this case even 25% divergence will stretch us to the maximum saturation point of 100%.

11.21 In the Indian situation where vast majority of the people are illiterate, poor or backward, one has to be very careful in setting deviations from the norms as, in our conditions, norms themselves are very low. For example, Per Capita Consumer Expenditure for 1977-78 at current prices was Rs. 991 per annum. For the same period, the poverty line for urban areas was at Rs. 900 per annum and for rural areas at Rs. 780. It will be seen that this poverty line is quite close to the Per Capita Consumer Expenditure of an average Indian. Now following the dictum of *Balaji* case, if 50% deviation from this average Per Capita Consumer Expenditure was to be accepted to identify 'economically backward' classes, their income level will have to be 50% below the Per Capita Consumer Expenditure *i.e.* less than Rs. 495.5 per year. This figure is so much below the poverty line both in urban and rural areas that most of the people may die of starvation before they qualify for such a distinction!

11.22 In view of the above, 'Indicators for Backwardness' were tested against various cut-off points. For doing so, about a dozen castes well-known for their social and educational backwardness were selected from amongst the castes covered by our survey in a particular State. These were treated as 'Control' and validation checks were carried out by testing them against 'Indicators' at various cut-off points. For instance, one of the 'Indicators' for social backwardness is the rate of student drop-outs in the age group 5—15 years as compared to the State average. As a result of the above tests, it was seen that in educationally backward castes this rate is at least 25 per cent above the State average. Further, it was also noticed that this deviation of 25% from the State average in the case of most of the 'Indicators' gave satisfactory results. In view of this, wherever an 'Indicator' was based on deviation from the State average, it was fixed at 25%, because a deviation of 50% was seen to give wholly unsatisfactory results and, at times, to create anomalous situations.

Indicators (Criteria) for Social and Educational Backwardness

11.23 As a result of the above exercise, the Commission evolved eleven 'Indicators' or 'criteria' for determining social and educational backwardness. These 11 'Indicators' were grouped under three broad heads, *i.e.*, Social, Educational and Economic. They are :—

A. *Social*

(i) Castes/Classes considered as socially backward by others.

(ii) Castes/Classes which mainly depend on manual labour for their livelihood.

(iii) Castes/Classes where at least 25% females and 10% males above the State average get married at an age below 17 years in rural areas and at least 10% females and 5% males do so in urban areas.

(iv) Castes/Classes where participation of females in work is at least 25% above the State average.

B. *Educational*

(v) Castes/Classes where the number of children in the age group of 5—15 years who never attended school is at least 25% above the State average.

(vi) Castes/Classes where the rate of student drop-out in the age group of 5—15 years is at least 25% above the State average.

(vii) Castes/Classes amongst whom the proportion of matriculates is at least 25% below the State average.

C. *Economic*

(viii) Castes/Classes where the average value of family assets is at least 25% below the State average.

(ix) Castes/Classes where the number of families living in Kuccha houses is at least 25% above the State average.

(x) Castes/Classes where the source of drinking water is beyond half a kilometer for more than 50% of the households.

(xi) Castes/Classes where the number of households having taken consumption loan is at least 25% above the State average.

11.24 As the above three groups are not of equal importance for our purpose, separate weightage was given to 'Indicators' in each group. All the Social 'Indicators' were given a weightage of 3 points each, Educational 'Indicators' a weightage of 2 points each and Economic 'Indicators' a weightage of one point each. Economic, in addition to Social and Educational Indicators, were considered important as they directly flowed from social and educational backwardness. This also helped to highlight the fact that socially and educationally backward classes are economically backward also.

11.25 It will be seen that from the values given to each Indicator, the total score adds upto 22. All these 11 Indicators were applied to all the castes covered by the survey for a particular State. As a result of this application, all castes which had a score of 50 per cent (*i.e.*, 11 points) or above were listed as socially and educationally backward and the rest were treated as 'advanced'. (It is a sheer coincidence that the number of indicators and minimum point score for backwardness, both happen to be eleven). Further, in case the number of households covered by the survey for any particular caste were below 20, it was left out of consideration, as the sample was considered too small for any dependable inference.

11.26 The above system of listing castes as socially and educationally backward on the basis of their score may appear somewhat arbitrary. On the face of it, this is a tenable viewpoint. On the other hand, the points scored by a particular caste under the above system actually reflects the number of indicators of backwardness which it satisfies. Secondly, this method has the great merit of objectivity, as point system allows no subjective assessment. Thirdly, this method was found to be highly dependable in practice. For instance, as a result of its application, most of the well-known socially and educationally backward castes were identified as backward.

11.27 In the end it may be emphasised that this survey has no pretentions to being a piece of academic research. It has been conducted by the administrative machinery of the Government and used as a rough and ready tool for evolving a set of simple criteria for identifying social and educational backwardness. Throughout this survey our approach has been conditioned by practical considerations, realities of field conditions, constraints of resources and trained manpower and paucity of time. All these factors obviously militate against the requirements of a technically sophisticated and academically satisfying operation.

CHAPTER XII

IDENTIFICATION OF O.B.Cs.

OBCs Among Hindu Communities

12.1 In the last Chapter we described the formulation of eleven indicators or criteria of backwardness on the basis of which socially and educationally backward classes may be identified. We have applied this criteria to the primary tables generated by the computerised survey data in respect of each State. This forms Volume V of this Report. The basis for listing a caste as backward or otherwise has been explained in the last Chapter.

12.2 It may be clarified that the classes, castes or communities identified as backward as a result of this survey belong to Hindu religion only. As the unit of identification in the above survey is caste, and caste is a peculiar feature of Hindu society only, the results of the survey cannot have much validity for non-Hindu communities. Criteria for their identification have been given separately.

12.3 As the acceptance of caste as a unit of identification, the matter has already been discussed exhaustively in Chapter IV and VII of this Report. The Supreme Court has held ".... but it must not be forgotten that a caste is also a class of citizens and if the caste as a whole is socially and educationally backward, reservation can be made in favour of such a caste on the ground that it is socially and educationally backward class of citizens within the meaning of article 15(4)."* Further, "....a caste has always been recognised as a class..... There is no gainsaying the fact that there are numerous castes in this country which are socially and educationally backward."** And, "if after collecting the necessary data it is found that the caste as a whole is socially and educationally backward, in our opinion the reservation made of such persons will have to be upheld notwithstanding the fact that a few individuals in that group may be both socially and educationally above the general average."@ Experts Panel (Chapter XI, para. 11.5) also recognised that the main task before the Commission was to "lay down the criteria for identifying recognisable and persistent collectivities and not individuals." It also observed, "in the Indian context such collectivities can be castes or other hereditary groups....."

12.4 In fact, caste being the basic unit of social organisation of Hindu society, castes are the only readily and clearly "recognisable and persistent collectivities".

*A.I.R. 1968, SC 1012

**A.I.R. 1971, SC 2303

@A.I.R. 1972, SC 1375

12.5 Regarding the Statewise lists of socially and educationally backward castes contained in Volume VI of this Report, the following clarification may be borne in mind. As stated in the last chapter, only two villages and one urban block were selected from each district of the country for socio-educational survey. Whereas the size of this sample was large enough to give us reliable data for the formulation and testing of criteria of socio-educational backwardness, it was not sufficiently comprehensive to cover each and every caste in the country. But for our purpose it was also necessary to give complete lists of socially and educationally backward castes/classes in each State, as in the absence of properly identified O.B.Cs., the recommendations of the Commission would have been only of academic interest.

12.6 In view of the foregoing, the Commission has also applied some other tests like stigmas of low occupation, criminality, nomadism, beggary and untouchability to identify social backwardness. Inadequate representation in public services was taken as another important test.

12.7 Thus, the Commission has adopted a multiple approach for the preparation of comprehensive lists of Other Backward Classes for all the States and Union Territories. The main sources examined for the preparation of these lists were :—

(i) Socio-educational field survey;

(ii) Census Report of 1961 (particularly for the identification of primitive tribes, aboriginal tribes; hill tribes, forest tribes and indigenous tribes) ;

(iii) Personal knowldege gained through extensive touring of the country and receipt of voluminous public evidences as described in Chapter X of this Report; and

(iv) Lists of OBCs notified by various State Governments.

12.8 It may be pointed out that the use of personal knowledge by the Commission in the aforesaid manner has been upheld by the Supreme Court in *S. V. Balram* v. *State of Andhra Pradesh**. In this case the Court referred to the "criticism levelled at the Commission that it had used its personal knowledge for the purpose of characterising a particular group as backward. That, in the circumstances of the case, is inevitable and there is nothing improper or illegal. The very object of the

*A.I.R. 1972 SC 1375

Commission in touring various areas and visiting the huts and habitations of people is to find out their actual living conditions".

12.9 In this context it may also be stated that in some cases, the findings based on socio-educational field survey happened to be inconsistent with the living social reality. For example, the social status of Kasera caste in Bihar, Dhobi in Gujarat, Agasa in Karnataka, Kumbhar in Rajasthan, Badager in Tamil Nadu, etc. is known to be very low. Yet these castes scored below 11 points and, thus, qualified for ranking as forward. Such aberrations are bound to occur in any sociological survey which is based on statistical methods owing to lopsidedness of the sample covered. The only corrective to these aberrations is the intimate personal knowledge of local conditions and the use of massive public evidence produced before the Commission. The results of the field survey have been carefully scrutinised and such aberrations rectified as far as possible.

12.10 Whereas the Commission has tried to make the State-wise lists of OBCs as comprehensive as possible, it is quite likely that several synonyms of the castes listed as backward have been left out. Certain castes are known by a number of synonyms which vary from one region to the other and their complete coverage is almost impossible. In view of this the Commission recommends that if a particular caste has been listed as backward then all its synonyms whether mentioned in the State lists or not should also be treated as backward.

O.B.Cs. Among Non-Hindu Communities

12.11 There is no doubt that social and educational backwardness among non-Hindu communities is more or less of the same order as among Hindu communities. Though caste system is peculiar to Hindu society yet, in actual practice, it also pervades the non-Hindu communities in India in varying degrees. There are two main reasons for this phenomenon : first, caste system is a great conditioner of the mind and leaves an indelible mark on a person's social consciousness and cultural mores. Consequently, even after conversion, the ex-Hindus carried with them their deeply ingrained ideas of social hierarchy and stratification. This resulted in the Hindu converts inadvertently acting as Trojan horses of caste system among highly equalitarian religions such as Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, etc. Secondly, non-Hindu minorities living in pre-dominantly Hindu India could not escape from its dominant social and cultural influences. Thus, both from within and without, caste amongst non-Hindu communities received continuous sustenance and stimulus.

12.12 ".....Sayyads and Sheikhs are the priestly castes like the Brahmins and the Mughals and Pathans, famous for their chivalry, are equal to the Kshatriyas ..... There are occupational castes who are considered lower castes in the hierarchy..... Thus castes are hereditary names based on their occupation and there is basic tendency among them to practice endogamy.. ... They are descendents of the members of the Hindu clean castes who have been converted to Islam either in groups from different castes or as whole castes".*

12.13 On the same point Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed observes, "There is a notion of hierarchy among the Muslims, though it is hard to say how far the criterion of the ranking among them can be said to conform to the Hindu model..... It is clear that castes exist as a basis of social relations amongst them (Muslims) but its form has been greatly weakened and modified as it differs from the Hindu model in certain details."@

12.14 Similar is the situation among Indian Christians. ".....Christians in Kerala are divided into various denominations on the basis of beliefs and rituals and into various ethnic groups on the basis of their caste background....even after conversion, the lower caste converts were continued to be treated as Harijans by all sections of the society including the Syrian Christians, even though with conversion the former ceased to be Harijans and untouchables..... In the presence of rich Syrian Christians the Harijan Christians had to remove their head-dress while speaking with their Syrian Christian masters. They had to keep their mouth closed with a hand..... It was found that the Syrian and Pulaya members of the same Church conduct religious rituals separately in separate buildings..... Thus lower caste converts to a very egalitarian religion like Christianity, ever anxious to expand its membership, even after generations were not able to efface the effect of their caste background."%

12.15 About Sikhs, the Hindu caste model is almost literally replicated and the fact is too well-known to need any elaboration.

12.16 But despite the prevalence of caste system among non-Hindu communities in varying degrees, the fact of the matter is that all these religions are totally egalitarian in their outlook, they proclaim absolute equality of all their co-religionists and any social differentiation based on caste is anathema to them. In view of this, caste cannot be made the basis for identifying socially and educationally backward classes among non-Hindu communities. We, therefore, shall have to evolve some other rough and ready criteria for identifying non-Hindu OBCs.

12.17 On the face of it, the criterion of poverty appears to be the most plausible, but it is full of pitfalls. For instance, even a highly respected and well-educated Sayyad or Syrian Christian may be poor. Thus he will not satisfy the constitutional provision of 'social and educational backwardness'. Secondly, economic criterion is very difficult to apply. A person who is poor today may be well off tomorrow and

*Caste Among Non-Hindus in India, edited by Dr. Harjinder Singh, National, 1977.

@Caste & Social Stratification among Muslims in India, edited by Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed. Manohar Publications, 1978.

%K.C. Alexander in 'Caste among Non-Hindus in India', edited by Dr. Harjinder Singh.

