

A  
Plan for Harijans  
and  
Other Backward Classes

CHANDRIKA RAM,

M. A., B. L., Advocate.

Member, Parliament of India,

&

General Secretary,

Bhartiya Depressed Classes League.

WITH A FOREWORD

BY

HONOURABLE SHRI N. V. GADGIL,

*Minister for Works, Production and Supply.*

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Re. 1/-

Dedicated  
to  
Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram,  
Friend, Philosopher and Guide  
to  
Depressed and Backward  
Millions of India.

## FOREWORD

The Plan drawn up by Mr. Chandrika Ram, M. P. is really all embracing. It is the duty of every citizen to help in every way possible to level up those who today happen to be at the social bottom for no fault of their own. What might have been the justification in good old days for an economic organisation rooted in caste system, there is no justification today. In fact, after the inauguration of the Republic, the only caste that should be allowed recognition in India is that of citizen. The solidarity of the Nation depends on a sound social organisation of the country. I have not the slightest doubt that if we continue to emphasise this aspect and gradually cease to think in terms of Caste, this solidarity will soon be achieved. Even during the interim period, our emphasis should be so properly directed that more and more people think in terms of casteless and classless society. Appropriate institutions and laws must, therefore, be introduced and implemented. Social and political institutions should be evolved as would bring into existence an atmosphere of equality which is guaranteed in the Constitution. The Plan that has been drawn up by Mr. Chandrika Ram is worth serious consideration.

N. V. GADGIL.

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

After the Poona Pact, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru from Dehradun Jail wired to Gandhiji in the following terms :—

“ No sacrifice is too great for the suppressed and the down-trodden classes. Freedom must be judged by the freedom won for the lowest.”

Let us see how far we have progressed in terms of the above statement and what should be our plan and programme for the future. As the Planning Commission is preparing a National Plan for the whole of India including a programme for the improvement of our social, economic, financial and cultural condition, it was thought desirable to give our ideas and views regarding welfare activities aimed at the betterment of the suppressed, depressed and down-trodden people of India specially the Harijans.

It was in this connection that the Working Committee of the Bhartiya Depressed Classes League authorised me as its General Secretary to prepare a plan for submission to the Planning Commission. It was thought advisable to submit this plan for the social, educational and economic uplift of the Scheduled Classes of India in broad outlines.

### WHO ARE THE HARIJANS? (SCHEDULED CASTES).

The Harijans are the menials of India; they are the performers of all kinds of unclean work. They are mostly landless labourers in the field and unskilled workers in towns. Mean and degrading work is done by them. They are lowest on the social and economic scale in Indian Society. They are known under various names such as Untouchables, Achhut, Panchajras, Depressed Classes and sometimes the Panchamvernas. Gandhiji named them Harijans—men of God. But constitutionally, they are called Scheduled Castes because a Schedule was prepared by the British Government at the time of the Round Table Conference and included in the Orders-in-Council of 1936 according to the Government of India Act, 1935.

Their number is something like fifty to sixty millions and they are divided into various castes and sub-castes throughout

the length and breadth of the country. Even among themselves, they observe untouchability, which is disappearing fast.

Their problem is neither racial nor religious as many assert, but social and economic and it is from this point of view that this plan has been prepared.

Looking to the constitutional safeguards and privileges that have been given to them for the coming ten years, a definite plan and programme should be followed all over the country by the State as well as the Central Governments and other official and non-official organisations in a concerted manner so that the utmost can be done to raise them to the general level of the society within the short time at their disposal.

### CASTE AND SUB-CASTE.

The greatest obstacle in the way of their progress is the Caste System. This is the most important social institution of Indian society, specially of the Hindus. The Caste system divides the community into a number of hereditary groups which are socially exclusive and to a great extent are occupational in character. For example, the entire society is divided into a caste of priests, a caste of merchants, a caste of chhatrias, a caste of weavers, a caste of workers in leather and so forth. Each group observes untouchability to some extent in regard to the others, and the Harijans or the Scheduled Castes are always treated as Untouchables or outcastes.

### OCCUPATIONS.

There is something like a hereditary occupational system. This is nothing new being found in every old and static society. But in India, it has been given a religious character so that the economic groups are something like hereditary castes, kept separate by religious sanctions.

### PROBLEMS STATED.

The problems of these unfortunate peoples are vast and varied. But broadly, they can be divided into social, economic and cultural. In our plan, solutions for these have been suggested and it is for the various Governments to see that these suggestions are taken into consideration and implemented. This requires not only a vast amount of money, social consciousness but, to a great extent, a definite and complete change in the minds and hearts of the ruling classes—the caste Hindus, official and non-official. It also requires awakening and class consciousness among the Harijans themselves.

## APPENDICES.

The readers' attention is called to the six appendices which supply authoritative information in regard to the problems confronting the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes.

**Appendix A** gives those articles of the Constitution which concern these groups.

**Appendix B** gives the list of Scheduled Castes according to the President's order.

**Appendix C** gives the numerical strength and the seats reserved in the Central and State Legislatures for these groups.

**Appendix D** is a note on forced labour which is forbidden under Article 23 of the Constitution.

**Appendix E** is an extract from the census of 1931 laying down the tests for untouchability.

**Appendix F** attempts to present a summary of the aims and objects of all the principal all-India organisations working for the uplift of all socially, economically, and educationally backward groups.

## SOCIAL EMANCIPATION.

**1. Untouchability.** It is a statutory obligation on all State Governments as well as on the Centre to pass legislation for the removal of untouchability in accordance with Article 17 of our Constitution and to make the observance of the same in any shape or form a cognisable offence.

**2. Discrimination Against Harijans.** Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, places of public entertainment, places of public resort maintained wholly or partly from the State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public, should be allowed freely and if necessary legislation to this end should be passed.

**3. Abolition of Castes and Sub-castes** An attempt should be made to abolish the caste system in any shape or form. This constitutes the basic difficulty in the way of our progress.

4. **Temple Entry.** An attempt should be made to throw open all public temples by persuasion or legislation.

5. **Inter-Dining and Inter-Marriage.** These should be encouraged and enforced among the Harijans and non-Harijans and among different groups of Harijans themselves.

6. **Water for Drinking Purposes.** Even in these days, there is great scarcity of water for drinking purposes in Harijan bustees and mohallas. Every attempt should be made to provide them with this facility.

7. **Abolition of Criminal Tribes Act of 1924.** This inhuman act which is even now in force in large parts of the country, should be repealed. The rehabilitation of Criminal tribes is more important than their release.

8. **Repeal of Essential Services Ordinance of 1941.** This Ordinance which is in force even to-day goes against Article 19 (g) of our Constitution and it has become an instrument of oppression, harassment and even punishment for sweepers in urban areas and it should therefore be repealed forthwith.

9. **Legal Aid.** A special public prosecutor should be engaged to deal with all prosecutions in which the complainant is a Harijan.

10. District Officers and Superintendents of Police should evince more zeal and greater interest in cases in which the victims of oppression are Harijans.

11. Harijan Welfare Officers should launch vigorous propaganda to educate public opinion in the matter of the obligations of caste Hindus towards Harijans in regard to the rights of Harijans as citizens.

12. One week in the year should be observed as Harijan Week in every district. Meetings should be held in different parts of the district. The District Officer should preside at least two meetings and the Sub-Divisional Officers in the rest.

## EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

1. Tuition fees at all stages of education including professional and technical education should be made free. Seats should be reserved in all institutions for Harijan boys and girls.

2. There should be representatives of Harijans in Managing or Executive Committees of educational institutions to safeguard and protect their interests.

3. **Primary Education.** There should be a system of free and compulsory primary education, if not for all at least for the Scheduled classes who need it most. Harijan students should get books and stipends from local bodies like District Boards, Local Boards, Municipalities and Corporations.

4. **Pending the Introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education,** teachers should be given capitation allowance of annas four per month per student on condition of satisfactory results at the annual examination.

5. **Secondary Education.** At least fifty per cent poor and deserving boys and girls should get stipends from 20 to 25 rupees, per month and for those who reside in hostels, a hostel allowance of rupees 10 per month should be given.

6. **University Education.** Boys and girls in all stages of College education specially in Technical subjects like science, medicine, engineering, agriculture, social sciences and methods of teaching should be given stipends from 45 to 50 rupees per month and 75 per cent of boys and girls taking non-technical subjects should be provided with stipends of rupees 40 to 45 per month. Book grants should be given in all cases and University fees should also be given.

