.
Bharuad	Mali.
Bhat	Marwada.
Bhil	Matva.
Bhoi	Mer.
Bhoyan	Miyans.
Chamachia Khatki	Munda.
Chamtha	Nat Bajania Bijinagar, Malgodia.
Charan (only parajia Nasei and Tumbel)	Nathhawa.
Chunara	Od.
Dahgar	Podharia.
Daffer	Pakhali-Bhisti.
Depala	Rabari.
Fakir	Rayal.
Gadlia	Sagar.
Gadhai	Salat (Sompura Salat is not considered backward).
Galkata	Sarania.
Garudi	Sathwara.
Gavli	Sepoy.
Ghantia	Sidi.
Ghancha	Sindhi.
Hati	Sumra.
Hindu ghobi	Taragala-Bhavaya Vyas.
Jachak Mir Dhadhi	Tarak.
Jat	Tarai tai.
Jilaya	Thakarda.
Jogi Vadi	Vadhala.
Kangashia	Vagher.
Karadia and Nardode Rajput	Vanam.
Kasai	Vanza.
Khalasi	Vanzara.
Khant	Vazir.
Kharak	Wedva Vaghri.
Kharwa	Waghri.
Khasia	Mochi.
Khawas	
Kumbhar	
Kioli	

(VI) Travancore-Cochin.

Maravan	Tholkollan.
Ezhavathi (including Vathi)	Naicken.
Kaniyan	Odan.
Valan	Kudumbi.
Arayan (Nulayan)	Araya Vathi.
Mukkuvan	Veerasaive (Pandaram, Vairavi, Vairagi, Yogeshwarar).
Chavalakkaran	Viswakarmala.
Kimbaran	Alwar.
Velaan	Veluthedathu Nair.
Kusayan	Thondaiman.
Perumkollan	Sajravar, Kavathi or Kerala Muthali.
Boyan	

(VII) Ajmer.

Rawat	Mina.
Rehari	Khati.
Cuhar	Deroga.
Banjara	Mehrat.
Dhakar	Chita.
Lodha	
Sadhu	

(VIII) Bhopal.

Ahir	Kalota.
Beragi	Khangar.
Chhappar	Kumbar.
Chipi	Meena.
Choonagar	Mirdha.
Daroi	Naddaf.
Dhobi	Nat.
Gadri	Nai.
Gujar	Nath.
Julaha	Pradhan.
Kahar (Kewat, Bhoj, Mallah, Dhimar, Bhishti).	Rao.
Kandera.	
Kachhi.	

(IX) Coorg.

Amma Kodaga	Kodaga of Yedava and Surlabi nads.
Arya	Kumbara.
Vaiaya	Lingayat.
Ayri	Mapilla.
Banna	Madivala.
Bilimagga	Malaya.
Boys	Marati.
Devanga	Pale.
Guniga	Thelaga.
Golla	Thoreya.
Haggade	Vokkaliga.
Gouda	
Imbokka	

(X) Kutch

Vanjara	Bairagi
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(XI) Manipur

Yaithibi

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement of concessions granted to the Backward Classes (other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) by the State Governments.

Sl. No.	State	Concession granted.
1	Bihar	Lumpsum provisions of Rs. 2 lakhs was made during 1951-52 for educational uplift of Backward Classes. During 1950-51 751 stipends tenable in schools and 906 stipends in College were granted. A stipend Committee with the Hon'ble Minister for Backward Classes Welfare as the Chairman, makes these awards. A special officer has been appointed for the welfare of <i>Tharus</i> in the District of Champaran.
2	Bombay	The Bombay Government has dumped together Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and have granted various concessions to them like reservation in posts, educational facilities, training facilities, etc. Various other schemes of economic and industrial improvement have also been sanctioned. Special Department called Backward Class Department is also functioning there.
3	Madhya Pradesh	Report still awaited, but it is intimated that a member of a Backward Class eligible for educational concessions, ceases to be eligible for these concessions on his conversion to other religion from Hinduism.
4	Orissa	No concessions granted.
5	Punjab	No concessions granted.
6	West Bengal	Only educational facilities are provided.
7	Saurashtra	1. There is an overall ratio of 12 1/2 percent fixed for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes candidates in recruitment to Government posts other than those of peons. In the case of peons a reservation of 6 1/4 percent has been fixed for "Other Backward Classes" alone. Age limit prescribed by Government for various services is also relaxed by three years. 2. Grant of scholarships and grants for educational cultural and training activities amongst Backward Classes sanctioned.
8	Travancore-Cochin	All Backward Classes except Kadumbis granted full fee concessions on production of poverty certificates from Revenue Officers. Kadumbis get all educational concessions enjoyed by Scheduled Castes.
9	Ajmer	Scholarships granted to Backward Class students.
10	Bhopal	No concessions granted.
11	Bilaspur	No concessions granted. The State Government have intimated that there are <i>no</i> Backward Classes in the State.
12	Coorg	No concessions excepting provision of seats in the Professional Colleges.

1	2	3
13	Himachal Pradesh	No concessions granted. It is intimated by the State Government that there are no Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes.
14	Kutch	No separate concessions granted. The following grants are, however, sanctioned during 1951-52 for the backward classes including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes : (1) Rs. 5,000/- for free distribution of clothes, books etc. to the Backward Class students. (2) Grants to the institutions, working for Backward Classes as under :—
		Rs.
	(a) Shri Gandhi Harijan Balashram, Mandvi	1500
	(b) Shri Harijan Chhatralaya, Bhuj	1100
	(c) Thakkar Bapa Vidyarthi Ashram, Anjar	2690
	In addition, the following further grants-in-aid have been sanctioned by the Government of India :	
	(a) Harijan Chhatralaya, Bhuj	1600
	(b) Thakkar Bapa Vidyarthi Ashram, Anjar	2310
	(c) Shri Harijan Sevak Sangh	5400
	(3) Rs. 9900/- for scholarships and purchase of furniture and utensils, for Sardar Hostel at Khirai in Rahpur Taluka to be run by Government.	
	(4) Rs. 1200/- for starting two cultural centres at Bhuj and Mandvi	
	(5) Two persons from the Backward Classes are given monthly scholarships of Rs. 40/- for special training in tanning and weaving outside Kutch.	
15	Manipur	No concessions granted.
16	Vindhya Pradesh	No concessions granted.