Formula given for non-Hindu OBCs e.g. Muslims Christians

vice-versa. Moreover, verification of economic status is very tricky.

12.18 After giving a good deal of thought to these difficulties the Commission has evolved the following rough and ready criteria for identifying non-Hindu OBCs :—

(i) All untouchables converted to any non-Hindu religion; and

(ii) Such occupational communities which are known by the name of their traditional hereditary occupation and whose Hindu counterparts have been included in the list of Hindu OBCs. (Examples : Dhobi, Teli, Dheemar, Nai, Gujar, Kumhar, Lohar, Darji, Badhai, etc.);

Estimated Population of OBCs

12.19 Systematic caste-wise enumeration of population was introduced by the Registrar General of India in 1881 and discontinued in 1931. In view of this, figures of caste-wise population beyond 1931 are not available. But assuming that the *inter se* rate of growth of population of various castes, communities and religious groups over the last half a century has remained more or less the same, it is possible to work out the percentage that all these groups constitute of the total population of the country.

12.20 Working on the above basis the Commission culled out caste/community-wise population figures from the census records of 1931 and, then grouped them into broad caste-clusters and religious groups. These collectivities were subsequently aggregated under five major heads, *i.e.* (i) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; (ii) Non-Hindu Communities, Religious Groups, etc.; (iii) Forward Hindu Castes and Communities; (iv) Backward Hindu Castes and Communities; and (v) Backward Non-Hindu Communities. Results of this exercise are contained in the table and a look at it will indicate the broad classification adopted by the Commission.

12.21 The population of Hindu OBCs could be derived by subtracting from the total population of Hindus, the population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and that of forward Hindu castes and communities and it worked out to 52%. But the same approach could not be adopted in respect of non-Hindu OBCs. Assuming that roughly the proportion of OBCs amongst non-Hindus was of the same order as amongst the Hindus, population of non-Hindu OBCs was also taken as 52% of the actual proportion of their population of 16.16%, or 8.40%. Thus the total population of Hindu and non-Hindu OBCs naturally added up to nearly 52% (43.70% + 8.40%) of the country's population.

12.22 From the foregoing it will be seen that excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes constitute nearly 52% of the Indian population.

Percentage Distribution of Indian Population by Caste and Religious Groups

S. No.	Group Name	Percentage of total population	
	*I. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**		
A—1	Scheduled Castes	15.05	
A—2	Scheduled Tribes	7.51	
	TOTAL of 'A'	22.56	
	II. Non-Hindu Communities, Religious Groups, etc.		
B—1	Muslims (other than STs)	11.19	(0.02)*
B—2	Christians (other than STs)	2.16	(0.44)*
B—3	Sikhs (other than SCs & STs)	1.67	(0.22)*
B—4	Budhists (other than STs)	0.67	(0.03)*
B—5	Jains	0.47	
	TOTAL of 'B'	16.16	
	III. Forward Hindu Castes & Communities		
C—1	Brahmins (including Bhumihars)	5.52	
C—2	Rajputs	3.90	
C—3	Marathas	2.21	
C—4	Jats	1.00	
C—5	Vaishyas-Bania, etc.	1.88	
C—6	Kayasthas	1.07	
C—7	Other forward Hindu castes, groups	2.00	
	TOTAL of 'C'	17.58	
	TOTAL of 'A', 'B' & 'C'	56.30	
	IV. Backward Hindu Castes & Communities		
D.	Remaining Hindu castes/groups which come in the category of "Other Backward Classes"	43.70@	
	V. Backward Non-Hindu Communities		
E.	52% of religious groups under Section B may also be treated as OBCs.	8.40	
F.	The approximate derived population of Other Backward Classes including non-Hindu Communities	52% (Aggregate of D & E, rounded).	

@This is a derived figure.

*Figures in brackets give the population of S.C.&S.T. among these non-Hindu Communities.

CHAPTER XIII

RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 It may appear that the upliftment of Other Backward Classes is part of the larger national problem of the removal of mass poverty. This is only partially correct. The deprivation of OBCs is a very special case of the larger national issue : here the basic question is that of social and educational backwardness and poverty is only a direct consequence of these two crippling caste-based handicaps. As these handicaps are embedded in our social structure, their removal will require far-reaching structural changes. No less important will be changes in the perception of the problems of OBCs by the ruling classes of the country.

Reservations

13.2 One such change in the attitude of the ruling elite pertains to the provision of reservation in Government services and educational institutions for the candidates of Other Backward Classes. It is generally argued that looking to the large population of OBCs (52%), recruitment of a few thousand OBCs every year against reserved vacancies is not going to produce any perceptible impact on their general condition. On the other hand, the induction of a large proportion of employees against reserved vacancies will considerably impair the quality and efficiency of the Government services. It is also stated that the benefits of such reservations will be skimmed off by those sections of OBCs which are already well off and the really backward sections will be left high and dry. Another argument advanced against this approach is that the policy of large scale reservations will cause great heart burning to those meritorious candidates whose entry into services will be barred as a result thereof.

13.3 All the above arguments are based on fairly sound reasoning. But these are also the arguments advanced by the ruling elite which is keen on preserving its privileges. Therefore, like all such reasoning, it is based on partisan approach. By the same token, while illuminating some immediate areas of concern it tends to ignore much larger issues of national importance.

13.4 It is not at all our contention that by offering a few thousand jobs to OBC candidates we shall be able to make 52% of the Indian population as forward. But we must recognise that an essential part of of the battle against social backwardness is to be fought in the minds of the backward people. In India Government service has always been looked upon as a symbol of prestige and power. By increasing the representation of OBCs in Government services, we give them an immediate feeling of participation in the governance of this country. When a backward class candidate becomes a Collector or a Superintendent of Police, the material benefits accruing from his position are limited to the members of his family only. But the psychological spin off of this phenomenon is tremendous; the entire community of that backward class candidate feels socially elevated. Even when no tangible benefits flow to the community at large, the feeling that now it has its "own man" in the "corridors of power" acts as morale booster.

13.5 In a democratic set-up every individual and community has a legitimate right and aspiration to participate in ruling this country. Any situation which results in a near-denial of this right to nearly 52% of the country's population needs to be urgently rectified.

13.6 Apprehensions regarding drop in the quality of Government services owing to large scale induction of S.C./S.T. and O.B.C. candidates against reserved posts may be justified only up to a point. But is it possible to maintain that all candidates selected on merit turn out to be honest, efficient, hard-working and dedicated ? At present, top echelons of all the Government services are manned predominantly by open competition candidates and if the performance of our bureaucracy is any indication, it has not exactly covered itself with glory. Of course, this does not imply that candidates selected against reserved posts will do better. Chances are that owing to their social and cultural handicaps they may be generally a shade less competent. But, on the other hand, they will have the great advantage of possessing first hand knowledge of the sufferings and problems of the backward sections of society. This is not a small asset for field workers and policy makers even at the highest level.

13.7 It is no doubt true that the major benefits of reservation and other welfare measures for Other Backward Classes will be cornered by the more advanced sections of the backward communities. But is not this a universal phenomenon ? All reformist remedies have to contend with a slow recovery along the hierarchical gradient; there are no quantum jumps in social reform. Moreover, human nature being what it is, a "new class' ultimately does emerge even in classless societies. The chief merit of reservation is not that it will introduce egalitarianism amongst OBCs when the rest of the Indian society is seized by all sorts of inequalities. But reservation will certainly erode the hold of higher castes on the services and enable OBCs in general to have a sense of participation in running the affairs of their country.

13.8 It is certainly true that reservation for OBCs will cause a lot of heart buring to others. But should

the mere fact of this heart buring be allowed to operate as a moral veto against social reform. A lot of heart burning was caused to the British when they left India. It burns the hearts of all whites when the black protest against apartheid in South Africa. When the higher castes constituting less than 20% of the country's population subjected the rest to all manner of social injustice, it must have caused a lot of heart burning to the lower castes. But now that the lower castes are asking for a modest share of the national cake of power and prestige, a chorus of alarm is being raised on the plea that this will cause heart burning to the ruling elite. Of all the spacious arguments advanced against reservation for backward classes, there is none which beats this one about 'heart burning' in sheer sophistry.

13.9 In fact the Hindu society has always operated a very rigorous scheme of reservation, which was internalised through caste system. Eklivya lost his thumb and Shambhuk his neck for their breach of caste rules of reservation. The present furore against reservations for OBCs is not aimed at the principle itself, but against the new class of beneficiaries, as they are now clamouring for a share of the opportunities which were all along monopolised by the higher castes.

Quantum and Scheme of Reservations

13.10 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 22.5% of the country's population. Accordingly, a *pro-rata* reservation of 22.5% has been made for them in all services and public sector undertakings under the Central Government. In the States also, reservation for SCs and STs is directly proportional to their population in each State.

13.11 As stated in the last Chapter (para 12.22) the population of OBCs, both Hindu and non-Hindu, is around 52% of the total population of India. Accordingly, 52% of all posts under the Central Government should be reserved for them. But this provision may go against the law laid down in a number of Supreme Court judgements wherein it has been held that the total quantum of reservation under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution should be below 50%. In view of this the proposed reservation for OBCs would have to be pegged at a figure which, when added to 22.5% for SCs and STs, remains below 50%. In view of this legal constraint, the Commission is obliged to recommend a reservation of 27% only, even though their population is almost twice this figure.

13.12 States which have already introduced reservation for OBCs exceeding 27%, will remain unaffected by this recommendation.

13.13 With the above general recommendation regarding the quantum of reservation, the Commission proposes the following over-all scheme of reservation for OBCs :—

(1) Candidates belonging to OBCs recruited on the basis of merit in an open competition should not be adjusted against their reservation quota of 27%.

(2) The above reservation should also be made applicable to promotion quota at all levels.

(3) Reserved quota remaining unfilled should be carried forward for a period of three years and dereserved thereafter.

(4) Relaxation in the upper age limit for direct recruitment should be extended to the candidates of OBCs in the same manner as done in the case of SCs and STs.

(5) A roster system for each category of posts should be adopted by the concerned authorities in the same manner as presently done in respect of SC and ST candidates.

13.14 The above scheme of reservation in its toto should also be made applicable to all recruitment to public sector undertakings both under the Central and State Governments, as also to nationalised banks.

13.15 All private sector undertakings which have received financial assistance from the Government in one form or the other should also be obliged to recruit personnel on the aforesaid basis.

13.16 All universities and affiliated colleges should also be covered by the above scheme of reservation.

13.17 To give proper effect to these recommendations, it is imperative that adequate statutory provisions are made by the Government to amend the existing enactments, rules, procedures, etc. to the extent they are not in consonance with the same.

Educational Concessions

13.18 Our educational system is elitist in character, results in a high degree of wastage and is least suited to the requirements of an over-populated and developing country. It is a legacy of the British rule which was severely criticised during the independence struggle, and yet, it has not undergone any structural changes. Though it is least suited to the needs of backward classes, yet, they are forced to run the rat-race with others as no options are available to them. As 'educational reform' was not within the terms of reference of this Commission, we are also forced to trend the beaten track and suggest only the palliative measure within the existing framework.

13.19 Various State Governments are giving a number of educational concessions to Other Backward Class students (Chapter IX, paras 9.30—9.33) like exemption of tuition fees, free supply of books and clothes, mid-day meals, special hostel facilities stipends, etc. These concessions are all right as far as they go. But they do not go far enough. What is required is, perhaps, not so much the provision of additional funds as the framing of integrated schemes for creating the proper environment and incentives for serious and purposeful studies.

13.20 It is well known that most backward class children are irregular and indifferent students and their drop-out rate is very high. There are two main reasons for this. First, these children are brought up in a climate of extreme social and cultural deprivation and, consequently, a proper motivation for schooling is generally lacking. Secondly, most of these children come from very poor homes and their parents are forced to press them into doing small chores from a very young age.

13.21 Upgrading the cultural environment is a very slow process. Transferring these children to an artificially upgraded environment is beyond the present resources of the country. In view of this it is recommended that this problem may be tackled on a limited and selective basis on two fronts.

13.22 First, an intensive and time bound programme for adult education should be launched in selected pockets with high concentration of OBC population. This is a basic motivational approach, as only properly motivated parents will take serious interest in educating their children. Secondly, residential schools should be set up in these areas for backward class students to provide a climate specially conducive to serious studies. All facilities in these schools including board and lodging, will have to be provided free of cost to attract students from poor and backward homes, separate Government Hostels for OBC students with the above facilities will be another step in the right direction.

13.23 A beginning on both these fronts will have to be made on a limited scale and selective basis. But the scope of these activities should be expanded as fast as the resources permit. Adult education programme and residential schools started on a selective basis will operate as growing-points of conciousness for the entire community and their multiplier effect is bound to be substantial. Whereas several States are extended a number of *ad hoc* concessions to backward class students, few serious attempts have been made to integrate these facilities into a comprehensive scheme for a qualitative upgradation of educational environment available to OBC students.

13.24 After all, education is the best catalyst of change and educating the backward classes is the surest way to improve their self image and raise their social status. As OBCs cannot afford the high wastage rates of our educational system, it is very important that their education is highly biased in favour of vocational training. After all reservation in services will absorb only a very small percentage of the educated backward classes and the rest should be suitably equipped with vocational skills to enable them to get a return on having invested several years in education.