7. **Social Education.** Attempts should be made in all States to open as many centres of social (adult) education as possible to educate the adult population of these classes. This will make them better citizens and enable them to know more about their surroundings and the world they live in, so that they may acquire a healthier, more prosperous and more harmonious way of life.

8. **Special Schools and Night Schools.** Where there are no facilities for the education of Harijan children, it is necessary to start special primary schools or, in the alternative, night schools in the bustees and mohallas inhabited by them.

9. **Hostels.** At least in the District headquarters of every State, there should be a hostel for boys and a separate hostel for girls as well. We would very much like a mixed hostel for Harijan and non-Harijan boys and it would be better if seats can be allotted in Government Hostels. But as the standard of

living is very high there, separate hostels on a moderate scale are a necessity.

10. Provision for a Superintendent, a servant and kerosine oil, if there is no electricity, should be made by Government. Boys should be allowed hostel allowance of at least rupees 10 per month. As far as possible, boys reading in schools and colleges should be accommodated in separate hostels.

### APPOINTMENTS IN PUBLIC SERVICES.

Under Article 335 of our Constitution, it is obligatory on the Central as well as on all State Governments to recruit members of the Scheduled Castes in all types of gazetted and non-gazetted services according to their population. Some States have done it but far below the Scheduled Castes' percentage of the population. A directive should be issued to all the State ministries to act according to the constitutional provisions. The following measures should be taken for the purpose.

1. There should be representatives of these classes on all recruitment or appointment boards in civil and military departments.

2. Information regarding vacancies should be given wide publicity and all representative organisations and members of the Assemblies, Councils, and the Parliament should be informed of the same.

3. To safeguard the interests and to protect the statutory rights and privileges under the Constitution, it is essential that the representatives of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes should be included in the various Public Service Commissions in the States and in the Public Service Commission at the Centre.

4. In matters of appointment, regard should be had subject to minimum qualifications, but in the case of promotions the rules should be somewhat relaxed so that these classes may get a little encouragement.

5. In non-gazetted posts like posts of Chaprasis, Constables and in other menial staff in railways, post offices and factories, the percentage should not be adhered if a large number of candidates is available.

6. Directives should be issued to various Employment Exchanges in the country to take special interest in the employ-

ment of Scheduled classes in various kinds of technical and non-technical jobs.

### **PROHIBITION.**

Our Constitution provides in its Directive Principles for the introduction of prohibition in all States as early as possible. Gandhiji always preached and Congress has always stood for complete prohibition. It will do the greatest good to the Scheduled classes and labour communities.

### **APPOINTMENT OF INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.**

Under Article 340 of our Constitution, it is incumbent upon the President of the Union to appoint this Commission so that a clear-cut policy and programme for the removal of disabilities for Backward classes may be set forth and implemented. It is absolutely necessary and obligatory to do it at the earliest possible time.

### **ENACTMENT FOR THE REMOVAL OF SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES.**

A directive should be issued by the Centre to all the State Governments to pass legislation to do away with all kinds of social and religious restrictions and disabilities against the Scheduled Castes and other Backward classes at an early date.

### **ECONOMIC JUSTICE.**

Gandhiji said that economic equality is the master key to our non-violent independence. Working for economic justice means abolishing the eternal conflict between capital and labour and also the levelling down of the few rich in whose hands the wealth of the nation is concentrated. Let us see what method can be adopted to fulfill this dream of Gandhiji.

1. All land should be nationalised and settled with such persons as have no religious or social prejudice and desire to work on land.

Till this is effected :—

- (a) All Government land arable, fallow but cultureable, should be settled with the members of Scheduled castes only,

(b) Minimum wages in agriculture according to the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act of 1948 in respect of both the Schedules of the Act should be implemented as early as possible.

2. There should be set up a Settlement Commission to hold and purchase uncultivated lands belonging to the different States and to use them for the purposes of cultivation and distribution to the Scheduled Castes and landless people in various States.

3. All key industries should be nationalised.

4. Small scale industries specially cottage industries in both rural and urban areas should be started and assisted by the State on co-operative lines.

5. All the ancestral industries of the Scheduled Castes like shoe-making, weaving, bamboo and cane work should be organised on co-operative basis with the help and assistance of the State Government concerned. Special officers should be appointed for this work.

6. Scheduled castes people engaged in small industries which are their ancestral occupations should be given aid to run them on proper and efficient basis. They should be given aid or loans under the various State-Aid Industries passed by the different States throughout the country.

7. As contemplated in Article 23 of our Constitution, forced labour or begar in any shape or form should be regarded as a cognisable offence.

8. All State Governments should pass legislation for giving housing accommodation for the Scheduled castes people in rural and urban areas on the lines of the Bihar Government, Homestead Act.

9. As far as possible, separate colonies or Harijan bustees should be organised and started so that those living in most unsanitary conditions may get fresh air and a healthy environment.

10. Housing co-operative societies should be organised by Government for small scale loans for these classes in different States.

11. To give them subsidiary occupation, pig-farming poultry-farming, agro-industries, forest industries, timber industries and food product industries should be started for them.

12. For employment in tanneries and leather manufactories, the following measures should be taken.

- (a) The wages of these workers should be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act of 1948.
- (b) Leather co-operative societies should be organised and assisted by State aid.
- (c) Measures should be taken to provide facilities to organise tanning of raw hides and skins in rural and urban areas.
- (d) In every village or group of villages, some land should be set apart for flaying dead cattle.

13. For workers employed by local authorities, the following measures should be taken.

- (a) Their wages should be fixed at an early date according to the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act of 1948.
- (b) Their services should be made permanent and they should be given all facilities of maternity leave, provident fund and at least fifteen days leave in a year with full pay.
- (c) They should be provided with housing facilities and facilities for light and water for drinking purposes.
- (d) Co-operative societies should be started as in Bihar to get them free from debt where they are paying sometimes more than hundred per cent interest to different kinds of Mahajans.

14. Debt conciliation measures should be taken in rural areas to free the Scheduled classes and bondage labourers from their debts which are hereditary.

15. A directive should be issued by the Central Government to all the State Governments to prepare a five year plan for the social and economic upliftment of the Scheduled classes suitable to each region and the State Governments should meet the expenses of implementing these plans in the near future.

### **CULTURAL PROGRAMME.**

1. For cultural and moral advance and progress of the Scheduled classes, there should be intermixing at the time of

social gatherings like marriage, sharadh and other ceremonies. Intermixing between caste Hindus and Scheduled classes is absolutely essential for this purpose.

2. At the time of Sankirtan and Puja, Harijans should be invited by caste Hindus and Upper classes to mix and to meet with them so that their inferiority complex may be removed.

3. At the time of general meetings, fairs and Civic reception to any important personage like a Minister, a Governor or the President, these people should be given proper opportunities to present themselves along with others.

4. At festivals like Holi, Divali and Deshara, Harijans should be requested to play their proper part in the general rejoicing of the community.

5. Arrangements should be made by officials and non-official social organisations to contact these people and to narrate to them stories of Ramayan, Mahabharat and life sketches of all the great social reformers of the country in ancient and in modern times.

6. Arrangements should be made for opening libraries and reading rooms in villages and mohallas of Harijans so that they may come in contact with the various currents and cross currents of modern life thus spreading civic consciousness among the people as a whole.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY. (At the Centre.)**

1. There should be separate departments for the welfare of the Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other Backward classes at the Centre to co-ordinate activities directed towards the welfare of these people. It is a welcome step that Government have appointed a Commissioner for the welfare of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes under Article 338 of the Constitution.

2. The Commissioner should be assisted by seven to ten Regional Commissioners in various parts of the country under the supervision of the Commissioner at Delhi.

3. To guide and advise the Central Commissioner and his department, a Backward classes Advisory Board should be appointed. It should consist of people representing various interests of the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled tribes and other Backward classes from different States and include at least ten Members of Parliament.

4. The present scholarship board for Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other Backward classes should be continued for the specific purpose for which it has been created.

5. The present Commissioner for Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes should be given the status of a departmental head and should be made responsible to the Minister-in-charge for a welfare department to be created in the immediate future.

( In The States. )

1. Directives should be issued by the Central Government to create a separate department for the welfare of the Scheduled castes, the Scheduled tribes and other Backward classes in each of the States.