APPENDIX XIX

List of Backward Classes in India recognised for Government of India Scholarships, 1951-52.

PART I—ASSAM.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Ahom. | |
| 2. Baroi. | Damai, Gain). |
| 3. Chandra Vaidya. | 12. Rajbansi. |
| 4. Chutiya. | 13. Saloi. |
| 5. Ganok in Cachar only. | 14. Sudra Das or Dey. |
| 6. Kumar. | 15. Sut or Baria. |
| 7. Kupadhar. | 16. Tanripal. |
| 8. Mahisya Das. | 17. Tea Garden Tribes. |
| 9. Manipuri. | 18. Teli. |
| 10. Moran and Matak. | 19. Yogi (Nath)—Cachar only. |
| 11. Merali (i.e. Thana, Gurung, Lema, Magar, Mewar, Lohar, | 20. Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity. |

PART II—BIHAR.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Ahir (Goala or Yadav). | 44. Gorhi. |
| 2. Amat. | 45. Halwai. |
| 3. Bagdi. | *46. Halalmin or Halalkhor. |
| 4. Barhi. | *47. Hawari. |
| 5. Barai. | 48. Hajam. |
| 6. Bari. | *49. Ibrahimmi or Salmain. |
| 7. Banter. | *50. Idrisi. |
| 8. Bania (Surshi Malvai). | 51. Jaiswar. |
| 9. Bajhensi. | 52. Jat. |
| 10. Bagais. | 53. Jogi. |
| 11. Bediya. | 54. Jolaha. |
| 12. Beldar. | 55. Jugi. |
| *13. Bhangi. | 56. Kalal. |
| *14. Bhat. | 57. Kanu. |
| *15. Bhatiara. | 58. Kamkar. |
| 16. Bherihar. | 59. Kalwar. |
| 17. Bhat. | 60. Kadar. |
| 18. Bind. | 61. Kamar. |
| 19. Bin. | 62. Kaihar (also called Malusera) |
| 20. Binjria. | 63. Kasi. |
| 21. Birhor. | 64. Keot. |
| 22. Casera. | 65. Khalik. |
| *23. Chik. | 66. Khatevy. |
| 24. Chain. | 67. Khetra. |
| 25. Chandals (Namasudras) | 68. Khatwa. |
| 26. Chalgu. | 69. Khanghar. |
| 27. Chimhara. | 70. Kherwar. |
| 28. Chhabi. | 71. Kheria. |
| 29. Chhatru. | 72. Kkar. |
| *30. Dalali. | 73. Kisarwani. |
| 31. Dandachhatra. | 74. Kol. |
| 32. Debhar. | 75. Konai. |
| 33. Dhanuk. | 76. Koeri. |
| 34. Dhangar. | 77. Kobleharia. |
| 35. Dhimar. | 78. Koch. |
| 36. Dharkar. | 79. Koiri. |
| 37. Gareri. | 80. Kora. |
| 38. Gangai. | 81. Kurmi. |
| 39. Gaurah. | 82. Kumbar. |
| 40. Gangota. | 83. Laheri. |
| *41. Ghosi. | 84. Let. |
| 42. Ghunia. | 85. Lohar. |
| 43. Goala. | 86. Lodhas. |

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|---------------------|--------------------|
| *87. Mansori. | *106. Quaraishi. |
| 88. Mal. | *107. Rayeen. |
| 89. Mallah. | *108. Rangrez. |
| 90. Mali. | 109. Rauniar. |
| 91. Markande. | 110. Rautia. |
| 92. Markendaya. | 111. Resia. |
| 93. Mahtos. | *112. Sain. |
| 94. Mehtar (Hindoo) | 113. Suri. |
| *95. Momin. | 114. Sonar. |
| 96. Monia. | 115. Sukiar. |
| 97. Mudi. | 116. Swansi. |
| *98. Nat. | 117. Tanti (Tatwa) |
| *99. Pamaria. | 118. Tamoli. |
| 100. Patwa. | 119. Teli. |
| 101. Patheri. | 120. Tear. |
| 102. Pargha. | 121. Thathera. |
| 103. Panr. | 122. Tamarias. |
| 104. Paisari. | 123. Turha. |
| 105. Poliya. | 124. Vais. |

* Muslim Backward Classes

PART III—BOMBAY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Alitkar. | 41. Ghantichor (same as Nos. 12
121 and 127). |
| 2. Bahurupi. | 42. Ghisadi. |
| 3. Rajania. | 43. Golla. |
| 4. Balasantoshi. | 44. Gondhali. |
| 5. Bandi. | 45. Gopal. |
| 6. Buttal. | 46. Gujerat Baori. |
| 7. Bawa. | 47. Halepaik. |
| 8. Bazigar. | 48. Helav. |
| 9. Bedar (same as Nos. 11, 86, 87,
122 & 135). | 49. Haran Shikari. |
| 10. Beldar. | 50. Jatia. |
| 11. Berad (same as Nos. 9, 86, 87,
122 and 135). | 51. Jatigar. |
| 12. Bhamta (same as Nos. 41, 121
and 127). | 52. Javeri (same as No. 55) |
| 13. Bhand. | 53. Jogi. |
| 14. Bharadi. | 54. Jogtin. |
| 15. Bhavaiya. | 55. Johari (same as No. 52) |
| 16. Bhavin. | 56. Joshi. |
| 17. Bhisti. | 57. Kahar. |
| 18. Bhol. | 58. Kaikadi. |
| 19. Bhute. | 59. Kammi. |
| 20. Budbudki. | 60. Kanjari (same as Nos. 29, 61
and 111). |
| 21. Burud. | 61. Kanjar Bhat (same as Nos. 26
60 and 111). |
| 22. Chamtha. | 62. Kapdi. |
| 23. Chandlagara. | 63. Katabu (same as No. 66). |
| 24. Charan. | 64. Kattai. |
| 25. Charodi. | 65. Kharwa. |
| 26. Chhara (same as Nos. 60, 61
and 111). | 66. Kiloiket (same as No. 63). |
| 27. Chigari Betegar. | 67. Khelkari. |
| 28. Chitrakathi. | 68. Kolhati (same as No. 67). |
| 29. Dasa. | 69. Koli Malhar. |
| 30. Dabgar (in Gujarat). | 70. Koli Suryavanshi. |
| 31. Davari. | 71. Kongadi. |
| 32. Depala. | 72. Korava (same as No. 58). |
| 33. Devalia. | 73. Korcha (same as No. 58). |
| 34. Devdig. | 74. Korchar. |
| 35. Dholi. | 75. Kotwal (same as No. 72). |
| 36. Dombasi. | 76. Kotwalia (same as No. 75). |
| 37. Futgudi. | 77. Kunbi Tilori (in the Ratnagiri
District). |
| 38. Deteltd. | 78. Kunchi Korava (same as No.
58). |
| 39. Gandharap. | 79. Lamani. |
| 40. Barudi (same as No. 85) | |

