

THE REPORT
OF THE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON THE
REVISION OF THE LISTS OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

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PART I

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union Territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union Territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union Territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the President made two Orders in 1950 in relation to the then Part 'A' and Part 'B' States, called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. In the following year he made the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Part 'C' States Order, 1951, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Part 'C' States Order, 1951, in respect of the then Part 'C' States. Under the Constitution, these Orders could be varied only by a law of Parliament. The need for such variation arose first when the State of Andhra Pradesh was created by the Andhra State Act, 1953, then on the creation of the new State of Himachal Pradesh by the Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954. Certain recommendations were later made by the Backward Classes Commission, whereupon these Orders were again revised by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1956. On the reorganisation of States by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and on the enactment of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, the Orders were further modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. They were revised once again on the creation of the new States of Maharashtra and Gujarat by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960. Separate orders were also made at appropriate time for Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry. A list of the Orders now in force is at Appendix I.

2. The lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appearing in the various Orders came up for criticism on a number of occasions both in Parliament and outside on the ground that they were not rational and contained several anomalies. Assurances were given on behalf of the Government that a further revision of the lists would be undertaken in consultation with the State Governments and others and an attempt would be made to rationalise the lists. A number of representations were received by the Government of India and the views of the Governments of the various States and Union Territories were invited thereon; they were also requested to make their own suggestions, if any. After a preliminary examination of the resultant proposals received from the States and Union Territories, this Committee was appointed by a Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Social Security, dated the 1st June, 1965 (Appendix II), with the following terms of reference :—

(1) To advise on the proposals received by Government for revision of the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(2) To advise whether, where a caste or a tribe is listed as a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in relation to a particular area in a State or an Union Territory, members of that caste or tribe residing—

(i) in other areas within the same State or Union Territory, or

(ii) in other States or Union Territories should be recognised as belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be.

The Resolution observed that the present lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes did not show a uniform pattern and several anomalies had been brought to the notice of Government and that it was therefore very necessary that the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be revised "in a rational and scientific manner". The Committee was expected to submit the report within three months of the date of the Resolution.

3. The Resolution required the Committee to advise only on the proposals received by Government. But on the announcement of the constitution of the Committee, a large number of representations were received by the Committee directly—they continued to pour in even while this report was being drafted—

from organisations as well as individual members of the public, including members of Legislatures and social workers, and the Committee felt it would be desirable to examine these representations to the extent possible; this additional responsibility undertaken by the Committee made its task more onerous.

4. The task of the Committee involved the examination of the historical and scientific background of over eight hundred tribal communities and caste groups and assessment of their social, educational and economic conditions with a view to determining their eligibility to be specified in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5. With the object of collecting as much material and acquainting itself with as many viewpoints as possible within the short time available, the Committee visited almost all the State capitals and held extensive discussions with the officers and experts of the Governments of the various States and Union Territories, some Members of Parliament and State Legislatures, social workers, social scientists and available representationists; wherever possible, the Committee also ascertained the views of the Chief Ministers and Ministers in charge of the welfare of backward classes in the States. The Committee was assisted in these discussions by Deputy Commissioners of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee had the benefit of personal discussions with the Registrar General of Census, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their representatives. A list of persons with whom discussions were held appears at Appendix III. The Committee drew extensively from the standard works of reference on castes and tribes by recognised authorities like Ibbetson, Thurston, Russell and Hiralal, Aiyappan, Iyer and Nanjundaiya, and also referred, wherever necessary, to old census publications and District Gazetteers.

CHAPTER II
PRINCIPLES AND POLICY

6. The Constitution has not expressly prescribed any principles or policy for drawing up lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, there are indications in the Constitution that extreme social, educational and economic backwardness would qualify a caste or a tribe to be included in these lists. Article 46 of the Constitution enjoins the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Article 15(4) enables the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is provided in article 335 that the claims of the members of Scheduled Castes and 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. Articles 330 and 332 provide for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States. (Such reservation will, however, cease to have effect in 1970). Article 338 requires the appointment of a Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for them under the Constitution and report upon the working of those safeguards. A Commission has to be appointed under article 339(1) to report on the administration of the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes while article 339(2) empowers the Union to give directions to a State as to the drawing up and execution of schemes essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. The proviso to article 164(1) includes in the Council of Ministers in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may also be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes. A proviso to article 275(1) requires the Union to pay to the States as grants-in-aid necessary capital and recurring sums to enable them to meet the costs of schemes of development undertaken by them with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of promoting

the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State. These special provisions in the Constitution proceed on the recognition of the extreme social, educational and economic backwardness of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the need to make a special effort for their advancement and welfare, the stress on the Scheduled Tribes being somewhat more than that on the Scheduled Castes. (It is relevant to note that the Constitution also recognises another section of the citizens as deserving of special care, namely, the backward classes. This distinction ought therefore to be well kept in mind, as between the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the one hand and the backward classes on the other.) It will be observed that under article 341 not only castes and groups within castes but also races or tribes and groups within races or tribes can be specified as Scheduled Castes. Under article 342, however, only tribes or tribal communities or groups within tribes or tribal communities have to be specified as Scheduled Tribes.

7. The relevant records show that in drawing up the list of Scheduled Castes, the test applied was the social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the historical custom of untouchability. The list of Scheduled Castes drawn in 1950 was a revised version of the list of Scheduled Castes under the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936, made under the Government of India Act, 1935, which, in turn, was the continuation of the earlier list of "depressed classes". The depressed classes, it is well known, were systematically categorised in 1931 by the Census Commissioner for India who had given the following instructions for the purpose of such categorisation :—

"I have explained depressed castes as castes, contact with whom entails purification on the part of high caste Hindus. It is not intended that the term should have any reference to occupation as such but to those castes which by reasons of their traditional position in Hindu society are denied access to temples, for instance, or have to use separate wells or are not allowed to sit inside a school house but have to remain outside or suffer similar social disabilities."

8. In the preamble to the questionnaire issued by the Backward Classes Commission, the Commission observed :

"In the matter of Scheduled Castes, the criterion is clear. Untouchability is the criterion and it being peculiar to the

Hindus, those Hindu castes that were regarded as untouchables by society are included in that particular Schedule. Non-Hindus cannot be included in it."

9. The Constitution has abolished untouchability and has forbidden its practice in any form. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, punishes enforcement of social disabilities on the ground of untouchability. It would indeed be inappropriate in the circumstances to apply the sole test of untouchability in preparing the list of Scheduled Castes under the Constitution. Nevertheless, having regard to the historical background, we have, in revising the list, adopted the test of extreme social, educational and economic backwardness of castes, arising out of the traditional custom of untouchability. We incidentally note with satisfaction that untouchability is fast disappearing, particularly in cities and towns and, even where it is practised, it is considerably diluted in form. In fact, the line of demarcation between the high castes and low castes, which was fairly clear in the past, has tended to become blurred.

10. The specification of tribes and tribal communities as Scheduled Tribes present some problems. Even the social scientists have found it difficult to evolve a universally acceptable definition for a tribe. The difficulty in setting out formal criteria for defining a tribe arises from the fact that the tribes in India are, and have been for some decades, tribes in transition. The first serious attempt to list "primitive tribes" was, as in the case of depressed castes, made at the census of 1931. Subsequently, under the Government of India Act, 1935, a list of "backward tribes" was specified for the Provinces of India. The list of Scheduled Tribes was prepared in 1950 by making additions to the list of backward tribes under the Government of India Act, 1935; in considering fresh proposals for inclusion in the list, it was noted that "care was necessary in drawing up the schedule in order to ensure that communities which had been assimilated in the general population were not at this stage invested with an artificial distinctiveness as tribes, and that communities which might be regarded as tribes by reason of their social organisation and general way of life but which were really not primitive should not now newly be treated as primitive".

11. In the preamble to their questionnaire regarding Scheduled Tribes, the Backward Classes Commission observed as follows :

"The Scheduled Tribes can also be generally ascertained by the fact that they live apart in hills, and even where they

live on the plains, they lead a separate, excluded existence and are not fully assimilated in the main body of the people. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion. They are listed as Scheduled Tribes because of the kind of life led by them."

12. It will be observed that in 1931 and 1935, as well as in 1950 and 1956, it was acknowledged that every tribe need not be regarded as requiring special treatment; the list of 1931 was of "primitive tribes" while the list of 1935 was of "backward tribes" and primitiveness and backwardness were the tests applied in preparing the lists in 1950 and 1956. In revising the list of Scheduled Tribes, we have looked for indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness; we have considered that tribes whose members have by and large mixed up with the general population are not eligible to be in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

13. In the three Five Year Plans undertaken after Independence, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have, along with rest of the population, obtained their share of development benefits, particularly in the fields of education, drinking water supply, agriculture and community development. Apart from such general programmes, special supplementary schemes have been implemented with a view to bringing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to a level of well-being comparable with that of other sections of the population. Despite the competing claims of other developmental sectors on the limited financial resources hitherto available, a significant investment has been made on such supplementary schemes. The pace of social change has quickened since Independence and educational and economic standards have improved; traditional social barriers have visibly crumbled, particularly in urban and industrialised areas. No reasonable person can claim that the social, educational and economic position of any non-scheduled caste or tribe has, during the past decade, deteriorated to such an extent as to justify a fresh claim for special treatment in relation to the rural masses of India. In spite of this obvious position, we have witnessed the extraordinary phenomenon, which had been noticed earlier by the Kalelkar Commission, the Dhebar Commission and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of castes and communities solemnly setting forth their desire to be considered backward and included in the Schedules for special treatment. In several States, we have come across a multitude of organisations of castes and tribes, a few even at the all India level,

whose main object is to secure or retain a place in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The motivation for the growth of such organisations arises from what may be called the very attractive "package deal" of special facilities and benefits that are provided for communities included in the Schedules. The more advanced communities regard the reservation of seats in the Legislatures as the most attractive of these facilities; considerable interest is also displayed in the reserved seats in Panchayat Raj institutions at various levels, and seats in other local bodies. One Scheduled Caste political leader from a northern State said candidly that he would be prepared to forego economic and other development benefits if special political rights were guaranteed, because once political rights were acquired, anything they desired would follow. The really backward communities, however, look forward to the reservations and other facilities for recruitment to the services, educational concessions and benefits of economic development schemes, and are not concerned with political privileges.

14. It has been in evidence for some time that a lion's share of the various benefits and concessions earmarked for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is appropriated by the numerically larger and politically well organised communities. The smaller and more backward communities have tended to get lost in democratic processes, though most deserving of special aid. Though there is no escape from the larger and politically more conscious groups asserting themselves in the political field, it appears to us that, in matters of planning and development, distribution of benefits needs to be focussed on the more backward and smaller groups on a selective basis. At one stage we thought of suggesting separation of political rights from developmental benefits but we are not making the suggestion since the political reservations are due to disappear shortly and since the idea cannot also be implemented within the present framework of the Constitution. We would, instead, suggest that the various castes and tribes in the lists should be administratively classified or categorised so as to give higher priority in planning and development to the more needy, and lower priority for the comparatively advanced. In view of the limitation of time, we have not been able to make the classification or categorisation and we leave the task to be undertaken by the Department of Social Security in consultation with the State Governments.

15. While we appreciate the necessity of providing special assistance for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and the Sche-

duled Tribes until they rise to the average stratum of society, we regret to note that the listing of these castes and tribes has more or less created vested interests and has tended to dampen to some extent personal effort and enterprise to improve one's position and fortune. Inclusion in the lists is regarded more as a coveted prize than as a reflection of backwardness. While a large number of requests for inclusion in the lists were pressed before us, we had only one instance of a request for exclusion from the lists on the ground that inclusion in the lists operates as a stigma. The Constitution does not provide for the total liquidation of these lists at any time but prominent social workers, political leaders outside the fold of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and a large number of officials whom we met in the course of our inquiry asserted that, in the interests of national integration and in view of the changes which have taken place during the last 15 years, the time has come to do away gradually with these privileged classes, particularly in view of the increasing demand for inclusion therein, and to organise developmental schemes without reference to castes or tribes. The least that should be done, we were told, is to fix a time limit for the currency of the lists. In any case, the consensus of opinion expressed before us has been that the emphasis should be on the gradual elimination of the larger and more advanced communities from these lists, and on focussing greater attention on the really backward sections, preferably by applying an economic yardstick. After considering the observations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Reports for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58, an authoritative pronouncement in the matter has been made by the Estimates Committee in its Forty-eighth Report for the year 1958-59 as follows:—

"While the Committee consider that it is desirable that preference be given to the less advanced among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in provision of all facilities, they would like to observe that the tendency on the part of some castes and tribes to get themselves listed as backward merely to get concessions is undesirable and must be discouraged. In this connection, the Committee would like to reproduce below an extract from the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1956-57:—

'Backwardness has a tendency to perpetuate itself and those who are listed as backward try to remain as such, due to various concessions and benefits they derive, and thus backwardness becomes a vested interest.'

107. The Commissioner has suggested in his Report for 1957-58 that if the ultimate goal of classless and casteless society is to be attained, the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and even of Other Backward Classes will have to be reduced from year to year and replaced in due course by a list based on the criteria of Income-cum-Merit.

Keeping in view the above recommendation and the requirements of article 46 of the Constitution, which cast special responsibility of safeguarding the interests of the weaker sections of society especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Committee recommend that weaker sections of society should be defined and criteria for special assistance laid down on the basis of economic status and educational and social backwardness. This would result in larger and larger sections of society passing out of the category requiring special assistance and enable them to attain social equality, while safeguarding the interests of those who are still in need of such special assistance."

In forwarding the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, the Chairman of the Commission stated :

"Amongst tribals also we have been able to notice four different layers—we feel that at the base of these four layers is the class of tribals which is in an extremely underdeveloped stage, and, at the topmost levels among the tribals is the layer which can well afford to forego any further help."

The Study Team on Social Welfare of Backward Classes has expressed the following views :

"The central idea is to introduce a gradation in the pattern of assistance to make sure that those economically less advanced among them get proportionately higher benefits than those which are somewhat better off."

16. In view of the weighty views expressed above and in the interests of national integration, we feel that the time has come when the question of descheduling of relatively advanced communities should receive serious and urgent consideration. Consistently with this approach, several persons who appeared before us, including some eminent social workers, brought the following communities to our notice, which, in their opinion, are relatively advanced and could forthwith be descheduled :

State	Caste	Tribe
Andhra Pradesh	Mala	
Assam	Jhalo-malo Jalia Kaibartta Dhupi	Jaintia Kachari Khasi Kuki Mizo (Lusei)
Bihar	Chamar Dhobi	
Gujarat	Vankar	
Kerala	Vannan Mannan Perumannan Velan	
Madhya Pradesh	Chamar Jatav Satnami Mahar	Bhilala Rajgond
Madras	Mannan Velan Vannan	
Maharashtra	Mahar	Mahadeo Koli Kokna
Mysore	Bhovi	
Nagaland		Kachari Kuki Naga
Orissa	Dhoba	Bhottada Bhumia
Punjab	Chamar	
Uttar Pradesh	Chamar Dhobi	
West Bengal	Dhoba Namasudra Rajbanshi Sunri	

17. Some of the State Governments concerned, however, do not favour exclusion of these communities from the lists; strong representations have also been made by or on behalf of the affected communities for their retention. Some of the communities are in strategic border areas. In these circumstances and also as we have not been able to make a closer investigation into the conditions of these communities in the short time at our disposal, we are unable to make a specific recommendation in regard to these communities.

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CHAPTER III

REVISION OF LISTS

18. Our general approach in reviewing the existing lists has been brought out in the preceding Chapter; at the present transitional stage in the social structure, it is just not possible or even desirable to evolve a completely uniform pattern for the lists of various States and Union Territories. The scope for the rearrangement of the lists in a rational and scientific manner is also limited. The case of each caste and tribe has to be examined in detail on its own merits and in relation to specific local, social and historical factors prevalent in different parts of the country.

Area Limitations

19. The present lists of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been drawn up separately for each State and Union Territory. In the lists for many States, such as Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Kerala, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been specified with reference to certain localities (usually Districts or Tehsils) within the State. The result is that a person can legally be regarded as a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe for the purposes of the Constitution unless he belongs to the listed caste or tribe, and also resides in the specified localities within the aforesaid States. This has no doubt led to anomalous results: members of the same caste or tribe from the ethnological or social point of view are deprived of the special privileges and benefits merely because they reside in different States or different parts of the same State.

20. This anomaly has its origin in the lists prepared under the Government of India Act, 1935. The territorial restrictions were then probably introduced either because the social disabilities attached to certain castes and tribes were appreciably more distinctive in particular localities or because certain castes and tribes were found to be concentrated in appreciable numbers only in the specified localities.

21. There has been considerable criticism, both within Parliament and outside, that such "area restrictions" operate as a check

on social mobility as the communities concerned would confine themselves to the specified areas lest they lose the special privileges and benefits by moving out. It is rightly pointed out that, consistently with the policy of social integration, the tribes in particular should be encouraged to abandon their isolation and freely intermix with the rest of the population. Another argument, which has considerable force, is that as a result of the spread of education, many boys and girls of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who have attained secondary or university levels of education have, in the absence of adequate educational facilities nearer their homes, to migrate to regional cities or State headquarters or even outside the State to prosecute studies in higher educational institutions of their choice. We are happy to report that every State and Union Territory in India has, appreciating these considerations, agreed to removal of the area restrictions generally.