2. In every State there should be a Welfare Director assisted by various Welfare Officers at Divisional and District headquarters.

3. These Welfare Officers at the District and Divisional headquarters should be assisted by a number of Zonal Officers at the head of every 15 thousands of the population of Scheduled castes, the Scheduled tribes or the Backward classes as the case may be.

4. In every State there should be an Advisory Committee to guide and advise the Welfare Department and Director of Welfare in social, economic, educational and cultural matters. Representatives from various classes and areas should be there including at least 15 members of Legislative Assemblies of the States concerned.

5. In every district there should be a Welfare Advisory Committee consisting of various representatives of the interests concerned and all M. L. As and M. L. Cs belonging to the Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other Backward classes. The District Magistrate of the district should be the Chairman of the committee and the Superintendent of Police of the district one of its members.

6. The sittings of the Committee should be held as frequently as possible at least once every two months.

7. The District Magistrates as the Chairmen of these Committees should be allotted at least rupees ten thousand per year for giving petty grants in various matters concerning the welfare of these classes on the recommendation of the District or Zonal Officers.

8. If possible on the lines of District Advisory Committees there should be Taluka or Sub-Divisional Advisory Committees presided over by the Taluka Officers or the Sub-Divisional Officers as the case may be.

9. There should be at least three to five representatives of the Scheduled castes or the Scheduled tribes as the case may be on the District Education Councils which are being created in the different States of the Union to do all for Primary and Secondary educational work in a district.

### **FINANCE.**

The financing of these schemes will be the responsibility of the Central as well as the different State Governments. It shall be the first charge on their annual budgets.

## APPENDIX—A.

### CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

Articles relating to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.

WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political ;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity ; and to promote among them all.

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation ;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

### PART III—FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

#### Rights of Equality.

15. (1) The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of births 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 of 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.

### EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN MATTERS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

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.

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under any State specified in the First Schedule or any local or other authority within its territory, any requirement as to residence within that state prior to such employment or appointment.

(4) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any law which provides that the incumbent of an office in connection with the affairs of any religious or denominational institution or any member of the governing body thereof shall be a person professing a particular religion or belonging to a particular denomination.

### ABOLITION OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

17. "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 OF FREEDOM.

#### PROTECTION OF CERTAIN RIGHTS REGARDING FREEDOM OF SPEECH etc.

19. (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-clause (d), (e) and (f) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far 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 interest of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.

### RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION. PROHIBITIONS OF TRAFFIC IN HUMAN BEINGS AND FORCED LABOUR.

23. (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 of grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

### RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION

#### Freedom of Conscience and Free Profession, Practice and Propagation of Religion.

25. (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 I.*

The wearing and carrying of Kirpans shall be deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion.

*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.****Protection of interests of minorities.**

29. (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.

**RIGHT OF MINORITIES TO ESTABLISH AND ADMINISTER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.**

30. (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.****Promotion of Educational and Economic Interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other weaker sections.**

46. 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 forms of exploitation.

**PART VI—THE STATES IN PART A OF THE FIRST  
SCHEDULE**

**CHAPTER II. THE EXECUTIVE.**

**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

**OTHER PROVISIONS AS TO MINISTRIES.**

164. (1) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Minister shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Minister 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 II THE STATE LEGISLATURES.**

**GENERAL**

**Composition of the Legislative Assemblies**

170. (1) Subject to 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 XV - ELECTIONS.**

**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.**

325. 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 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

### Reservation of Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.

330. (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.

### Reservation of Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

332. (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 an 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.

#### RESERVATION OF SEATS AND SPECIAL REPRESENTATION TO CEASE AFTER TEN YEARS.

334. 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 State 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 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.

#### CLAIMS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO SERVICES AND POSTS.

335. 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.

### SPECIAL OFFICER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES, ETC.

338. (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 report to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(3) In this article, reference 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.

### CONTROL OF THE UNION OVER THE ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AREAS AND THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES.

339. (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.

### APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDITIONS OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

340 (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 the grants that should be made for the purpose by the Union or any State and the conditions subject to which 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.

### SCHEDULED CASTES.

341. (1) The President may, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, by public notification, specify the castes, races, or tribes or parts of 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 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.

### SCHEDULED TRIBES.

342. (1) The President may, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, 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 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 of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

24 "Scheduled Castes" means such castes, races, or tribes or parts of or group within such castes, races, or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purposes of the 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.

## APPENDIX B.

List Of Scheduled Castes According To The President's  
Order For The Union of India (Excluding Jammu & Kashmir)

### PART I—ASSAM.

Throughout the State :—

- |                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bansphor                  | 9. Lalbegi            |
| 2. Bhuinmali (or Mali)       | 10. Mahara            |
| 3. Brittial Bania (or Bania) | 11. Mehtar, or Bhangi |
| 4. Dhupi, or Dhobi           | 12. Muchi             |
| 5. Dugla, or Dholi           | 13. Namasudra         |
| 6. Hira                      | 14. Patni             |
| 7. Jhalo and Malo            | 15. Sutradhar         |
| 8. Kaibartta or Jaliya       |                       |

### PART II—BIHAR.

(1) Throughout the State :—

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Bauri                                | 12. Kanjar   |
| 2. Bantar                               | 13. Kurariar |
| 3. Bhogta                               | 14. Lalbegi  |
| 4. Chamar                               | 15. Mochi    |
| 5. Chaupal                              | 16. Musahar  |
| 6. Dhobi                                | 17. Nat      |
| 7. Dom                                  | 18. Pan      |
| 8. Dusadb, including<br>Dhari or Dharhi | 19. Pasi     |
| 9. Ghasi                                | 20. Rajwar   |
| 10. Halalkhor                           | 21. Turi     |
| 11. Hari, including Mehtar              |              |

(2) In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of  
Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau :—

BHUMIJ

(3) In Shahabad district only :—

## DABGAR

## PART III—BOMBAY

(1) Throughout the State:—

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Ager                                   | 19. Lingader               |
| 2. Asodi                                  | 20. Machigar               |
| 3. Bakad                                  | 21. Madig, or Mang         |
| 4. Bhambi                                 | 22. Mahar                  |
| 5. Bhangi                                 | 23. Mahavanshi             |
| 6. Chakrawadya-Dasar                      | 24. Mangarudi              |
| 7. Chalvadi                               | 25. Meghval, or Menghwar   |
| 8. Chambhar, or Mochi-<br>gar. or Samagar | 26. Mini Madig             |
| 9. Chena-Dasar                            | 27. Mukri                  |
| 10. Chubar or Chuhra                      | 28. Nadia                  |
| 11. Dakaleru                              | 29. Rohit                  |
| 12. Dhegu-Megu                            | 30. Shenva, or Shindhaya   |
| 13. Dhor                                  | 31. Shingdav, or Shingadya |
| 14. Garoda                                | 32. Sochi                  |
| 15. Halleer                               | 33. Timali                 |
| 16. Halsar, or Haslar, or<br>Hussavar.    | 34. Turi                   |
| 17. Holaya, or Garoda                     | 35. Vankar                 |
| 18. Kolcha, or Kolgha                     | 36. Vitholia               |

(2) Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—

## MOCHI

(3) In North Kanara district:—

## KOTEGAR

## PART IV—MADHYA PRADESH

<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Localities</i>
1. Basor, or Burud	} Throughout the States.
2. Bahna, or Bahana	
3. Balahi, or Balai	
4. Chamar	
5. Dom	
6. Mang	
7. Mehtar, or Bhangi	
8. Mochi	
9. Satnami	
10. Audhelia	

11. Bedar In Akola, Amravati & Buldana districts.
12. Chadar In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
13. Dahait, or Dahayat In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
14. Dewar In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15. Dhanuk In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16. Dohor In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
17. Ghasi, or Ghasia In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
18. Holiya In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
19. Kaikadi In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
20. Katia In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimer, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts, in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tehsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district *except* in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khangar In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tehsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimer, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except in Harda and Sohagpur tehsils thereof.
23. Madgi In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.

24. Mahar or Mehra Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tehsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Bujjhar In Sohagpur tehsil of Hoshangabad district.