13.25 It is also obvious that even if all the above facilities are given to OBC students, they will not be able to compete on an equal footing with others in securing admission to technical and professional institutions. In view of this it is recommended that seats should be reserved for OBC students in all scientific, technical and professional institutions run by the Central as well as State Governments. This reservation will fall under Article 15(4) of the Constitution and the quantum of reservation should be the same as in the Government services, *i.e.* 27%. Those States which have already reserved more than 27% seats for OBC students will remain unaffected by this recommendation.

13.26 While implementing the provision for reservation it should also be ensured that the candidates who are admitted against the reserved quota are enabled to derive full benefit of higher studies. It has been generally noticed that these OBC students coming from an impoverished cultural background, are not able to keep abreast with other students. It is, therefore, very essential that special coaching facilities are arranged for all such students in our technical and professional institutions. The concerned authorities should clearly appreciate that their job is not finished once candidates against reserved quota have been admitted to various institutions. In fact the real task starts only after that. Unless adequate follow-up action is taken to give special coaching assistance to these students, not only these young people will feel frustrated and humiliated but the country will also be landed with ill-equipped and sub-standard engineers, doctors and other professionals.

Financial Assistance

13.27 Vocational communities following hereditary occupations have suffered heavily as a result of industrialisation. Mechanical production and introduction of synthetic materials has robbed the village potter, oil crusher, black-smith, carpenter, etc. of their traditional means of livelihood and the pauperisation of these classes is a well known phenomenon in the country-side.

13.28 It has, therefore become very necessary that suitable institutional finance and technical assistance is made available to such members of village vocational communities who want to set up small scale industries on their own. Similar assistance should also be provided to those promising OBC candidates who have obtained special vocational training.

13.29 Of course, most State Governments have created various financial and technical agencies for the promotion of small and medium scale industries. But it is well known that only the more influential members of the community are able to derive benefits from these agencies. In view of this, it is very essential that separate financial institutions for providing financial and technical assistance are established for the backward classes. Some State Governments like Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have already set up separate financial corporations etc. for OBCs.

13.30 Cooperative Societies of occupational groups will also help a lot. But due care should be taken that all the office-bearers and members of such societies belong to the concerned hereditory occupational groups and outsiders are not allowed to exploit them by infiltrating into such cooperatives.

13.31 The share of OBCs in the industrial and business life of the country is negligible and this partly explains their extremely low income levels. As a part

of its overall strategy to uplift the backward classes, it is imperative that all State Governments are suitably advised and encouraged to create a separate network of financial and technical institutions to foster business and industrial enterprise among OBCs.

Structural Changes

13.32 Reservations in Government employment and educational institutions, as also all possible financial assistance will remain mere palliatives unless the problem of backwardness is tackled at its root. Bulk of the small land-holders, tenants, agricultural labour, impoverished village artisans, unskilled workers, etc. belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. "Apart from social traditions, the dominance by the top peasantry is exercised through recourse to informal bondage which arises mainly through money-lending, leasing out of small bits of land and providing house-sites and dwelling space to poor peasants. As most of the functionaries of Government are drawn from the top peasantry, the class and caste linkage between the functionaries of Government and the top peasantry remain firm. This also tilts the socio-political balance in favour of the top peasantry and helps it in having its dominance over others."*

13.33 The net outcome of the above situation is that notwithstanding their numerical preponderance, backward classes continue to remain in mental and material bondage of the higher castes and rich peasantry. Consequently, despite constituting nearly 3/4th of the country's population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes have been able to acquire a very limited political clout, even though adult franchise was introduced more than three decades back. Through their literal monopoly of means of production the higher castes are able to manipulate and coerce the backward classes into acting against their own interests. In view of this, until the stranglehold of the existing production relations is broken through radical land reforms, the abject dependence of under privileged classes on the dominant higher castes will continue indefinitely. In fact there is already a sizeable volume of legislation on the statute books to abolish zamindari, place ceilings on land holdings and distribute land to the landless. But in actual practice its implementation has been halting, half-hearted and superficial. The States like Karnataka, Kerala and West Bengal which have gone about the job more earnestly have not only succeeded in materially helping the Backward classes, but also reaped rich political dividends into the bargain.

13.34 It is the Commission's firm conviction that a radical transformation of the existing production relations is the most important single step that can be taken for the welfare and upliftment of all backward classes. Even if this is not possible in the industrial sector for various reasons, in the agricultural sector a change of this nature is both feasible and overdue.

13.35 The Commission, therefore, strongly recommends that all the State Governments should be directed to enact and implement progressive land legislation so as to effect basic structural changes in the existing production relations in the countryside.

13.36 At present surplus land is being allotted to SCs and STs. A part of the surplus land becoming available in future as a result of the operation of land ceiling laws etc. should also be allotted to the OBC landless labour.

Miscellaneous

13.37 (1) Certain sections of some occupational communities like Fishermen, Banjaras, Bansforas, Khatwes etc. still suffer from the stigma of untouchability in some parts of the country. They have been listed as O.B.Cs. by the Commission, but their inclusion in the lists of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes may be considered by the Government.

(2) Backward Classes Development Corporations should be set up both at the Central and State levels to implement various socio-educational and economic measures for their advancement.

(3) A separate Ministry/Department for O.B.Cs at the Centre and the States should be created to safeguard their interests.

(4) With a view to giving better representation to certain very backward sections of O.B.Cs. like the Gaddis in Himachal Pradesh, Neo-Buddhists in Maharashtra, Fishermen in the Coastal areas, Gujjars in J&K., it is recommended that areas of their concentration may be carved out into separate constituencies at the time of delimitation.

Central Assistance

13.38 At present no Central Assistance is available to any State Government for implementing any welfare measures for Other Backward Classes. The 18 States and Union Territories which have undertaken such measures have to provide funds from their own resources. During the Commission's tours practically every State Government pointed out that unless the Centre is prepared to liberally finance all special schemes for the upliftment of OBCs, it will be beyond the available resources of the States to undertake any worthwhile programme for the benefit of Other Backward Classes.

13.39 The Commission fully shares the views of the State Governments in this matter and strongly recommends that all development programmes specially designed for Other Backward Classes should be financed by the Central Government in the same manner and to the same extent as done in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

13.40 Regarding the period of operation of the Commission's recommendations, the entire scheme should be reviewed after twenty years. We have advisedly suggested this span of one generation, as the raising of social consciousness is a generational progress. Any review at a shorter interval would be rather arbitrary and will not give a fair indication of the impact of our recommendations on the prevailing status and life-styles of O.B.Cs.

*Rising Middle Peasantry in North India by Pradhan M Prasad, Economic & Political Weekly, Annual Number 1980.

CHAPTER XIV

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

Chapter I—The First Backward Classes Commission

The First Backward Classes Commission was set up on January 29th, 1953 and it submitted its report on March 31st, 1955. On the basis of criteria evolved by it, the Commission listed 2,399 castes as socially and educationally backward. It recommended various welfare measures for OBCs including reservation in Government services and educational institutions.

The Central Government did not accept the recommendations of the Commission on the ground that it had not applied any objective tests for identifying Backward Classes. Five out of the 11 Members of the Commission had given notes of dissent. The Government felt that the Commission had classified a very large section of the population as backward and if special assistance had to be extended to all these people, "the really needy will be swapped by the multitude". The Government was also opposed to the adoption of caste as one of the criterion for backwardness and preferred the application of economic tests.

As Article 340 of the Constitution speaks of "socially and educationally backward classes", the application of 'economic tests' for their identification seems to be misconceived.

Chapter II—Status of OBCs in Some States

It is for nearly 100 years that Provincial Governments in India have been implementing special programmes for the welfare of depressed and backward classes. Madras Government took the lead by framing Grant-in-Aid Code in 1885 to regulate financial aid to educational institutions for backward classes students. Mysore State was the next to follow and, by now, all the Southern States are implementing fairly comprehensive programmes for OBCs. As on date 16 States and 2 Union Territories are providing special assistance of varying degrees to Other Backward Classes. Ten State Governments are doing so on the basis of recommendations made by Backward Classes Commission specially set up by them in this behalf and the others are doing in an *ad hoc* manner.

Special concessions like reservation of jobs in Government employment and seats in educational institutions; financial assistance; subsidised educational facilities, etc. are being given by several State Governments to OBCs. Southern States have done much more work in this connection as compared to the rest of the country. Karnataka has reserved 48% of all Government jobs for OBC candidates in addition to 18% for SCs and STs. In the case of Tamil Nadu, these figures stand 50% and 18% respectively.

Chapter III—Methodology and Data Base

One serious defect noticed by the Government in the report of first Backward Classes Commission was that it had not formulated any objective criteria for classifying Other Backward Classes. The need for field surveys and formulation of objective tests has also been repeatedly emphasised by the Supreme Court in several cases. In view of this, the Commission has taken special care to tap a number of independent sources for the collection of primary data. Some of the important measures taken in this connection were : seminar of sociologists on social backwardness; issue of three sets of questionnaires to State Governments, Central Government and the public; extensive touring of the country by the Commission, taking evidence of legislators, eminent publicmen, sociologists, etc.; undertaking a country-wide socio-educational survey; preparation of reports on some important issues by specialised agencies; analysis of census data, etc., etc.

By adopting this multilateral approach the Commission was able to cast its net far and wide and prepared a very firm and dependable data base for its Report.

Chapter IV—Social Backwardness and Caste

Castes are the building bricks of the Hindu social structure. They have kept Hindu society divided in a hierarchical order for centuries. This has resulted in a close linkage between the caste ranking of a person and his social, educational and economic status.

This manner of stratification of society gave the higher castes deep-rooted vested interests in the perpetuation of the system. The priestly castes evolved an elaborate and subtle scheme of scripture, ritual and mythology and perpetuate their supremacy and hold the lower castes in bondage for ages. Most of our Shastras uphold the four-fold Varna system and, because of this religious sanction, caste system has lasted longer than most other social institutions based on inequality and inequity.

In view of the permanent stratification of society in hierarchical caste order, members of lower castes have always suffered from discrimination in all walks of life and this has resulted in their social, educational and economic backwardness. In India, therefore,

the low ritual caste status of a person has a direct bearing on his social backwardness.

Chapter V—Social Dynamics of Caste

Caste system has been able to survive over the centuries because of its inherent resilience and its ability to adjust itself to the ever changing social reality. The traditional view of caste system, as contained in Chapter IV, is based more on Hindu Shastras than the actual state of social reality. Moreover, caste restrictions have loosened considerably as a result of the rule of law introduced by the British, urbanisation, industrialisation, spread of mass education and, above all, the introduction of adult franchise after independence. But all the above changes mark only shift of emphasis and not any material alteration in the basic structure of caste.

It is generally agreed that whereas certain caste taboos have weakened as a result of the above changes, the importance of casteism in Indian politics is on the increase. This perhaps, was inevitable. Caste system provided the political leadership with readymade channels of communication and mobilisation and, in view of this, the importance of caste was bound to increase in Indian politics. As Rajni Kothari has observed, "those in India who complain of 'casteism' in politics are really looking for a sort of politics which has no basis in society."

The pace of social mobility is no doubt increasing and some traditional features of caste system have inevitably weakened. But what caste has lost on the ritual front, it has more than gained on the political front. In view of this it will be unrealistic to assume that the institution of caste will wither away in the foreseeable future.

Chapter VI—Social Justice, Merit and Privilege

Equality before the law is a basic Fundamental Right guaranteed under Article 14 of the Constitution. But the principle of 'equality' is a double edged weapon. It places the strong and the handicapped on the same footing in the race of life. It is a dictum of social justice that there is equality only among equals. To treat unequals as equals is to perpetuate inequality. The humaneness of a society is determined by the degree of protection it provides to its weaker, handicapped and less gifted members.

'Equality of opportunity' and 'equality of treatment' places the weak and the strong on par and, to that extent, it amounts to denial of social justice. In fact, it is 'equality of results' which is the acid test of society's egalitarian pretentions. In a highly unequal society like ours, it is only by giving special protection and privileges to the under-privileged section of society that we can enable the weak to resist exploitation by the strong.

It was in view of these considerations that our Constitution makers made special provisions under Articles 15(4), 16(4) and 46 etc. to protect the interests of SCs, STs and OBCs. Some people consider provisions like reservation of posts for backward classes, etc., as a violation of their Fundamental Right and denial of meritorious person's legitimate due. In fact, 'merit' itself is largely a product of favourable environmental privileges and higher rating in an examination does not necessarily reflect higher intrinsic worth of the examinee. Children of socially and educationally backward parents coming from rural background cannot compete on an equal footing with children from well to do homes. In view of this 'merit' and 'equality' should be viewed in proper perspective and the element of privilege should be duly recognised and discounted for when 'unequals' are made to run the same race.

Chapter VII—Social Justice, Constitution and the Law

The element of conflict between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy has been the subject matter of numerous Parliamentary debates and judicial pronouncements. In pursuance of Articles 15(4) and 16(4) a number of State Governments made reservations in Government services and educational institutions for OBCs and several petitions were filed before the High Courts and the Supreme Court against such orders. Gradually a sizeable body of case law has grown on the subject and a gist of it is given below.