22. In some States, however, there are two socially distinct communities bearing the same name, but only one of them has been found to be deserving of inclusion in the list. There are also a few cases where members of an ethnological group residing in certain areas of a State have to be included in the list, but members of the same group residing in the remaining areas of a State are not eligible for such inclusion. In these two situations, we are constrained to maintain the principle of area restrictions. Fortunately, such cases are few and, by and large, we have been able to remove area restrictions. It may incidentally be mentioned that specification of castes and tribes in the lists with area restrictions has been held by the Supreme Court not to be *ultra vires* the Constitution (vide, *Bhaiyalal v. Harikishan Singh and Ors* : Civil Appeal No. 765 of 1964, decided on the 5th February, 1965 : Unreported).

23. In the few cases where it has been found necessary to retain area restrictions, we have been informed that hardship is not likely to be caused to students pursuing higher studies outside the prescribed localities as, even at present, educational concessions and scholarships have been extended to such students by the issue of administrative instructions. Wherever possible, we have also reduced the limiting effect of area restrictions by adopting a new formula for listing the tribe or caste in question. For example, where we have said "Caste A of District X", a member of Caste A hailing from District X would be eligible to be treated as belonging to a Scheduled Caste throughout the State.

24. The second term of reference to the Committee requires us to advise whether, where a caste or a tribe is listed as a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in relation to a particular State or Union Territory, members of that Caste or Tribe residing in other States and Union Territories should be recognised as belonging to a Scheduled Caste or to a Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. In simpler language, the question would be whether, instead of Statewise lists, there should be an all-India list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. From the Constitutional point of view, such an all-India list is not feasible; articles 341 and 342 require specification of castes and tribes "with respect to any State or Union Territory" and envisage Statewise lists. Accordingly, if a member of a caste scheduled in State A migrates to State B, he cannot be regarded as belonging to a Scheduled Caste unless his caste is scheduled in State B also. The specification of that caste as a Scheduled Caste in State B would depend upon the local conditions. However, the situation is not so serious as to call for an amendment of the Constitution. We have found that, apart from tea plantation labour and displaced persons from Pakistan, whose cases are considered separately later in this report, the inter-State mobility of members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not so far been of mass dimensions and is restricted to individuals. It often happens, however, that a few tribal communities inhabit a hill or a forest region, part of which falls within one State and part in another adjoining State. In such cases, we have made sure that the lists of Scheduled Tribes of both such States include the names of these communities if they are found in appreciable numbers on both sides of border. Among the Scheduled Castes, there are certain migrant communities such as PRADHI and SANSI, which already figure in the lists of all the States where they are found in appreciable numbers; similarly, members of the sweeper class are scheduled throughout India under various synonyms. Students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from some of the eastern States, particularly Assam and Nagaland, have to study in higher educational institutions in other States; but this has not resulted in any hardship because the State concerned sponsors and finances its students, though studying in other States. We are, therefore, of the opinion that there is no pressing need for doing away with the present practice of Statewise listing of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, though the practice does operate as a handicap to a few individuals.

Inclusion of communities

25. In view of our approach indicated in the preceding Chapter, we have been strict in making new additions to the lists and have included thereon afresh only a very limited number of castes and tribes, after convincing ourselves that they fully satisfy the criteria, and have in the past been somehow overlooked. Such cases are listed at Appendix IV.

Exclusions

26. A certain number of exclusions, as indicated in Appendix V, most of which were proposed by the State Governments themselves, have been agreed to; these communities, we are satisfied, had previously been included by mistake, and do not answer to the basic criteria. The State Government had very little local information regarding some of the tribes and castes when the lists were originally drawn up in 1950 and revised in 1956. It is only during the past five or six years, after the Tribal Research Institutes were established, that they were able to gather data. The Government of Orissa have proposed exclusion of seven tribes from the list; the proposal has been, however, stoutly opposed, particularly by two members of Parliament. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has recommended their exclusion, while the social scientists in the Registrar-General's office feel that while these are border-line cases, they would favour their retention. We have gained the impression that two of these tribes, BHOTTADA and BHUMIYA, are comparatively advanced, but not having sufficient time to make a close study of these tribes and in view of the conflicting ideas expressed before us, we are unable to make a specific recommendation in regard to these communities.

27. We found a number of communities in the Schedules of each State, for which no population was returned at the 1961 Census. We have taken out of the lists such communities after verifying, in consultation with the State Governments, that these communities have not in fact come to the notice of the local administrators. Most State Governments have also agreed that tribes and castes not found in viable numbers should be removed from the lists. In the case of a Scheduled Tribes, it may be safely assumed that tribal characteristics cease to exist when the number of tribals living in a State is less than 100, the more so if even this small number is spread over several districts. To

cite an example, the population returned in the State of Madras for the KONDA REDDI tribe was 8. Of this, 3 were working as labourers in Madras city, while the rest were spread over two other districts. It would be reasonable to infer in such cases that these small groups have got assimilated with the general population; in any case, it would be very difficult administratively to trace these individuals with a view to afford them special assistance. As for education, no hardship is likely to be caused because of the introduction of free and compulsory education.

28. In the case of the Scheduled Castes, social disabilities arising from the traditional practice of untouchability are likely to be felt even if the population of an affected community within a State is less than 100. It is, however, obvious that if there is a community with a population of less than 10 scattered in various parts of a State, there is no justification for regarding it as a community, and the disabilities arising out of untouchability would in practice be non-existent. We have, therefore, adopted a population of 10 as the minimum limit in each State for any community continuing in the list of Scheduled Castes. As in the case of the Scheduled Tribes, no hardship is likely to be caused on this account.

Denotified and Nomadic Tribes

29. In the lists of almost every State, the names of several 'denotified tribes' and 'nomadic tribes' have been included, some in the list of Scheduled Tribes and some in the list of Scheduled Castes. We found that the same tribes—it would be more scientific to refer to them as communities—have also been often included in the administrative lists of denotified and nomadic tribes maintained by the State Governments for special treatment. Another anomaly is that the same community (for example, PARDHI) is listed as a Scheduled Tribe in one State (e.g., Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra), while in a neighbouring State (e.g., Rajasthan) it is listed as a Scheduled Caste. This anomalous classification appears to have had its origin in the fact that members of the denotified and nomadic communities possess a complex combination of tribal characteristics, traditional untouchability, nomadic traits, and an anti-social heritage. We find that no special and detailed study of these communities has been undertaken during the past fifteen years; our discussions with the State Governments, however, revealed that the type of development schemes usually designed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not benefited the denotified and nomadic

tribes to any significant extent because of their relatively small numbers, and their tendency to be constantly on the move. It is also clear that while these communities may possess some of the characteristics usually associated with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the dominant factors which govern their life are their anti-social heritage and tendency to move from place to place in small groups. We are inclined to feel that it would be in the best interests of these communities if they are taken out from the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and treated exclusively as a distinctive group, with development schemes specially designed to suit their dominant characteristics. However, it was brought to our notice that some of the denotified communities such as BAGRI and PASI have, during the past ten years, settled down to normal agriculture and deserve to be treated differently from other communities such as the KANJAR who still have an affinity for crime and flair for nomadic life. Again, the tendency towards crime and, to a lesser extent, the nomadic trait, apparently varies from one community to another; it is also said that the small number of some of the denotified communities who still resort to crime have to be treated differently from other members of the same community who are inclined to settle down peacefully. In the absence of adequate information, and due to the limitation on our time, we are not in a position to decide on merits the cases of individual communities. We have, therefore, no option but to maintain the *status quo ante*. We suggest that the present anomalous position regarding the denotified and nomadic tribes, who could more properly be identified as communities rather than tribes, should be rectified as soon as possible after a detailed investigation.

Displaced Persons

30. A considerable number of displaced persons who have come over to India from East Pakistan during the past five years consist of members of castes which are scheduled in West Bengal. Most of them are NAMASUDRAS, with a sprinkling of other castes such as RAJBANSHI, SUNRI, CHAMAR and fishermen. They have been resettled in agricultural colonies newly established in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa etc. The largest settlements are in Dandakaranya. Most of these settlements are in the heart of tribal areas. Investigations conducted by the Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various States indicate that, in view of their concentration in view surroundings and close association with other displaced persons, social

disabilities arising from untouchability are practically non-existent as between the various communities of displaced persons on the one hand, and as between them and the neighbouring indigenous population on the other. Again, as displaced persons, these communities are receiving substantial benefits under rehabilitation schemes, on a scale better than those normally afforded to the Scheduled Castes in the States concerned. In these circumstances, we consider that it would be a retrograde step to enforce a caste distinction amongst displaced persons who have taken to a new way of life. All the State Governments concerned have supported this view.

Tea Plantation Labour

31. During the past 60 years or more, a large number of SANTALS, MUNDAS, ORAONS and GONDS from Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have migrated seasonally, and sometimes settled permanently as plantation labour in the tea gardens of North Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura. The number of people involved is approximately 20 lakhs.

32. The question whether such migrant tribes should be treated as Scheduled Tribes in their new habitat has engaged the attention of the Government of India and various committees set up by them in the past. The Backward Classes Commission was of the opinion that "these groups are quite backward socially and educationally and should be included in the list of Other Backward Classes". Similarly, the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission did not insist on immigrant tribal labour being regarded as Scheduled Tribes; the Chairman of the Commission, in his letter forwarding the Report, has stated that "in our opinion assistance is needed in order to enable it to maintain contacts with its home and, more especially maintain its way of life".

33. We are inclined to agree with the opinion previously expressed and do not recommend the tea plantation tribal labour to be treated as Scheduled Tribes. Apart from the fact that the Government of Assam has consistently opposed any change in their status on the ground that it would seriously disturb the local political picture, we are reliably given to understand that, in recent years, the economic standard of the average immigrant labourer, who is in receipt of regular wages and the protection afforded by special law, is far better than that of indigenous tribal communities in the plains of Assam. It has also been

reported that settlers in the tea estates have tended to lose their tribal characteristics in the new surroundings, and that special educational assistance is already being extended to them.

Scientific Grouping of Communities

34. Hitherto, no systematic attempt appears to have been made to list castes and tribes in the scheduled according to generic names, synonyms and sub-groups. With the cooperation of the office of the Registrar-General of Census, the State Governments, Tribal Research Institutes and some others who appeared before us, we have been able to rearrange the lists of individual States scientifically; an attempt has also been made to ensure that lists of neighbouring States follow a coordinated and scientific pattern. A few difficulties have arisen in such classification because social scientists are inclined to follow the classification adopted over fifty years ago in standard works such as those by Thurston and Ibbotson, while the administrators prefer to follow the current factual position and status as known to the local officers. Even in such difficult cases, we have usually been able to produce an acceptable solution.

35. Recent decisions of the Supreme Court have given rise to a problem concerning the listing of synonyms, phonetic variations, sub-tribes and sub-castes. In the past, the Departments concerned in the Government of India and the State Governments were acting on the view that if a main caste or tribe is specified, all groups, sub-castes or sub-tribes within that caste or tribe are automatically included, and that the groups, sub-castes and sub-tribes need not be separately specified. However, on an analysis of the lists, the Supreme Court came to a different conclusion. In Civil Appeal No. 401 of 1964 (B. Basavalin-gappa v. D. Munichinnappa and others), decided on the 23rd September, 1964, the Supreme Court observed:

"It may be accepted that it is not open to make any modification in the Order by producing evidence to show (for example) that though caste A alone is mentioned in the Order, caste B is also a part of caste A and therefore must be deemed to be included in caste A. It may also be accepted that wherever one caste has another name it has been mentioned in brackets after it in the Order: [See: Arya (Mala), Dakkal (Dokkalwar etc.)]. Therefore, generally speaking it would not be open to any person to lead evidence to establish that caste B (in the example quoted above) is part of caste A notified in the Order".

This view is reiterated in the subsequent decision in *Bhaiyalal v. Harikishan Singh and others* (supra). The present lists enumerate some synonyms, sub-castes and sub-tribes only, either separately or under the main caste or tribe, but in the light of these rulings, it would be necessary to include in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes a comprehensive compendium of all local synonyms, phonetic variations, sub-castes and sub-tribes for each caste and tribe. It would indeed be a difficult—nay, well-nigh impossible—task to prepare exhaustive lists of all sub-groups and synonyms. It is to be noted that the names by which certain groups and sub-groups are known vary from district to district and even from area to area within a district. Moreover, there is a tendency for castes and sub-groups to give themselves new and fanciful names from time to time, and resent being called by any other name. As a result of our enquiries, we have added the local names of the more important groups and sub-groups, but to get over the difficulty resulting from the rulings of the Supreme Court, we suggest that in modifying the Orders under articles 341 and 342, it should be provided expressly that a caste or a tribe specified in the list shall be deemed to include all its synonyms, phonetic variations, sub-castes and sub-tribes.

36. There was a heterogeneous mixture of singular and plural terminology in the existing lists. To the extent possible, we have uniformly adopted the masculine singular terminology.

The Tribes of Assam and the Eastern border States

37. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution affords a special status to the hill districts of Assam, and the North East Frontier Agency. The Union Territory of Manipur has tribal communities which are akin to those in Nagaland and adjoining areas of Assam. Geographically, these areas are situated along the international borders with Pakistan, Burma and China; this endows them with a strategic complex.

38. Prominent amongst the tribes inhabiting the area are the Lusei (Mizo), Naga and Kuki; groups of the same tribes are also found in the adjoining tribal areas of East Pakistan and Burma.

39. For about a century, foreign religious missions have been active in these areas and from the British days the tribes have been enjoying distinctive treatment. The literacy rates are

very high—44 per cent in the case of Mizo (Lusei). The tribal areas of Assam have been excluded from the operation of the normal laws, including those relating to taxation. Vast amounts have been invested for economic development. The average economic level of a tribe of these areas is generally admitted to be much higher than that in a comparable area elsewhere in the country. Politically, these tribes are fully conscious.

40. For some years, the Nagas have tended to consolidate their ranks; in the case of the kukis, however, a splintering tendency has been noticeable—sub-groups and even clans wish to establish themselves as distinct entities in the political and social structure.

41. In Assam, it has been the practice, because of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, to discriminate between the Scheduled Tribes of the hill areas and those of the plains districts; the five year development plans have a distinct bias in favour of the hill tribes in spite of the fact that the educational and economic levels of the plains tribals are admittedly much lower than those of hill tribes. In Tripura, the social grouping is in a settled state and the problems there are related not so much to tribals as to the displaced persons migrating from East Pakistan.

42. It is clear that in the educational, political, social and economic fields, many of the tribes in Nagaland, Manipur and in most of the hill districts of Assam have attained levels which cannot be reached by the other tribes of India for many years to come; comparison between them is, therefore, ruled out. At one stage, we thought it would be useful to have the tribes on the eastern borders listed separately. However, we feel that in view of the unique features of these border areas, it will not be advisable, at the present stage, to embark on such a measure. We held a joint meeting with representatives from Assam, NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur to examine whether the lists pertaining to these States and areas could be mutually coordinated. The representatives of NEFA and Nagaland indicated that specification of individual tribes or sub-tribes would cause difficulties; they urged the adoption of a general description—"all indigenous tribes of NEFA" and "all tribes of Nagaland". As article 342 of the Constitution requires the specification of "tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities", a general description of the type suggested above is likely to raise legal complications. The Assam representative expressed himself generally in favour of specification of the larger

groups and removal of the area restrictions for the hills and plains tribes; he was, however, unable to commit his Government to these views.

43. In view of this highly complex situation, the Committee has been obliged to revise and coordinate the lists on the basis of available facts rather than ideological considerations.

Rejections

44. We had to reject certain proposals for inclusion of some castes and tribes in the lists. A list of such castes and tribes appears at Appendix VI. We are not satisfied, for various reasons, that these castes and tribes should be given a place in the lists.

Revised Lists

44-A. The complete list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as revised by us, appears at Appendix VII.

Effect on Population

45. We have tried to assess the effect of our revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on their recorded population. According to the 1961 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes was approximately 65 millions and that of the Scheduled Tribes about 30 millions. (Incidentally, both these together constitute over 21 per cent of the total population of India.) After taking into consideration the population of castes and tribes excluded from the revised lists, and on an estimate of the population of castes and tribes added to these lists, there will not be any appreciable change in the population of the Scheduled Castes, while the population of Scheduled Tribes will increase by a little less than two millions.

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

46. In revising the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we have excluded some castes and tribes. These excluded castes and tribes are already enjoying certain educational, economic and other developmental benefits. We are of the view that they should not be deprived of these benefits abruptly; in particular, we consider that members of these castes and tribes who are participating in scholarship schemes should not be suddenly denied their scholarship benefits, thereby compelling them to give up their education. We would recommend that the benefits enjoyed by the excluded castes and tribes should be gradually withdrawn in a phased manner.

47. There are some communities which, though not strictly eligible to be treated as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, deserve special assistance. It would not be sufficient to treat them merely as "Other Backward Classes" as they require larger aid than is provided to Other Backward Classes. The communities which we have in mind are the Gujjar, Gaddi and Banjara communities.

48. In the course of the revision of the lists, we have at times adopted local names and synonyms and altered the spelling of some castes and tribes. These nominal changes should not affect continuation of privileges and benefits to those castes and tribes subjected to such changes. It would be for the State Governments to ensure that the castes and tribes whose names are altered in the revised list are not denied the benefits they were previously entitled to. The State Governments should be advised to issue necessary instructions to the appropriate authorities.