80. Mairal.
 81. Manbhav.
 82. Mangela.
 83. Me.
 84. Mochi (in Gujerat).
 85. Modikar (same as No. 40).
 86. Naikmakkalu (same as Nos. 9, 11, 86, 122 and 126).
 87. Naikwadi (same as Nos. 9, 11, 83, 115 and 135).
 88. Namdhari (same as No. 89).
 89. Namdhari-paik (same as No. 88).
 90. Nandiwale.
 91. Nat.
 92. Nath.
 93. Nirshikari.
 94. Od.
 95. Padharia.
 96. Padiar.
 97. Pangul.
 98. Patharvat.
 99. Patradavaru.
 100. Phasechhari.
 101. Phudgi.
 102. Rachevar.
 103. Raikari.
 104. Raj-Pardhi.
 105. Ramoshi.
 106. Ravalia.
 107. Sahadev Joshi.
 108. Salat.
 109. Sangar.
 110. Sanjogi.
 111. Sansia (same as Nos. 26, 60 and 61).
 112. Sarania.
 113. Saroda.
 114. Sarvade.
 115. Shikari.
 116. Shikkligar.
 117. Sudgadsidda.
 118. Suler.
 119. Suppalig.
 120. Takankar.
 121. Takari (same as Nos. 12, 41 and 127).
 122. Talvar (same as Nos. 9, 11, 86, 87 and 135 including Kanade Talvar).
 123. Thakar.
 124. Tirgar.
 126. Tirmali.
127. Uchlia (same as Nos. 12, 13 and 121).
 128. Vaddar.
 129. Vadi.
 130. Vaghri.
 131. Vaidu.
 132. Vaiti.
 133. Vakkal (in the Kanara District).
 134. Valhar.
 135. Valmiki (same as Nos. 9, 11, 86, 87 and 122).
 136. Vanjari.
 137. Vasudev.
 138. Vir.
 139. Waghri Pardhi.
 140. Wansfoda.
 Nos. 12, 41, 121, and 127).
 notified under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (Since repealed) now classified as other Backward Classes.
 141. Bhamppta (Rajput).
 142. Pardeshi Bhamppta (same as No. 141).
 143. Kall-Waddar (same as Section Nos. 12, 121, & 127).
 144. Tudug-Waddar.
 145. Girmi-Wadru.
 146. Wadari.
 147. Pathrut.
 148. Bestar.
 149. Dong-Dasar.
 150. Pamlor (same as Section No 58).
 151. Lambada (same as Section No. 79).
 152. Marwar Baori (same as Section Nos. 153, 154 and 155).
 153. Marwar Waghri.
 154. Salat Waghri.
 155. Bagri.
 156. Mina.
 List of Backward Classes from Pakistan (Sind) Classified as other Backward Classes in Bombay Province.
 157. Jagiasi.
 158. Jajak.
 159. Khati.
 160. Kori.
 161. Kucchria.
 162. Suthria.

PART IV—MADHYA PRADESH

1. Agaria.
 2. Arrakh.
 3. Badaka.
 4. Bahelia.
 5. Banjara, Vanjari.
 6. Basdewas.
 7. Bedians.
 8. Berias or Birias.
 9. Bhanta.
 10. Bhadi Wadder.
 11. Bhadre.
 12. Bharia-Bharihar.
 13. Bhar.
14. Bhanmati.
 15. Bhil-Tarwi.
 16. Bhil-Kotil
 17. Charan.
 18. Chita Pardhis.
 19. Dahat.
 20. Dankhni Mang.
 21. Dhanka.
 22. Dhangar.
 23. Dhulia.
 24. Dukar Kolhati.
 25. Dumar.
 26. Ezinga Bhui.

27. Fakir Bandarwala.
28. Gadoria.
29. Gaoli.
30. Gahamandis.
31. Garwadi or Gerddi.
32. Gochaki.
33. Gopal.
34. Gosangiwar.
35. Gowaris.
36. Hollar.
37. Jhadi.
38. Kahar.
39. Kaikadi.
40. Kangar.
41. Kangar Batwalo.
42. Kanjar.
43. Kanera.
44. Kasar.
45. Kaikadi.
46. Khamgara.
47. Khairwara.
48. Khatia.
49. Kolam.
50. Kola Bhuti.
51. Kolhati.
52. Kosti or Kushta.
53. Kotil.
54. Kori.
55. Kuchbandha.
56. Kunbi.
57. Ladia.
58. Langeli Pardhis.
59. Mang Garod.
60. Mang, Mahashi.
61. Manjar.
62. Matti Waddar.
63. Mathura.

64. Maunawar.
65. Minas.
66. Mirdha.
67. Moghia.
68. Mogia.
69. Nahal.
70. Naikda, Bhil.
71. Nat Berias.
72. Nat.
73. Nihal.
74. Padka.
75. Pangalas Gopals.
76. Parthi.
77. Pasi.
78. Pasis Pasi.
79. Patharia.
80. Palharis.
81. Phans Pardhis.
82. Pindara.
83. Powar.
84. Putligar.
85. Radhe Mang.
86. Rawat.
87. Rohar.
88. Ruchbandhia.
89. Sahis.
90. Saouras.
91. Saranjia.
92. Shakari-Bhelia.
93. Sonkar.
94. Sonar.
95. Sutar.
96. Takankar.
97. Thoti Burud.
98. Tirwalli.
99. Waddar.
100. Yerkiwar.