Caste is an important factor in the identification of Other Backward Classes among Hindu communities. Backwardness must be both social and educational and not either social or educational. Caste is also a class of citizens and if the caste as a whole is socially and educationally backward, reservation can be made in favour of such a caste on the ground that it is a socially and educationally backward class of citizens within the meaning of Article 15(4). The further division of backward classes into 'backward' and 'most backward' is not warranted by Article 15(4). The aggregate reservation of posts under Article 15(4) should be less than 50%. Objective criteria should be evolved on the basis of field survey, etc., for identifying OBCs.

Chapter VIII—North South Comparison of OBC Welfare

Southern States have done much more for the welfare of Other Backward Classes than Northern States. Moreover, in the South the whole operation was conducted quite smoothly whereas in the North even modest welfare measures for OBCs have given rise to sharp resistance. The Commission approached Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, to prepare a comparative study of the 4 States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, so as to have better appreciation of this phenomenon.

Tata Institute Study formulated a number of hypotheses in this regard. They are : Reservation scheme had a much longer history in the South; forward castes were more divided among themselves in the South; OBCs were not getting along very well with SCs/STs in the North and thus divided the backward classes movement; backward classes were more politicised in the South; reservation scheme was introduced too suddenly in the North; the capacity of backward classes

to retaliate depends upon their numbers, political consciousness, dominance and perceived lack of alternative opportunities; more rapid expansion of tertiary sector gave opening to forward castes in the South which was not available to the same extent in the North, etc.

Tata Institute Study supports the above hypotheses by citing a number of examples and historical developments in the 4 States under consideration.

Chapter IX—Evidence by Central and State Governments

Two sets of questionnaires were circulated to all State Governments, Union Territories and Ministries and Departments of Central Government for eliciting information on various aspects of our inquiry. These questionnaires were designed to obtain a comparative picture of status of backward classes in various States, steps taken for their welfare, views of various Government agencies on the question of social and educational backwardness and any useful suggestions regarding the Commission's terms of reference.

Most of the State Governments favoured caste as an important criteria for determining social and educational backwardness. Some States preferred economic criteria and some a combination of caste and means-test. Eighteen State Governments and Union Territories have taken special steps for the welfare of Other Backward Classes, though there is wide variation in the quantum of assistance provided by them. For instance, reservation in Government services for OBCs ranges from 50% in the case of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and 5% in Punjab and nil in the case of Rajasthan, Orissa, Delhi, etc. Representation of OBCs in local bodies, State Public Service Commissions, High Courts, etc., is also negligible. Social discrimination is still practised against OBCs. There are a number of castes and communities which are treated as untouchables though they have not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes. All the State Governments which have launched programmes for the welfare of backward classes have to fund the same from their own resources as no separate Plan allocation is made by the Centre for this purpose.

Most States have reported loss of employment by village artisans owing to the introduction of machines, change in consumption patterns, etc.

From the information supplied by the Central Government Ministries and Departments it is seen that Other Backward Classes constitute 12.55% of the total number of Government employees, whereas their aggregate population is 52%. Their representation in Class I jobs is only 4.69%, *i.e.*, less than 1/10th of their proportion to the country's total population.

Chapter X—Evidence by the Public

Nearly 2/3rd of the respondents to our questionnaire for General Public felt that no material changes have taken place in the country's caste structure since Independence. Regarding criterion for identifying backwardness, nearly 3/4th of the respondents favoured caste. More than 3/4th of the respondents also complained of various disabilities suffered by backward classes and many felt that no concrete steps have been taken to remove them. They wanted job reservation quotas to be enhanced and more educational concessions to be given to the children of OBC. Ameliorative measures suggested for OBCs were : reservation in Government employment and educational institutions; grant of interest free loans, free distribution of agricultural land and house sites; etc.

In their evidence before the Commission. Members of Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha also expressed views similar to those summarised above. Some MPs warned against malicious propaganda being carried on by vested interests to create conflict between OBCs and SCs and STs. Some stated that the Commission should adopt those criteria for determining backwardness which have been tested before the Courts. They also suggested that the lists of OBCs prepared by State Governments and accepted by the courts should be adopted by the Commission *in toto*.

During the Commission's tour to various States, a large number of representations were received for including particular castes in the list of OBCs. Most of the other respondents expressed similar views on the criteria for identifying backward classes and measures to be taken for their upliftment as already indicated above.

Chapter XI—Socio-Educational Field Survey—Criteria for Backwardness

A country-wide socio-educational survey covering 405 out of 407 Districts was conducted with the help of Bureau of Economics and Statistics of various states from February to June, 1980. Voluminous data gathered from the Survey was computerised and 31 primary tables were generated from this data in respect of each State and Union Territory. On the basis of these tables, 11 Indicators or Criteria for social and educational backwardness were derived and they were grouped under 3 broad heads, *i.e.*, Social, Educational and Economic. In view of their relative importance, 3 points were assigned to each one of the Social Indicators, 2 to Educational Indicators and 1 to Economic Indicators. This added upto a total score of 22 points. All these 11 indicators were applied to each one of the castes covered by the Survey in each State. Castes obtaining a minimum score of 11 points on this scale were listed as socially and educationally backward.

Chapter XII—Identification of OBCs

A large number of castes were identified as backward in each State as a result of the Socio-Educational Survey. As this Survey covered only 2 villages and one urban block per District, a large number of Castes were naturally left out. Moreover, in some cases, the size of the sample was so small that the results were not dependable.

In view of this, two supplementary approaches were adopted to prepare complete lists of OBCs for each

State. First, State-wise list of the 11 groups of primitive tribes, exterior castes, criminal tribes, etc. contained in the Registrar General of India's compilation of 1961 were culled and included in the Commission's lists or OBCs. This was done as the social and educational status of these castes and communities was more or less akin to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Secondly, based on the public evidence and personal knowledge of the Members of the Commission, State-wise list of those OBCs were drawn up which could not be covered by the socio-educational survey.

It was as a result of this three pronged approach that State lists of OBCs (Volume-III) were prepared.

From the results of the field survey it was seen that some of the well-known OBCs which were also included in the lists of backward classes notified by various State Governments were not ranked as 'backward' in the survey. This is unavoidable in any sociological survey based on Statistical methods. Such aberrations were corrected in the light of the other field evidence available with the Commission.

The set of eleven Indicators (criteria), being caste-based, could not be applied to non-Hindu communities. In view of this, a separate set of 3 criteria was evolved for the identification of non-Hindu backward communities.

On the basis of the available census data, the population of Hindu and non-Hindu OBCs was estimated to be 52% of the total population of India. This is in addition to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which amounts to 22.5%.

Chapter XIII—Recommendations

Reservation for SCs and STs is in proportion to their population, *i.e.*, 22.5%. But as there is a legal obligation to keep reservations under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution below 50%, the Commission recommends a reservation of 27% for OBCs. This reservation should apply to all Government services as well as technical and professional institutions, both in the Centre and the States.

Special educational facilities designed at upgrading the cultural environment of the students should be created in a phased manner in selected areas containing high concentration of OBCs. Special emphasis should be placed on vocational training. Separate coaching facilities should be provided in technical and professional institutions to OBC students to enable them to catch up with students from open quota.

Special programmes for upgrading the skills of village artisans should be prepared and subsidised loans from financial institutions granted to them for setting up small scale industries. To promote the participation of OBCs in the industrial and business life of the country, a separate net-work of financial and technical institutions should be created by all State Governments.

Under the existing scheme of production-relations, Backward Classes comprising mainly small land holders, tenants, agricultural labour, village artisans, etc., are heavily dependent on the rich peasantry for their sustenance. In view of this, OBCs continue to remain in mental and material bondage of the dominant castes and classes. Unless these production-relations are radically altered through structural changes and progressive land reforms implemented rigorously all over the country, OBCs will never become truly independent. In view of this, highest priority should be given to radical land reforms by all the States.

At present no Central assistance is available to any State for implementing any welfare measures for Other Backward Classes. Several State Governments expressed their helplessness in undertaking more purposeful development programmes for backward classes in view of lack of resources. It is, therefore, recommended that welfare programmes specially designed for OBCs should be financed by the Central Government in the same manner and to the same extent as done in the case of SCs and STs.

Sd/-
(BINDHYESHWARI PRASAD MANDAL)

Sd/-
(R. R. BHOLE)

Sd/-
(DIWAN MOHAN LALL)

Sd/-
(K. SUBRAMANIAM)

Sd/-
(L. R. NAIK)
(Subject to my minute of dissent)

VOLUME II

APPENDIX

COMPOSITION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE FIRST BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

Composition

1. Shri Kakasaheb Kalelkar, M.P., Chairman
2. Shri Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar, M.P.
3. Shri Bhookha Bhai, M.P.
4. Shri Shivdayal Singh Chaurasia
5. Shri Rajeshwar Patel, M.P.
6. Shri Abdul Qaiyum Ansari, M.L.A. (Bihar)
7. Shri T. Mariappa, M.L.A. (Mysore)
8. Lala Jagannath
9. Shri Atma Singh Namdhari, M.P.
10. Shri N. R. M. Swamy, M.P.
11. Shri Arunangshu De (Member-Secretary)

Terms of Reference

The Backward Classes Commission shall—

(*a*) determine the criteria to be adopted in considering whether any sections of the people in the territory of India (in addition to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes specified by notifications issued under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution) should be treated as Socially and educationally backward classes; and, in accordance with such criteria, prepare a list of such classes setting out also their approximate numbers and their territorial distribution;

(*b*) investigate the conditions of all such socially and educationally backward classes and the difficulties under which they labour;

and make recommendations—

(*i*) as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties or to improve their condition, and

(*ii*) as to the grants that should be made for the purpose by the Union or any State and the conditions subject to which such grants sould be made;

(*c*) investigate such other matters as the President may hereafter refer to them; and

(*d*) present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper.

The Commission may—

(*a*) obtain such information as they may consider necessary or relevant for their purpose in such form and such manner as they may think appropriate, from the Central Government, the State Governments and such other authorities, organizations or individuals as may, in the opinion of the Commission, be of assistance to them;

(*b*) hold their sittings or the sittings of such sub-committees as they may appoint from amongst their own members at such authority of the Chairman; and

(*c*) visit or depute a sub-committee of theirs to visit such parts of the territory of India as they consider necessary or convenient.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION TERRITORIES

NOTE :

(*a*) Unless otherwise specified, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be excluded while furnishing information about Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

(*b*) Replies should be brief and specific. Generalizations may be avoided.

(*c*) Statistics may be given, wherever possible.

(*d*) A separate sheet may be used for each question so as to facilitate compilation work in the office of the Commission. Only question number may be indicated in the top left hand margin of the sheet and the whole question need not be reproduced.

CRITERIA

1. Has your State Government recognised and identified 'Other Backward Classes' as a separate entity?

2. If so, what are the criteria adopted for doing so?

3. What should be the objective and specific criteria for determining :

(*a*) Social backwardness; and

(*b*) Educational backwardness.

4. Could caste be made a criterion for identifying backwardness?

Please give reasons for your answer.

5. Caste being peculiar to the Hindu Communities, what criteria should be adopted to determine social and educational backwardness of the non-Hindu communities?

6. Can you suggest any other positive and workable criteria for determining backwardness?

If so, please spell it out.

7. In the context of other Backward Classes, the Constitution refers to social and educational backwardness only. Economic backwardness as a criterion has been advisedly left out. What are the views of your State Government on this issue?

II. SAFEGUARDS, RESERVATION ETC.

8. Please give the following particulars regarding the members elected to both Houses of the Parliament and the State Legislature(s) from your State in the last three general elections:

	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha	State Legislature(s)
(1) Total number of Members.			
(2) No. of members belonging to SCs and STs.			
(3) No. of members belonging to OBCs.			

9. Please give a complete list of Chief Ministers of your State since independence to date and indicate the 'varna' (i.e. Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya or Sudra) against each name.

10. What is the total number and percentage of elected members of OBCs in the various local bodies of the State? (If figures down to the village level are not readily available, please go as far below the district level as possible. Figure for each level may be given separately).

11. Please furnish the following information about village headmen/mukhias and serpanchas in your State :

	Total number	No. belonging to SCs & STs	No. belonging to OBCs
(1) Village headmen/mukhias			
(2) Sarpanchas of Gram Panchayats.			
(3) Sarpanchas of Nyaya Panchayats.			

12. Has your State Govt. fixed any specific quota of posts in the public services for other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? If so, please give information in the following table :

Employer	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted other than Class IV		Class IV	
	OBC	SC&ST	OBC	SC&ST	OBC	SC&ST
(1) State Govt.						
(2) Local Bodies						
(3) Undertakings						

NOTE : For Local Bodies and public undertakings, please give the equivalent of gazetted and non-gazetted posts.

13. What is the total number of vacancies that normally arise every year under the above three categories?

14. In case your State Government has adopted a policy of job reservation for Other Backward Classes, are these further sub-divided into "Backward" and "More Backward" Classes?

If the answer is 'Yes', please give the basis for doing so.