49. We have advised that where a caste or a tribe is mentioned in the lists by its generic name, it should be deemed to include all its synonyms, phonetic variations, sub-castes or sub-tribes, as the case may be. We have no doubt enumerated in some cases the sub-castes and sub-tribes but such an enumeration is imperfect and is not exhaustive for want of complete data. The State Governments should collect the necessary information and

try to prepare a comprehensive list of sub-castes and sub-tribes and give such lists wide publicity. Such lists are necessary for the guidance of local officials and non-officials authorised to issue caste and tribe certificates; they will also prove very useful for the proper enumeration of sub-groups of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at the next census.

50. As has been pointed out in an earlier Chapter, it is imperative that the more advanced communities in the lists are gradually descheduled. To accelerate the pace of descheduling, a dead-line may perhaps be fixed when the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are totally dispensed with. In our opinion, it is only by such a process that we can bring about complete integration of the population. In order to weed out the advanced castes and tribes from the lists in times to come, it is necessary that an intensive survey be undertaken to ascertain the social, educational and economic progress made by each of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from time to time. The task will, no doubt, be stupendous and expensive but it is only through such periodic surveys that the results of the various development schemes can be correctly ascertained. We would suggest, in this connection, that the possibility of the Census and National Sample Survey authorities assisting in this task may be explored. Incidentally, the Census authorities, might, as we have done, endeavour to record and refer to the castes and tribes by names by which they are commonly and locally known in their respective areas. Nomenclature such as "BISON HORN MADIA" adopted by anthropologists and outsiders is now out of place, and expressions like "CHANDALA" are terms of contempt which might well be dispensed with.

CHAPTER V

APPRECIATION

51. We cannot conclude this Report without acknowledging the assistance received by us from various quarters but for which we would not have been able to submit this report within the given time. We sincerely thank the State Governments, the Administrators of Union Territories and their representatives for the unstinted cooperation and assistance offered by them, as well as for the courtesies and facilities extended by them during our visits to their headquarters. We are particularly grateful to the State Chief Ministers and Ministers, Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures who found time to discuss the problem with us. We also wish to acknowledge the assistance given by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Registrar General of Census. It would be invidious to mention names but the help rendered by Dr. Roy Burman, of the Registrar-General's Office, has been so great that he needs special mention. We acknowledge gratefully the trouble taken by other non-official individuals and organisations who made it convenient to meet the Committee and provide a good deal of valuable information.

52. Finally, we wish to place on record the work of the staff attached to the Committee. They had often to labour for long hours and work on Sundays and holidays. In particular, we wish to record our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Saravashri M. P. Rodrigues and O. R. Srinivasan.

(B. N. LOKUR)
Chairman

(A. D. PANDE)
Member

(N. SUNDARAM)
Member-Secretary

New Delhi, 25th August, 1965.

PART II

L3Dept. of SS/65-3

APPENDIX I

List of Orders in force under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution

1. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.
2. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.
3. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order, 1951.
4. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951.
5. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1956.
6. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956.
7. The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956.
8. The Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959.
9. The Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960.
10. The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962.
11. The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962.
12. The Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964.

APPENDIX II

No. F.12/3/65-SCT. IV
Government of India
Department of Social Security

New Delhi, the 1st June, 1965

RESOLUTION

The Government of India have had under consideration for some time the question of revising the lists of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The present lists do not show a uniform pattern, and several anomalies have been brought to notice. It is, therefore, very necessary that the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be revised in a rational and scientific manner.

2. Proposals for revision of the lists have been received from various States and Union Territories. / A preliminary examination of these proposals has been completed and it has been found that there are several controversial issues which require to be settled. The Government of India have therefore decided to set up an Advisory Committee on the Revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, with the following terms of reference :—

- (1) To advise on the proposals received by Government for revision of the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (2) To advise whether, where a caste or a tribe is listed as a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in relation to a particular area in a State or a Union Territory, members of that caste or tribe residing ~~in~~
 - (i) in other areas within the same State or Union Territory; or
 - (ii) in other States or Union Territories should be recognised as belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be.

3. Shri B. N. Lokur, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Law, will be the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, and the Members will be :—

- (1) Shri A. D. Panda, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs; and
- (2) Shri N. Sundaram, Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Department of Social Security, Member-Secretary.

4. The Chairman, Member and Member-Secretary of the Committee will undertake this work in addition to their own duties in their respective Ministries or Department.

5. The Committee will regulate its own procedure, and may visit, or depute one or more of its members to visit such parts of India as it considers necessary.

6. The Committee will submit its report within three months of the date of this Resolution.

Sd./-
D. C. Das
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. F.12/3/65-SCT.IV—New Delhi, the 1st June, 1965

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Sd./-
D. C. Das
Secretary to the Govt. of India

APPENDIX III

List of persons who appeared before the Committee

LIST I—OFFICIALS

A—Government of India Officials

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Shri Anil K. Chanda | Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi. |
| 2. Shri Vimal Chandra | Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi. |
| 3. Shri L. N. Rao | Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Hyderabad. |
| 4. Shri B. D. Pugh | Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, Shillong. |
| 5. Shri R. Yusuf Ali | Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Jorhat. |
| 6. Shri P. C. Dave | Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Baroda. |
| 7. Shri K. V. Kumaran | Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Trivandrum. |
| 8. Shri R. Subramaniam | Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Madras. |
| 9. Shri S. L. Dubey | Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Poona. |
| 10. Shri B. C. Channaraja Urs. | Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Bangalore. |
| 11. Shri C. B. Tripathi | Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Chandigarh. |
| 12. Shri A. Chandrasekhar | Officer on Special Duty, Office of the Registrar General, India. |

APPENDIX III—contd.

13. Dr. B. K. Roy Burman Officer on Special Duty (SCT),
Office of the Registrar General
of India.

B—State Government Officials

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Shri Bhagwan Das Secretary, Education & Social
Welfare Department.
2. Shri B. R. K. Shastri Director, Social Welfare De-
partment.
3. Shri Kamala Manohar Rao Joint Director, Social Welfare
Department.

ASSAM & NEFA

1. Shri Ramesh Chandra Secretary, Tribal Areas & Wel-
fare of Backward Classes,
Relief and Rehabilitation, and
Cooperation Departments.
2. Shri B. N. Das Deputy Secretary, Tribal
Areas & Welfare of Backward
Classes Department.
3. Shri K. N. Sharma Chief Secretary, NEFA Ad-
ministration.
4. Shri M. D. Tyagi Deputy Secretary NEFA Ad-
ministration.

BIHAR

1. Shri S. K. Ghosh Secretary, Welfare Department.
2. Shri K. K. Srivastava Secretary, Appointment De-
partment.

GUJARAT

1. Shri M. D. Rajpal Secretary, Education & Labour
Department.
2. Shri B. B. Brahmabhat Deputy Secretary, Education
& Labour Department.
3. Shri P. J. Desai Under Secretary, Education
& Labour Department.
4. Shri C. P. Patel Director of Social Welfare.
5. Shri B. G. Parmar Deputy Director of Social
Welfare.
6. Shri V. J. Kuruwa Deputy Director of Social Wel-
fare.

APPENDIX III—contd.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Shri Teja Singh Secretary, Social Welfare
Department.
2. Shri R. N. Warku Director, Social Welfare.

KERALA

1. Shri R. Gopalaswamy Secretary, Revenue Depart-
ment.
2. Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Iyer Director, Harijan Welfare.
3. Shri Raghava Panicker Deputy Director, Harijan
Welfare.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Shri B. K. Dubey Secretary, Tribal Welfare
Department.
2. Dr. T. B. Naik Director, Tribal Research Ins-
titute, Chindwada.
3. Shri Ram Prasad Under Secretary, Tribal Welfare
Department.

MADRAS

1. Shri A. Venkatesan Secretary, Home Department.
2. Shri K. S. Sivasubramaniam Director, Harijan Welfare.
3. Shri Razak Hussain Deputy Secretary, Home De-
partment.

MAHARASHTRA

1. Shri M. V. Deo Secretary, Education and
Social Welfare Department.
2. Shri K. J. Save Deputy Secretary, Education
and Social Welfare Deptt.
3. Shri S. A. Shinde Director, Social Welfare.

MYSORE

1. Shri M. K. Venkateshan Secretary, Planning, Housing
& Social Welfare Depart-
ment.
2. Shri D. Nag Sethi Deputy Secretary, Housing
& Social Welfare Deptt.
3. Shri Zafar Saifullah Director, Social Welfare.
4. Shri M. Manikatte Evaluation Officer.
5. Shri K. M. Koti Assistant Director, Social
Welfare.

APPENDIX III—contd.

ORISSA

1. Shri A. K. Barren . . . Chief Secretary.
2. Shri R. P. Padhi . . . Addl. Chief Secretary.
3. Shri B. G. Patnaik . . . Secretary Tribal Welfare.
4. Shri G. N. Das . . . Joint Secretary, Tribal Welfare.
5. Shri B. M. Padhi . . . District Magistrate, Koraput.
6. Capt. N. Mohanty . . . District Magistrate, Pulbhani.
7. Dr. A. Aiyappan . . . Head of Department of Anthropology.
8. Shri K. Mahapatra . . . Asstt. Director, Tribal Research Institute.
9. Shri Gopinath Mohanty . . . Special Officer, Tribal Development Programme T & RW Department.

PUNJAB

1. Shri G. S. Kahlon . . . Chief Secretary.
2. Shri D. N. Dhir . . . Deputy Secretary, Scheduled Tribes. Department.

RAJASTHAN

1. Shri Vishnu Dutt Sharma . . . Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department,
2. Shri B. Hooja . . . Deputy Secretary Special Welfare Department.
3. Shri Gulab Singh . . . Former Director, Social Welfare
4. Dr. V. B. Mathur . . . Deputy Supdt. of Census Operation.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Shri R. K. Talwar . . . Commissioner and Secretary, Education, Harijan Welfare & Social Welfare Departments.
2. Shri K. N. Dhusiya . . . Director-cum-Deputy Secretary Harijan & Social Welfare.
3. Shri R. I. Verma . . . Under Secretary Harijan & Social Welfare.
4. Shri R. G. Nigam . . . Assistant Director, Harijan & Social Welfare.

DELHI

1. Shri Iqbal Singh . . . Development Commissioner.

APPENDIX III—contd.

2. Shri Gopinath Aman . . . Chairman, Public Relations Committee.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Shri T. S. Negi . . . Chief Secretary to Government.
2. Shri B. S. Singh . . . Secretary, Welfare Deptt.
3. Shri Bishan Das . . . Director, Welfare Department.

MANIPUR

1. Shri W. Ranbir Singh . . . Education Secretary.

TRIPURA

1. Shri D. K. Guha . . . Chief Secretary to Government.
2. Shri P. Roy . . . Additional District Magistrate.

List II—NON-OFFICIALS

1. Shri B. Anjanappa M.P. . . .
2. Shri Chundi Lal, M.P. . . .
3. Shri B. Mandal, M.P. . . .
4. Shri Dahyabhai Naik, M.P. . . .
5. Shri D. S. Patil, M.P. . . .
6. Shri Hem Raj, M.P. . . .
7. Shri Mohan Naik, M.P. . . .
8. Shrimati Savitri Nigam, M.P. . . .
9. Shri Amar Singh, M.L.A. . . . President All India Depressed Classes League.
10. Shri H. C. Heda, M.P. . . .
11. Shrimati B. Anjanappa, M.L.A. . . . Andhra Pradesh
12. Shrimati Beni Bai, M.L.A. . . . Uttar Pradesh.
13. Shri Jas Ram, M.L.A. . . . Uttar Pradesh.
14. Shri J. L. Khabadi, M.L.A. . . . Mysore.
15. Shri Hari Singh, M.L.A. . . . Uttar Pradesh.
16. Shri Chhedi Lal Sathi, M.L.C. . . . Uttar Pradesh.
17. Shri M. Ethirajulu, M.L.C. . . . President, Tamil Nad Desiya Salavai Tholilalar Sangam, Madras.
18. Shri P. Lakshmana Rao, M.L.A. . . . President, Agnikulashatriya Mahasabha, Andhra Pradesh.
19. Shri Nagjibhai Arya, M.L.A. . . . Gujarat.
20. Shri Ram Pyrey, M.L.A. . . . Uttar Pradesh.

APPENDIX III—contd.

21. Shri Ram Singh, M.L.A. Uttar Pradesh.
22. Shri Ram Adhar Kannojiya, M.L.A. Uttar Pradesh.
23. Shri Sukham Lal, M.L.A. Uttar Pradesh.
24. Shri S. Subbaya Naik, M.L.A. Mysore.
25. Shri A. Thavasi President, Depressed Classes League, Kanyakumari.
26. Shri A. K. Kuppaswamy Pillai Madras.
27. Shri Bhagirath Suratlal Solankhi Secretary, Khatik Uthan Sangh, Khairwari Bombay.
28. Shri Sarangadhara Pradhan, M.L.A. Orissa.
29. Shri Banwari Lal Gaur Secretary, Rajasthan Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Jaipur.
30. Shri Baldeo Singh Gond Uttar Pradesh.
31. Shri Bulaki Ram Verma, Ex-M.P. President All India Dhobi Ex-M.L.A. Mahasabha, Hardoi.
32. Shri Bodharam Dhularam
33. Shri B. Muneppa Joint Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Valmiki Association.
34. Shri Chalamadass Secretary, Andhra Pradesh, Harijanodharma Sangam.
35. Shri Chengala Rayudu
36. Shri Chandubhai Patel Social Worker.
37. Shri Chandra Singh
38. Shri B. N. Chulukiya President Delhi State Welfare Association of the Most Backward Classes, New Delhi.
39. Shri C. A. Sumkumaran Chairman, Varnava Society Velloor, Chengana Cherrey.
40. Shri Damodaran Secretary, Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, Member, Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee.
41. Shri Dharam Dev Shastri Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh.
42. Shri D. R. Katheria Scheduled Caste Welfare Union, Agra.
43. Shri Debi Prasad President Delhi State Dhobi Mahasabha, New Delhi.
44. Shri Dal Chand Ram Singh
45. Ch. B. S. Arya General Secretary, Delhi Dhobi Sabha, New Delhi.
46. Shri E. Kannan, Ex. M.L.A. Kerala.
47. Shri Dal Chand Rajasthan Adivasi Sangh.

APPENDIX III—contd.

48. Shri Jiwan Lal Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh.
49. Shri J. C. Biswas General Secretary, West Bengal Provincial Depressed Classes League.
50. Shri Jia Lal Secretary, U.P. Dhobi Mahasabha Lucknow.
51. Shri K. Madhavan President, Depressed Classes League, Alleppey.
52. Shri Kali Charan Das General Secretary West Bengal Depressed Classes League.
53. Shri Ganpat Ram Baluram -
54. Shri Haraji Rathod -
55. Shri Hira Singh, Pawar -
56. Shri K. T. Rathod -
57. Shri K. Venkappa President Dakshina Kannada Maratha Samaja Seva Sangha Udipi, Mysore.
58. Shri Muniswamiah Harijan Sevak Sangh, Mysore.
59. Shri L. M. Shrikant Ex-Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi.
60. Shri Pralhad Singh -
61. Shri G. V. Verma General Secretary, Agnikula-Kshatriya Mahasabha, Andhra Pradesh.
62. Shri M. Swamy President, Andhra Pradesh Fisherman Congress Committee.
63. Shri N. Appalaraju Andhra Pradesh Fisherman Congress Committee.
64. Shri P. L. Pappaya General Secretary, Andhra Pradesh, Fisherman Congress Committee.
65. Shri Maruthi Rao Telengana Yerukula Sangam, Andhra Pradesh.
66. Shri Haribhai Rana Social Worker.
67. Shri Parikshit Lal Majumdar Social Worker.
68. Shri K. D. Sannappi Secretary, Kunmbi Seva Sangam, Nanthiathu.
69. Shri M. Chandu President Kundumbi Seva Sangam, N. Parur.
70. Shri M. Ranunni, Ex-M.L.A. Andhra Pradesh.
71. Shri O. S. Ramakrishnan Member, Kudmbi Seva Sangam, Nanthiathu.

APPENDIX III—*concl'd.*

72. Shri Netram Nathubhai Patel	President, Khatik Uthan Sangh, Khairwari, Bombay.
73. Shri Ram Prasad, Ex-M.L.A.	Vice President, U.P. Dhobi Mahasabha.
74. Shri Ram Prasad Dhusia	.. .. .
75. Shri R. Chinnaswamy	Secretary, Tamil Nad Desiya Salavai Tholilalar Sangam.
76. Shri Radha Kishan Yadav	President, Anusuchusit Jati Seva Sangh.
77. Shri Ram Prashad	Secretary Dhobi Mahasabha Jullundur Punjab.
78. Shri Ram Singh Bhanavath	.. .. .
79. Shri R..V. Rathod	.. .. .
80. Shri Ranjit Naik	.. .. .
81. Shri S. N. Prasad	.. .. .
82. Shri Trikambhai R. Patel	Social Worker, President Ahmedabad Distt. Panchayat Committee.
83. Shri S. R. Sivaraman	Member, Kudumbi Seva Sangam, Nanthiathu.
84. Shri T. Kesavan	Secretary, Depressed Classes League, Kuilon.
85. Shri Udai Lal Maharwal	.. .. .
86. Shri Vaghya Nath	.. .. .
87. Shri Pyrai Lal Khanjia	General Secretary, Delhi State Dhobi Mahasabha.
88. Shri Kanahya Lal	President, Dhobi Mahasabha Punjab.
89. Shri Keshav Lal	President, Samagra Dhobi Association, Ahmedabad.
90. Shri Sambasiva Rao	.. .. .