## PART V—MADRAS.

Throughout the State :—

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Adi Andhra                       | 34. Karimpalan                    |
| 2. Adi Dravida                      | 35. Kodalo                        |
| 3. Adi Karnatka                     | 36. Koosa                         |
| 4. Ajila                            | 37. Koraga                        |
| 5. Aruthathiyar                     | 38. Kudubi                        |
| 6. Baira                            | 39. Kudumban                      |
| 7. Bakuda                           | 40. Kuravan                       |
| 8. Bandi                            | 41. Kurichchan                    |
| 9. Bariki                           | 42. Madari                        |
| 10. Bavuri                          | 43. Madiga                        |
| 11. Bellara                         | 44. Maila                         |
| 12. Byagari                         | 45. Mala (including Agency Malas) |
| 13. Chachati                        | 46. Mala Basu                     |
| 14. Chakkiliyan                     | 47. Malasar                       |
| 15. Chalavadi                       | 48. Matangi                       |
| 16. Chamar                          | 49. Mavilan                       |
| 17. Chandala                        | 50. Moger                         |
| 18. Cheruman                        | 51. Muchi                         |
| 19. Dandasi                         | 52. Mundaia                       |
| 20. Devendrakulatban                | 53. Nalakeyava                    |
| 21. Dom or Dumbara, Paidi, Pano     | 54. Nayadi                        |
| 22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli, Sachandi | 55. Pagadai                       |
| 23. Godagali                        | 56. Paimda                        |
| 24. Godari                          | 57. Paky                          |
| 25. Godda                           | 58. Pallan                        |
| 26. Gosangi                         | 59. Pambada                       |
| 27. Hasla                           | 60. Panan                         |
| 28. Holeyya                         | 61. Panan                         |
| 29. Jaggali                         | 62. Panchama                      |
| 30. Jambuvulu                       | 63. Panniandi                     |
| 31. Kadan                           | 64. Paraiyan                      |
| 32. Kalladi                         | 65. Paravan                       |
| 33. Kanakkan                        | 66. Pulavan                       |
|                                     | 67. Puthirai Vannan               |

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 68. Raneyar  | 73. Thoti        |
| 69. Samagara | 74. Tiruvalluvar |
| 70. Samban   | 75. Valluvan     |
| 71. Sapari   | 76. Valmiki      |
| 72. Somman   | 77. Vettuvan.    |

## PART VI—ORISSA.

Throughout the State :—

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Adi-Andhra                  | 36. Gordra                |
| 2. Amant or Amat               | 37. Gokha                 |
| 3. Audhelia                    | 38. Gunju or Ganju        |
| 4. Badaik                      | 39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari |
| 5. Bagheti                     | 40. Irika                 |
| 6. Bajikar                     | 41. Jaggali               |
| 7. Bari                        | 42. Kandra or Kandara     |
| 8. Bariki                      | 43. Karua                 |
| 9. Bosor or Burud              | 44. Katia                 |
| 10. Bauril                     | 45. Kela                  |
| 11. Bauti                      | 46. Khadala               |
| 12. Bavuri                     | 47. Kodalo                |
| 13. Bedia or Bojia             | 48. Kori                  |
| 14. Beldar                     | 49. Kumbhar               |
| 15. Bhata                      | 50. Kurunga               |
| 16. Bhumij                     | 51. Laban                 |
| 17. Chachati                   | 52. Lohari                |
| 18. Chamar                     | 53. Madari                |
| 19. Chandala (Chandal)         | 54. Madiga                |
| 20. Chera or Chholia           | 55. Mahuria               |
| 21. Dhandasi                   | 56. Mala or Jhala         |
| 22. Desuabhumij                | 57. Mang                  |
| 23. Dewar                      | 58. Mangan                |
| 24. Dhanwar                    | 59. Mehra or Mahar        |
| 25. Dharua                     | 60. Mehtar or Bhangi      |
| 26. Dhoba or Dhobi             | 61. Mewar                 |
| 27. Dom or Dombo               | 62. Mochi or Muchi        |
| 28. Dosadha                    | 63. Mundapotta            |
| 29. Ganda                      | 64. Nagardhi              |
| 30. Chantaraghad or<br>Ghantra | 65. Paidi                 |
| 31. Chasi or Chasia            | 66. Painsa                |
| 32. Ghogia                     | 67. Pamidi                |
| 33. Ghusuria                   | 68. Pan or Pano           |
| 34. Godagali                   | 69. Panchama              |
| 35. Godari                     | 70. Panika                |
|                                | 71. Panka                 |

72. Pantanti	82. Sapari
73. Pap	83. Satnami
74. Pasi	84. Sindbria
75. Patial or Patratanti or Patua	85. Sinduria
76. Pradhan	86. Siyal
77. Rajna	87. Sukuli
78. Relli	88. Tamadia
79. Sabakhia	89. Tamudia
80. Samasi	90. Tamudia
81. Sanoi	91. Turi
	92. Valamiki or Valmiki

### PART VII—PUNJAB

Throughout the State :—

1. Ad Dharmi	18. Kori or Koli
2. Bhangali	19. Marija or Marecha
3. Barar	20. Mazhabi
4. Batwal	21. Megh
5. Bawaria	22. Nat
6. Bazigar	23. Od
7. Balmiki or Chura	24. Pasi
8. Bhanjra	25. Perna
9. Chamar	26. Pherera
10. Chanal	27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi
11. Dagi	28. Sanhai
12. Dhanak	29. Sanhal
13. Dumna or Mahasha	30. Sansi
14. Gagra	31. Sapela
15. Ghandhila	32. Sarera
16. Kabirpanthi.	33. Sikligar
17. Khatik	34. Sirkiband

### PART VIII—UTTAR PRADESH

Throughout the State :—

1. Agariya	9. Balahar
2. Badi	10. Balmiki
3. Badhik	11. Bangali
4. Baheliya	12. Banmanus
5. Baiga	13. Bansphor
6. Baiswar	14. Barwar
7. Bajaniya	15. Basor
8. Bajgi	16. Bawariya

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 17. Baldar            | 41. Jatava             |
| 18. Beriya            | 42. Kalabaz            |
| 19. Bhantu            | 43. Kanjar             |
| 20. Bhoksa            | 44. Kapariya           |
| 21. Bhuiya            | 45. Karwal             |
| 22. Bhuyiar           | 46. Khairaha           |
| 23. Boria             | 47. Kharot             |
| 24. Chamar            | 48. Kharwar (excluding |
| 25. Chero             | Benbansi)              |
| 26. Dabgar            | 49. Kol                |
| 27. Dhangar           | 50. Korwa              |
| 28. Dhanuk            | 51. Lalbegi            |
| 29. Dhakar            | 52. Majhwar            |
| 30. Dhobi             | 53. Nat                |
| 31. Dhusia, or Jhusia | 54. Pankha             |
| 32. Dom               | 55. Parahiya           |
| 33. Domar             | 56. Pasi               |
| 34. Dusadh            | 57. Patari             |
| 35. Gharami           | 58. Rawat              |
| 36. Ghasia            | 59. Saharya            |
| 37. Gual              | 60. Sanaurhiya         |
| 38. Habura            | 61. Sansiya            |
| 39. Hari              | 62. Shilpkar           |
| 40. Hela              | 63. Turaiha            |

(2) In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range :—

#### GOND

#### PART IX—WEST BENGAL

Throughout the State :—

- |             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. Bagdi.   | 14. Dom                |
| 2. Baholia  | 15. Do:adh             |
| 3. Baiti    | 16. Ghasi              |
| 4. Bauri    | 17. Gonrhi             |
| 5. Bediya   | 18. Hari               |
| 6. Beldar   | 19. Jalia Kajbartta    |
| 7. Bhuimali | 20. Jhalo Malo or Malo |
| 8. Bhuiya   | 21. Kadar              |
| 9. Bhumij   | 22. Kandra             |
| 10. Hind    | 23. Kaora              |
| 11. Chamar  | 24. Karenga            |
| 12. Dhoba   | 25. Kastha             |
| 13. Doai    | 26. Kaur               |

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 27. Khaira      | 43. Muchi     |
| 28. Khatik      | 44. Musabar   |
| 29. Koch        | 45. Nagesia   |
| 30. Konai       | 46. Namasudra |
| 31. Konwar      | 47. Nuniya    |
| 32. Kora        | 48. Paliya    |
| 33. Kotal       | 49. Pan       |
| 34. Lalbegi     | 50. Pasi      |
| 35. Lalbegi     | 51. Patni     |
| 36. Lodha       | 52. Pod       |
| 37. Mehar       | 53. Rabha     |
| 38. Mabli       | 54. Rajbanshi |
| 39. Mal         | 55. Bajwar    |
| 40. Mallah      | 56. Sunri     |
| 41. Malpahariya | 57. Tiyar     |
| 42. Mehtor      | 58. Turi      |