PART V—MADRAS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agamudaiyans
Tuluva Vellalas). 2. Agasa. 3. Ambalakaran. 4. Annadan. 5. Are Maharati. 6. Arya (South Kanara). 7. Atagara. 8. Archukatlavandu. 9. Badaga. 10. Balolika. 11. Bestha. 12. Bhandari. 13. Billava. 14. Bissoy. 15. Bondil. 16. Boya. 17. Chaptegara. 18. Chatadi (Chattada
Srivaishnava). 19. Dasari. 20. Devadiga. 21. Devalkar. 22. Devanga. 23. Dhakkada. 24. Dommara. 25. Dudekula. 26. Enadi. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (including 27. Galada Konkani. 28. Gandla. 29. Gangavars. 30. Ganika (including Nagathu-
sam). 31. Gatti. 32. Gavara. 33. Godaba. 34. Gondo. 35. Gowda (including Gamalla
or Kalali). 36. Gudigara. 37. Iegde. 38. Idiga (including Setti-Baliya). 39. Isai Valladar or Molakarar. 40. Illuvan (Ezhuvan). 41. Irulas. 42. Jakkulas (Guntur District). 43. Jandara. 44. Jangam. 45. Jhetty. 46. Jogi. 47. Kabbora. 48. Kadaiyan. 49. Kaduppattan (Malabar). 50. Kaikolan (Songunthur). 51. Kalavanthula. 52. Kalingi. 53. Kallan. |
|---|---|

54. Kammalans (Kamsalas Viswabrahmans & Viswa-Kadma).
 55. Kani or Kaniyan and Kanisu or Kaniyar Panikar.
 56. Kannadiyan.
 57. Kavuthdian.
 58. Kelasi.
 59. Kharvi.
 60. Khatri.
 61. Kohdala.
 62. Kolaris or Muniynies.
 63. Koppalavelamas.
 64. Koracha.
 65. Kotoyar (Sheragara Kshatriya of South Kanara).
 66. Kulala.
 67. Kuruba.
 68. Kurumba.
 69. Labbai.
 70. Lambadis.
 71. Madivala.
 72. Madugar or Modavar
 73. Mahendra (Modara).
 74. Mahratta (Non-Brahmin).
 75. Malaiali.
 76. Malayan (Malabar).
 77. Male.
 78. Mangala.
 79. Mappilla.
 80. Marati of South Kanara District (Hill Tribe).
 81. Maravar.
 82. Maruthuvar.
 83. Melakudi or Kudiyan.
 84. Modi Banda.
 84A. Mogaveera.
 85. Moili.
 85A. Moniagar.
 86. Muduva.
 87. Mukhari.
 88. Mukkuvan or Mukayan alias Mogayan (including Bovis).
 89. Mutracha.
 90. Muttiriyar.
 91. Nagaram.
 92. Nakale.
 93. Nalkodaya.
 94. Namdev Mahratta.
 95. Oddon (Donga).
 96. Odde (Vodde or Vadde or Voddai).
 97. Odiya.
 98. Oiulu.
 99. Omanaito.
 100. Oriya.
 101. Padavachi (Villayan Kuppam).
 102. Palli.
 103. Pamula.
 104. Pangadikara.
 105. Panniyar or Pannayar.
 106. Parakavakulam (Surithiman, Malayaman, Nathaman, Moopnar and Nainar).
 107. Patnulkaran.
 108. Pattanavan.
 109. Fentias.
 110. Kerike.
 111. Peruvannan
 112. Picchigunta.
 113. Poraya.
 114. Pulluvan.
 115. Pusala (Pusalavadu).
 116. Rajapur.
 117. Reddi (Ganjan).
 118. Ronas.
 119. Sadhu Chetty.
 120. Sedan.
 121. Paravatharajakulam.
 122. Senaithalaivar.
 123. Senaikudyan.
 124. Setti Balija (in the Vishakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts).
 125. Siviar.
 126. Sourashtra.
 127. Srisayana.
 128. Sagalis.
 129. Tatapu.
 130. Tolikula.
 131. Thogata Veerakshatriya.
 132. Theriyar.
 133. Thurpu Kapus.
 134. Tigala (Tigla).
 135. Tondaman.
 136. Rajaka.
 137. Uppara.
 138. Ural Goundan.
 139. Vada Balija of Ganjam and Vishakapatnam.
 140. Vaduvan (Vadugan).
 141. Vakkliga.
 142. Valaiyan.
 143. Vaniar.
 144. Vannan.
 145. Vanniyakula Kshatriya (in Tamil Districts), Agnikula Kshatriya (in Telugu Districts).
 146. Velakatalavan.
 147. Veluthadan.
 148. Virakodi Vellalars.
 149. Vathis.
 150. Yadava.
 151. Yerukula.
 152. Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity.

*Setti Balija pupils not be considered eligible for scholarship unless they belong to the Idiga community.

PART VI—PUNJAB

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Baqria. | 6. Kohli. |
| 2. Bagi. | 7. Kahar. |
| 3. Chamak Damak. | 8. Mahtam. |
| 4. Dhobi. | 9. Sweeper. |
| 5. Ghosi. | 10. Weaver. |

PART VII—UTTAR PRADESH

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ahr. | 18. Kachhi. |
| 2. Arakh. | 19. Kahar. |
| 3. Bangara. | 20. Kewar or Mallah. |
| 4. Bari. | 21. Koori. |
| 5. Barhi. | 22. Kisan. |
| 6. Beragi. | 23. Kumhar. |
| 7. Bhar. | 24. Kurmi. |
| 8. Bhurji or Bharbhunja. | 25. Loar. |
| 9. Chhadippi. | 26. Lodh. |
| 10. Darzi. | 27. Lonia. |
| 11. Dhiver. | 28. Mali. |
| 12. Dushdh. | 29. Mainhar. |
| 13. Gadariya. | 30. Murao or Murai. |
| 14. Gosian. | 31. Naik. |
| 15. Gujar. | 32. Nai. |
| 16. Halwai. | 33. Sonar. |
| 17. Jagi. | 34. Tamili. |
| | 35. Teli. |