APPENDIX IV

List of Communities Recommended for Inclusion

Community	Reasons for inclusion
A. SCHEDULED CASTES	
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
1. PASI	There are about 1500 persons belonging to this community in Andhra Pradesh. They are suffering from social handicaps based on untouchability.
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>	
2. GEN	These are castes of drum beaters and basket makers in Jammu province. They suffer from social disabilities based on the practice of untouchability. There are in all about 200 families.
3. MOLCI	
4. NADIALA	
5. MAZHABI	Engaged in scavenging. Suffer from untouchability.
<i>Kerala</i>	
6. MADIGA	Madigas are cobblers by profession. They are suffering from untouchability, and are backward economically and educationally. They are akin to CHAKKILYANS, but are a distinct community.
<i>Punjab</i>	
7. BARWALA	This community is economically, educationally and socially very backward and is suffering from tangible handicaps based on the practice of untouchability. Population about 2,200.
<i>Delhi</i>	
8. DHEA or DHAYA or DHEV.	About 500 persons in Delhi. Treated as untouchables even by Bhangis.
<i>Tripura</i>	
9. DHULI or BADYAKAR or SABDAKAR.	They are suffering from untouchability. Some of them are working as sweepers. Estimated population 2300.

APPENDIX IV—contd.

Community	Reason for inclusion
B. SCHEDULED TRIBES	
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>	
1. CHAMPA	A tribal community living in the Chushul area of Ladakh. Has tribal characteristics, and is very isolated. Population about 1000.
<i>Kerala</i>	
2. ALLAR	They are a very primitive tribe of food gatherers and are still living in caves. Population about 300.
3. KANALADI or KALANADI	This tribe is found in Wynad, and number about 350. They are primitive, and live far removed from centres of educational and industrial development.
4. KUNDUVADIYAN	This is a small tribe inhabiting the forest areas of Wynad. Their population is about 500.
5. MALA ADIYAN	This is a primitive section of the KURAVANS, inhabiting the Wynad area. Population about 6000.
6. MALAKKARAN or MALAMUTTAN or MALAPANIKKAR.	Jungle cultivators and hunters in the Wynad area. Population about 1000.
7. MALA VETTUVAN	A primitive jungle tribe, living in difficult and isolated conditions in the Wynad area. Population about 3500.
8. PATHIYAN	A small tribe residing in Eastern Wynad. Have tribal characteristics and are isolated. Population about 300.
<i>Madras</i>	
9. NARIKORAVAN or KURIVIKKARAN.	A very backward tribe, with distinctive dress and customs. Population about 3500.
<i>Punjab</i>	
10. BETA 11. CHAN 12. DOMBA or GARA or ZOBA	} These communities are living in the isolated tribal areas of Lahaul and Spiti and their way of life and customs resemble those of the tribal folk. Population about 1,400.

APPENDIX IV—concld.

Community	Reasons for inclusion
13. KANET (of Chihota and Bara Banglal) or SEOK	They are isolated tribal community. Their social customs are distinctive, and they engage in primitive type of agriculture and sheep rearing. Population about 6,000.
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
14. BHOTIA	They live in the isolated border areas, and have a distinct tribal organization. Estimated population 18,000.
15. BUKSA	A tribal group found in the Naini Tal Terai. They number about 10,000 and are primitive.
16. JAUNSARI	A polyandrous tribal group residing in the Dehra Dun, Tehri Garhwal and Uttarkashi districts. They are isolated, and backward. There are however some forward groups, viz. Brahmins and Rajputs, who are being excluded. Estimated population 56,000.
17. THARU	A distinct tribe of the Tehri Belt of Uttar Pradesh. They are very primitive. Estimated population 44,000.
18. RAJI	This is a more common name for BANMANUS, hitherto treated as a Scheduled Caste.
19. ORAON	The tribal DHANGARS of Mirzapur district are a section of the ORAONS. DHANGAR is presently included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

APPENDIX V—contd.

APPENDIX V	
<i>List of Communities Recommended for Exclusion</i>	
Community	Reasons for exclusion
A. SCHEDULED CASTES	
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
1. CHANDALA	Not a caste but a general term which is also derogatory.
2. SAMBAN	Number insignificant. Not socially distinguishable.
<i>Assam</i>	
3. BRITTIAL-BANIA or BANIA.	According to Registrar General these are utensil-makers and there is no evidence of any tangible disabilities arising out of the practice of untouchability.
4. JALKEOT	No evidence of untouchability.
5. SUTRADHAR	They are mostly carpenters and do not suffer from untouchability.
<i>Gujarat</i>	
6. CHENNA DASAR or HOLAYA DASAR	The communities are either not found in the State, or their populations are so insignificant, that they are socially indistinguishable from the rest of the population.
7. HALEER	
8. HALSAR, OR HASLARHULASVAR HALASVAR.	
9. HOLAYA or HOLER	
10. LINGADER	
11. MUKRI	
12. SHEMALIA	
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>	
13. JOLAHA	This is a profession, and the name is not used in Jammu and Kashmir to denote a caste.
14. WATAL	Watals, who are engaged in scavenging, are Muslims, and cannot be treated as a Scheduled Caste. Special schemes for their development can be taken up as they are engaged in an unclean population.

Community	Reasons for exclusion
<i>Kerala</i>	
15. BANDI	Not found in the State.
16. BELLARA	Not found in the State.
17. CHANDALA	A derogatory term; not a caste.
18. GODAGALI	Not found in the State.
19. GODDA	Population insignificant. Not socially distinguishable.
20. KOOSA	Not found in the State.
21. PULAYAVETTUVAN	There is no such caste in the State but VETTUVANS who are not scheduled wrongly call themselves PULAYA VETTUVANS.
22. RANEYAR	Not found in the State.
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
23. BELDAR or SUNKAR	Not suffering from untouchability.
24. DAHAIT, DAHAYAT or DAHAT.	Village watchmen; do not suffer from untouchability.
25. DHOBI	Scheduled only in Raisen and Sehore districts where they do not suffer from untouchability.
26. DOHOR	Not found in the State.
27. KOLI	Not suffering from untouchability.
28. KUMHAR	Potters; not suffering from untouchability.
29. MADGI	Not found in the State.
30. MUSKHAN	Small population mostly found in urban areas; not suffering from untouchability.
31. RUJJHAR	Do not suffer from social handicaps.
<i>Madras</i>	
32. AJILA	Not found in the State.
33. BELLARA	Not found in the State.
34. CHALAVADI	Population insignificant. Not socially distinguishable.
35. CHANDALA	A derogatory term; not a caste.
36. GODAGALLI	Not found in the State.
37. GODDA	Population insignificant; not socially distinguishable.
38. KARIMPALAN	Not found in the State.

APPENDIX V—contd.

Community	Reasons for exclusion
39. KOOSA	Not found in the State.
40. MAILA	Population insignificant; not socially distinguishable.
41. MUNDALA	Population insignificant; not socially distinguishable.
42. NALAKEYAVA	Population insignificant; not socially distinguishable.
43. NAYADI	Not suffering from untouchability.
44. PADANNAN	Not found in the State.
45. PALLUVAN	Population insignificant; not socially distinguishable.
46. PANNAN	Not suffering from untouchability.
47. PANCHAMA	General term; not a caste.
48. PERUMANNAN	Not found in the State.
49. RANEYAR	Do.
50. SAPARI	Do.
51. ULLADAN	Do.
52. VALLON	Do.
53. VELAN	Population insignificant; not socially distinguishable.
<i>Maharashtra</i>	
54. ANAMUK	Insignificant population; not socially distinguishable.
55. KHANGAR, KANERA MIRDHA.	Not found in the State.
56. MASHTI	Insignificant population; not socially distinguishable.
57. SANSE	Do.
58. SINDHOLLU (CHINDHOLLU)	Not found in the State.
<i>Mysore</i>	
59. ANAMUK	Not found in the State.
60. ARUNTHATHIYAR	Do.
61. BANDY	Do.
62. CHANDALA	Derogatory term; not a caste.
63. CHERUMAN	Not found in the State.

APPENDIX V—contd.

Community	Reasons for exclusion
64. DAKKAL (DOKKAL-WAR).	Not found in the State.
65. DEVENDRAKULATHAN.	Do.
66. DOM, DOMBARA, PAIDI or PANO.	Do.
67. GARODA or GARO	Do.
68. GODAGALLI	Do.
69. GOSANGI	Do.
70. JAGGALI	Insignificant population; not socially distinguishable.
71. KADAYAN	Do.
72. KARIMPALAN	Not found in the State.
73. KOLUPULVANDLU	Do.
74. MAHYAVANSHI DHED, VANKAR or MARUVANKAR	Population insignificant; not socially distinguishable.
75. MANNE	Do.
76. MAVILAN	Not found in the State.
77. MITHAAYYALVAR	Do.
78. NADIA or HADI	Population insignificant; not socially distinguishable.
79. NAYADI	Not found in the State.
80. PAGADAI	Do.
81. PANCHAMA	General term; not a caste.
82. PANNADI	Not found in the State.
83. PASI	Do.
84. PUTHIRAI VANNAN	Do.
85. SAMBAN	Insignificant population; not socially distinguishable.
86. SAPARI	Do.
87. SEMMAN	Not found in the State.
88. SHENVA, CHENVA, SEDMA, RAWAT (RAVAT).	Do.
89. TIRUVALLUVAR	Do.
90. TURI	Do.
91. VALLUVAN	Do.
92. VATHIRIYAN	Do.

APPENDIX X—contd.

Community	Reasons for exclusion
<i>Orissa</i>	
93. AUDHELIA	Not found in the State.
94. BARI } and } 95. BARIKI }	Village watchmen; do not suffer from untouchability. The name BARIKI can also be confused with BARAKA who are a barber caste.
96. BHOI	Fishermen. Do not suffer from untouchability.
97. CHACHATI	Population 'NIL' in 1961 Census.
98. CHERUA or CHELIA	A community of shepherds. Do not suffer from untouchability.
99. DEWAR	There are no DEWARS in Orissa, and persons of the fishermen castes, who are not untouchable, are returning themselves as DEWARS.
100. GHANTARGHADA or GHANTRA	Bell-metal workers. Do not suffer from untouchability.
101. GHOGIA	Do not suffer from untouchability.
102. GODAGALI	Do.
103. GODARI	Not returned in 1961 Census.
104. KARUA	Not a caste. Is the same as KORWA, included as a Scheduled Tribe.
105. KUMMARI	Potters, not untouchable.
106. KURUNGA	Boat-makers. Not untouchable.
107. NAMASUDRA	Not untouchable in Orissa.
108. PANCHAMA	Not a caste name, but a general name for Harijans.
109. SAUNTIA (SANTIA)	Not suffering from untouchability.
110. KULI (in Sambalpur district)	Not untouchable.
<i>Rajasthan</i>	
111. AGER	Not found in the State.
112. BAKAD or BANT	Do.
113. BANCHADA	Do.
114. BARAHAR or BASOD	Do.
115. BARGUNDA	Do.
116. BHANUMATI	Do.
117. CHALVADI or CHANNAYYA	Do.

APPENDIX V—contd.

Community	Reasons for exclusion
118. CHANDAL	This is a general term and not a caste.
119. CHENNA DASAR or HOLAYA DASAR	Not found in the State.
120. CHIDAR	Do.
121. DHOBI	Only scheduled in Ajmer district. Do not suffer from untouchability.
122. DHOLI	Do.
123. DHOR, KAKKAYYA or KANKAYYA	Not found in the State.
124. HALLEER	Do.
125. HALSAR, HASLAR, HULASVAR or HALASVAR	Do.
126. HOLAR or VALHAR	Do.
127. HOLAYA or HOLER	Do.
128. KABIRPANTHI	Do.
129. KOTWAL	Do.
130. LINGADER	Do.
131. MANG-GARUDI, MANG GARODI	Do.
132. MANG, MATANG or MINI MADIG	Population insignificant. Not socially distinguishable.
133. MUKRI	Not found in the State.
134. NADIA or HADI	Do.
135. PARDHI	Do.
136. SHENVA, CHENVA, SEDMA or RAVAT	Do.
137. TURI	Do.
138. ZAMRAL	Do.
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
139. BAISWAR	Do not suffer from untouchability.
140. GHARAMI	Population insignificant. There is no likelihood of their being socially distinguishable as a caste.
141. GUAL	General name for cowherds. Not untouchables.
142. KHAIRAHA	Do not suffer from untouchability.
143. KHOROT	Do.

APPENDIX V—contd.

Community	Reasons for exclusion
144. SANAURHIYA	Scattered throughout the State. Not suffering from untouchability.
<i>Dadra & Nagar Haveli</i>	
145. MAHAR	Population insignificant. There is little likelihood of their being socially distinguished as a Caste.
<i>Delhi</i>	
146. BANJARA	Not untouchables. They are found in Delhi proper. They are also dispersed, and have no tribal characteristics.
147. BHIL	Found in Delhi proper. Not a caste, but a tribe. Assimilated and have not tribal characteristics.
148. KABIRPANTHI.	Not a caste, but a religious sect. Scheduled Castes can return themselves under their respective castes.
149. MALLAH	Not an untouchable community. None returned during 1961 Census.
150. PERNA	Not found in the territory.
151. SINGIWALA or KALBELIA.	Do.
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	
152. BAWARIA	Insignificant population; not socially distinguishable.
153. SANSI	Do.
<i>Manipur</i>	
154. SUTRADHAR	Not found in the State.
<i>Pondicherry</i>	
155. MALA MALAMASTI	Population insignificant; not socially distinguishable.
<i>Tripura</i>	
156. BAITI	Not found in the State.
157. GUNAR	Insignificant population; not socially distinguishable.
158. DANDASI	Do.
159. DHENUAR	Do.
160. DUAI	Not found in the State.
161. GORANG	Do.

APPENDIX V—contd.

Community	Reasons for exclusion
162. GOUR	Immigrant group. Do not suffer from untouchability.
163. GUNAR	Not found in the State.
164. GUR	Immigrant group. Do not suffer from untouchability.
165. KAHAR	Do not suffer from untouchability.
166. KANUGH	Population insignificant; not socially distinguishable.
167. KHADIT	Do.
168. KHEMCHA	Not found in the State.
169. KOIR	Immigrant group. Do not suffer from untouchability.
170. KORA	Do not suffer from untouchability.
171. MALI	They are mainly gardeners and garland-makers and are not suffering from untouchability. The untouchable community is BHUIMALI which is retained in the Schedule.
B. SCHEDULED TRIBES	
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
1. BHIL	Population insignificant : assimilated.
2. KATTUNYAKAN	Do.
3. KULIA	Do.
4. MALI	Not a tribe; gardeners and garland-makers.
<i>Bihar</i>	
5. BANJARA	The population is insignificant. Assimilated with the general population.
<i>Gujarat</i>	
6. GOND or RAJGOND	Very small population. Have lost tribal characteristics in Gujarat.
7. KOLI	Tribals are DHOR-KOLI, who are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.
8. KOLI MALHAR, KOLI MAHADEV or DONGAR KOLI.	Not found in the State.

APPENDIX V—contd.

Community	Reasons for exclusion
9. SIDDI	Do not possess tribal characteristics. An African tribe, assimilated with general population.
10. VAGHRI	Do not possess tribal characteristics.
<i>Kerala</i>	
11. ARANDAN	Population insignificant; assimilated.
12. KAMMARA	Do.
13. KOCHUVELAN	Do.
14. KONDA KAPU	Not found in the State.
15. KONDA REDDY	Population insignificant; assimilated.
16. KOTA	Do.
17. MALEYAKANDI	Not found in the State.
18. MALA MALASAR	Do.
19. MARATI	Assimilated in the general population; no tribal characteristics.
20. VISHAVAN	Not found in the State.
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
21. GARASIA including RAJPUT GARASIA.	Not found in the State.
22. KEER	No tribal characteristics; assimilated.
23. KOLAM	Not found in the State.
24. MINA	No tribal characteristics.
<i>Madras</i>	
25. ADIYAN	Insignificant population. Do not possess tribal characteristics.
26. ARANADAN	Do.
27. ERAVALLAN	Population 'NIL'.
28. HILL PULAYA	Do.
29. KAMMARA	Insignificant population. Do not possess tribal characteristics.
30. KANIYAN or KANYAN.	Population 'NIL'.
31. KOCHU VELAN	Do.
32. KONDA KAPU	Insignificant populations. Do not possess tribal characteristics.
33. KONDAREDDI	
34. KORAGA	
35. KUDIYA or MELAKUDI.	
36. KURICHCHAN	
37. MALAKKURAVAN	
38. MALAI ARAYAN	
39. MALAI PANDARAM	
40. MALAI VEDAN	

APPENDIX V—contd.

Community	Reasons for exclusion
41. MALAYAN	Population 'NIL'.
42. MALAYARAYAR	
43. MANNAN	
44. MAHA MALASAR	
45. MALAYEKANDI	
46. MUTHURAN	Insignificant population. Do not possess tribal characteristics.
47. PALLEYAN	
48. PALLIYAR	Population 'NIL'.
49. ULLADAN (HILL DWELLERS)	
50. URALY	
51. VISHAVAN	
<i>Maharashtra</i>	
52. BAVACHA or BAMCHA.	The population is insignificant and they have become assimilated in the general population.
53. BAIGA	These tribes are at present scheduled in Vidarbha. From the Census records of 1931 and other sources, it is clear that these tribes are either not found at all in the Vidarbha area, or are found in negligible numbers, assimilated in the general population.
54. BHAINA	
55. BHATTRA	
56. BIRHOR	
57. GADABA	
58. KHARIA	
59. KORWA	
60. MAJHWAR	
61. MUNDA	
62. NAGASIA	
63. ORAON	<i>Mysore</i>
64. PARJA	
65. SAUNTA	
66. SAVARA	
67. ADIYAN	Not found in the State.
68. ARANDAN	Do.
69. BAVACHA or BAMCHA.	Population insignificant; assimilated.
70. CHODHARA	Do.
71. DHANKA including TADVI, TETARIA, VALVI.	Not found in the State.