15. When was job reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes first introduced in your State?

16. (*a*) Is the reserved quota of jobs fully utilised by the candidates of Other Backward Classes?

(*b*) Please give latest available figures of number of posts reserved and actually filled by OBC candidates in all the three grades mentioned in Q. No. 12 for three consecutive years.

17. In the open selection of candidates for any category of posts, some OBC candidates are also likely to be selected on the basis of merit alone. Are the number of posts thus filled by Other Backward Classes candidate i.e. on the basis of individual merit, subtracted from the quota of posts specially reserved for candidates of Other Backward Classes?

18. In case the quota reserved for OBC candidates is not fully utilised by the members of Other Backward Classes in a particular year, how does your State Government treat the unutilised quota?

19. Does the reservation of jobs for OBCs bear any relation to the population of OBCs *vis-a-vis* the total population of the State? If not, please give reasons.

20. Is reservation of posts for Other Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes necessary and equitable?

If to, what should be the basis for determining quotas of reserved posts?

21. What percentage of the total population of the State do the upper three caste groups of (i.e. Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya) constitute?

(*b*) What percentage of the total number of gazetted posts in the State are held by persons belonging to these three caste groups? Please give separate figures for each group.

22. Have any decisions regarding job reservation for OBCs been challenged before any judicial forum?

If so, what was the outcome of such challenges? Please also enclose copies of the concerned judgements.

23. What specific steps should be taken to enhance the representation of OBCs under various categories of public services?

24. (*a*) Please furnish the following information :

	Total number	No. belonging to SCs & STs	No. belonging to OBCs
(1) State public service Commission (Chairman and Members only).			
(2) High Court Judges			
(3) District & Sessions Judges			
(4) Collectors/District Magistrates.			
(5) Secretaries to Govt.			
(6) Heads of Departments			

(*b*) Please also indicate if the Chairman of the state public Service Commission or the Chief Justice of the High Court belong to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe or Other Backward class.

III. CENSUS

25. Please indicate :

	As per 1931 Census	As per latest estimate
(1) Population of your State		
(2) Population of SCs & STs		
(3) Population of OBCs		

26. A list of Other Backward Classes prepared by the previous Backward Classes Commission appointed in 1953 is enclosed (Annexure I).

(*a*) Does it tally with the list prepared by your State?

(*b*) If not, please indicate the OBCs included in your State list but omitted from the list prepared by the earlier backward Classes Commission and *vice versa*.

(*c*) Please also give reasons for your State Government not following the list prepared by the previous backward Classes Commission.

27. Has a separate list been prepared for the backward communities of non-Hindus?

If so, please give the basis for doing so.

28. Please give the approximate population figures of each caste/class group of Other Backward Classes included in the list prepared by your State Government and the manner in which these figures have been arrived at.

29. In case your State Government has prepared no such list please give the approximate population figures of the caste/class groups included in the enclosed list of OBCs (Annexure I).

30. Which are the advanced caste/class groups of your State?

31. Does your list of advanced caste/class groups tally with that prepared by the previous backward Classes Commission (This list will be sent later).

32. Please give a list of ex-criminals or Denotified Tribes living in your State along with the approximate population of each tribe.

IV. SOCIAL

33. What are the social, civil and religious disabilities which other backward classes suffer in your State?

34. What are the concrete measures taken by the State Government to remove these disabilities?

35. To what extent have these measures succeeded in removing these disabilities?

36. Are there any non-scheduled Castes in your State which are treated as untouchables?

37. Are there any caste groups from the upper three 'Varnas' (i.e. Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas) in your state which belong to Other Backward Classes?

38. Are there any caste groups in your state which neither belong to the upper three 'Varnas', nor to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes nor to Other Backward Classes?

If so, please give a list along with their population figures.

39. (*a*) Does the Hindu segment of landless agricultural labour comprise entirely of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes?

(*b*) If not, please give a list of the excluded castes/classes along with their population figures.

40. Which are the dominant cestes of your state?

Please furnish a list along with their approximate population figures.

Also, please give your definition of "dominant caste".

41. Are the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes generally found to be living in the same Area?

42. Which areas of your State have a high concentration of Other Backward Classes?

43. (a) What percentage of the population of your State lives below the "poverty line"?

(b) What proportion of such population is comprised of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes?

44. What has your State Government done for the rehabilitation of Denotified (ex-criminal) Tribes?

Please give their list along with approximate population figures.

V. EDUCATIONAL

45. Please give the percentage of literacy, separately for males and females, among the following as per the Census of 1951, 1961 and 1971 :—

(a) General literacy;

(b) Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) Literacy amongst "Other Backward Classes".

46. Amongst OBC literates, how many are :—

(a) Primary pass;

(b) Matriculation, Higher Secondary pass;

(c) Graduates; and

(d) Technically qualified.

47. What special measures have been taken by the State Government to promote literacy amongst Other Backward Classes?

48. Are the Children belonging to Other Backward Classes given any special educational stipend, etc.?

If so, please give details.

49. Has the State Government set up any educational institutions specially for the children of Other Backward Classes?

If so, please give particulars.

50. Has the State Government reserved any seats in technical institutions for the children of Other Backward Classes?

If so, what percentages?

51. Has the State Government launched any adult literacy programme for Other Backward Classes?

If so, what percentage of OBC adults has been covered under this programme?

52. (a) How many universities, degree colleges, secondary education boards, intermediate education boards, etc. are there in your States?

(b) Please *give separately* the representation of Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Advanced classes in all these bodies.

(c) Figures in respect of the teaching staff of various institutions may also please be given.

53. Are the students of Other Backward Classes given any concession for admission to colleges and technical institutions?

If so, please give details.

54. Have any specific quota or seats been reserved for the candidates of OBCs in colleges and technical institutions?

If so, please give details.

55. If reply to the above question is in the positive, are the reserved quotas reduced by the number of Backward Class students who are able to secure admission on the basis of merit?

56. (a) Have any separate hostels been constructed for the students of Other Backward Classes?

(b) What is the total residential capacity of these hostels?

(c) What percentage of this capacity is actually utilised by the students of Other Backward Classes?

57. Is any concession in respect of tuition fees extended to the students of OBCs?

Please give particulars.

58. Have any special promotional measures been taken by the State Government for the spread of education among girls belonging to Other Backward Classes?

Please give details.

59. Please give the following information about the student population of your state :—

	In schools	In colleges
(1) Total number of students		
(2) No. belonging to SCs & STs.		
(3) No. belonging to OBCs.		

VI. WELFARE

60. What percentage of the total state budget is spend for the advancement of Other Backward Classes *and* Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Please give allocations under various heads.

61. What Central Assistance is your State getting for the upliftment of Other Backward Classes under the plan and non-plan grants?

62. (a) Which Department is looking after the welfare of Other Backward Classes in your State?

(b) Which are the other official agencies engaged in this work?

63. Please give a list of all the active non-official and voluntary agencies working in your State for the welfare of Other Backward Classes.

64. Has your State Government set up a separate finance Corporation for Other Backward Classes in your State?

If not, please give reasons.

65. If yes, what is the pattern of assistance adopted by this Finance Corporation and what is the scope of its activities?

66. What is the extent of indebtedness among the occupational groups like fishermen, tanners, shephards and weavers' etc. belonging to Other Backward Classes?

67. Has your State Government appointed any special Commission or Committee to make recommendations for the welfare of Other Backward Classes?

If so, when was its report submitted?

Also, please give a brief description of its specific recommendations and the action taken by your State Government thereon.

68. Do Other Backward Classes in your State exercise their franchise freely and without any pressures from the dominant castes.

If not, please give details.

VII. EMPLOYMENT

69. What are the main occupations of Other Backward Classes in your State?

Give approximate number of families dependent on each occupation.

70. What is the total number of landless agricultural labourers in your State?

71. How many of these landless agricultural labourers belong to Other Backward Classes?

72. What steps has the State Government taken to improve the lot of landless agricultural labour?

73. What has been the impact of the 'Green Revolution' on the agricultural labourers of Other Backward Classes?

74. If the impact of 'Green Revolution' is negligible, please give reasons for the same.

75. How many and what percentage of the landless agricultural labourers of OBCs have acquired tenancy or proprietory rights in land as a result of land reforms?

76. How many and what percentage of the landless agricultural labourers of OBCs have benefited from the distribution of surplus land?

77. What are the approximate income levels of Other Backward Classes?

78. How many members of Other Backward Classes are engaged in small scale, village and cottage industries and what percentage of the population of OBCs they constitute?

79. Are there any castes/classes of OBCs which are neither landless agricultural labourers, nor marginal farmers, nor small artisans?

If so, please give their list and approximate population figures.

80. Are there any castes/classes consisting of landless agricultural workers, or marginal farmers, or small artisans which neither belong to OBCs nor to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

If so, please give their list, indicating the approximate population of each castes/classes.

81. (*a*) What is the incidence of prevalence of bonded labour in your State?

(*b*) What concrete measures have been taken to abolish the practice of bonded labour?

82. Are some sections of OBCs losing employment owing to shift in the pattern of economic activity in the villages?

If so, which areas of employment are most seriously affected?

83. What steps the State Government has taken to protect OBCs from exploitation by money-lenders?

84. (*a*) What is the total number of unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges of your State?

(*b*) How many of these unemployed belong to—

(*i*) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and

(*ii*) Other Backward Classes?

85. Please list the names of castes which are traditionally associated with the following occupations. In case some of these castes have already been listed as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in your State, please mention S.C. or S.T. in brackets against such castes.

(1) Cultivation of own land;

(2) Tenant Farming;

(3) Agricultural Labour;

(4) Vegetable Cultivation;

(5) Gardening;

(6) Cattle Rearing;

(7) Sheep Rearing;

(8) Fishery;

(9) Piggery;

(10) Hunting;

(11) Butchery;

(12) Tanning;

(13) Making Leather goods;

(14) Cotton Weaving;

(15) Wool Weaving;

(16) Silk Weaving ;

(17) Dyeing;

(18) Mat making;

(19) Basket Making;

(20) Rope Making;

(21) Tailoring;

(22) Cloth Washing;

(23) Carpentry;

(24) Black Smithy;

(25) Hair Dressing (Barber);

(26) Oil Crushing;

(27) Pottery;

(28) Toddy Tapping;

(29) Utensil Making;

(30) Scavenging (Sweeper);

(31) Nursing;

(32) Midwifery;

(33) Ferry plying;

(34) Salt Making;

(35) Betel-vine cultivation;

(36) Lime Burning;

(37) Astrology;

(38) Acrobats, Jugglers, etc.;

(39) Dancing and singing.;

(40) Fortune telling.

86. In their efforts for upward social mobility, some lower castes have adopted the caste labels of higher castes. Please give some such examples from your State, indicating both the original lower caste label and the new, higher caste label adopted in its place.

APPENDIX– III

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

No. 8/3/79-BCC

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

S. S. GILL

Secretary

25th April, 1979

SUBJECT: Information regarding employees belonging to Other Backward Classes.

Ref. : D.O. letter No. 17020/5/79-SC & BCD-I dated 19th March, 1979.

Dear Shri

In my D.O. letter under reference I had requested for the supply of information regarding the total number of employees belonging to Other Backward Classes working in your Ministry.

2. Though a number of State Government have drawn up lists of Other Backward Classes, no such lists have been complied by the Central Government. In fact, the first term of reference of Backward Classes Commission pertains to the defining of criteria for determining Backward Classes. As the desired criteria could be evolved only after extensive field surveys and examination of data called from various agencies, the Commission itself is also not in a position to indicate specific and well considered criteria for defining Backward Classes.

3. In view of the above difficulties and looking to the urgency of obtaining information regarding the employment of members of Backward Classes under the Central Government, the Commission has decided to lay down the following rough and ready criteria on purely *ad hoc* basis.

4. Article 340 of the Constitution refers to "socially and educationally" backward classes. The following test may, therefore, be applied to determine socially and educationally backward classes :—

(*a*) *In respect of employees belonging to the Hindu Communities.*

(*i*) an employee will be deemed to be socially backward if he does not belong to any of the three twice-born (Dvij) 'Varnas' i.e. he is neither a Brahmin, nor a Kshatriya/nor a Vaishya; and

(*ii*) he will be deemed to be educationally backward if neither his father nor his grand-father had studied beyond the primary level.

(*b*) *Regarding the non-Hindu communities*

(*i*) an employee will be deemed to be socially backward if either,

(1) he is a convert from those Hindu communities which have been defined as socially backward as per para 4(a)(i) above, or

(2) in case he is not such a convert, his parental income is below the prevalent poverty line, i.e. Rs.71 per head per month.

(*ii*) he will be deemed to be educationally backward if neither his father nor his grand-father had studied beyond the primary level.

5. It may please be noted that an employee will qualify for membership of Other Backward Classes only if, *both* socially and educationally, he is found to be backward according to the above criteria.

6. It is further requested that, to expedite the work of compilation, the desired information may be sent in two instalments, i.e.

(1) Information regarding your Ministry/Department may be sent within a period of one month; and

(2) Information pertaining to the subordinate and attached offices and other organisations, as well as public sector undertakings, under the charge of your Ministry may be sent by the end of June, 1979.

7. A slightly modified pro forma for compiling the desired information is enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(S. S. GILL)

Encl:

All Ministries/Departments of the Central Government.