Muslims

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bhatiyara. | 11. Kunjra. |
| 2. Carpenter (Barahai). | 12. Manihar. |
| 3. Chikwa (Qassab). | 13. Marasi. |
| 4. Darzi. | 14. Muslim Kayasth. |
| 5. Dhafali. | 15. Momin. |
| 6. Faquir. | 16. Naddaf (Dhunia). |
| 7. Gaddi. | 17. Nat. |
| 8. Hajjam (Nai). | 18. Naqqal. |
| 9. Kasgar. | 19. Rangrez. |
| 10. Kisan. | 20. Sweeper (Bhangi). |

P.S.—In Kumaon Division Merchehas, Naikas, Giris and backward Muslims will be considered as belonging to backward classes.

PART VIII—WEST BENGAL

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bagals. | 12. Karanis. |
| 2. Buddhists. | 13. Khandait. |
| 3. Bunnas. | 14. Kharga. |
| 4. Chacks. | 15. Koiri. |
| 5. Chains. | 16. Korangas. |
| 6. Dhangar. | 17. Magatos. |
| 7. Dhasa. | 18. Matial. |
| 8. Dulay. | 19. Matia. |
| 9. Gains. | 20. Mugs. |
| 10. Jeoni. | 21. Rohangia or Roshangia. |
| 11. Kahan. | |

PART IX—HYDERABAD

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Erkalas or Yerukala. | 3 Patdhi. |
| 2. Lambaras or Banjaras. | |

PART X—MADHYA BHARAT

Hinuds

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Ahir. | 12. Kuchbandiya. |
| 2. Banjara. | 13. Kumhar (Prajapati). |
| 3. Bhadhuja. | 14. Kurmi. |
| 4. Bidia.* | 15. Lahpita (Langoliha) (over wanderers of Udaipur some where called Agaria also). |
| 5. Chhripa. | 16. Machhi or Mali. |
| 6. Darji. | 17. Mirdhan (Khangar). |
| 7. Dhivar (Kahar & Mallah). | 18. Moghia. |
| 8. Dhobi. | 19. Nai (Barbar). |
| 9. Gadariya (Ghosis) | 20. Nut. |
| 10. Gujar. | |
| 11. Kadero (Dhunkar). | |

Muslims

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Bhatiyaras. | 7. Kunjra. |
| 2. Carpenters. | 8. Manihar. |
| 3. Dhunia. | 9. Nut. |
| 4. Feqir. | 10. Rangrej. |
| 5. Hajjan (Barbar). | 11. Sikligar. |
| 6. Hammal. | 12. Sweeper. |

PART XI—MYSORE

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Agasa. | 32. Mahratta. |
| 2. Bairagi. | 33. Malayali. |
| 3. Banajiga. | 34. Maleru. |
| 4. Baniya. | 35. Mahravan. |
| 5. Bawaji. | 36. Marwadi. |
| 6. Beda. | 37. Meda. |
| 7. Bhatraju. | 38. Multani. |
| 8. Budubudike. | 39. Nagartha. |
| 9. Darzi. | 40. Natuva. |
| 10. Doga. | 41. Nayar. |
| 11. Dombara. | 42. Nayinda. |
| 12. Gangakula. | 43. Neygi. |
| 13. Ganiga. | 44. Pandaran. |
| 14. Garadiga. | 45. Paria. |
| 14A. Gondaliga. | 46. Rachawar. |
| 15. Goniga. | 47. Rawat. |
| 16. Gosayi. | 48. Sadar. |
| 17. Gnur. | 49. Saniyar. |
| 18. Gujar. | 50. Satani. |
| 18A. Gujrati. | 51. Sanyasi. |
| 19. Idiga. | 52. Sikh. |
| 20. Indian Christian. | 53. Sillekyatha. |
| 21. Jain. | 53A. Soligaru. |
| 21A. Jetty. | 54. Sudugadu. Sidda. |
| 22. Jogi. | 55. Tigala. |
| 23. Jat. | 56. Uppara. |
| 23A. Kaniyar. | 57. Vaisya. |
| 24. Kayastha. | 58. Viswakarma. |
| 25. Kahar. | 59. Vokkaliga. |
| 26. Kshatriya. | 60. Yadava. |
| 27. Kumbara. | 61. Animists. |
| 28. Kunchitiga. | 62. Dasari. |
| 29. Kuruba. | 63. Gurkha. |
| 30. Ladar. | 64. Muslims. |
| 31. Lingayet. | |

PART XII—PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNIONS

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Hari. | 4. Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity. |
| 2. Lall Begi. | 5. All other Backward Classes mentioned under Punjab. |
| 3. Lubana. | |

PART XIII—RAJASTHAN

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Boldar. | 31. Koli. |
| 2. Beria. | 32. Kharol. |
| 3. Balai. | 33. Khant. |
| 4. Banjare. | 34. Kanvi. |
| 5. Bola. | 35. Kangi. |
| 6. Baori. | 36. Lakhara. |
| 7. Badera. | 37. Lohar. |
| 8. Bagaria. | 38. Mer. |
| 9. Chamta. | 39. Merat. |
| 10. Cheeta. | 40. Mena. |
| 11. Chandal. | 41. Merasi. |
| 12. Dhobi. | 42. Magwal. |
| 13. Dholi. | 43. Miras. |
| 14. Dhandi. | 44. Maha Brahman. |
| 15. Dhankas. | 45. Mogia. |
| 16. Ghanchi. | 46. Nai. |
| 17. Ghanacha. | 47. Naik. |
| 18. Gawaria. | 48. Niaria. |
| 19. Garasia. | 49. Ood (). |
| 20. Gadlic Lohar. | 50. Patwa (Phadal). |
| 21. Gaderia. | 51. Pinjara. |
| 22. Hela. | 52. Rawat. |
| 23. Jogi. | 53. Rehbhari. |
| 24. Jatav (Yadav). | 54. Rai. |
| 25. Julaha. | 55. Sad (Santia). |
| 26. Kalal. | 56. Sonsi (Schar). |
| 27. Kanjar. | 57. Satiaya (Sindhis). |
| 28. Kumbhar. | 58. Siklighar. |
| 29. Kahar. | 59. Sirkiwala. |
| 30. Khatik. | 60. Thatera. |