APPENDIX V—contd.

Community	Reasons for exclusion
72. DHODIA	Not found in the State
73. DUBLA including TALAVIA or HAL- PATI	Do.
74. GAMIT or GAMTA or GAVIT including MAVCHI, PADVI VASAVA, VASAVE and VALVI	Do.
75. KADAR	Do.
76. KAMMARA	Insignificant population; assimilated.
77. KATTUNAYAKAN	Do.
78. KOKNA, KOKNI, KUKNA.	Do.
79. KONDA KAPU	Not found in the State.
80. KONDA REDDY	Do
81. KOTA	Insignificant population; assimilated.
82. KURICHCHAN	Not found in the State.
83. MAHA MALASAR	Do.
84. MALASAR	Insignificant population; assimilated.
85. MUDUGAR or MUDUVAN.	Not found in the State.
86. PATELIA	Do.
87. POMLA	Do.
88. PULAYAN	Do.
89. RATHAWA	Insignificant population; assimilated.
90. SHOLAGA	Do.
91. TODA	Do.
92. VARLI	Do.
93. VITOLIA including KOTWALIA and BARODIA.	Do.
<i>Orissa</i>	
94. CHENCHU	An Andhra tribe far removed from its habitat. Their number in Orissa is insignificant, and they have lost their tribal characteristics.
95. GHARA	Not found in the State.
96. KANDHA GAUDA	Do.

APPENDIX V—Contd.

Community	Reasons for exclusion
97. KULI	Do not have tribal characteristics. Actually a Hindu caste, not untouchable.
98. SAUNTI	Do not possess tribal characteristics.
<i>Punjab</i>	
99. GADDI	Do not possess tribal characteristics. At present scheduled only for Lahaul and Spiti, where they do not live.
<i>Rajasthan</i>	
100. BARDA	Not found in the State.
101. BAVACHA or BAMCHA	Do.
102. CHODHARA	Do.
103. DANKA, including TADVI, TETARIA and VALVI.	Do.
104. DHODIA	Do.
105. DUBLA, including TALAVIA or HAL- PATI.	Do.
106. GAMIT or GAMTA or GAVIT, including MAVCHI, PADVI, VASAVA, VASAVE and VALVI.	Do.
107. GOND or RAJGOND	Do.
108. KOKNA, KOKNI, KUKNA.	Do.
109. KOLI-DHOR, TOKRE KOLI, KOLCHA or KOLGHA.	Do.
110. KORKU	Do.
111. NAIKDA or NAYAKA, including CHOLIVALA NAYAKA, KAPADIA NAYAKA, MOTA NAYAKA and NANA NAYAKA.	Do.
112. PARDHI including ADVICHINCHER and PHANSE PARDHI.	Do.
113. PATELIA	Do.

APPENDIX V—Concl'd.

Community	Reasons for exclusion
114. POMLA	Not found in the State.
115. RATHAWA	Do.
116. VARLI	Do.
117. VITOLIA, KOTWALIA or DARODIA.	Do.
<i>West Bengal</i>	
118. ASUR	The tribe is not found in the State.
119. BAIGA	This is found only in insignificant numbers and does not possess tribal characteristics.
120. BANJARA	The tribe is not found in the State.
121. BATHUDI	Do.
122. BINJHIA	Do.
123. BIRJIA	Do.
124. CHIK BARAIK	Do.
125. KAOND	This is found only in insignificant numbers and does not possess tribal characteristics.
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	
126. GADDI	} These are nomadic communities and do not possess tribal characteristics.
127. GUJJAR	
<i>Tripura</i>	
128. BHIL	Tea garden labourers, assimilated in general population. Population negligible.
129. BHUTIA	Assimilated. Population insignificant.
130. CHAIMAL	Not found in the State.
131. LEPCHA	No tribal characteristics.

APPENDIX VI

List of Proposals Rejected by the Committee

Community	List of Proposal	Reasons for rejection
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1. MALA	Shri H. C. Heda, M.P., proposed exclusion from the existing list of Scheduled Castes as they are advanced.	The Committee did not accept this for reasons mentioned in para 16 of the Report.
2. MOCHI or MUCHI	Shri B. Anjanappa, M.P., proposed exclusion from the existing list of Scheduled Castes as they were not untouchables.	Leather workers. They are suffering from untouchability.
3. MALI	The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh proposed retention in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	They are garland makers and do not possess tribal characteristics.
4. AGNIKULAK-SHATRIYA, PALLI, BESTA, GANGAPUTRA, VODABALIGA and JALALI.	Shri B. Anjanappa, M.P., and four others proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	They are fishermen and do not possess tribal characteristics and are not untouchables.
5. DOMMARA	Shri & Smt. B. Anjanappa, proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	They are nomads who have developed contacts with advanced communities. Do not possess tribal characteristics.
6. PARDHI	Shri H. C. Heda, M.P., proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	Fruit sellers. Do not possess tribal characteristics. They are neither isolated nor primitive.
7. VODDAR	Shri H. C. Heda, M.P., proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	There was no evidence to show that they possessed tribal characteristics. Do not suffer from untouchability.

APPENDIX VI—Contd.

Community	List of Proposal	Reasons for rejection
<i>Bihar</i>		
1. ADI ANDHRA	The Government of Bihar proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.	A general name for a group of Andhra Castes. In Bihar, they are mainly labourers in Jamshedpur. There is no evidence of untouchability.
2. NAMASUDRA	The Government of Bihar proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.	An advanced caste even in West Bengal, to which they belong. No evidence of untouchability.
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>		
1. BAKARWAL 2. GUJJAR 3. GADDI 4. SHIPPI	The Government of Jammu & Kashmir proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	They are nomadic and advanced. Do not possess tribal characteristics.
5. BAZIGAR 6. SANSI	The Government of Jammu & Kashmir proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	They are denotified communities. Do not possess tribal characteristics. Found in urban areas.
<i>Kerala</i>		
1. KULALA 2. ODA 3. VALAN	S/Shri Divakaran and K. V. K. Nair, Presidents of all Travancore Velan Mahasabha and Kerala Kulala Association respectively proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.	It was admitted during discussions that the communities did not suffer from untouchability.
<i>Madras</i>		
1. DHOBI (VANNAN)	Shri M. Ethirajalu, M.L.C., General Secretary, All Indian Rajak Maha Sangh and President, Tamil Nad Desiya Salavai Tozhilalar Sangam proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.	This is an advanced group vide para 16 of Report. It was therefore, not considered necessary to schedule them throughout the State. They are however, being retained in the list for the Kanya Kumari district and Shenkotah taluk of Tirunelveli district.

APPENDIX VI—Contd.

Community	List of proposal	Reasons for rejection
2. PANISAIVAN or VEERAKODI VELALA.	Shri A. Kuppuswamy Pillai, Perambur, Madras, proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.	During discussions it was admitted that they were not suffering from untouchability.
<i>Mysore</i>		
1. BHOVI 2. GHANTI CHORE 3. HANDI JOGI 4. KEPMARI 5. KORACHA 6. KORAMA 7. SILLEKYATHA 8. SUDUGADU SIDHA	The Govt. of Mysore proposed the transfer of these communities to the list of Scheduled Tribes. Shri R. Muniswamiah, Gen. Secy., Harijan Sewak Sangh, Mysore, proposed exclusion of BHOVI, KORACHA and KORAMA from the list of Scheduled Castes as they do not suffer from untouchability.	These are denotified communities who may be expected to have tribal characteristics, trace of nomadism and social handicaps arising out of untouchability. In Mysore, however, there was no evidence to show that these groups possessed tribal characteristics. It was, therefore, decided not to transfer them to the list of Scheduled Tribes. At the same time as they seemed to be suffering from marginal handicaps arising out of the practice of untouchability in the areas where they are presently scheduled it was considered advisable to retain them in the list of Scheduled Castes with the existing area restrictions.
9. BUDUBIDIKE 10. BUNDE 11. BESTHA 12. DOMBAR 13. HALAKKI 14. VOKKAL 15. KACHIE 16. GOWLIGA 17. KUDUBI 18. KATABU 19. SIDDI 20. BARIKI	The Govt. of Mysore proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Shri B. Rammappa of Magal, Bellary district, proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.	There was no evidence to show that these communities possess tribal characteristics. No evidence that the community suffered from untouchability.

APPENDIX VI—Contd.

Community	List of proposal	Reasons for rejection
18. DOMBIDASA	Shri Thathaiah, Hospet Taluk, Bellary district proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	No evidence to show that the community possessed tribal characteristics.
19. HELAV	Shri N. S. Helawar, Vice President, Dharwar District, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes Sevak Sangh, Hubli, proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	No evidence to show that the community possessed tribal characteristics.
20. MARATHA MARATI	Shri K. Venkappa, President, Dakshina Kanarada Jilla Maratha Samaja Seva Sangh, Udipi P.O. Alevoor (South Kanara) and Shri S. Subbayya Naik, M.L.A. P.O. Sullia (South Kanara) proposed retention in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Shri B. K. N. Murthy, No. H-92, II Cross, Mission Road, Bangalore and Shri Rangaappa of Bangalore proposed exclusion from the list of Scheduled Tribes.	Among the Marathas and Maratis only the group 'KADU MARATI' appeared to possess tribal characteristics. Hence the entries MARATHA and MARATI have been replaced by KADU MARATI.
<i>Punjab</i>		
1. CHHIMBA	Shri Hem Raj, M.P., proposed inclusion in list of Scheduled Castes.	No evidence to show that they suffer from untouchability.
2. GADDI	The Govt. of Punjab proposed inclusion as a Scheduled Tribe for Kangra district also.	They are nomadic shepherds and herdsmen and are economically well off. Do not possess tribal characteristics. It was decided to deschedule them from the areas where they are at present scheduled.

APPENDIX VI—Contd.

Community	List of proposal	Reasons for rejection
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
1. YADAV	Shri Radha Kishan Yadav proposed inclusion of YADAV as a synonym of JATAV.	Information furnished by Shri Yadav shows that YADAVS do not do leather work like JATAVS but are mainly agriculturists and are not untouchables.
2. MALI	Shri Udai Lal Maharwal proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.	It was admitted that the community did not suffer from untouchability.
3. KOLI THAKUR	Shri Banwari Lal Gaur proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	No evidence was adduced to show that they possess any tribal characteristics. Already getting benefits under the border areas scheme.
4. DHANKA TETARIA	and Shri Dal Chand proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes throughout the State.	At present they are scheduled in Abu Road taluka, where they are not found. In other parts of Rajasthan, they are diffused among the general population, and have lost their tribal mode of life.
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
1. BIYAR or BAYAR	The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.	A study conducted by the Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes showed that they did not suffer from untouchability.
2. BORA	The Adimjati Sewak Sangh proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	No justification in support of the proposal was given. This community appears to be a Rajput Caste with no tribal characteristics.
3. PANIKA PANKA PANKHA	The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and Shri Ram Pyare, M.L.A., proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.	No evidence to show that they possessed tribal characteristics. They, however, suffered from untouchability. It was, therefore,

APPENDIX VI—Contd.

Community	List of proposal	Reasons for rejection
4. KAHAR	Shri Chhedi Lal Sethi, M.L.C., proposed their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes on the ground that they are sprung from the GONDS and had social contacts with the GONDS.	decided to retain them in the list of Scheduled Castes. The information given showed that the Kahars were dispersed and living among the general population. A large number of them were fishermen. No evidence of a tribal mode of life.
<i>West Bengal</i>		
1. HELA	The Hela Harijan Seva Samity, Calcutta, proposed inclusion as a Scheduled Caste.	They are only a few families of Helas, and these are found in Calcutta city. No evidence was adduced to show that they suffered from untouchability.
<i>Delhi</i>		
1. ABBASI, BHISTI-SARKA	Shri B. N. Chalukia, President, Delhi State Welfare Organisation of the Most Backward Classes, New Delhi, proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.	No evidence to show that they suffered from untouchability.
2. ARAIN, RAYEE, KUNJRA		
3. BANNERWALA		
4. BARI		
5. BAIRAGI		
6. CHIRIMAR		
7. DAKAUT, PARADE		
8. DHINWAR (JHINWAR) MEHRA— MAHAR, KAHAR		
9. GADARIA		
10. GADDI-GARRI, GADEHRI-GARI		
11. GHASIARA		
12. KATPUTLI NACHANE WALA		
13. KUMHAR, PRAJAPATI		
14. LUHAR		

APPENDIX VI—Concl'd.

Community	List of proposal	Reasons for rejection
15. MASANIA'JOGI	Shri B. N. Chalukia, President, Delhi State Welfare Organisation of the Most Backward Classes, New Delhi, proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.	No evidence to show that they suffered from untouchability.
16. PATHER PHORE, SANGTARASH		
17. NAI, BARBER, HAJJAM		
18. TURI (TULI)	Dr. Ananti Sarup Turi (Tuli), of Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi, proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.	Only four families. They are well off. Not untouchables.
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
1. GADDI	The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh proposed that these communities may be scheduled throughout the State.	These communities do not possess tribal characteristics. It was, therefore, decided to exclude from the list even in respect of areas where at present scheduled,
2. GUJJAR		
<i>Tripura</i>		
1. MALLA-SURMAN	The Govt. of Tripura proposed inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.	Fishermen. Not untouchable.
2. JHALO-MALO	Do.	No evidence of untouchability in Tripura.
3. PANTATI	Do.	They are immigrants and are either tea-garden labourers or agricultural labourers. Not untouchables.
4. KOIRI	Do.	
5. PASHI	Do.	

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

APPENDIX VII

List of Scheduled Castes

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	ADI ANDHRA	..	..
2.	ADI DRAVIDA	..	..
3.	ANAMUK	..	..
4.	ARAY MALA	..	..
5.	ARNA MALA	..	..
6.	BARIKI	..	..
7.	BAVURI	..	..
8.	BEDA JANGAM	BUDGA JANGAM	..
9.	BYAGARA	..	..
10.	CHALVADI	..	..
11.	CHAMAR	CHAMBHAR MOCHI MUCHI	..
12.	DAKKALA	DOKKALA	..
13.	DANDASI	..	..
14.	DHOR	..	..
15.	GHASI	CHACHANDI CHACHATI HADDI	..
16.	GODAGULA	..	..
17.	HOLEYA	..	HOLEYA DASARI MUNDALA
18.	MADASI KURUVA	MADARI KURUVA	..
19.	MADIGA	..	ARUNDHATIYA ASAD BAINDLA GODARI GOSANGI JAGGALI JAMBUVULU YELLAMMALA- WANDLU

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
20.	MADICA DASU	MASHTEN MATANGI	..
21.	MAHAR	..	..
*22.	MALA	..	MALA JANGAM MALA MASTI MALA SALE OR NETKANI MALA SANYASI MITTULA AYYA- VARI
23.	MALA DASU	MALA DASARI	..
24.	MALA HANNAI	..	..
25.	MANG	..	..
26.	MANG GARODI	..	..
27.	MANNE	..	..
28.	MASHTI	..	..
29.	MEHTAR	..	..
30.	PAIDI	DOM DOMBARA PANO	..
31.	PAKY	MOTI THOTI	..
32.	PAMBALA	..	KOLUPULVANDLU
33.	PAMIDI	..	..
34.	PANCHAMA	PARIAH	..
35.	PASI	..	..
36.	RELLI	..	SAPIRI
37.	SAMAGARA	..	..
38.	SINDHOLLU	CHINDOLLU	..
39.	VALMIKI (of the Agency tracts).	..	..
ASSAM			
Throughout the State including N.E.F.A.			
1.	BANSPHOR	..	..