### PART X—HYDERABAD.

Throughout the State :—

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Anamuk                              | 17. Mala                  |
| 2. Aray (Mala)                         | 18. Mala Dasari           |
| 3. Arwa Mala                           | 19. Mala Hannai           |
| 4. Beda (Budgal) Jangam                | 20. Malajangam            |
| 5. Bindla                              | 21. Mala Masti            |
| 6. Byagara                             | 22. Mala Sale (Netkani)   |
| 7. Chalvadi                            | 23. Mala Sanyasi          |
| 8. Chambhar                            | 24. Mang                  |
| 9. Dakkal (Dakkalwar)                  | 25. Mang Garodi           |
| 10. Dhor                               | 26. Manne                 |
| 11. Ellamalwar (Yellam-<br>malawandlu) | 27. Mashti                |
| 12. Holeyā                             | 28. Mehtar                |
| 13. Holeyā Dasari                      | 29. Mitha Ayyalvar        |
| 14. Kolupulvandlu                      | 30. Mochi                 |
| 15. Madiga                             | 31. Samagara              |
| 16. Mahar                              | 32. Sindhollu (Chinjollu) |

### PART XI—MADHYA BHARAT.

Throughout the State :—

- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bagri or Bagdi   | 4. Bargunda |
| 2. Balal            | 5. Bedia    |
| 3. Barahar or Basod | 6. Bhambi   |

- |                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| 7. Bhangi or Mehtar | 14. Mahar  |
| 8. Chamar           | 15. Mochi. |
| 9. Chidar           | 16. Nat    |
| 10. Dhanuk          | 17. Pardhi |
| 11. Kanjar          | 18. Pasi   |
| 12. Khatik          | 19. Sansi  |
| 13. Koli            |            |

### PART XII—MYSORE.

Throughout the State :—

- |                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. Adidravida         | 4. Bhovi   |
| 2. Adikaranataka      | 5. Koracha |
| 3. Banjara or Lambani | 6. Korama  |

### PART XIII—PATIALA & EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION.

Throughout the State :—

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Ad Dharmi         | 18. Kori or Koli        |
| 2. Bangali           | 19. Matija or Marecha   |
| 3. Barar             | 20. Mazhabi             |
| 4. Batwal            | 21. Megh                |
| 5. Bawaria           | 22. Nat                 |
| 6. Baziger           | 23. Od                  |
| 7. Balmiki or Chura  | 24. Pasi                |
| 8. Bhanjra           | 25. Perna               |
| 9. Chamar            | 26. Pherera             |
| 10. Chanal           | 27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi |
| 11. Dagi             | 28. Sanhai              |
| 12. Dhanak           | 29. Sanhai              |
| 13. Dumna or Mahasha | 30. Sansi               |
| 14. Gagra            | 31. Sapela              |
| 15. Gandhila         | 32. Sarera              |
| 16. Kabirpanthi      | 33. Sikligar            |
| 17. Khatik           | 34. Sirkiband           |

### PART IV—RAJASTHAN.

Throughout the State :—

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Adi Dharmi | 5. Bajgar   |
| 2. Aheri      | 6. Bansphor |
| 3. Badi       | 7. Bargi    |
| 4. Bagri      | 8. Bawaria  |

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 9. Bhand            | 27. Koria            |
| 10. Bhangi          | 28. Kunjar           |
| 11. Bidakia         | 29. Madari (Bazigar) |
| 12. Chamar          | 30. Majhabi          |
| 13. Chura           | 31. Mehar            |
| 14. Dabgar          | 32. Mehtar           |
| 15. Dhankia         | 33. Mochi            |
| 16. Dheda           | 34. Nut              |
| 17. Dome            | 35. Pasi             |
| 18. Gandia          | 36. Raigar           |
| 19. Garancho Mehtar | 37. Ramdasia         |
| 20. Godhi           | 38. Rawal            |
| 21. Jatia           | 39. Sarbhangi        |
| 22. Kalbelia        | 40. Singiwala        |
| 23. Kapadia Sansi   | 41. Sansi            |
| 24. Khangar         | 42. Thori            |
| 25. Khatka          | 43. Tirgar           |
| 26. Kooch Band      | 44. Valmiki          |

#### PART XV—SAURASHTRA.

Throughout the State :—

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Bawa (Dhedh) | 9. Meghwal     |
| 2. Bhangi       | 10. Senva      |
| 3. Chamadia     | 11. Shemalia   |
| 4. Chamar       | 12. Thori      |
| 5. Dangashia    | 13. Turi       |
| 6. Garoda       | 14. Turi-Barot |
| 7. Garmatang    | 15. Vankar     |
| 8. Hadi         |                |

#### PART XVI—TRAVANCORE-COCHIN.

Throughout the State :—

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ayyanawar       | 11. Mannab             |
| 2. Bharatar        | 12. Nayadi             |
| 3. Chakkiliyan     | 13. Padannan           |
| 4. Domban          | 14. Pallan             |
| 5. Eravalan        | 15. Palluvan           |
| 6. Kakkalan        | 16. Panan              |
| 7. Kanakkan        | 17. Paravan            |
| 8. Kavara          | 18. Parayan (Sambavar) |
| 9. Kootan (Kootan) | 19. Pathiyan           |
| 10. Kuravan        | 20. Parumannan         |

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 21. Pulayan | 26. Valluvan |
| 22. Tbandan | 27. Vannan   |
| 23. Ulladan | 28. Velan    |
| 24. Uraly   | 29. Vatan    |
| 25. Vallon  | 30. Vottuvan |

**List of Scheduled Castes in Part C States Recognised  
for purpose of Government of India Scholarships only.**

**PART XVII—AJMER-MERWARA.**

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Aberi     | 22. Kalbelia  |
| 2. Begri     | 23. Kanjar    |
| 3. Balai     | 24. Khangar   |
| 4. Bambhi    | 25. Khatik    |
| 5. Banasphod | 26. Koli      |
| 6. Baari     | 27. Korial    |
| 7. Bargi     | 28. Kuchaband |
| 8. Bazigar   | 29. Mehar     |
| 9. Bhangi    | 30. Meghwal   |
| 10. Bhil     | 31. Mochi     |
| 11. Bidakia  | 32. Nat       |
| 12. Chammar  | 33. Nayak     |
| 13. Dabgar   | 34. Pasi      |
| 14. Dhanka   | 35. Raigar    |
| 15. Dhed     | 36. Rawal     |
| 16. Dhobi    | 37. Sansi     |
| 17. Dholi    | 38. Sarbhangi |
| 18. Dom      | 39. Sargara   |
| 19. Garoda   | 40. Satia     |
| 20. Gancha   | 41. Thori     |
| 21. Jatava   | 42. Tiragar   |

**PART XVIII—BHOPAL**

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Balahi  | 9. Ghosi    |
| 2. Basor   | 10. Kalar   |
| 3. Chamar  | 11. Khatik  |
| 4. Chidar  | 12. Koli    |
| 5. Dhanak  | 13. Kumar   |
| 6. Gadaria | 14. Kutwar  |
| 7. Dhobi   | 15. Mahtar  |
| 8. Gaoli   | 16. Silawat |

## PART XIX—COORG

Castes, races or tribes which have been declared to be Scheduled Castes in Madras.