PROFORMA

Number of employees belonging to 'OTHER' BACKWARD CLASSES working in—

Name of (1) Ministry/Department _____ _____

OR

(2) Subordinate and Attached offices and other organisations _____ _____

OR

(3) Public Sector Undertakings _____

_____

	Total number of employees	No. of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	No. of employees belonging to 'Other Backward Classes' (Excluding SC/ST)
1. Officers/Supervisors			
2. Office Staff/Skilled Workers, etc.			
3. Class IV/Unskilled Workers			

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GENERAL PUBLIC

NOTE : This Questionnaire deals with other Backward Classes only and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be *excluded* from consideration.

1. In your opinion, what material changes have taken place in the caste structure of your State since Independence ?

2. What should be the criteria for defining the socially and educationally Backward Classes ?

3. Should caste be made a criterion for determining backwardness ?

4. Caste being peculiar to the Hindu communities, what criteria should be adopted to determine social and educational backwardness among the non-Hindu communities.

5. (*a*) Has your State Government published a list of socially and educationally Backward Classes ?

(*b*) Are you satisfied with this list ?

(*c*) If not, please give reasons.

6. (*a*) Has your State Government extended any special facilities to the socially and educationally Backward Classes ?

(*b*) If so, what are these facilities ?

(*c*) Do you consider these facilities as adequate ?

(*d*) If not, please give reasons.

7. (*a*) Has your State Government made any specific reservation of posts in Government service and public sector enterprises for Other Backward Classes ?

(*b*) If so, do you consider this reservation as adequate ?

(*c*) Are these reserved posts generally filled by candidates belonging to socially and educationally Backward Classes ?

8. What practical steps can be taken to enhance the intake of candidates belonging to socially and educationally Backward Classes in Government services?

9. (*a*) What are the social, civil and religious disabilities suffered by the Other Backward Classes in your State ?

(*b*) What steps have been taken to remove these disabilities ?

(*c*) To what extent these steps have been effective ?

10. (*a*) Do the candidates of Other Backward Classes face any particular difficulties in getting into :

(*i*) higher government posts; and

(*ii*) institutions of higher education (specially technical)?

(*b*) If so, what steps should be taken to facilitate matters ?

11. (*a*) What is the extent of indebtedness amongst the Other Backward Classes ?

(*b*) What are its causes ?

12. What concrete steps should be taken to promote literacy among the Other Backward Classes ?

13. What specific steps can be taken to improve the social and financial conditions of Other Backward Classes ?

14. (*a*) Which are the dominant castes in your State ?

(*b*) What factors have led to this position of dominance ?

(*c*) How would you define a dominant caste ?

15. What is the relationship of the dominant castes with the Other Backward Classes ?

16. (*a*) Which voluntary organisations in your State are working for the welfare of various caste groups and classes ?

(*b*) What has been the impact of their activities ?

17. (*a*) What has been the shift in the occupational pattern of the Backward Classes of your State in the last three decades ?

(*b*) Please give reasons for your answer.

18. Whereas the Constitution of India contemplates special measures to improve the conditions of socially and educationally Backward Classes only, some people maintain that Backward Classes should be identified by applying 'economic' criteria. What are your views in the matter ?

Please send replies to the Questionnaire to the Secretary, Backward Classes Commission, Government of India, No. 5, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi-110001.

APPENDIX V

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, PUBLIC MEN AND EXPERTS WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMISSION FOR EVIDENCE

A. List of Members of Parliament of the 6th Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Date of Meeting

ANDHRA PRADESH (I) 17-5-1979 (II) 18-5-1979

1. Shri S.R.A.S. Appalanaidu
2. Shri M. Nageswar Rao
3. Shri G. Mallikarjuna Rao
4. Shri K. S. Narayana

ASSAM 17-5-1979

5. Shri I. H. Khan

BIHAR 31-3-1979

6. Shri Hukamdeo Narain Yadav
7. Shri Ramlakhan Prasad Gupta
8. Shri Ramanand Yadav
9. Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav

GUJARAT 17-5-1979

10. Shri Chhitubhai Gamit

HARYANA 10-5-1979

11. Smt. Chandravati
12. Shri Manohar Lal Saini

JAMMU & KASHMIR 17-5-1979

13. Smt. Parwati Devi

KARNATAKA 27-4-1979

14. Shri B. Janardhanana Poojary
15. Shri L. R. Naik
16. Shri K. B. Choudhari

MADHYA PRADESH 10-5-1979

17. Shri Narhari Prasad Sai
18. Smt. Jamuna Devi
19. Shri B. R. Manhar
20. Shri Govind Ram Miri
21. Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan

MAHARASHTRA 17-5-1979

22. Shri V. P. Naik

MANIPUR 17-5-1979

23. Shri Kaiho

MEGHALAYA 17-5-1979

24. Shri P. A. Sangma
25. Shri H. S. Lyngdoh

NAGALAND 17-5-1979

26. Smt. Rano M. Shaiza

RAJASTHAN 10-5-1979

27. Shri Nathu Singh
28. Shri N. R. Mirdha
29. Shri Chaturbhuj

SIKKIM 17-5-1979

30. Shri C. B. Chhetri

TAMIL NADU 27-4-1979

31. Shri K. Ramamurthy
32. Shri K. T. Kosalram
33. Dr. P. V. Periasamy

UTTAR PRADESH 7-5-1979

34. Shri P. L. Kurcel
35. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
36. Shri B. P. Maurya
37. Shri Manohar Lal
38. Shri Daya Ram Shakya
39. Smt. Hamida Habibullaha
40. Shri Mohan Lal Pipil
41. Shri Ram Lal Kureel
42. Shri R. D. Shastri
43. Shri Chandan Singh
44. Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali Khan
45. Shri R. S. Verma
46. Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav
47. Shri Surendra Bikram
48. Shri Mangal Deo Visharad

WEST BENGAL 17-5-1979

49. Shri K. B. Chettri

DELHI 10-5-1979

50. Shri Brahm Prakash Chaudhury

B. List of Members of Parliament of the 7th Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Date of Meeting

ANDHRA PRADESH 1-7-1980

1. Shri P. Shiv Shankar
2. Shri S.R.A.S. Appalanaidu
3. Prof. N. G. Ranga
4. Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu

BIHAR 4-7-1980

5. Shri N. E. Hore
6. Shri D. P. Yadav
7. Shri R. L. P. Verma
8. Shri A. K. Roy
9. Shri D. L. Baitha
10. Shri Ram Avtar Shastri

GUJARAT 2-7-198 0

11. Shri Naraiah Makwana
12. Shri B. K. Gadhavi
13. Shri R. P. Gaekwad
14. Shri Navin Ravani

JAMMU & KASHMIR 3-7-1980

15. Shri G. R. Kochak
16. Shri Mubarak Shah
17. Shri G. M. Shawl

KARNATAKA 1-7-1980

18. Shri B. Janardhana Poojary
19. Shri S. B. Sidnal

KERALA 1-7-1980

20. Shri E. Balanandan

MADHYA PRADESH 2-7-1980

21. Shri N. K. Shejwalkar
22. Shri Arvind Netam
23. Shri Mundar Sharma

MAHARASHTRA (i) 2-7-1980 (ii) 4-7-1980

24. Shri S. B. Chavan
25. Shri Madhu Dandavate
26. Shri Bapu Saheb Parulekar
27. Shri S. B. Thorat
28. Shri G. S. Kuchan

MANIPUR 4-7-1980

29. Shri Tompok Singh

ORISSA 4-7-1980

30. Shri C. M. Panigrahi

PUNJAB 3-7-1980

31. Genl. Rajinder Singh Sparrow
32. Shri Harkishan Singh Surjeet
33. Smt. Rajinder Kaur
34. Smt. Amarjit Kaur
35. Shri Hakam Singh

SIKKIM 4-7-1980

36. Shri P. M. Subba

TAMIL NADU 1-7-1980

37. Shri R. V. Swaminathan
38. Shri Era Anbarasu

UTTAR PRADESH 2-7-1980

39. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
40. Shri B. D. Singh
41. Shri Narendra Singh
42. Shri Ram Pyare Panika
43. Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap
44. Shri Jai Ram Verma

WEST BENGAL 4-7-1980

45. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu
46. Smt. Geeta Mukherjee

GOA, DAMAN & DIU 2-7-1980

47. Shri Eduardo Faleiro

C. List of Public Men

ANDHRA PRADESH 26-7-1980 to 30-7-1980

1. Shri T. Nageshwar Rao
2. Shri A. Chakrapani
3. Smt. Guntur Bapaniah
4. Shri Venkataswamy
5. Shri Laxman Rao
6. Shri Venkateswarlu
7. Dr. Challa Rama Rao
8. Shri Nagarala Venkat Rao
9. Shri Kanakala Yadav
10. Shri Prakasa Rao
11. Shri Augustin
12. Shri Kotiah
13. Shri B. Venkateswarlu
14. Shri K. Satyanarayana Murthy
15. Shri Laxmaiah
16. Shri Prasad
17. Shri Varada Raju
18. Shri Kesava Rao
19. Shri Sri Rama Murthy
20. Shri Rama Rao
21. Shri Rama Subba Rao
22. Shri Pothina Chinna
23. Shri Srinivasa Rao
24. Shri Vittal Reddy
25. Shri K. Venkatesham
26. Shri Sunder Lingiah
27. Shri Madhava Rao
28. Shri Balakrishna
29. Shri Augamaiah
30. Shri T. Narsaiah
31. Shri T. Bairaj
32. Shri Babaiah
33. Shri Narayana
34. Smt. Vijaya
35. Shri Venkataiah
36. Md. Jehangir
37. Shri Mallaiah
38. Shri Gouthu Lachanna
39. Shri Parasurama Naidu
40. Shri Y. Satyanarayana
41. Shri A. L. Malliah
42. Shri Balasanthu Bahurupi
43. Shri Surya Narayana
44. Shri Luxmi Narayana
45. Shri Sriramulu
46. Shri Papa Rao
47. Shri Prabhakar Rao
48. Shri Yeilappa
49. Shri Balappa
50. Shri K. Narayana Raju
51. Shri Laxminarayana
52. Shri Deepala Rama Krishna Rao
53. Shri M. Rangaiah
54. Shri Y. Rajkumar
55. Shri Venkatnarayana Yadav
56. Shri Koteswar Rao Yadav
57. Shri J. Veeraswamy
58. Dr. Patnaik
59. Shri P. Vaikunttam
60. Shri Sayam Sunder Rao
61. Shri A. Veerappa

62. Shri Shyam Sunder Rao
63. Shri Sreeramulu
64. Dr. M. Channa Reddy
65. Shri B. N. Raman
66. Shri Joshi
67. Shri Seshant Raju
68. Shri R. Krishnaiah
69. Shri P. Srirama Murthy
70. Shri Akbar Ali Khan
71. Shri G. Latchanna
72. Shri K. Rangadass
73. Shri M. Manik Rao
74. Shri K. B. Narsappa
75. Shri G. Narimhulu Naidu
76. Shri G. Siddayya
77. Shri P. Samson
78. Shri Chandra Prakash Varma
79. Shri Dwaraka Pershad
80. Shri Mannohan Parsahad
81. Shri Narsing Parsahad
82. Shri Mardhusudan
83. Shri Anand Raj Verma
84. Shri Prahlad Narayan
85. Shri Jai Prakash
86. Shri Shankar Singh
87. Shri Jai Raj Singhji
88. Shri Vijay Singh (Late)
89. Shri S. K. S. Rana
90. Shri Uday Singh
91. Shri Kishan Singh
92. Shri Veerender Singh
93. Shri Tulja Singh
94. Shri Someshwar Singh
95. Shri Raghunath Singh
96. Shri B. Prabhaker Rao
97. Shri Laxmi Narayan
98. Shri D. V. Subba Rao
99. Shri P. Balappa
100. Shri Babu Rao Varma
101. Shri A. Rajaram
102. Shri J. Yadagiri
103. Shri G. Kumaraswamy
104. Shri Ramulu
105. Shri Kalyan Das Gadale
106. Shri T. Lohi Das
107. Shri M. Ramachandran
108. Shri P. E. Vijayam
109. Shri N. Surya Prakasha Rao
110. Shri M. A. Ansari