PART XIV—SAURASHTRA

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Ahir. | 23. Gavli. |
| 2. Arab. | 24. Ghancha. |
| 3. Barbar Hajam. | 25. Hati. |
| 4. Baloch. | 26. Hindu dhobi. |
| 5. Bawa. | 27. Jachak Mir Dhadhi. |
| 7. Bhand. | 28. Jat. |
| 7A. Bharwad. | 29. Jilaya. |
| 6. Bharwad. | 30. Jogi Vadi. |
| 8. Bhat. | 31. Kangashia. |
| 9. Bhil. | 32. Karadia & Nardoda Rajput |
| 10. Bhoi. | 33. Kasai. |
| 11. Bhojan. | 34. Khalasi. |
| 12. Chamadia Khatki. | 35. Khant. |
| 13. Chamtha. | 36. Kharak. |
| 14. Charan (only Parajia Nosai and Tumbel). | 37. Kharwa. |
| 15. Chunara. | 38. Khasia. |
| 16. Dabgar. | 39. Khawas. |
| 17. Depala. | 40. Kumbhar. |
| 18. Fakir. | 41. Koli. |
| 19. Gadlia. | 42. Langha. |
| 20. Gadhai. | 43. Dodha. |
| 21. Galkata. | 44. Luvania. |
| 22. Gardudi. | 45. Madari. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 46. Madhvia. | 63. Sarania. |
| 47. Makrani. | 64. Sathwara. |
| 48. Mali. | 65. Sepoy. |
| 49. Marwada. | 66. Sidi. |
| 50. Matva. | 67. Sumra. |
| 51. Mer. | 68. Taragala—Bhovaya Vyas. |
| 52. Miyana. | 69. Tarak. |
| 53. Munda. | 70. Taria tai. |
| 54. Nat-Bajania-Bajigar-Malgodia. | 71. Thakarda. |
| 55. Nathbawa. | 72. Vadhala. |
| 56. Od. | 73. Vagher. |
| 57. Padharia. | 74. Vanand. |
| 58. Pakhali-Bhisti. | 75. Vanza. |
| 59. Raopari. | 76. Vanzara. |
| 60. Raval. | 77. Vazir. |
| 61. Sagar. | 78. Waghri. |
| 62. Salat (Sompura Salat is not considered backward). | 79. Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity. |

PART XV—TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Arayas. | 10. Mukkuvans. |
| 2. Boyans. | 11. Naikans. |
| 3. Chavalakkarans. | 12. Odans. |
| 4. Ezhavathy. | 13. Perumkollans. |
| 5. Kaniyan. | 14. Tholkollans. |
| 6. Kudumbis. | 15. Valans. |
| 7. Kumbarans. | 16. Volans. |
| 8. Kusavans. | 17. Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity. |
| 9. Maravan. | |

PART XVI—VINDHYA PRADESH

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Ahir. | 19. Kanjar. |
| 2. Barabhai. | 20. Keot. |
| 3. Beldar. | 21. Kori. |
| 4. Behlia. | 22. Kotwar. |
| 5. Bhat. | 23. Kumhar. |
| 6. Bhisti. | 24. Kurmi. |
| 7. Bhunjwa. | 25. Mali. |
| 8. Chikwa. | 26. Manihar. |
| 9. Gadariya. | 27. Mirdha. |
| 10. Ghosi. | 28. Nai. |
| 11. Gosain. | 29. Ojha. |
| 12. Ghariya. | 30. Patwa. |
| 13. Jogi. | 31. Rangredh. |
| 14. Joshi. | 32. Sain. |
| 15. Kabar. | 33. Sonar. |
| 16. Kachni. | 34. Teli. |
| 17. Kahar. | 35. Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity. |
| 18. Kalar. | |

PART XVII—AJMER-MERWARA

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Ahir. | 5. Kumhar. |
| 2. Gujar. | 6. Mali. |
| 3. Jat. | 7. Nai. |
| 4. Kahar. | 8. Teli. |

PART XVIII—BHOPAL

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Balahi. | 10. Kachchi. |
| 2. Basor. | 11. Kahar. |
| 3. Bhishti. | 12. Kaunjar. |
| 4. Chamar. | 13. Koli. |
| 5. Dhobi. | 14. Korku. |
| 6. Julahas. | 15. Kumahas. |
| 7. Gadri. | 16. Mahtar. |
| 8. Gond. | 17. Navee. |
| 9. Gujar. | 18. Naddof. |

PART XIX—COORG

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Amma Kodaga. | 15. Kumbara. |
| 2. Arya Vaisya. | 16. Kuruba. |
| 3. Ayri. | 17. Kudiya. |
| 4. Banna. | 18. Lingayat. |
| 5. Bilimagga. | 19. Mabilla. |
| 6. Loya. | 20. Madivala. |
| 7. Devanga. | 21. Maleya. |
| 8. Gaiga. | 22. Marati. |
| 9. Golla. | 23. Meda. |
| 10. Gowda. | 24. Pale. |
| 11. Harijan. | 25. Telega. |
| 12. Heggade. | 26. Thoreya. |
| 13. Imbokka. | 27. Vokkaliga. |
| 14. Kodaga of Yedava and Surlabi Neds. | 28. Yerava. |

PART XX—DELHI

1. Bhishti.

PART XXI—HIMACHAL PRADESH

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Sirmur District. | All classes residing in these districts. Rajput and Brahmins among agriculturists and other agricultural classes from this districts. |
| 2. Mahasu District. | |
| 3. Chamba District. | |
| 3. Mandi District. | |
| 5. Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity. | |

PART XXII—KUTCH

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. Bairagi. | 4. Paijari (Muslims). |
| 2. Koli. | 5. All other castes mentioned under Saurashtra. |
| 3. Vanjari. | |

PART XXIII—MANIPUR STATE

- (A) *Kukies.*
- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Aimol. | 8. Paite. |
| 2. Chiru. | 9. Furum. |
| 3. Chothe. | 10. Sukté of Manipur. |
| 4. Gangte. | 11. Thadou. |
| 5. Hmar. | 12. Vaipehi. |
| 6. Kom. | 13. Anal. |
| 7. Lamgang. | |
- (B) *Nagas.*
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Kabui. | 6. Moram. |
| 2. Kacha. | 7. Maring. |
| 3. Khoirao. | 8. Tangkhul. |
| 4. Khoibu. | 9. Thangan. |
| 5. Mao. | |
- (C) *Yaithibi.*
1. Yaithibi.