## PART XX—DELHI

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Adidharmi                  | 33. Julha (Weaver)       |
| 2. Adivasi                    | 34. Kachhbandha          |
| 3. Agria                      | 35. Kahdera              |
| 4. Agrikharwal                | 36. Kanjar               |
| 5. Aheria                     | 37. Katputli Nachanewala |
| 6. Balai                      | 38. Khatik               |
| 7. Banerwala                  | 39. Koli                 |
| 8. Banajara                   | 40. Kurmi                |
| 9. Bawaria                    | 41. Lalbeg               |
| 10. Bazigar                   | 42. Madari               |
| 11. Bhabulia                  | 43. Mallah               |
| 12. Bhangi                    | 44. Masania Jogi         |
| 13. Bhil                      | 45. Megwal               |
| 14. Chamar                    | 46. Mochi                |
| 15. Chanwar                   | 47. Mandewala (Gach)     |
| 16. Chanwar Chamar            | 48. Nai (barber)         |
| 17. Chirimar                  | 49. Naribut              |
| 18. Chohra (Sweeper)          | 50. Nayak                |
| 19. Chura (Balmiki)           | 51. Nat (Rana)           |
| 20. Daiya (Chhaj Banane-wala) | 52. Perna                |
| 21. Dhanuk                    | 53. Pasi                 |
| 22. Dhinwar                   | 54. Ram Dasia            |
| 23. Dhobi                     | 55. Ravidasi or Raf      |
| 24. Dom                       | 56. Rehgarh              |
| 25. Galaria                   | 57. Saiz                 |
| 26. Gawala                    | 58. Sansi                |
| 27. Ghurami                   | 59. Santhia              |
| 28. Ghasiara                  | 60. Sapera               |
| 29. Giarah                    | 61. Singiwala or Ka      |
| 30. Herbi                     | 62. Siqligar             |
| 31. Jallad                    | 63. Sirkiband            |
| 32. Jataya or Jatev Chama     | 64. Teli                 |

## PART XXI—HIMACHAL PRADESH.

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Sirmur District  | Koli, Chamars, Dumras, Barras, Lohars, Badhis, Barhis, Turi, Bajgis, Chanals, Mehras, Dobis, Kahars, Kumbars, Jullahas, Teli, Naddaf, Sweepers, Ramasias, Malis, Faqirs, Dhakis. |
| 2. Mahasu District. | Koli, Badhi, Lohar, Chamar, Touri, Bhangi, Chanal, Nath, Dhobi, Nai, Rehr and Barehras.  |
| 3. Chamba District. | Bhangies and Chumars.  |
| 4. Mandi District.  | Chamar, Chanal, Lohar, Koli, Jolaha, Nath, Kalwal, Hesi, Thaween, Dumna, Kear, Darain, Danta, Chhimba, (sweeper) Dhangu.   |

## PART XXII—TRIPURA.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bagdi           | 21. Keot        |
| 2. Batiti          | 22. Kharia      |
| 3. Bhuimali        | 23. Khandit     |
| 4. Bhunar          | 24. Khemcha     |
| 5. Cahmar          | 25. Koch        |
| 6. Dandasi         | 26. Koir        |
| 7. Dhemuar         | 27. Kol.        |
| 8. Dhoba           | 28. Kora        |
| 9. Duai            | 29. Kotal       |
| 10. Dum            | 30. Mali        |
| 11. Ghasi          | 31. Mahisya Das |
| 12. Gour           | 32. Methor      |
| 13. Gunar          | 33. Muchi       |
| 14. Gur            | 34. Musahar     |
| 15. Gourang        | 35. Nagarchi    |
| 16. Jalia Kaibarta | 36. Namasudra   |
| 17. Kahar          | 37. Patni       |
| 18. Kalindi        | 38. Sabar       |
| 19. Kan            | 39. Tati        |
| 20. Kanugh         |                 |

## APPENDIX IX—C.

**The Estimated Population Of Harijans On 1-3-1950 On The  
Basis Of Which Seats Have Been Reserved In Part  
A, B, and C States.**

(IN LAKHS.)

Name of the State	Total Population on 1-3-1950.
<i>Part A.</i>	
1. Assam.	... 4.18
2. Bihar.	... 52.86
3. Bombay.	... 27.97
4. Madhya Pradesh.	... 29.29
5. Madras.	... 89.14
6. Orissa.	... 21.57
7. Punjab.	... 20.79
8. Uttar Pradesh.	... 119.17
9. West Bengal.	... 41.25
<b>Total.</b>	906.22
<i>Part B.</i>	
1. Hyderabad	... 31.21
2. Madhya Pradesh	... 13.62
3. Mysore	... 15.45
4. P.E.P.S.U.	... 5.59
5. Rajasthan	... 15.00
6. Saurashtra	... 2.67
7. Travancore-Cochin	... 8.61
<b>Total.</b>	92.15
<i>Part C. States.</i>	About 15 Lakhs.
Jammu and Kashmir.	About 2 Lakhs.
<b>Grand-Total.</b>	<b>515.37 Lakhs.</b>

POPULATION OF HARIJANS BASED ON THE  
1941 CENSUS.

1. Madras	...	8,068,492
2. Bombay	...	1,855,148
3. Bengal	...	7,378,970
4. United Provinces	...	11,717,158
5. Punjab	...	1,248,635
6. Bihar	...	4,340,379
7. C.P. & Bihar	...	3,051,413
8. Assam	...	676,291
9. N.W.F.P.		Nil
10. Orissa	...	1,238,171
11. Sindh	...	191,634
12. Ajmer Merwara		
13. Andamans and Nicobar		
14. Bilochistan	...	5,102
15. Assam States	...	265
16. Bilochistan States	...	65
17. Baroda & Gujrat States	...	285,998
18. Dangs	...	48
19. Sankheda Mewas	...	4,337
20. Rest of the Agency	...	4,320
21. Central India States	...	295,950
22. Bundelkhand Agency	...	395,593
23. Indore Agency	...	2,37,919
24. Malwa Agency	...	94,027
25. Bengal State Agency	...	2,69,729
26. Chattisgarh States Agency	...	4,83,132
27. Orissa States Agency	...	352,088
28. Gwalior Presidency	...	156,386
29. Hyderabad Presidency	...	2,928,040
30. Kashmir Presidency	...	113,464
31. Kolahpur Agency and Deccan States Agency	...	306,898
32. Madras States Agency	...	607,101
33. Mysore Agency	...	1,418,806
34. N.W.F.P. Agency	...	Nil
35. Punjab States Agency	...	349,962
36. Punjab Hill States	...	238,774
37. Rajputana Agency	...	Nil
38. Eastern Rajputana States Agency	...	"
39. Rajputana Jaipur Presidency	...	"
40. Mewar Southern Rajputana Agency	...	"
41. Western Rajputana Agency	...	"

42. Sikkim	...	294
43. Western India States	...	249,204
44. Western Kathiawar Agency	...	30,827
45. Rest of the Agency	....	17,771
46. Eastern Kathiawar Agency	...	34,398
47. Rest of the Agency	...	21,408
48. Sabar Kantha Agency	...	42,167
49. Rest of the Agency	...	25,976

Total.	48,813,180
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### HARIJAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1931.

The total and Harijan Population in India excluding Burma as per census of 1931.

*(Vide Census of India, Vol. I, Part I, page 494)*

S. N.	Province.	Total Popula- tion in Lakhs.	Total Harijan Popula- tion in Lakhs.	Percent- age of Harijan Popula- tion.
1.	Ajmer Merwara.	5.60	0.77	14
2.	Assam.	86.22	18.29 (1)	21
3.	Bilochistan.	4.64	0.06	1
4.	Bengal.	501.14 Hindus. (215.70)	69.00 (2)	14
5.	Bihar and Orissa	376.78	57.44	15
6.	Bombay with Sindh.	218.55	17.50	8
7.	C. P. & Berar.	155.08	28.18	18
8.	Coorg.	1.63	0.25	15
9.	Delhi.	6.36	0.73	11
10.	Madras.	467.00	72.34	15
11.	N. W. F. P.	24.25	0.05	nill
12.	Punjab.	235.81 (3)	12.80	5
13.	U. P.	484.09	113.22 (4)	23
States Total.		2,567.55	390.63	15

<i>S. N.</i>	<i>Province.</i>	<i>Total Popula- tion in Lakhs.</i>	<i>Total Harijan Popula- tion in Lakhs.</i>	<i>Percent- age of Harijan Popula- tion</i>
1.	Assam States.	6.25	0.02	nil
2.	Baroda States.	24.42	2.03	8
3.	Bengal States.	9.73	0.31	3
4.	B. & O. States.	46.52	6.32	14
5.	Bombay States.	44.68	3.49	8
6.	C. I. Agency.	66.33	7.98	12
7.	C. P. States.	24.83	2.53	10
8.	Gwalior States.	35.23	6.78	19
9.	Hyderabad States.	144.36	24.73	17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir.	36.46	1.71	5
11.	Cochin States.	12.05	1.25 (5)	10
12.	Travancore States.	50.96	17.70 (6)	35
13.	Mysore States.	65.57	10.00	15
14.	Other Madras States	4.53	0.65	14
15.	Punjab States.	4.38	0.94	22
16.	Punjab States Agency.	44.72	3.93	9
17.	Rajputana Agency.	112.26	15.65	14
18.	U. P. States	12.06	2.09	17
19.	W.I. States Agency.	39.99	3.18	8
<b>Total States.</b>		<b>785.35</b>	<b>111.29</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Total of Provinces.</b>		<b>2,567.55</b>	<b>390.63</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Grand Total.</b>		<b>3,352.90</b> or <b>33 crores.</b>	<b>501.92</b> or <b>5 crores.</b>	<b>15</b>

## SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

### For Scheduled Castes.

<i>States.</i>	<i>House of the People.</i>	<i>Legislative Assemblies.</i>
1. Bihar.	7	44
2. Assam.	1	5
3. Bombay.	4	27
4. Madhya Pradesh.	4	32
5. Orissa.	3	21
6. Madras.	12	62
7. Uttar Pradesh.	17	88
8. West Bengal.	6	40
9. Punjab.	3	21
10. Hyderabad.	4	31
11. Madhya Bharat.	2	17
12. Mysore.	2	19
13. P. E. P. S. U.	1	10
14. Rajasthan.	2	16
15. Saurashtra.	0	4
16. Travancore-Cochin	1	11
17. Delhi.	1	0
18. Himachal Pradesh.	1	4
19. Vindhya Pradesh.	1	4
Total	72	456

### For Scheduled Tribes.

1. Bihar.	6	35
2. Bombay.	4	29
3. Madhya Pradesh.	3	27
4. Madras.	1	4
5. Orissa.	4	28
6. Punjab.	0	0
7. West Bengal.	2	12
8. Hyderabad.	0	2
9. Madhya Bharat.	1	12
10. Mysore.	0	0
11. Rajasthan.	1	5
12. Saurashtra.	0	1
13. Travancore-Cochin.	0	0

<i>States.</i>	<i>House of the People.</i>	<i>Legislative Assemblies.</i>
14. Assam (Excluding Tribal areas.)	1	9
15. Autonomous Districts of Assam	1	18
16. United Khasi-jaintia Hills.	0	5
17. Garo Hills.	0	4
18. Lushai Hills.	0	3
19. Naga Hills.	0	3
20. North Cochar Hills.	0	1
21. Mikir Hills.	0	2
22. Manipur.	1	0
23. Vindhya Pradesh.	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>206</b>

## APPENDIX—D.

### A NOTE ON FORCED LABOUR.

1. Forced or compulsory labour means all work or service exacted from a person against his will either free or on payment of wages which are not a sufficient inducement to perform the work voluntarily. It is known under different names in different States. Some information on forced or compulsory labour with some concrete instances is being furnished here. It may, however, be stated that work or service which is of important direct necessity for the community, for example, work done or rendered under the provisions of Gaon Panchyat Acts, will not come under the definition of forced or compulsory labour.

2. **Kinds of Forced Labour** :—It is mainly of three classes (a) forced or compulsory labour requisitioned by Government officials for public purposes under legal provisions, (b) forced or compulsory labour exacted illegally by landlords or creditors and (c) forced or compulsory labour exacted by private individuals under social customs.

3. **Forced Labour for Public Purposes**:—Forced or compulsory labour legally requisitioned by public authorities in the discharge of their duties from all classes of persons for public purposes comes under this class. The following are instances :—

- (a) Services rendered as part of the normal civic obligations of a citizen; e. g., furnishing information about the Commission of offences to the Police Magistrate, apprehending the offender, helping a public servant in the discharge of his duties, etc.,
- (b) Certain minor communal services rendered by villagers under the Panchyat Acts, etc. for sanitary purposes or the upkeep of public property ;
- (c) Services rendered by the people in cases of emergencies like fire, flood, epidemic, etc., and
- (d) Other services of public utility.

**4. Forced Labour Exacted by Landlords:—**Work or service exacted by Zamindars and other non-cultivating landowners or proprietors from their tenants and other inhabitants of the village comes under this class. These landlords are not entitled to anything more than the rent lawfully payable by the tenants. It is, however, reported that they sometimes compel the tenants to render agricultural labour in their fields for a number of days in a season or a year either on payment of no wages or on very meagre wages. Sometime these landlords allow house site and a pach of land for cultivation on payment of some rental or on a contract of payment of a certain share of produce to the landlord. Usually, however, such a tenant is made to work in the fields of his landlord or to do some domestic work. Many a time his family members are also made to work for the landlord. Such service may be free, in lieu of the grant of land or on payment of very meagre wages.

**5. Forced Labour Exacted by Creditors:—**Work or service rendered by illiterate and backward debtors to their creditors in lieu of advance or interest thereon comes under this category. The landlords also advance such loans to their tenants. This practice exists in many parts of rural India and is known under different names, for example, "Harwahi" system in the United Provinces and certain parts of Bihar and Central India, "Kamianuti" in other parts of Bihar, "Gotbi" in Orissa and certain parts of Madras, "Veth" in other parts of Madras, "Hali" in Gujerat etc., normally the repayment of the only legal obligation in debt transactions is the loan with interest thereon but under this system the debtor has to do manual labour for his creditor in lieu of the advance of debt or interest thereon until repayment. He is seldom able to repay the loan. The debtor labourer cannot bargain for his wages. This results in his perpetual bondage and the amount of loan remains unpaid throughout his life. When such a debtor dies, the son inherits the rights and obligations of the father. Many a time along with the debtor his other family members also have to perform domestic work at their master's house of very low wages. In a few cases, the loan is transferred to another creditor along with the transfer of services of the debtor.

**6. Forced Labour Exacted under Social Customs:—**The professional services rendered by Chamars, Kumbhars, Barbers, Washermen, etc., under a threat of punishment may be included in this class.

### 7. Forced Labour Exacted in cases of Emergency :—

This is required by the following statutory provisions :—

- (a) Section 65 of the Northern Indian Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 ;
- (b) Sub Section (3) of Section 54 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 ;
- (c) Section 36 of the G P. Irrigation Act, 1931 ;
- (d) Section 58 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879 ;
- (e) Sections 1 to 5 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858 ;
- (f) Sections 4 and 5 of the Orissa Compulsory Labour Act, 1948 ;

The services under (a) to (f) are required in cases of sudden and serious damage to canals of water courses.

- (g) Section 44 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 ;
- (h) Section 42 of the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891 ;

The services under (g) and (h) are required in extinguishing forest fires and in averting danger to forest property.

- (i) Bombay Regulation XXIII of 1927 ;
- (j) Section 7 of the Punjab Military Transport Act, 1916 ;

The services under (i) and (j) is required on the occasion of the movement of troops, etc.

- (k) Punjab village and small Towns Patrol Act, 1918.

This requires residents to patrol at night in cases of emergency to secure public peace.

8. Services exacted as a consequence of conviction in a Court of Law.

9. Work of services exacted under the provisions of the Provincial Children Acts.

10. Work or service exacted under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924.

11. Services for Government officials :—This is authorised by Section 3 of the Bengal Regulation VI of 1806, Clause (b) of Sub Section (i) of the Angul Laws Regulation, 1936, and Clause (b) of Sub Section (1) of Section 68 of the Khondmals

Laws Regulation, 1936. These provisions are intended to secure labour, provisions, transport, etc., for Government officials on tour or for troops on march.

12. Forced Labour for irrigational purposes :—

This is legalised under the following provisions :—

- (a) Section 65 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1905 ;
- (b) Sections 26 and 27 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 ;
- (c) Section 6 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858 ;
- (d) Section of the Orissa Compulsory Labour Act, 1948 ;
- (e) Section 28 of the Santal Parganas settlement Regulation, 1872.

13. Forced labour in lieu of tax.

This system exists in Assam under the rules framed under the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891, in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal and in the Kolhan Government estates in the district of Singhbhum of Bihar. It is also reported that in the Ganjam Agency of Madras a system called 'Vethu' is prevalent under which the inhabitants are required to supply labour to Government in execution of civil works in return for the free grant of land for " podu " cultivation.

14. Forced Labour as collective punishment :—

Only one instance of this type is reported from the hill districts and frontier tracts of Assam. The punishment was inflicted for culpable homicide. It is believed that forced labour as collective punishment does not now exist in any part of the country.

15. Forced labour for private individuals :—

Under Section 8 of the Bengal Regulation, 1806 farmers, proprietors, etc., are required to supply labour, transport and other provisions to a traveller while passing through their lands, the regulation is in force in Assam, Central Provinces, Orissa and Ajmer-Merwara.