*Vide para-16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
2.	BHUIMALI . . .	..	..
3.	CHAMAR . . .	MUCHI RAVIDAS RISHI	..
*4.	DHUPI . . .	DHOBI RAJAK SUKLABAIDYA	..
5.	DUGLA . . .	DHOLI	..
6.	HIRA . . .	..	..
*7.	JHALO . . .	JHALO-MALO MALO	..
*8.	JALIYA KAIBARTTA	..	..
9.	MAHARA . . .	..	..
10.	MEHTAR . . .	BALMIKI BHANGI LALBEGI	..
11.	NAMASUDRA . . .	..	..
12.	PATNI . . .	..	..
BIHAR			
1.	BANTAR . . .	..	..
2.	BAURI . . .	..	..
3.	BHOOTA . . .	..	..
4.	BHUIYA of Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts.	..	..
5.	BHUMIJ of Patna and Tirhut Divisions and districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Palamau and Purnea.	..	..
*6.	CHAMAR . . .	MOCHI	..
7.	CHAUPAL . . .	..	..
8.	DABGAR . . .	..	..
*9.	DHOBI . . .	..	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
10.	DOM . . .	..	..
11.	DUSADH . . .	..	DHARHI DHARI
12.	GHASI . . .	..	..
13.	KANJAR . . .	..	..
14.	KURARIAR . . .	..	..
15.	MEHTAR . . .	GHANGI DHARIKAR HALALKHOR HARI LALBEGI	..
16.	MUSAHAR . . .	..	..
17.	NAT . . .	..	..
18.	PAN . . .	SAWASI	..
19.	PASI . . .	..	..
20.	RAJWAR . . .	..	..
21.	TURI . . .	..	..
GUJARAT			
1.	AGER . . .	..	..
2.	BAKAD . . .	BANT	..
3.	BHANGI . . .	BALMIKI HADI HALALKHOR LALBEGI MALKANA MEHTAR OLGANA RUKHI	..
4.	CHALVADI . . .	CHANNAYYA	..
5.	CHAMAR . . .	BHAMBHI BHAMBI CHAMADIA CHAMBHAR CHAMGAR KAMATI MOCHI KHALPA	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
		MADAR MOCHIGAR NADIA NALIA RANIGAR ROHIDAS ROHIT SAMGAR TELBGU MOCHI	
6.	DHOR	KAKKAYYA KANKAYYA	
7.	DANGASHIA	..	
8.	GARMATANG	..	
9.	GARODA	..	
10.	HOLAR	VALHAR	
11.	MAHAR	TARAL	
12.	MANG	MATANG	
13.	MANG-GARUDI	..	
14.	MEGHVAL	MENGHVAR	
15.	PARDHI	PARADHI	
16.	PASI	..	
17.	SHENVA	CHENVA SEDMA SEVA	
18.	THORI	..	
19.	TIRGAR	TIRBANDA	
20.	TURI	..	TURI BAROT
*21.	VANKAR	MARU VANKAR MAHYAVANSHI DHED	DHED BAROT DHED BAWA DHED SADHU
JAMMU & KASHMIR			
1.	BARWALA	..	
2.	BASITH	..	
3.	BATWAL	..	
4.	CHAMAR	RAMDASIA	
5.	CHURA	..	

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
6.	DHYAR	..	..
7.	DOOM	MAHASHA	..
8.	GARDI	..	..
9.	GEN	..	..
10.	MAZHABI	..	..
11.	MEGH	..	..
12.	MOLGI	..	..
13.	NADIALA	..	..
14.	RATAL	..	..
15.	SABYARA	..	..
KERALA			
1.	ADI ANDHRA	..	..
2.	ADI DRAVIDA	..	..
3.	ADI KARNATAKA	..	..
4.	AJILA	..	..
5.	ARUNDHATHIYAR	..	..
6.	AYYANAVAR	..	..
7.	BAIRA	..	..
8.	BAKUDA	..	..
9.	BHARATHAR	(of the districts of Tri- chur, Ernakulam, Kot- yam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum).	..
10.	BATHADA	..	..
11.	BOYAN	..	..
12.	CHAKKILIYAN	CHAMAR CHEMMAN MOCHI SAMAGARA SEMMAN	..
13.	DOMBAN	..	..
14.	HASLA	..	..
15.	HOLEYA	..	MUNDALA NALKADAYA NALKEYAVA NALKI

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
16.	KAKKALAN	..	..
17.	KANAKKAN	PADANNAN	..
18.	KAVARA	GAVARA	..
19.	KOOTAN	..	..
20.	KURAVAN	SIDHANAR	..
21.	MADIGA	..	GOSANGI
22.	MAILA	..	..
23.	MALAYAN (of the plains areas).	..	..
*24.	MANNAN (of the districts of Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum).	PERUMANNAN VANNAN	....
25.	MOGEAR	..	..
26.	NAYADI	..	..
27.	PALLAN	KADAYAN KUDUMBAN	....
28.	PAMBADA	..	..
29.	PANAN	..	..
*30.	PARAVAN (of the districts of Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum).	..	..
31.	PARAYAN	PANCHAMA SAMBAN SAMBAVAN	......
32.	PATHIYAN	..	..
33.	PULAYAN	CHERAMAN CHERUMAN KALLADI	......
34.	PUTHIRAI VANNAN	..	..
35.	PULLUVAN	..	..
36.	THANDAN excluding EZHAVA	THACHAR (excluding THACHAN (Carpenters) URALI of plains areas.	.. .. ..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
37.	THOTI	..	..
38.	VALLUVAN	..	VALLON
39.	VELAN	..	..
40.	VETAN	VEDAN	..
41.	VETTUVAN	..	..
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	AUDHELIA	..	..
2.	BAGDI	..	..
3.	BAHANA	BEHANA	..
4.	BALHI	BALAI	BHAMBI
5.	BANCHADA	..	..
6.	BARGUNDA	..	..
7.	BASOD	BANSODI BANSOPHOR BASAR BURUD	BARHAR
8.	BEDIA	..	..
9.	BHANUMATI	..	..
*10.	CHAMAR	CHAMARI MOCHI	AHIRWAR BAIRWA CHAMAR MANGAN CHITAR JATAV NONA RAMNAMI REGAR RAIDAS ROHIDAS SATNAMI SILAWAT SURJABANSHI SURJA RAMNAMI
11.	CHIDAR	CHADAR	..
12.	CHIKWA	CHIKWI	..
13.	DEWAR	DEYAR	..
14.	DHANUK	..	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
15.	DHED	..	..
16.	DOM	..	..
	
17.	GHANDA	..	..
18.	GHASIA	..	SOOT SARATHI
19.	HOLIYA	..	..
20.	KANJAR	..	..
21.	KHANGAR	..	KANERA MIRDHA
22.	KHATIK	..	..
23.	KORI	..	PATHARIA
24.	KOTWAL	..	..
	(of the districts of Bhind, Gwalior, Morena, Shiv- Puri, Goona, Rajgarh, Shaj pur, Ujjain, Rat- lam, Mandasaur, Vidisha, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Jhabua, West Nimar).	..	..
25.	KUCHBANDHIA	..	..
*26.	MAHAR	..	..
		MEHAR MEHRA	..
27.	MANG	..	..
	
	
	
	
	
28.	MEGHWAL	..	..
29.	MEHTAR	..	..
		BALMIKI BHANGI DHARKAR LALBEGI ZAMRAL	..
30.	MOGHIA	..	..
31.	NAT	..	..
		KALBELIA SAPER	..
32.	PANIKA	..	..
	(of the districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Shahdol).	..	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
33.	PASI	..	..
34.	SANSIA	..	..
		SANSI	..
		MADRAS	..
1.	ADI ANDHRA	..	..
2.	ADI DRAVIDA	..	..
3.	ADI KARNATAKA	..	..
4.	ARUNTHATHIYAR	..	..
5.	AYYANAVAR	..	..
6.	BAIRA	..	..
7.	BAKUDA	..	..
8.	BANDI	..	..
9.	BHARATAR (of Kan- yakumari district and the Shenkotah Taluk of Tirunelveli district).	..	..
10.	CHAKKILIYAN	..	..
		CHAMAR MADARI MUCHI SAMGARA	..
11.	CHERUMAN	..	..
12.	DEVENDRAKULATHAN	..	..
13.	DOM	..	..
	
	
14.	DOMBAN	..	..
15.	HOLEYA	..	..
16.	KADAIYAN	..	..
17.	KAKKALAN	..	..
18.	KALLADI	..	..
*19.	KAVARA (of Kan- yakumari district and the Shenkotah Taluk of Tirunelveli district).	..	..
20.	KOLIYAN	..	..
21.	KOODAN	..	..
		KOOTAN	..
22.	KUDUMBAN	..	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
23.	KURAVAN	SIDHANAR	..
24.	MADIGA	GOSANGI JAGGALI JAMBUVULU MATANGI	..
25.	MALA	..	..
*26.	MANNAN (of Kanyakumari district and the Shenkotah Taluk of Tirunelveli district).	VANNAN	..
27.	MAVILAN	..	..
28.	MOGER	..	..
29.	PADANNA (of Nilgiris district)	KANAKKAN	..
30.	PAGADAI	..	..
31.	PALLAN	PANNADI VATHIRIYAN	..
32.	PAMBADA	..	..
33.	PANNIANDI	..	..
*34.	PARAVAN (of Kanyakumari district and the Shenkotah Taluk of Tirunelveli district).	..	..
35.	PARAYAN	..	..
36.	PATHIYAN	..	..
37.	PULAYAN	CHERAMAR	..
38.	PUTHIRAI VANNAN	..	..
39.	SAMBAN	..	..
40.	SAMBAVAR	..	..
41.	SEMMAN	..	..
42.	THANDAN	..	..
43.	THOTI	..	..
44.	TIRUVALLUVAR	..	..
45.	URALY	..	..
46.	VALLUVAN	..	..
47.	VETAN	..	..
48.	VETTIYAN (of Tanjavur district).	..	..
49.	VETTUVAN	..	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
MAHARASHTRA			
1.	AGER	..	..
2.	BAKED	BANT	..
3.	BHANGI	BALMIKI HADI HALALKHOR HELA LALBEGI MALAKANA MEHTAR OLGANA RUKHI ZADMALLI	..
4.	BAHANA	BAHNA	..
5.	BALAH	BALAI	..
6.	BASOR	BANSOR BANSODI	BURUD (of the districts of Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara & Chanda).
7.	BEDA JUNGAM	BUDGA JANGAM	..
8.	BEDAR (of the districts of Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, and Chanda).	..	..
9.	CHADAR	..	..
10.	CHAMBHAR	ASADARU ASODI BHAMBHI CHAMADIA CHAMAR CHAMARI CHAMAGAR HARALAYYA HARALI KHALPA MACHIGAR MADAR MOCHIGAR MOCHI NADIA NONA RAMNAMI	KAMATI MOCHI KATTAI MOCHI PRADESHI MOCHI TELEGU MOCHI

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
		RANIGAR ROHIDAS ROHIT SAMGAR SATNAMI SURJABANSHI SURJYA RAMNAMI	
11.	DHED	MAHYAVANSHI MARUVANKAR VANKAR	
12.	DHOR	DOHOR	KAKAYYA KANKAYYA
13.	DOM	DUMAR	..
14.	GANDA	..	..
15.	GARODA	..	..
16.	GHASI	GHASIA	..
17.	HALEER	..	..
18.	HALSAR	HASLAR HALSWAR HULASVAR	..
19.	HOLAR	VALER	..
20.	HOLAYA	HOLER HOLEYA HOLIYA	BYAGARA CHALAVADI CHANNAYYA CHENNA DASAR HOLAYA DASAR
21.	KAIKADI (of the districts of Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara & Chanda).	..	..
22.	KHATIK (of the districts of Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara & Chanda).	..	CHIKWA CHIKWI
23.	KOLUPULVANDLU	..	..
24.	KORAR	..	..
25.	KORI	..	KATIA PATARIA
26.	MADIGA	MADGI	BAINDLA MADIG

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
*27.	MAHAR	MEHAR TARAL	DEGU-MEGU RAIRAND
28.	MALA	..	ARAY MALA ARWA MALA MALA DASARI MALAHANNAI MALA JANGAM MALA MASHTI MALA SALE MALA SANYASI MITHA AYYALWAR NETKANI
29.	MANG	DAKKALWAR MATANG MINIMADIG	DAKHNE MANG DAKKAL MADARI MANG MAHA HI RADHE MANG
30.	MANG-GARUDI	..	..
31.	MANNE	..	..
32.	MEGHVAL	MEGHAR MENGHVAR	..
33.	MUKRI	..	..
34.	PASI	..	..
35.	SHENVA	CHENVA SEDMA	..
36.	TIRGAR	TIRBANDA	..
37.	TURI	..	..
38.	YELLAMMALVANDLU	..	YELLAMALWAR
MYSORE			
1.	ADI ANDHRA	..	..
2.	ADI DRAVIDA	BALAGAI	..
3.	ADI KARNATAKA	YEDAGAI	..
4.	AGER
5.	AJILA
6.	BAIRA
7.	BAKED
8.	BAKUDA
9.	BATHADA

*Vide para 16 of the Depot.

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APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
10.	BEDA JANGAM	BUDGA JANGAM	..
11.	BELLARA	..	..
12.	BHANGI	HALALKHOR MEHTAR THOTI ZADMALI	..
*13.	BHOVI [of the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore (except Kollegal Taluk), Shimoga and Tumkur].	BOVI	..
14.	DAKKALIGA	..	..
15.	DHOR	KAKKAYYA	..
16.	GHANTI CHORE [of the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore (except Kollegal Taluk), Shimoga and Tumkur].	..	..
17.	GODDA	..	..
18.	HANDI JOGI [of the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore (except Kollegal Taluk), Shimoga and Tumkur].	..	..
19.	HASLA	..	..
20.	HOLEYA	HOLAYA HOLER	BYAGARA CHALVADI HALASVAR HULASVAR HOLEYADASAR KUKKAHOLEYA MUNDALA NALAKADAYA NALAKEYAVA
21.	JAMBUVULU	..	..
22.	KALLADI	..	..
23.	KEPMARI [of the districts of Bangalore,	..	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
	Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore (except Kollegal Taluk), Shimoga and Tumkur].		
24.	KOOSA	..	..
25.	KORACHA [of the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore (except Kollegal Taluk), Shimoga and Tumkur].	..	..
26.	KORAMA [of the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore (except Kollegal Taluk), Shimoga and Tumkur].	..	..
27.	KORAR	..	..
28.	KUDUMBAN	PALLAN	..
29.	KOTEGAR	METRI	..
30.	KURAVAN	..	..
31.	MACHALA	..	..
32.	MADIGA	MADAR MANG MATANG MINIMADIGA	ADI JAMBAVA BAINDLA CHANNAYYA CHENNADASAR CHINDHOLLU or SINDHOLLU MANG GARODI or MANG GARUDI YELLAMMALA- WANDLU or YELLAMMALA- WARU
33.	MAHAR	..	..
34.	MAILA	..	..
35.	MALA	..	..
			ARAY MALA ARWA MALA MALADASARI MALAHANNAI MALAJANGAM MALAMASTI MALA SALE or NETKANI MALA SANYASI

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
36.	MASHTI	..	..
37.	MEGHVAL	MENGHVAR	..
38.	MOGER	..	..
39.	MUKRI	HALLEER	..
40.	PALE	..	..
41.	PAMBADA	..	..
42.	PANNIANDI	..	..
43.	PARAVAN	PARAVA PARAYA PARAYAN	..
44.	RANEYAR	..	..
45.	SAMAGARA	CHAKKILIYAN CHAMAR CHAMBAGAR CHAMBHAR MACHIGAR MADARI MOCHI MOCHIGAR MUCHI MUCHIGAR ROHIDAS	ARYA SAMAGARA HARALAYYA- SAMAGARA LINGAWANT- SAMAGARA
46.	SILLEKYATHA [of the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore (except Kollegal Taluk), Shimoga and Tumkur].	..	..
47.	SUDUGADU SIDHA [of the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore (except Kollegal Taluk), Shimoga and Tumkur].	..	..
48.	TIRGAR	TIRBANDA ORISSA	..
1.	ADI ANDHRA	..	..
2.	AMAT	AMANT	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
3.	BADAIK	..	..
4.	BAGHUTI	BAGUTI	..
5.	BASOR	BURUD	..
6.	BAURI	BAUTI BAVURI KHADALA KHADALO KODALO	..
7.	BEDIA	BEJIA	..
8.	BELDAR	..	..
9.	BHATA	..	..
10.	CHAMAR	MOCHI MUCHI SATNAMI	..
11.	CHANDALA of koraput District	..	..
12.	DANDASI	..	..
13.	DHANWAR	..	..
*14.	DHOBA	CHAKALI DHOBI	..
15.	DOM	DOMBO DURIA DOM IRIKA PAIDI PAINDA PAMIDI PAN PANO PANOTANTI	..
16.	DOSADHA	..	..
17.	GANDA	..	..
18.	GHASI	GHASIA	..
19.	GHUSURIA	..	..
20.	GODRA	..	..
21.	GOKHA	..	..
22.	GORAIT	KORAIT	..
23.	HADI	BHANGI HADDI HARI MEHTAR	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
24.	JAGGILI		..
25.	KANDRA	KANDARA	..
26.	KATIA		..
27.	KELA	BAJKAR CHADHAI MARU MUNDAPOTTA SABAKHIA	..
28.	KORI		..
29.	LOHARA		..
30.	MADIGA		..
31.	MAHURIA		NAGARCHI
32.	MALA	JHALA MALO ZALA	..
33.	MANGAN	MANG	..
34.	MEDARI		..
35.	MEHER		..
36.	MEWAR		..
37.	MUSAHAR		..
38.	PANIKA	PANKA	..
39.	PAP		..
40.	PASI		..
41.	PATRATANTI	PATUA	..
42.	RAJNA		..
43.	RELLI		..
44.	SANEI		..
45.	SANSI	SAMASI	..
46.	SAPARI		..
47.	SIDHRIA	SINDURIA	..
48.	SIYAL		..
49.	TANLA		..
50.	TIAR	TIOR	..
51.	TURI		..
52.	UJIA		..
53.	VALMIKI (of Koraput and Ganjam Districts).		..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
		PUNJAB	
1.	AD DHARMI		..
2.	BARAR	BERAR BURAR	..
3.	BARWALA		..
4.	BATWAL		..
5.	BAURIA	BAWARIA	..
6.	BAZIGAR		..
7.	BALMIKI	BHANGI CHURA	..
*8.	CHAMAR	JATIA CHAMAR RAIGAR RAMDASI RAVIDASI REHGAR	..
9.	CHANAL		..
10.	DAGI		..
11.	DARAIN		..
12.	DEHA	DHAYA DHEA DHE	..
13.	DHANAK		..
14.	DHOGRI	DHANGRI	..
15.	DUMNA	BHANJRA DOOM MAHASHA	..
16.	GAGRA		..
17.	GANDHILA	GANDIL GONDOLA	..
18.	KHATIK		..
19.	KORI	JULAHA KOLI	..
20.	MARIJA	MARECHA	..
21.	MAZHABI		..
22.	MEGH		..
23.	NAT		..
24.	OD		..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
25.	PASI	..	..
26.	PERNA	..	..
27.	PHERERA	..	..
28.	SANHAI	..	..
29.	SANHAL	..	..
30.	SANSI	BHEDKUT MANESH	..
31.	SANSOI	..	..
32.	SAPELA	BANGALI	..
33.	SARERA	..	..
34.	SIKLI GAR	..	..
35.	SIPPI	..	BADDI HALLI REHAR
36.	SIRKIBAND	..	..
RAJASTHAN			
1.	ADI DHARMI	..	..
2.	AHERI	AHERIA	..
3.	BADI	VADI	..
4.	BAGRI	..	..
5.	BAJGAR	..	..
6.	BALAI	..	..
7.	BANSPHOR	..	..
8.	BARGI	BIRGI VARGHI	..
9.	BAWARIA	BAORI	..
10.	BAZIGAR	MADARI	..
11.	BERIA	..	..
12.	BERWA	..	..
13.	BHAND	..	..
14.	BHANGI	CHURA GARANCHHA-MEHTAR HELA MEHTAR VALMIKI	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
15.	BIDAKIA	..	..
16.	BOLA	..	..
17.	CHAMAR	BHAMBHI JATAV JATIA RAIDASS RAIGAR RAMDASIA REGAR	..
18.	DABGAR	..	..
19.	DHANAK	DHANKIA DHANUK	..
20.	DHEDA	..	..
21.	DOM	..	..
22.	GANDIA	..	..
23.	GANCHA	GARDA GARODA GAROLDA GARURA GURDA	..
24.	GAVARIA	..	..
25.	GODHI	..	..
26.	KALBELIA	SAPERA	..
27.	KAMAD	KAMADIA	..
28.	KANJAR	KUNJAR	..
29.	KHANGAR	..	..
30.	KHATIK	..	..
31.	KOLI	KORI KORIA	..
32.	KOOCHBAND	..	..
33.	MAHAR	MEHAR	..
34.	MAJHABI	..	..
35.	MEGHWAL	MEGH MEGHVANSHI	..
36.	MOCHI	JINGAR	..
37.	NAT	..	..
38.	PASI	..	..
39.	RAWAL	..	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
40.	SALVI		
41.	SANSI	KAPADIA SANSI	
42.	SARBHANGI		
43.	SARGARA		
44.	SATIA	SANTIA	
45.	SINGIWALA		
46.	THORI	NAYAK	
47.	TIRGAR		
UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	BADHIK	BAHELIYA	
2.	BAJGI	BADI BAJANIYA	
3.	BALAI	BALAHAR	
4.	BALMIKI	HARI HELA LALBEGI MAZHARI	
5.	BANSPHOR	BASOR	
6.	BARWAR		
7.	BAWARIA		
8.	BELDAR		
9.	BERIYA		
10.	BORIA		
*11.	CHAMAR	DHUSIA JHUSIA JATAVA JATIA	
12.	DABGAR		
13.	DHANUK		
*14.	DHOBI		
15.	DOM	DOMAR DHARKAR	TURAIHA
16.	DUSADH		
17.	GHASIA		
18.	HABURA		