PART XXIV—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

All inhabitants of these islands.

PART XXV—TRIPURA

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Manipuri. | 2. Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity. |
|--------------|--|

APPENDIX XX

FIRST PART OF THE NATIONAL PLAN

Cost of Development : 1951-52 to 1955-56

Amelioration of Backward Classes

Sl. No.	States	Expenditure (in lakhs)
---------	--------	------------------------

1 Part 'A' States—

Assam	223.66
Bihar	160.00
Bombay	213.57
Madhya Pradesh	136.44
Madras	459.00
Orissa	116.35
Punjab . . . . .	...
Uttar Pradesh	145.42
West Bengal	8.28

TOTAL	1462.72
-----------------	---------

2 Part 'B' States—

Hyderabad . . . . .	...
Madhya Bharat	80.00
Mysore	100.00
Pepsu	10.00
Rajasthan	42.20
Saurashtra	27.05
Travancore-Cochin	60.00

TOTAL	319.25
-----------------	--------

3 Part 'C' States—

Ajmer . . . . .	...
Bhopal	5.00
Bilaspur . . . . .	...
Coorg . . . . .	...
Delhi . . . . .	...
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	...
Kutch . . . . .	...
Manipur
Tripura
Vindhya Pradesh	15.00

TOTAL	20.00
-----------------	-------

GRAND TOTAL	Rs. 18,01,97,000
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APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the number of Anglo-Indians in Services and Posts where they have special Reservation

Name of Office	Name of Service or post	Percentage of Anglo-Indians in service on 15-8-1947		Percentage of Anglo-Indians in service to date		Remarks
		In permanent capacity	In temporary capacity	In permanent capacity	In temporary capacity	
1	2	3		4		
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
I. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (RAILWAY BOARD)						
1. Ministry of Railway (Rly. Board) Sectt.	Class I	5.0	Nil	3	Nil	
	Class II	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Class III	4.4	0.7	2.6	0.5	
2. *Railway Rates Tribunal, Madras.	Class I	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Class II	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Class III	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
3. Central Railway Service Commission, Bombay.	Class I	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Class II	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Class III	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.70	
4. Railway Clearing Accounts Office	Class I	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Class II	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Class III	5.88	Nil	Nil	Nil	
5. Central Standards Office for Railways.	Class I	10.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Class II	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Class III	4.3	6.67	1.02	Nil	
6. Assam Rlys.	Class I	6.4	Nil	4.4	Nil	
	Class II	10.0	7.5	6.2	5.7	
	Class III	1.38	0.44	0.73	0.09	
7. B. N. Railway	Class I	15.7	23.5	11.2	Nil	
	Class II					
	Class III	9.62	4.15	6.7	3.6	
8. E. Punjab Railway.						
<i>(a) Transportation (Loco) and Mechanical Engineering Branch.</i>						
	Driver Grade A	6.03	Nil	6.66	28.5	
	Shunter Grade A.	21.1	Nil	21.1	Nil	
	Boiler Maker Chargeman	16.7	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Loco Inspectors.	66.6	Nil	66.6	Nil	
	Train Examiners (80-160)	3.7	Nil	3.7	Nil	
	Fireman	.53	Nil	.28	Nil	
	Boiler Maker Inspector	100.0	Nil	100.0	Nil	

1	2	3		4		
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
	<i>(b) Transportation (Traffic and Commercial Branch).</i>					
	Guard ' A '	8.3	Nil	10.9	Nil	
	Guard ' B '	9.6	Nil	2.0	Nil	
	Guard ' C ' .	3.4	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Station Master (300—20— 400)	20.0	Nil	40.0	Nil	
	Station Master (64—70).	.3	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Section Control- ler.	4.4	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Asstt. Station Master.	4.6	Nil	4.6	Nil	
	Ticket Collec- tor.	.31	Nil	.31	Nil	
	Lady S.T.E.	20.0	Nil	20.0	Nil	
	Traffic Inspector.	25.0	Nil	25.0	Nil	
	Dy. Chief Controller.	33.0	Nil	33.0	Nil	
	<i>(c) Medical Branch.</i>					
	Nurses ' A ' .	100.0	Nil	100.0	Nil	
	Nurses ' B ' .	14.2	Nil	14.2	Nil	
	<i>(d) Civil Engineering Branch.</i>					
	Inspector of Works.	Nil	66.6	Nil	Nil	
9.	Jaipur Railway .	Driver .	.062	Nil	.052	Nil
		Fitter (Loco).	.062	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Cleaner . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	.105
		Pumpman .	Nil	Nil	Nil	.052
		Asstt. Train Exam.	Nil	Nil	.052	Nil
10.	Scindia State Rail- way.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Bikaner State Rail- way.					
	(a) Hqrs. Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(b) Traffic Department	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(c) Stores Depart- ment.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(d) Accounts De- partment.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(e) Engineering De- partment.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(f) Grain Supply Department.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3		4		
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
(g) Mechanical Department :—						
	Foreman	—	50 0	Nil	17 0	Nil
	Drivers	.	Nil	Nil	2 0	Nil
12. Nizam's State Railway :—						
(a) Other than Road Transport Department.						
	Class I	.	1.3	1.3	1.8	Nil
	Class II	.	12.5	12.5	Nil	22.2
	Class III	.	4.0	0.5	3.7	1.5
(b) Road Transport Department.						
	Class I	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Class II	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not available.
	Class III	.	1.85	0.54	2.45	6.5
	Workshop & Shed Staff.	.	1.29	1.39	1.1	3.72
13. Rajasthan Railway	Boiler Foerman	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.06
II. MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)						
1. Madras Custom House	Preventive Officers.	.	31.25	83.33	25.0	55.56
2. Calcutta Custom House.	Preventive Officers.	.	60.41	48.19	50.3	31.7
3. Bombay Custom House.	Preventive Officers.	.	$26\frac{7}{18}$	$13\frac{2}{3}$	$23\frac{11}{18}$	$25\frac{25}{59}$
III. P. & T. DEPARTMENT.						
1. P. & T. Department	Telegraphists	.	17.8	20 9	12.4	28.2
*Office commenced working from April, 1949 only.						
@ Commission set up on 1-3-1950.						
† Staff drawing Rs. 250 P. M. and above.						