NOTE :—55 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

BIHAR

26-5-1979 to 30-5-1979
&
11-9-1979 to 18-9-1979

1. Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav
2. Shri Barar Lal
3. Shri Jagan Nath Mishra
4. Shri Narendra Narain Yadav
5. Shri Bhola Prasad Mehta
6. Shri Kapil Dev Mandal
7. Shri Rajendra Babu
8. Shri Kaleshwar Mandal
9. Shri Lakshmi Narain Mandal
10. Shri Sada
11. Shri Nageshwar Yadav
12. Shri Rajendra Vishwas
13. Shri Jayanandan Yadav
14. Shri Yaduvansh Kumar Yadav
15. Shri Ram Vilas Yadav
16. Shri Dev Narayan
17. Shri Ram Yatan Paswan
18. Shri Madhu Sudan
19. Shri Narendra Narayan Yadav
20. Shri Mohammed Islam
21. Shri Rameshwar Yadav
22. Shri Mahavir Singh
23. Shri Brahmu Dev Mandal
24. Shri Sivanand Singh
25. Shri Ramotar
26. Shri Nand Lal Goel
27. Shri Ram Chandro Yadav
28. Shri Chaman Lal Mehta
29. Shri Khada Prasad Mandal
30. Shri Ravindra Yadav
31. Shri Rajindra Kumar Singh
32. Shri Gaurishankar Mandal
33. Shri Khanta Prasad Yadav
34. Shri Shashi Nath Jha
35. Shri Ramchander Shah
36. Shri Dayanand Shah
37. Shri Rajendra Prasad Yadav
38. Shri Sushil Kumar
39. Shri Motilal Sharma
40. Shri Brij Kishore Yadav
41. Shri Sita Ram Yadav
42. Shri Jaikishan Yadav
43. Shri Ramachandra Choudhari
44. Shri Bajrang Choudhary
45. Shri Anant Prasad Mandal
46. Shri Suraj Narayan Yadav
47. Shri Kusheshwar Yadav
48. Shri Suresh Chand Yadav
49. Shri Hari Krishan
50. Shri Ramji Kamat
51. Shri Mishri Lal Chandoor
52. Shri Laxmi Narain Mandal
53. Shri Suresh Prasad Yadav
54. Shri Tej Narayan Yadav
55. Shri Parasmani Mandal
56. Shri Shambu Nath Jha
57. Shri Bhola Chandhari
58. Shri Chandra Sekhar Yadav
59. Shri Goswami Prasad Yadav
60. Shri Chunilal Shah
61. Shri Laxmi Prasad Yadav
62. Shri Anirudh Prasad Singh
63. Shri Bhupendra Yadav
64. Shri Ram Krishana Mandal
65. Shri Siyaram Yadav
66. Shri Narhari Modi
67. Shri Satya Narayan Mandal
68. Shri Ram Krishan Poddar
69. Shri Daroga Prasad Mandal
70. Shri Yoganand Mandal
71. Shri Jagdish Prasad
72. Shri Dinabandhu Yadav
73. Shri Mahavir Prasad Yadav

74. Shri Nand Kishore Prasad Mandal
75. Shri Sachidanand Yadav
76. Dr. Arjun Prasad Singh
77. Shri Bhomi Prasad Mandal
78. Shri Narayan Prasad Singh
79. Shri Jai Krishna Yadav
80. Shri Mahesh Chand Yadav
81. Shri Rameshwar Prasad Yadav
82. Smt. Madhuri Jaiswal
83. Shri Kapil Dev Mandal
84. Shri Adhiklal Poddar
85. Shri Shivneshwari Prasad Yadav
86. Shri Mahabir Prasad Mandal
87. Shri Govind Prasad Yadav
88. Prof. Koshal Kishore Mandal
89. Shri Hazi Mohammad Usmani
90. Shri Jugal Rishi
91. Shri Tribhuwan Singh
92. Shri Hari Prasad Yadav
93. Shri Narayan Prasad Yadav
94. Shri Upendra Yadav
95. Shri Virendra Kumar Singh
96. Shri Mahesh Yadav
97. Shri Jagdish Yadav
98. Shri Sahitanand Yadav
99. Shri Rajendra Chowdhary
100. Shri Rameshwari Mehta
101. Shri Rajendra Prasad Yadav
102. Shri Anand Prasad Yadav
103. Shri Janardan Prasad Yadav
104. Shri Kadam Lal Shah
105. Shri Autar Ur Rahman
106. Shri Kishore Yadav
107. Shri Govind Prasad Yadav
108. Shri Bindeswari Yadav
109. Shri Jaikumar Singh
110. Shri Murdhari Mandal
111. Shri Ajudhya Sahu
112. Shri C. R. Ram Yadav
113. Shri Anugrah Ram
114. Shri Hari Prasad Yadav
115. Shri Nageshwar Prasad
116. Shri Anant Prasad Mandal
117. Shri Suraj Narayan Yadav
118. Shri Surendra Prasad
119. Shri Tej Narayan Yadav
120. Shri Parashmani Mandal
121. Shri Ram Krishna Mandal
122. Shri Yoganand Mandal
123. Shri Mahavir Prasad Acharya
124. Shri Narayan Prasad Singh
125. Shri Ishwari Prasad
126. Smt. Kishori Devi
127. Shri Ramsunder Dass
128. Shri Mithilesh Kumar
129. Shri Upendra Narayan Yadav
130. Shri Virendra Singh
131. Shri Sachchidanand Yadav
132. Pt. Kulanand
133. Prof. Sachchidanand
134. Shri K. K. Mandal
135. Shri Sudhir Prasad Yadav
136. Shri Sant Kumar Singh
137. Shri Parmanand Mandal
138. Shri Hira Kishore Yadav
139. Shri R. P. Vishwas
140. Shri Abdul Mazid
141. Shri Baldeo Saraf
142. Shri Raghunath Mandal
143. Shri Kalikant Chaudhry
144. Shri Hari Shankar Yadav
145. Shri Sahdev Mahto
146. Shri Mohammad Iliyas
147. Shri Vasudeo Sahni
148. Shri Mujibul Rehman
149. Shri Rajkumar Sahni
150. Shri Shivnandan Sahu
151. Shri Sita Ram
152. Shri Madhusudan Ram
153. Shri Narendra Prasad Yadav
154. Smt. Rajnibala Julaka
155. Shri Ram Bahadur Yadav
156. Shri Mahavir Rao
157. Shri Ram Shankar Mishra
158. Shri Satnam Prasad
159. Shri Jagdish Pathak
160. Shri Raghunath Mahto
161. Shri Nitiyan Chaudhry
162. Shri Shivkumar Prasad
163. Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh
164. Shri Harihar Chaudhry
165. Shri Ram Babu Srivastava
166. Shri Kamta Prasad Gupta
167. Shri Adhik Lal Kharva
168. Prof. R. K. Thakur
169. Shri Bhola Prasad Mehta
170. Shri Srikishan Bagi
171. Shri Avinash Chandra
172. Shri Jagdish Mahto
173. Shri Yogendra Prasad Yadav
174. Shri Phooleswar Yadav
175. Shri Jagdish Prasad Mandal
176. Shri Rajendra Prasad Singh
177. Shri Damedar Prasad Yadav
178. Shri Dev Narain Yadav
179. Shri Kailash Pati Mishra
180. Shri A. N. Sinha
181. Shri Surendra Kumar Chaudhry
182. Shri Janardan Rai

NOTE :—4 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

GUJARAT

18-9-1980 to 21-9-1980

1. Shri Sheik Abdul Rasheed
2. Shri N. D. Zaveri
3. Shri C. D. Modi
4. Shri Mohanbhai Gurjar
5. Shri Dayasingh Lodha
6. Shri Joseph Makwana
7. Shri Babubhai Ishwarbai Potna
8. Shri Ramanandi Bawas
9. Shri Kanabhai Laxmanbhai Ahir

NOTE :—47 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

HARYANA

15-5-1979 to 16-5-1979

1. Shri Darshan Lal
2. Shri Mahavir Thakur
3. Shri Om Parkash

4. Shri Anant Ram Kashyap
5. Shri Neki Ram
6. Shri J. N. Verma
7. Shri Jag Narain Lohar
8. Shri Ram Panchal Lohar
9. Shri Chandrabhan
10. Shri Siri Chand
11. Shri Dev Chand
12. Shri Munan Singh
13. Shri Jai Narain
14. Shri Hargopal
15. Shri Chatur Singh
16. Shri Anand Sarup Bhardwaj
17. Shri Satbir Singh Hooda
18. Shri Chet Ram Saini
19. Shri Radhe Krishan
20. Shri Ram Kumar Panchal
21. Shri Shanti Rathi
22. Shri Ram Chander
23. Shri Duli Chand
24. Shri Phool Singh
25. Shri Hari Singh Dakkot
26. Shri Brijinder Singh Tarkkan
27. Shri Rao Birendra Singh

NOTE : 6 Persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

29-9-1980 to 2-10-1980

1. Smt. Sunita Mukherji
2. Shri Gian Kashyap
3. Shri Amar Singh
4. Shri Ram Chand
5. Shri Rattan Chand Hoje
6. Shri Itwari Lal Balmiki
7. Shri Kishan Lal
8. Shri Med Ram
9. Shri Vidya Bager
10. Shri Yadav
11. Shri Mouji Ram
12. Shri Satyadev Bushahari
13. Shri Chendar Kumar
14. Shri Madan Choudhary
15. Shri Vidya Bhushan
16. Shri Brij Lal
17. Shri Sarup Singh Thakur
18. Thakar Kamal Singh
19. Shri Mia Ramji
20. Shri Hari Dutt
21. Shri Ghan Syam
22. Shri Pandya
23. Shri Mehar Chand
24. Shri Raj Kishore Gaud
25. Shri Roshan Lal
26. Shri Surinder Kumar
27. Shri Ram Nath
28. Shri Sita Ram
29. Shri Raj Kishor
30. Shri Jogi Ram
31. Shri Naval Thakur
32. Shri Raj Kishore
33. Shri Keshav Ram
34. Shri Amar Chand
35. Shri Satya Paul

JAMMU & KASHMIR

14-10-1979 to 17-10-1979

1. Shri Chunnilal Diwan
2. Shri Dharampal Sharma
3. Shri Parmanand
4. Shri Wazir Mashashai
5. Shri Chhajju Ram
6. Shri Chaman Lal
7. Shri Madan Lal
8. Shri Nathi Ram
9. Shri Samuel Peter
10. Shri Rana Mahmood
11. Shri Sanjhu Ram
12. Shri Noor Mohd.
13. Shri Ajit Singh Sangotra
14. Shri Koonda Ram
15. Shri Tarachand Mangotra
16. Shri Balraj Puri
17. Shri Krishna Lal
18. Shri Tarachand Kesari
19. Dr. R. S. Modi
20. Shri Onkar Seth
21. Shri Milkhi Ram
22. Shri Hazi Buland Khan
23. Shri Bhim Singh
24. Shri Banarsilal
25. Shri Balak Ram
26. Shri Om Prakash
27. Shri Munshi Ram
28. Shri Ram Chandra
29. Shri Krishan Lal
30. Shri Julaka Ram
31. Shri Jhanda Singh
32. Shri Satish Bakshi
33. Shri Vakil Singh
34. Shri Balraj Kumar
35. Shri Thakur Das Chanotam
36. Ch. Sukardin Azad
37. Smt. Wazira Begam
38. Shri Abdul Wahid
39. Shri Bhim Singh
40. Ch. Mohd. Shafi Qureshi
41. Shri Abdul Salim Deva
42. Shri Gulam Quadir Gaurasi
43. Shri Mohd. Shafi
44. Shri Azad Hula Harshi Harish
45. Shri Abdul Gafoor
46. Shri Gulam Quadir Tandre
47. Miss Sushama Chandhuri
48. Shri Ali Mohd. Sheikh
49. Shri Rahim Sheikh
50. Shri Malik Gulam Din
51. Shri Mohd. Khalil Johar
52. Shri Mohd. Dilwar Loni
53. Shri Gulam Mahim Diwan
54. Ch. Kanwar Deep
55. Shri Mujahid Mohd. Abdulla
56. Shri Abdul Rahman
57. Shri Azad Kapur
58. Shri Gulam Mohammed
59. Shri Gulam Mohammed
60. Shri Mohd. Ahmed Zaffar
61. Shri Abdul Ghani Siraj
62. Shri Gulam Mohammed

63. Shri Mohd. Amin
64. Shri Thakur Singh Joshi
65. Shri G. M. Shah
66. Shri D. D. Thakur

NOTE : 2 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

KARNATAKA

9-4-1980 to 13-4-1980

1. Shri Krishnamurthy
2. Shri B. E. Choudhury
3. Shri M. K. Nimbargi
4. Shri Shiva Sharnappa Khyobajonda
5. Shri K. F. Anakalagi
6. Shri H. A. Bagalkot
7. Shri S. T. Baraker
8. Shri S. B. Khadri
9. Shri U. B. Ramadurgakar
10. Shri Jangappa
11. Shri M. M. Hundekar
12. Shri N. L. Chandarkar
13. Shri N. R. Mishri Koti
14. Shri Vasanth Gollar
15. Shri M. B. Patil
16. Shri Ambi
17. Shri I. M. Rajanalker
18. Shri S. P. Bavali
19. Shri Narvate
20. Shri G. S. Bhat
21. Shri P. T. Habib
22. Shri V. N. Ghorpade
23. Shri V. C. Dambal
24. Shri V. J. Kammar
25. Shri A. M. Patankar
26. Shri L. B. Linganoudar
27. Shri B. H. Mutti
28. Prof. A. S. Dharanehdraiah
29. Shri S. M. Vodeyar
30. Shri K. P. Chatni
31. Shri Havanur
32. Shri Gulam Mohd.
33. Shri D. V. Nagamore
34. Shri M. Raju
35. Shri Rao
36. Shri Puttawali
37. Shri M. Shrinivas
38. Shri Narsinghappa
39. Shri Kiravedi
40. Shri U. R. Kulkarni
41. Shri Hanumant Rao Sindha
42. Shri R. Narayan
43. Shri Vishvanath Nimalinga Aradhya
44. Mrs. Mayana
45. Shri Sri Rama
46. Shri Bora Ganda
47. Shri R. L. Vasudeva
48. Dr. K. Nazir Ahmed
49. Shri G. K. Puttoswamy
50. Shri Lakshmi Narsimhaiah
51. Shri E. L. Chikram
52. Shri Devaraju
53. Dr. (Mrs.) Parvati Amma
54. Shri Shetty
55. Shri Y. Ramachandran
56. Shri N. Rachiya
57. Shri Hanumanthaiya
58. Shri Kuruvina Shetty
59. Shri Prebhakar Telkar
60. Shri L. G. Patturan
61. Shri K. R. C. Naidu
62. Shri Rajasekhera Shetty
63. Shri V. V. Pattar
64. Shri Manohar Mani
65. Shri M. S. Venugopalan
66. Shri Siddappa
67. Shri M. S. Rajacharya
68. Shri B. R. Krishnamurthy
69. Shri G. P. Gandi
70. Shri Arun Kumar
71. Mrs. Chandrabai Narayan
72. Shri A. S. Dandadre
73. Shri S. L. Baruja