16. Service Tenures :—

In Bombay Watandar Mahars and the Bhils are required to supply men for transport of goods of Govt. servants tour on duty in pursuance of Watan settlements.

## APPENDIX—E

### TESTS OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Nine tests of untouchability, as laid down in the Census of India Report, 1931, Vol. I, Part 1, Page 472.

The term Exterior Castes has been used for depressed classes. The definition to be used in arriving at the figure of depressed classes is a very difficult matter. The following possible tests are to be considered :—

1. Whether the Caste or Class in question can be served by clean Brahmins 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 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.

## APPENDIX—F

### AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION WORKING FOR THE UPLIFTMENT OF THE HARIJANS AND OTHERS BACKWARD CLASSES IN THE COUNTRY.

#### 1 Aims and Objects of Bharatiya Depressed Classes League

The aim of the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League is the protection and promotion of all that contributes to the advancement, strength and glory of the Depressed Classes and as a means to that end, the attainment of a classless and a casteless society in the Union of India.

Following are the objects :—

1. To organise and consolidate all sections of the Depressed Classes into one organic whole.
2. To secure and protect the political, social, economic and religious rights and interests of the Depressed Classes.
3. To reclaim all those Depressed Classes who have left their ancestral faith.
4. To promote education among the Depressed Classes and other Backward Classes.
5. To promote good feelings between the Depressed Classes, the Caste Hindus and others.

(Articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League).

#### 2. Aims and Objects of the Harijan Sevak Sangh

The object of the Sangh shall be the eradication, by truthful and non-violent means of untouchability in Hindu Society with all its incidental evils and disabilities, suffered by the so-called untouchables, hereafter described as Harijans, in all walks of life and to secure for them absolute equality of status with the rest of the Hindus.

In furtherance of its object, the Harijan Sevak Sangh will seek to establish contact with caste-Hindus throughout India and show them that untouchability, as it is practised in the Hindu society, is repugnant to the fundamental principles of Hinduism and to the best instinct of humanity ; and it will also seek to serve Harijans so as to promote their moral, social and material welfare.

(Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of the Sangh).

### 3. The Objective of the Indian National Congress. (Under Article 4 A.)

The object of the Indian National Congress is the well-being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment in India by peaceful and legitimate means of a Co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and political, economic and social rights and aiming at the world peace and fellowship.

“ . . . . . The Congress has declared for the establishment of a democratic classless society in a non-violent and peaceful manner. While recommending the appointment of a Planning Commission, the Congress Working Committee observed :—“The vision which inspired the people of India through the various phases of the non-violent revolution which made the country free was a land from which poverty, unemployment, ignorance, inequality and exploitation would be banished and in which every person would find work suitable to his talents and capacity and have the wherewithal of a decent life.” The Constitution of India has guaranteed certain fundamental rights to the citizens of India and enunciated certain directive principles of State policy, in particular that the State shall strive 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 and shall direct its policy towards securing, among other things :

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood ;
- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; and
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

(Our immediate Programme. Page 51,  
Published by A. I. C. C. )

## A FEW WORDS OF APPRECIATION.

**The Hon'ble Shri Prithvi Singh Azad, Minister for Labour,  
Punjab & President Bhartiya Depressed Classes League.**

The Bhartiya Depressed Classes League has been working for the uplift of Depressed Classes of India since its formation in 1932. Under the leadership of the Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram who remained its President for a number of years—the League fought for the freedom of the Country and for the emancipation of the Depressed Classes. The League gave every possible help for strengthening the cause of freedom and stood by the Congress in its prolonged struggle with the British. In the short space of time the League concentrated its efforts on the social, economic and cultural uplift and emancipation and political awakening of the Scheduled and Backward Classes in India. During the time of the British Government a lot was done by the Bhartiya Depressed Classes League but it was not on a planned basis. Now, after the Country's independence, it has become absolutely necessary to chalk out a planned basis for the execution of policy and programme in future. For this purpose under the direction of the Bhartiya Depressed Classes League and the able guidance of our leader Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram, the General Secretary Shri Chandrika Ram, M.P., has prepared a 10-year Plan for the social, economic and cultural uplift of Harijans and other backward classes of the country. I hope that the Union and State Governments as well as social and political organizations in the country will work on the lines suggested in the Plan. If the Country gives its blessings to the Plan, I am sure the Harijans will get their due place in the society and also the Country will see a great change in finding the Backward Classes taking their place in the forefront for service of their Motherland.

\*                     \*                     \*                     \*

**Shri L. M. Srikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes  
& Scheduled Tribes, Government of India.**

I am thankful to you for sending me an outline of the policy and the programme of the Bhartiya Depressed Classes

League regarding the Scheduled Castes and the other Backward classes in the country. I hope you have sent this to the Planning Commission who will incorporate it in their all-embracing plan for the country.

\*                     \*                     \*                     \*

**Dr. H. C. Mukberjee, M. P. Ex-Vice President, Constituent Assembly of India.**

I have been privileged to read through the plan for the upliftment of Harijans and other Backward classes drawn up by my friend Shri Chandrika Ram M. P.

The manifold disabilities from which these our brethren continue to suffer can be easily inferred from the remedies suggested by the author.

While I have no doubt that we in free India shall ultimately succeed in bringing them to our level, I am quite clear in my mind that it will entail immense labour and finance.

It is here that we need sincere workers, for the provision of finance alone without wisdom in utilising it to the best advantage is not likely to hasten this important task.

\*                     \*                     \*                     \*

**Shri Kalavenkat Rao, M. P., General Secretary, All India Congress Committee, New Delhi.**

I have seen Shri Chandrika Ram's short monograph on Harijan Welfare. He has analysed all the difficulties under which these unfortunate brothers of ours are labouring and has remedies to step up Welfare work on a planned basis. Any Congress Worker who has faithfully subscribed to Bapuji's philosophy of Harijan service will easily subscribe to the welfare plan elaborated in this monograph. But planning is only a means. The end will be achieved only after a great conscious effort particularly in a country like ours. Finance will be an obstacle but as days roll by the snowball must increase its size. The Gandhian is the best way and the lasting way. I am certain that each year that comes will reveal greater and greater fulfillment of mission—of Gandhi Ji in the cause of Harijans.

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**Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, M. P., M. A., D. Phil., Bar-at-Law, President, All India Backward Classes Federation.**

I was very glad that my friend Shri Chandrika Ram, M. P., General Secretary of the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi showed me the plan for the uplift of Harijans and other Backward Classes submitted by him to the Planning Commission. In my view the plan covers most of the ways in which the uplift of these classes should and could be achieved. Undoubtedly, some suggestions are more easy of acceptance and of being brought into effect more easily than others. But if a serious and a determined effort is made in the directions pointed out, it would be quite reasonable to expect that the Backward Classes would attain a considerable level of advancement and progress during the next ten years.

I am very happy that the plan lays greatest emphasis on increased educational facilities. But so far as private institutions are concerned I would like to make one suggestion as a person conversant with the difficulties of private institutions that the loss of revenue suffered by these institutions should be made good by the Governments. Comparatively the financial commitments of Government for this purpose would be quite light.

In the end I strongly commend the suggestions made by my friend Shri Chandrika Ram to the Planning Commission for early acceptance and enforcement and thank him for not having confined his suggestions only to the Scheduled Castes but having included the Scheduled Tribes and the other Backward Classes in it.

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**Shri Khandu Bhai K. Desai, M. P.,  
President, All India Trade Union Congress, New Delhi.**

The Memorandum presented to the Planning Commission by the Bhartiya Depressed Classes League deserves more than passing reading by those who are interested in the all round development of our country. The "Sarvodaya" Ideal preached by Gandhi Ji cannot come within realm of reality unless the Depressed and Backward Classes are given special facilities to raise themselves to the level of those who claim to be enlightened. What is required is a revolutionary psychological change in the outlook and approach of those who by the fortuous circumstances of the society in the past centuries are placed to-day in places

of position and responsibility. It is not a matter of any generosity or grace to the Backward section of our community to make available all possible assistance, but it is our duty and obligation cast by destiny on all of us to lift up our Backward citizens who are socially and economically in a depressed state.

I am sure the Planning Commission in the future Plan of Socio-economic structure of society will give to the question of our Backward citizens full consideration as an integral part of the whole National Plan.