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
19.	KANJAR		
20.	KAPARIYA		
21.	KARWAL	BHANTU	
22.	KHATIK		
23.	KORI		
24.	MUSAHAR		
25.	NAT	KALABAZ	
26.	PANIKA	PANKA PANKHA	
27.	PASI	TARMALI	
28.	SANSIYA		
29.	SAPERA	BANGALI	
30.	SHILPKAR		
WEST BENGAL			
1.	BAGDI		
2.	BAHELIA		
3.	BAITI		
4.	BANTAR		
5.	BAURI		
6.	BELDAR		
7.	BHOGTA		
8.	BHUMALI		
9.	BHUIYA		
10.	BIND		
11.	CHAMAR	CHARMAKAR MOCHI MUCHI RABIDAS RUIDAS RISHI	
12.	CHAUPAL		
13.	DABGAR		
14.	DAMAI		

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
*15.	DHOPA	DHOBI	..
16.	DOAI . . . . .	..	..
17.	DOM . . . . .	..	..
18.	DOSADH	DUSADH DHARI DHARHI	..
19.	DHASI . . . . .	..	..
20.	GONRHI . . . . .	..	..
21.	HALALKHOR . . . . .	..	..
22.	HARI	BHANGI MEHTAR MEHTOR LALBEGI	..
23.	JALIA KAIBARTTA . . . . .	..	..
24.	JHALO MALO]	MALO	..
25.	KADAR . . . . .	..	..
26.	KAMI . . . . .	..	..
27.	KANDRA . . . . .	..	..
28.	KANJAR . . . . .	..	..
29.	KAORA . . . . .	..	..
30.	KARENGA	KORANGA	..
31.	KAUR . . . . .	..	..
32.	KEOT	KEYOT	..
33.	KHAIRA . . . . .	..	..
34.	KHATIK . . . . .	..	..
35.	KOCH . . . . .	..	..
36.	KONAI . . . . .	..	..
37.	KONWAR . . . . .	..	..
38.	KOTAL . . . . .	..	..
39.	KURARIAR . . . . .	..	..
40.	LOHAR . . . . .	..	..
41.	MAHAR . . . . .	..	..
42.	MAL . . . . .	..	..
43.	MALLAH . . . . .	..	..
44.	MUSAHAR . . . . .	..	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
*45.	NAMASUDRA . . . . .	..	..
46.	NAT . . . . .	..	..
47.	NUNIYA . . . . .	..	..
48.	PALIYA . . . . .	..	..
49.	PAN	SAWASI	..
50.	PASI . . . . .	..	..
51.	PATNI . . . . .	..	..
52.	PÖD	POUNDRA	..
*53.	RAJBANSHI . . . . .	..	..
54.	RAJWAR . . . . .	..	..
55.	SARKI . . . . .	..	..
*56.	SUNRI . . . . .	..	..
57.	TIYAR . . . . .	..	..
58.	TURI . . . . .	..	..
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI			
1.	BHANGI . . . . .	..	..
2.	CHAMAR . . . . .	..	..
3.	DHED	MAHYAVANSHI	..
DELHI			
1.	ADI DHARMI . . . . .	..	..
2.	AHERIA . . . . .	..	..
3.	BALAI	BERWA	..
4.	BAWARIA . . . . .	..	..
5.	BAZIGAR . . . . .	..	..
6.	CHAMAR	AGRIA CHANWAR CHAMAR JATYA CHAMAR JATAV CHAMAR MOCHI RAMDASIA	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
		RAVIDASI RAIDASI RAIGAR REHGARH	
7.	DHANAK	DHANUK	..
8.	DHEA	DHAYA DHEV	..
9.	DHOBI	..	..
10.	DOM	..	..
11.	GHARRAMI	..	..
12.	KANIAR	GIARAH	..
13.	KHATIK	..	..
14.	KOLI	KORI JULAHA	..
15.	KUCHBANDHA	..	..
16.	MADARI	..	..
17.	MAZHABI	..	..
18.	MEGHWAL	..	..
19.	MEHTAR	BALMIKI BHANGI CHUHRA LALBEGI	..
20.	NARIBUT	..	..
21.	NAT	RANA	..
22.	PASI	..	..
23.	SANSI	BHEDKUT	..
24.	SAPERA	..	..
25.	SIKLI GAR	..	..
26.	SIRKIBAND	..	..
		HIMACHAL PRADESH	
1.	AD-DHARMI	..	..
2.	BADHI	NAGALU	..
3.	BALMIKI	BHANGI CHUHRA	..
4.	BANDHELA	..	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
5.	BANSI	..	..
6.	BARAD	BARAR	..
7.	BATWAL	..	..
8.	BAZIGAR	..	..
9.	CHAMAR	MOCHI RAVIDASI RAMDASIA	..
10.	CHANAL	..	..
11.	CHHIMBA	DHOBI	..
12.	DAGI	..	..
13.	DAULE	DAREI	..
14.	DHAKI	TOORI	..
15.	DHAOGRI	DHUAI	..
16.	DOOM	DOOMNA BHANJRA	..
17.	HESI	..	..
18.	JOGI	..	..
19.	KAMOH	DAGOLI	..
20.	KAROACK	..	..
21.	KEER	..	..
22.	KHATIK	..	..
23.	KOLI	JULAHA	..
24.	LOHAR	..	..
25.	MAZHABI	..	..
26.	NECH	..	..
27.	NAT	..	..
28.	OD	..	..
29.	PASI	..	..
30.	PHRERA	..	..
31.	SAPELA	BANGALI	..
32.	SARDE	SARARE SIRYARE	..
33.	SIKLI GAR	..	..
34.	SIPI	..	BADDI HALLI REHAR
35.	TELI	..	..
36.	THATHIAR	THATHERA	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
MANIPUR			
1.	DHUPI	DHOBİ	..
2.	LOI	..	..
3.	MUCHI	RAVIDAS	..
4.	NAMASUDRA	..	..
5.	PATNI	..	..
6.	YAITHIBI	..	..
PONDICHERY			
1.	ADI ANDHRA	..	..
2.	ADI DRAVIDA	..	..
3.	CHAKKILIYAN	..	..
4.	KURAVAN	..	..
5.	MADIGA	..	JAMBUVULU
6.	PALLAN	..	..
7.	PARAYAN	..	..
8.	SAMBAN	..	..
9.	SAMBAVAR	..	..
10.	THOTI	PAKY MOTI	..
11.	VALLUVAN	..	..
12.	VETAN	..	..
13.	VETTIYAN	..	..
TRIPURA			
1.	BAGDI	..	..
2.	BHUIMALI	..	..
3.	CHAMAR	MUCHI	..
4.	DHOBA	..	..
5.	DHULI	BADYAKAR SABDAKAR	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Caste	Synonym	Sub-caste
6.	DOM	..	KAN
7.	GHASI	..	..
8.	JALIA KAIBARTA	..	..
9.	KALINDI	..	..
10.	KEOT	..	..
11.	KOCH	..	..
12.	KOTAL	..	..
13.	MAHISYADAS	..	..
14.	MEHTOR	..	..
15.	MUSAHAR	..	..
16.	NAMASUDRA	..	..
17.	PATNI	..	..

List of Scheduled Tribes

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	ANDH	..	SADHU ANDH
2.	BAGATA	RENA RONA	..
3.	BANJARA (of the districts of Sri- kakulam, Vishakha- patnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chit- toor).	LAMBADA SUGALI	..
4.	BEITI KAMMARA	..	METTU KAMMA- RA METTU SARAF MOOLI KAMMARA
5.	CHENCHU	..	..
6.	CADABA	..	BODO GUTOBI KALLYI KAPU CADABA KATHIRI KATHORA OLLARO PARANGI RAJ GOND
7.	GOND	..	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
8.	JATAPU	..	..
9.	KODU	KONDH	DESAYA KONDH DONGRIA KONDH KUTIA KONDH TIKIRIA KONDH YENITY KONDH
10.	KOLAM	MANNE KOLAM	..
11.	KONDA DORA	KONDA KAPU	CHINNA KONDALU PEDDA KONDALU
12.	KONDA REDDI	HILL REDDI	..
13.	KODU GOUDU (of the Agency tracts)	..	..
14.	KOYA	..	DOLI KOYA DORA CHATTAM GAMPA KOYA COMMU KOYA GUTTA KOYA KAKA KOYA KAMMARA KOYA KUTTA KOYA LINGA KOYA MATWA KOYA MUSARA KOYA ODDI KOYA PATTIDI KOYA RACHA KOYA
15.	KOTIA	..	BARTIKA BENTHO ORIYA DULIA HOLVA PAIKO PUTIYA SANROHA SIDDOPAIKO
16.	MANNE DORA	..	..
17.	MOOKA DORA	NOOKA DORA	..
18.	NAIKPOD	..	..
19.	NAYAK (of the Agency tracts)	..	..
20.	PARDHAN	..	..
21.	PORJA	..	..
22.	REDDI DORA	..	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
23.	SAMANTA	SAMANTU	..
24.	SAVARA	..	..
25.	THOTI (of the district of Adilabad)	..	..
26.	YENADI (of the district of Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor)	..	..
27.	YERUKULA (of the districts of Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, and Chittoor)	..	..
ASSAM			
<i>Throughout the State including NEFA</i>			
1.	ADI	..	..
2.	AKA	HRUSSO	..
3.	APATANI	..	..
4.	BANGNI	..	..
5.	BANGRO	..	..
6.	BUGUN	KHOWA	..
7.	CHAKMA	..	..
8.	DAFLA	..	..
9.	DEORI	..	..
10.	DHAMMAI	MIJI	..
11.	GARO	..	..
12.	HAJONG	..	..
13.	HMAR	..	..
14.	HOJAI	..	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
*15.	JAIINTIA	PNAR	..
*16.	KACHARI	BARO-KACHARI DIMASA MECH SONWAL	..
17.	KHAMBA	..	..
18.	KHAMPTI	..	..
*19.	KHASI	..	..
		BAKHAK BHOI DKIL LYNGNGAM MEGAM WAR	..
*20.	KUKI	BIATE or BIETE CHANGSAN CHONGLOI DOUNGEL GAMALHOU GANGHTE GUTE HANNENG HAOKIP or HAUPIT HAOLAI HENGNA HONGSUNGH HRANGKHWAL or RANGKHOL JONGBE KHAWATHLANG or KHOTHALONG KHAWCHUNG KHELMA KHOLHOU KIPGEN LENGTHANG LHANGUM LHOJEM LHOUVUN LUPHENG MANGJEL MISAO RIANG SAIRHEM SELNAM SINGSON	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
			SITLHOU SUKTE THADO THANGNGEN UIBUH .. VAIPHEI
21.	LALUNG	..	..
22.	LAKHER	MARA	..
23.	MAN	..	..
24.	MEMBA	..	..
25.	MIKIR	..	..
26.	MIRI	..	..
27.	MISHMI	..	..
*28.	MIZO	LUSEI	..
29.	MONPA	..	..
30.	NAGA	..	..
31.	NOCTE	..	..
32.	PAWI	..	..
33.	RABHA	..	..
34.	SHERDUKPEN	..	..
35.	SINGPHO	..	..
36.	SULUNG	..	..
37.	TANGSA	..	..
38.	WANCHO	..	..
39.	YOBIN	..	..
		BIHAR	..
1.	ASUR	..	..
2.	BAIGA	..	..
3.	BATHUDI	..	..
4.	BEDIA	..	..
5.	BHUMIJ (of the districts of Ranchi Singhbhum, Hazari- bagh, Santhal Parga- nas and Dhanbad)	..	TAMARIA

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
6.	BINJHIA	..	..
7.	BIRHOR	..	..
8.	BIRJIA	..	..
9.	CHERO	..	..
10.	CHIK BARAIK	..	..
11.	GOND	..	..
12.	GORAIT	..	..
13.	HO	..	..
14.	KARMALI	..	..
15.	KHARIA	..	..
16.	KHARWAR	..	..
17.	KHOND	..	..
18.	KORA	..	..
19.	KORWA	..	..
20.	LOHARA	LOHRA	..
21.	MAHLI	..	..
22.	MAL PAHARIA	..	SAURIA PAHARIA
23.	MUNDA	..	..
24.	NAGESIA	KISAN	..
25.	ORAON	..	..
26.	PARHAIYA	..	..
27.	SANTAL	..	..
28.	SAVAR	..	..
GUJARAT			
1.	BAVACHA	..	..
2.	BAMCHA	..	..
3.	BHARWAD (of the Nesses of the Forest Divisions of Rajkot, Gir and Juna- gad).)	..	..
4.	BHIL	BARDA BHAGALIA BHILGARASIA DHANKA	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
DHOLI BHIL DUNGRI BHIL DUNGRI GARASIA GAMIT GAMTA GAVIT MAVCHI MEWASI BHIL PADVI PAWRA RAWAL BHIL TADVI TETARIA VALVI VASAVA VASAVE			
5.	BHILALA	..	..
6.	CHARAN (of the Nesses of the Forest Division of Rajkot, Gir and Juna- gad)	..	..
7.	CHODHARA	..	..
8.	CHAUDHARI (of the districts of Surat and Bulsar)	..	..
9.	DHODIA	..	..
10.	DHOR-KOLI	KOLI-DHOR TOKRE-KOLI	..
11.	DUBLA	TALAVIA HALPATI	..
12.	KATKARI	KATHODI	DHOR KATKARI or DHOR KATHODI SON KATKARI or SON KATHODI
13.	KOLCHA	KOLGHA	..
14.	KOKNA	KUKNA	..
15.	KUNBI (of the Danga district)	..	..
16.	NAIKDA	NAYAKA	CHOLIVALA NAYAKA KAPADIA NAYAKA MOTA NAYAKA NANA NAYAKA