APPENDIX XXII

Statement showing total population and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population according to 1941 census and as determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950.

State.	Population according to 1941 Census (after Partition, Merger, Transfer of Enclaves etc.)			Population as determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order 1950.		
	Total	Sch. Castes	* Tribes	Total (in lakhs)	Sch. Castes (in lakhs)	Sch. Tribes (in lakhs)
<i>Part ' A ' States.—</i>						
1. Assam	76,85,000	3,77,000	26,07,200	85·10	4·18	17·15%
2. Bihar	3,65,45,575	43,44,000	51,65,400	394·20	52·86	42·10%
3. Bombay	2,95,05,968	25,26,000	27,12,200	326·80	27·97	30·37%
4. Madhya Pradesh	1,96,31,615	33,10,000	44,39,800	209·20	29·29	24·59%
5. Madras	4,98,47,508	81,48,000	5,62,000	542·90	89·14	5·96%
6. Orissa	1,37,67,988	18,64,000	35,08,500	144·10	21·57	29·25%
7. Punjab	1,25,93,628	10,27,000	<i>Nil.</i>	126·10	20·79	0·15%
8. Uttar Pradesh	5,65,16,622	1,19,31,000	2,92,800	616·20	119·17	<i>Nil.</i>
9. West Bengal	2,18,37,295	35,20,000	13,71,000	243·20	41·25	11·77%
	<u>24,79,32,199</u>	<u>3,70,47,000</u>	<u>2,06,58,900</u>	<u>2,687·80</u>	<u>406·22</u>	<u>161·34%</u>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Part ' B ' States.</i>							
1. Hyderabad		1,63,38,534	29,28,000	6,78,100	176·90	31·21	2·37
2. Madhya Bharat		71,51,502	4,37,000	10,96,400	78·70	13·62	9·49
3. Mysore		73,29,140	14,05,000	9,400	80·60	15·45	0·10
4. PEPSU		34,24,060	2,14,000	<i>Nil.</i>	33·20	5·59	<i>Nil.</i>
5. Rajasthan		1,32,82,105	Not available.	15,50,400	146·90	15·00	4·47
6. Saurashtra		34,30,892	2,44,000	1,900	39·60	2·67	0·73
7. Travancore-Cochin		74,92,893	5,37,000	1,37,900	85·80	8·61	0·23
		<u>5,84,49,126</u>	<u>57,65,000</u>	<u>34,74,100</u>	<u>641·70</u>	<u>92·15</u>	<u>17·39</u>
<i>Part ' C ' States .—</i>							
1. Ajmer		5,88,960	Not available	91,500	7·30	Not determined	Not determined
2. Bhopal		7,85,322	1,887,000	71,000	8·50	Do.	Do.
3. Bilaspur		1,10,336	16,000	<i>Nil.</i>	1·30	Do.	Do.
4. Coorg		1,68,726	26,000	19,700	1·70	Do.	Do.
5. Delhi		9,17,939	1,23,000	<i>Nil.</i>	15·10	Do.	Do.
6. Himachal Pradesh		9,35,359	2,29,000	<i>Nil.</i>	10·80	Do.	Do.
7. Kutch		5,00,800	39,000	1,400	5·50	Do.	Do.
8. Manipur		5,12,069	Not available	1,52,600	5·40	Do.	Do.
9. Tripura		5,13,010	12,000	33,600	5·80	Do.	Do.
10. Vindhya Pradesh		33,53,019	3,99,000	2,09,000	3·80	Do.	Do.
		<u>83,85,540</u>	<u>10,31,000</u>	<u>5,79,000</u>	<u>100·20</u>		
GRAND TOTAL		31,47,66,865	4,38,43,000	2,47,12,000	3429·70	498·37	178·73

*There were no " Scheduled Tribes " in 1941. Tribal population in this column represents population of Tribes or Communities having tribal origin.

†Figures for Part B Tribal Areas of Assam *not determined.*

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Ministers at the Centre and in the States

Centre/State	Number of Ministers						
	1934	1935	1936	1948	1949	1950	1951
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Centre	none	none	none	2 (S. C.)	2 (S. C.)	2 (S. C.)	2 (S. C.)
Assam	none	none	none	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)
Bihar	none	none	none	2 (S. T.)	2 (S. T.)	2 (S. T.)	2 (S. T.)
Bombay	none	none	none	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)
Madhya Pradesh	none	none	none	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)
Madras	none	none	none	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)
Orissa	none	none	none	1 (S. T.)	1 (S. T.)	1 (S. T.)	1 (S. T.)
Punjab	none	none	none	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)
Uttar Pradesh	none	none	none	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)
West Bengal	none	none	none	2 (S. C.)	2 (S. C.)	2 (S. C.)	2 (S. C.)
Hyderabad	...	...	...	none	none	none	none
Madhya Bharat	...	...	...	none	*1 (S. C.)	*1 (S. C.)	*1 (S. C.)
Mysore	...	...	...	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)	1 (S. C.)
PEPSU	...	...	...	none	none	none	*2 (S. C.)
Rajasthan	...	...	...	none	none	none	*1 (S. C.)
Saurashtra	...	...	...	none	none	none	none
Travancore-Cochin	...	...	...	none	none	none	none

*Deputy Ministers.

S. C.—Scheduled Caste.

S. T.—Scheduled Tribe.