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
17.	PADHAR . . . .	..	..
18.	PATELIA . . . .	..	..
19.	POMIA . . . .	..	..
20.	RABARI (of the Nesses of the Forest Divisions of Rajkot, Gir and Juna- gadh)	..	..
21.	RATHAWA	RATHAWA-KOLI	..
22.	VARLI . . . .	..	..
23.	VITOLIA	BARODIA KOTWALIA	..
JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
1.	CHAMPA . . . .	..	..
KERALA			
1.	ADIYAN . . . .	..	..
2.	ALLAR . . . .	..	..
3.	ERAVALAN . . . .	..	..
4.	IRULAN . . . .	..	..
5.	KADAN . . . .	..	..
6.	KANALADI	KALANADI	..
7.	KANIKKARAN . . . .	..	..
8.	KARIMPALAN . . . .	..	..
9.	KATTUNAYAKAN	THACHANADAN THEN KURUMAN	..
10.	KORAGA . . . .	..	..
11.	KUDIYA	MELAKUDI	..
12.	KUNDU VADIYAN . . . .	..	..
13.	KURICHIAN . . . .	..	..
14.	KURUMAN . . . .	..	MULLUVA KURUMAN URALI KURUMAN

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
15.	KURUMBAN . . . .	..	..
16.	MALA ADIYAN . . . .	..	..
17.	MALA ARAYAN . . . .	..	..
18.	MALAKKARAN	MALA MUTTAN MALA PANIKKAR	..
19.	MALA KURAVAN . . . .	..	..
20.	MALA PANDARAM . . . .	..	..
21.	MALA PULAYAN	KARAVAZHI PULAYAN MATHA PULAYAN PAMBU PULAYAN WYNADAN PULAYAN	..
22.	MALASAR . . . .	..	..
23.	MALA VEDAN	MALA VETAN	..
24.	MALA VETTUVAN . . . .	..	..
25.	MALAYAN (of hill areas)	KONGA MALAYAN PANI MALAYAN	..
26.	MANNAN (मन्नन)	..	..
27.	MAVILAN . . . .	..	..
28.	MUTHUVAN . . . .	..	MUDUGA MUDUVAN
29.	PALIYAN . . . .	..	..
30.	PANIYAN . . . .	..	..
31.	PATHIYAN . . . .	..	..
32.	ULLADAN . . . .	..	..
33.	URALI (of hill areas)	..	..
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	AGARIA . . . .	..	..
2.	ASUR . . . .	..	..
3.	BAIGA . . . .	..	..
4.	BHAINA . . . .	..	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-caste
5.	BHARIA	..	BHUMIA BHUINHAR BHUIYAN PALIHA PANDO
6.	BHATTRA	..	..
7.	BHIL	..	BHIL KOLI or DHANKA KOLI BHIL MINA DAMOR or DAMRIA MANKAR MATHWADIA NAIKDA RATHIA TADVI
*8.	BHILALA	..	BARELA PATELIA PATLYA
9.	BHIMMA	..	..
10.	BHUNJIA	..	..
11.	BINJHWAR	..	..
12.	BIRHOR	BIRHUL	..
13.	BIYAR	..	..
14.	DHANWAR	DHANUHAR	..
15.	GADBA	GADABA	..
*16.	GOND	DAROI	ANDH ARAKH or ARRAKH BADA MADIA BHAR BHATOLA BHUTA or KOILABHUTA CHHOTA MADIA DANDAMI MADIA DHOBA DHULIA DHURU or DHURWA DORLA GAIKI GAITA GATTA or GATTI GOND GOVARI

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
			KALANGA KANDRA KHATOLA KHIRWAR KOITAR KOYA KUCHA MADIA KUCHAKI MADIA MADIA MANA MANNEWAR MOGHYA GOND MUDIA NAGARCHI NAGWANSHI OJHA PATHARI RAJGOND SONJHARI JHAREKHA THATIA or THOTYA
17.	HALBA	HALBI	..
18.	KAMAR	..	..
19.	KANDH	KHOND KONDH	..
20.	KANWAR	KAUR KAWAR	BHAT or KURU BHAT or KURU PUROHIT or LANJHA CHHATTRI CHERWA TANWAR
21.	KHADIA	..	..
22.	KHAIRWAR	..	KONDAR
23.	KOL	..	..
24.	KORKU	KARKU MAWASI	BONDHEYA or BONDHI BOPCHI NAHUL or NIHAL
25.	KORWA	..	DIH or DIHARE KORWA KODAKU PAHADIA or PAHADI KORWA

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
26.	MAJHWAR	MAJHI	..
27.	MUNDA	..	..
28.	NAGASIA	NAGESIA	..
29.	ORAON	DHANGAD DHANKA KUDA KUDUKH	..
30.	PAO	..	..
31.	PARDHAN	PATHARI	SAROTI
32.	PARDHI	BAHELIA BAHELLIA SHIKARI TAKANKAR TAKIA	CHITA PARDHI LANGOLI PAR- DHI PHANS PARDHI
33.	PARJA	..	..
34.	SAUNTA	..	..
35.	SAUR	SEHARIARAWAT SONR	..
36.	SAWAR	SAWARA SHABAR	..
37.	SEHARIA	SEHR SOSIA	..
MADRAS			
1.	IRULAR	..	..
2.	KADAR	..	..
3.	KANKARAN (of Kanyakumari district and Shen- kotah taluk of Tirunelveli dis- trict)	KANIKKAR	..
4.	KATTUNAYAKAN	..	..
5.	KOTA	..	..
6.	KURUMBA (of Nilgiris dis- trict)	..	..
7.	KURUMAN	..	..
8.	MALASAR	..	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
9.	MALAYALI GOUNDER	..	..
10.	MUDUGAR	MUDUVAN	..
11.	NARIKORAVAN	KURIVIKKARAN	..
12.	PALLIYAN	..	..
13.	PANIYAN	..	..
14.	PULAYAN (of Coimbatore & Mudurai districts)	..	..
15.	SHOLAGA	..	..
16.	TODA	..	..
MAHARASHTRA			
1.	AGARIA	..	..
2.	ANDH	..	..
3.	ASUR	..	..
4.	BHARIA	BHUIYAN BHUINHAR BHUMIA	..
5.	BHIL	..	BARDA BHAGALIA BHIL-GARASIA DHOLI-BHIL DUNGRI BHIL DUNGRI- GARASIA MAVCHI MEVASI-BHIL PADVI PAWARA RAWAL-BHIL TADVI VALVI VASAVA
6.	BHILALA	..	..
7.	BHIMMA	..	..
8.	BHUNJIA	..	..
9.	BINJHWAR	..	..
10.	DHANKA	..	TETARIA
11.	DHANWAR	..	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
12.	DHODIA (of the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur and Kolhapur)	DHODI	..
13.	DHOR KOLI	KOLI DHOR TOKRE KOLI	....
14.	DUBLA (of the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur and Kolhapur)	HALPATI TALAVIA	....
15.	GAVIT	GAMTA	GAMIT
16.	GOND	KOITUR	ARAKH BADA MADIA BHATOLA CHHOTA MADIA DANDAMI MADIA DHULIA DHURU or DHURWA DHOBA DORLA GAIKI GAI GATTA or GATTI GOND GOWARI KALANGA KANDRA KOYA KHIRWAR KUCHA MADIA KUCHAKI MADJA MACHALIR MADIA MANA MANNEWAR MUDIA

APPENDIX VII—contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
			NAGARCHI NAGWANSHI NAIKPOD OJHA SONJHARI JHAREKHA THATIA or THOTIA
17.	HALBA	HALBI	..
18.	KAMAR	..	..
19.	KANDH	KHOND KONDH	....
20.	KATKARI	KATHODI	DHOR KATKARI or DHOR KA- THODI SON KATKARI or SON KA- THODI
21.	KAWAR	KANWAR KAUR	CHATTRI CHERWA RATHIA TANWAR
22.	KHARWAR	..	..
*23.	KOKNA (of the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur and Kolhapur).	KOKNI KUKNA	..
24.	KOL	..	..
25.	KOLCHA	KOLGA	..
26.	KOLAM	KOLLAWARK PUJARAK	MANNE ..
27.	KORKU	MOUASI	BONDEYA BONDHI BOPCHI NIHAL or NAHUL

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
*28.	MAHADEV KOLI (of (a) the Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas of Ahmednagar district, (b) the Karjat, Khalapur, Alibagh, Mahad and Sudhagad talukas of Kolaba district, (c) the Nasik, Niphad, Sinnar, Chandor, Baglan, Igatpuri, Dindori and Kalvan talukas and Surgana and Point Mahals of Nasik district, (d) the Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed, Mawal and Mulshi talukas and Velhe Mahal of Poona district and (e) the Thana, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Dahanu, Palghar, Umbergaon, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas of Thana district).	DONGAR KOLI	..
29.	MALHAR KOLI	..	..
30.	NAYAKA	NAYAKADA	CHOLIVALA NAYAKA MOTA NAYAKA MANA NAYAKA KAPADIA NAYAKA
31.	PARDHAN	PATHARI SAROTI	....
32.	PATELIA (of the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur and Kolhapur).	..	..
33.	POMLA	..	..
34.	RATHAWA	..	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
35.	THAKUR	THAKAR	KA-THAKAR KA-THAKUR MA-THAKAR MA-THAKUR
36.	VARLI	..	..
37.	VITOLIA (of the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur and Kolhapur).	..	..
MYSORE			
1.	ADIYA	..	..
2.	BANJARA [of the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore (except Kollegal taluk), Shimoga and Tumkur].	LAMBANI	..
3.	CHENCHU	CHENCHWAR	..
4.	DHOR KOLI	KOLCHA KOLGHA TOKRE KOLI	..
5.	GOND	..	KOYA
6.	GOWDALU	..	..
7.	HAKKIPIKKI	..	..
8.	HASALARU	..	..
9.	IRULIGA	IRULAR	..
10.	KADU KURUBA	BETTA KURUBA JENU KURUBA KURUMAN	..
11.	KADU MARATI
12.	KANIYAN	KANYAN	..

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APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
13.	KATKARI	KATHODI	DHOR KATHODI or DHOR KATKARI SON KATHODI or SON KATKARI
14.	KORAGA	..	..
15.	KUDIYA	..	MALAIKUDI or MELAKUDI
16.	MALAYEKANDI	..	..
17.	MALERU	..	..
18.	MEDAR	MEDA	..
19.	NAIKDA	BHIL NAYAKA	BARDA CHOLIVALA NAYAKA KAPADIA NAYAKA MOTA NAYAKA NANA NAYAKA
20.	PALLIYAN	PANIYAN	..
21.	PARDHI	ADVICHIN CHAR CHIGARI BETEGAR HARANSHIKARI NIRSHIKARI TAKANAKAR TAKARI	PHASE CHARI PHASE PARDHI RAJPARDHI
22.	SOLIGA	SHOLIGA	..
23.	YERAVA	..	BADAGA YERAVA PANI YERAVA PANJIRI YERAVA VODIGA GOWDA
NAGALAND			
1.	GARO	..	..
*2.	KACHARI	..	..
*3.	KUKI	..	..
4.	MIKIR	..	..
*5.	NAGA	..	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
ORISSA			
1.	BAGATA	..	..
2.	BANJARA	BANJARI LABAN	..
3.	BATHUDI	..	..
*4.	BHOTTADA	DHOTADA	..
5.	BHUIYA	BHUYAN	..
*6.	BHUMIA	..	..
7.	BHUMIJ	..	DESUA BHUMIJ TAMADIA TAMUDIA
8.	BHUNJIA	..	..
9.	BINJHAL	BINJHIA BINJHOA	..
10.	BIRHOR	MANKIDI MANKIDIA	..
11.	BONDO PARAJA	..	..
12.	DAL	..	..
13.	DHARUA	..	..
14.	DIDAYI	..	..
15.	GADABA	..	..
16.	GOND	GONDO	BAIGA
17.	HO	KOL KOLHA	EREHGA- KOLHA
18.	HOLVA	..	..
19.	JATAPU	..	..
20.	JUANG	..	..
21.	KANDHA	KHOND KOND KUI KUVI	DUNGRIA KANDHA KUTIA KANDHA MULI NANGULI KANDHA DHA PENGO KANDHA SITHA KANDHA
22.	KAWAR	..	..
23.	KHARJA	..	..

*Vide para 16 of the Report.

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
24.	KHARWAR	..	..
25.	KOLHA-LOHARA	MUNDA-LOHARA	..
26.	KONDA DHORA	..	..
27.	KORA	..	..
28.	KORWA	..	..
29.	KOYA	..	GANDIA MADIA
30.	LODHA	..	..
31.	MAHALI	..	..
32.	MALHAR KOLI	..	..
33.	MATYA	..	..
34.	MIRDHA	..	..
35.	MUNDA	MUNDARI THARUA	..
36.	NAGESIA	KISAN	..
37.	OMANATYA	..	..
38.	ORAON	URAM	..
39.	PARAJA	..	..
40.	PARENGA	..	..
41.	PENTIA	..	..
42.	RAJUAR	..	..
43.	SANTAL	..	..
44.	SAURA	SAHARA SAORA SAVAR SHABAR	..
PUNJAB			
1.	BETA	..	..
2.	BODH.	..	..
3.	CHAN	..	..
4.	DOMBA	GARA ZOBA	..
5.	KANET (of Chota and Bara Banghal)	SEOK	..
6.	SWANGLA	..	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
RAJASTHAN			
1.	BHIL	BHIL MINA GAMETI	..
2.	CHOWKIDAR MINA	..	..
3.	DAMOR.	DAMARIA	..
4.	GARASIA.	..	..
5.	KATHODI	..	..
6.	SEHARIA	..	..
UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	AGARIA	..	..
2.	BAIGA	..	..
3.	BHOTIA	BHOTA JAUHARIA MARCHHA TOLEHA JAD	..
4.	BHUINYA	BHUTYAR	..
5.	BUKSA	..	..
6.	CHERO	..	..
7.	GOND	..	DHURIYA NAYAK OIHA PATHARI RAJGOND
8.	JAUNSARI (excluding KHASA JAUN-SARI, viz. Brahmin and Rajput).	..	..
9.	KHAIRWAR	..	..
10.	KORWA (of the Mirzapur district south of the Kaimur range).	..	..
11.	KOL	..	..
12.	MAJHWAR.	..	..
13.	ORAON (of the Mirzapur district south of the Kaimur range).	..	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
14.	PARAHIYA	PARAHAIYA	..
15.	RAJI	BANRAWAT BANMANUS	..
16.	SAHARIA	..	SAHARIA RAWAT
17.	THARU	..	..
WEST BENGAL			
1.	BEDIA	BEDIYA	..
2.	BHUMIJ	..	..
3.	BHUTIA	..	TIBETAN YOLMO
4.	BIRHOR	..	..
5.	CHAKMA	..	..
6.	CHERO	..	..
7.	GARO	..	..
8.	GOND	..	..
9.	GORAIT	..	..
10.	HAJONG	..	..
11.	HO	..	..
12.	KARMALI	..	..
13.	KHARWAR	..	..
14.	KHERIA	KHARIA	..
15.	KORA	..	..
16.	KORWA	..	..
17.	LEPCHA	..	..
18.	LODHA	..	..
19.	LOHARA	LOHRA	..
20.	MAGH	..	..
21.	MAHALI	MAHLI	..
22.	MAL PAHARIYA	KUMAR BHAG PARHARIYA PARHAIYA SAURIA PAHARIA	..
23.	MECH	..	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
24.	MRU	..	..
25.	MUNDA	..	..
26.	NAGESIA	KISAN	..
27.	ORAON	..	..
28.	RABHA	..	..
29.	SANTAL	..	..
30.	SAVAR	..	..
31.	SHERPA	DUGPA KAGATAY	..
32.	TOTO	..	..
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS			
1.	ANDAMANESE	..	..
2.	JARAWA	..	..
3.	ONGE	..	..
4.	SENTINELESE	..	..
5.	NICOBARESE	..	..
6.	SHOM PEN.	..	..
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI			
1.	DHODIA	..	..
2.	DHOR-KOLI	..	..
3.	DUBLA	HALPATI	..
4.	KATKARI	KATHODI	..
5.	KOKNA	..	..
6.	KOLGHA	..	..
7.	NAIKDA	NAYAKA	..
8.	VARLI	..	..
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	BANJARA	..	..
2.	JAD	BODH BOTH KHAMPA LAMBA	..

APPENDIX VII—Contd.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
3.	KANAURA	KINNAURA	..
4.	LAHAULA	..	..
5.	PANGWALA	..	..
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS			
1.	MALUMI	..	..
2.	MELACHERI	..	..
3.	RAVERI	..	..
4.	THAKHRU	..	..
MANIPUR			
1.	KHONJAI	KUKI	ANAL BAITE CHIRU CHOTHE GANGHTE HACKIP HMAR KOIRENG KOM LAMGANG MONSANG MOYAN PAITE SIMTE THADOU VAIPHEI ZOU
2.	MARING	..	..
3.	MIZO	..	..
4.	NAGA	..	ANGAMI KABUI KACHA NAGA MAO MARAM TANGKHUL

APPENDIX VII—Concl.

S. No.	Tribe	Synonym	Sub-tribe
TRIPURA			
1.	CHAKMA	..	..
2.	GARO	..	..
3.	HALAM	..	..
4.	JAMATIA	..	..
5.	KANDH	..	..
6.	KHARIA	..	..
7.	KHASI	KHASIA	..
8.	KOL	..	..
9.	KUKI	..	..
10.	LUSHAI	..	..
11.	MAG	..	..
12.	MUNDA	..	..
13.	NOATIA	..	..
14.	ORAON	..	..
15.	RIANG	..	..
16.	SABAR	..	..
17.	SANTAL	..	..
18.	TIPPERA	TRIPURA TRIPURI	..
19.	UCHAI	..	..