NOTE : 14 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

KERALA

23-6-1979 to 25-6-1979

1. Shri B. V. Abdullah Koya
2. Shri P. M. Abubacker
3. Dr. P. Subramaniam
4. Shri P. Vijayan Pillai
5. Shri A. K. Krishna Master
6. Shri P. K. Mamukoya
7. Shri Sadanandan
8. Shri T. Govindan
9. Shri B. N. Ganpati
10. Shri Venugopalan
11. Father Mathew Plathottam
12. Shri K. M. Raman
13. Shri C. P. Bahan Vaidyam
14. Shri P. K. Gopalakrishnan
15. Shri K. T. Achuthan
16. Shri N. K. Kuttiraman
17. Shri O. S. Ramakrishnan
18. Kumari Sarashwathy
19. Shri E. S. Velayudhan
20. Shri M. A. Krishnamurthy
21. Shri Padma Stephan
22. Shri T. K. Vasudevan
23. Shri Kamalasanam
24. Shri Kuttam
25. Shri Dinakaran
26. Shri K. K. Ramakrishnan
27. Shri Pattavallam
28. Smt. T. P. Rajamma
29. Shri K. V. Vijayamma
30. Shri Raghuwar
31. Shri Sundaresan Nair
32. Shri A. N. Nadar
33. Shri K. P. Sankaran Nair
34. Shri A. Issuddin
35. Shri K. Vasudevan
36. Prof. P. S. Achutan Pillai
37. Shri K. Murlidharan
38. Shri M. C. Chettiyar
39. Shri P. Subramaniam

NOTE : 5 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

MADHYA PRADESH

15-8-1980 to 20-8-1980 and
4-10-1980 to 8-10-1980

1. Shri Bhanwar Lal
2. Shri Bhagwat Shah
3. Shri Panna Paw Songar
4. Shri Gautam Pradhan
5. Shri Hari Singh
6. Shri Gulsar Ahamad
7. Shri Dadul Ahir
8. Shri Ramooli
9. Shri Nihilal
10. Shri Namba
11. Shri Jaggu
12. Shri Babu Lal
13. Shri Babboo
14. Shri Balaji
15. Shri Mangala
16. Shri Jagdish Prasad Tiwari
17. Shri Tanta
18. Shri Chhedi Lal
19. Shri Gopal
20. Shri Kishore Lal
21. Shri Govind Prasad
22. Shri G. S. Sachdeo
23. Shri K. K. Sethi
24. Shri Prakash Namasundara
25. Shri Chet Ram Yadav
26. Shri Gautam Singh Thakur
27. Shri Narsingh Mandal
28. Shri Thakur
29. Dr. B. D. Sharma
30. Shri Raghunath Prasad Agarwal
31. Shri Vishwanath Singh
32. Shri Tosan Singh
33. Shri Noor Mohamed Manscori
34. Shri Bharat Prasad Jain
35. Shri Bisaswar Prasad
36. Shri Ram Narain Singh
37. Shri Jagan Nath Yadav
38. Shri P. D. Sondhia
39. Shri Rajendra Singh
40. Shri Gian Singh Sarpanch
41. Shri Bhaiya Lal Nag
42. Shri Jairam Singh Jay
43. Shri Prem Kushwaha
44. Shri Man Mohan Dass
45. Shri Matadin
46. Shri Jenmil Ahmed Ansari
47. Shri Lakshmi
48. Shri Devi Prasad Chaudhary
49. Shri Gopal Prasad
50. Shri Ram Charan Bhore
51. Shri Ram Pal
52. Shri Gulab Singh Marasi
53. Shri Shyam Bhore
54. Shri K. L. Gorelia
55. Shri Raman Patel
56. Shri Akaldas Manikpuri
57. Shri Chote Lal Kanaujia
58. Shri Jairam Singh Jain
59. Shri Bhojram
60. Shri Bhabanilal Soni
61. Shri Ram Chaurasia
62. Shri Ram Charan
63. Shri Ganesh Prasad Chaurasia
64. Shri Sharda Prasad
65. Shri Bihari Das
66. Smt. Banu
67. Shri Babu Lal
68. Shri Suba Ram
69. Shri Kalu Ram
70. Shri Jaura
71. Shri Shiv Pujan
72. Shri Basant Lal
73. Shri Moti Lal Malviya
74. Shri Ishwar Das Loria
75. Shri Babu Lal Solanki
76. Shri Sarnam Singh Dhuriya
77. Shri Kanihiya Lal Ahosia
78. Shri B. N. Khatodia
79. Shri Shyam Lal
80. Shri Sri Ram Patel
81. Shri Moharaj Singh
82. Shri Ram Prasad
83. Shri Sahab Lal Kodle
84. Shri Bhopa Prasad Basor
85. Km. Gomti
86. Shri Lakshman Patel
87. Shri Ramgopal Varma
88. Shri Narayan Singh Yadav
89. Shri Nazir Ahmed
90. Shri Ram Singh Saugar
91. Shri Rattan Lal Panika
92. Smt. Kanti Devi
93. Dr. B. D. Sharma
94. Shri Chib
95. Shri Ram Chander Lodwal
96. Smt. Muni Bai Chauhan
97. Shri Shambhu Dayal Varma
98. Shri Sunder Lal Chauhan
99. Shri Krishan Lal Kunahre
100. Shri Gopi Krishan Gaur
101. Shri Radha Krishan Balmiki
102. Shri Ramesh Chand Kashyap
103. Shri Chandu Lal Chaudhary
104. Shri Madhukar Marmath
105. Shri Kanhiya Lal Khadiwala
106. Shri Sant Yug, Raj Das
107. Shri Madan Singh Sakhla
108. Shri Bhatt
109. Shri S. C. Kansal
110. Shri Varma
111. Shri Mustafa
112. Shri Amar Singh Ahir
113. Shri Onkar Lal
114. Shri Rama
115. Shri Om Prakash Vaishnau
116. Shri Kishan
117. Shri Tikka Ram Yadav
118. Shri Ramji Mahajan
119. Shri Ram Singh Sarpanch
120. Shri Khundi Lal
121. Shri Mangi Lal Patel
122. Shri Nathu Lal
123. Shri Prem Singh Ghari
124. Shri Kishan Lal
125. Shri Narsing Charan
126. Shri Ram Kishan
127. Shri Gopal
128. Shri Umrao

129. Shri Bhagnath
130. Shri Ghisa Lal
131. Shri Bhagirath
132. Shri Lalu Singh Saran
133. Shri Kanhiya Lal
134. Shri Harish Chander
135. Shri Amba Ram
136. Shri Shankar Lal Rathore
137. Shri Ghanisham
138. Shri Jagannath
139. Shri Mool Chand Chaura
140. Shri Balwant Singh
141. Shri Mukund
142. Shri Krishan Lal Sharma
143. Shri Quazi Azmatullah
144. Shri Mohd. Sharif Khan
145. Shri Mayan Lal
146. Shri B. D. Shukla

NOTE : 22 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

MAHARASHTRA

20-7-1980 to 23-7-1980

1. Shri Atma Ram Jadhav
2. Shri Shiv Singh Daulat Singh
3. Shri Gangurde
4. Shri Kadam
5. Shri Harish More
6. Shri Nevahale
7. Dr. Bedge
8. Shri A. P. Raut
9. Mrs. Umbre
10. Shri Doulatrao Bhonsle
11. Shri B. S. More
12. Prof. G. L. Dongre
13. Shri R. S. Pathare
14. Shri R. S. Sangve
15. Shri P. C. Lohat
16. Shri R. N. Bilolikar
17. Shri Krishna Rao Maruti
18. Shri M. C. Mahulkar
19. Shri N. G. Pardeshi
20. Shri K. J. Rana
21. Shri M. M. Yattam
22. Prof. Suma Chitnis
23. Smt. Tarabai N. Vartak
24. Shri Anil Kumar
25. Shri A. B. Baig
26. Prof. D. B. Bijwe
27. Shri T. B. Kadam
28. Shri R. S. Bandal
29. Shri S. S. Devraj

NOTE : 55 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

ORISSA

20-6-1980 to 22-6-1980

1. Shri Rajendra Prasad Sahu
2. Shri Bidyadhar Sahu
3. Shri Suryanaryan Sahu
4. Shri Gandharba Baril
5. Shri Bansidhar Barik
6. Shri Pronad Kumar Das
7. Shri Sudarsan Das
8. Shri Umesh Chandra Chand
9. Shri Prafulla Kumar Behera
10. Shri Akulananda Behera
11. Shri Sulav Maharana
12. Shri Subhash Chandra Panda
13. Shri Bal Ram Sahu
14. Shri Nageshwar Das
15. Shri Kesab Chandra Das
16. Shri Harekishan Sahu
17. Shri Paramanda Pilai
18. Shri Tareswar Sahoo
19. Shri Akulananda Behara
20. Shri Dibya Singh Behara
21. Shri Dola Govinda Pradhan
22. Shri Srikanta Panda
23. Shri M. G. Behari
24. Shri Kedar Nath Ojha
25. Shri Nayal Kishore Maharana
26. Shri Benudhar Sethy
27. Shri Dinabandhu Sahu
28. Shri Puran Chander Sahu
29. Shri Ishwar Sahu
30. Shri Fakir Charan Behara
31. Shri Bira Mandali
32. Shri Ghanshyam Naik
33. Shri Ghanshyam Senapati
34. Shri Bhim Sen Barika
35. Shri Mahadev Maharana
36. Shri Rajkishore Naik
37. Shri Pitavas Naik
38. Shri Raghunath Behera
39. Shri Bansidhar Mekap
40. Shri Bhashkar Sahu
41. Shri Kelu Sahu
42. Shri Rajan Barika
43. Shri Sudershan Misra
44. Shri Hari Rai Sampat
45. Shri Mishra
46. Shri K. S. Dass
47. Shri Mohan Naik
48. Shri Bir Bhadar Singh
49. Shri R. K. Patra
50. Shri Basanta Behera
51. Shri Rama Chandra Valaka
52. Shri Mishra

PUNJAB

4-10-1980 to 7-10-1980

1. Shri Bhagat Singh
2. Smt. Rupani Devi Bajaj
3. Shri Joshi
4. Shri Darbara Singh
5. Shri Harbansh Singh Nirmal
6. Shri Hans Raj
7. Shri Sohan Singh Parwana
8. Shri Nirmal Singh
9. Shri Sohan Singh
10. Dr. Parkash Singh
11. Shri Bhagat Singh
12. Shri Garbhajan Singh Rattan
13. Shri Mohinder Singh
14. Shri Walter Poll
15. Shri Chhajoo Ram
16. Shri Nirmal Singh Nirmal
17. Shri Hari Dev
18. Shri Bhal Chand Kashyap

19. Shri Prem Singh Kane
20. Shri Sujan Singh Mehra
21. Smt. Jahangir Kaur
22. Shri Lakha Singh
23. Shri Uma Kant Tiwari
24. Shri Ramji Dass
25. Shri Baldev Singh Bhattu
26. Shri Swarup Singh
27. Shri Mahendra Singh
28. Dr. Zaihariah
29. Shri Mehtab Singl
30. Shri Munni Lal
31. Shri Sharda Ram
32. Shri Puara Ram Shutwalia
33. Shri Piara Singh
34. Shri Bant Ram
35. Shri Mangat Ram Muskeen
36. Shri Harbhajan Singh
37. Shri Ram Lubhaya
38. Shri J. M. Bhatti
39. Shri Krishna Chandra
40. Dr. R. L. Josh
41. Shri Dal Chand
42. Shri Krishtar
43. Shri Surat Singh
44. Shri Shyam Lal Kanaujia
45. Father Gulam Peter
46. Shri Vaishnav Bhardwaj
47. Shri Surinder Singh Pradhan
48. Shri Hans Raj Kashyap
49. Shri Amrit Singh
50. Shri Om Parkash
51. Gurmukh Singh
52. Choudhary Prabhati Ram
53. Shri Om Prakash
54. Chaudhury Ram Singh
55. Shri Amar Singh
56. Shri Jaswant Singh Barpal
57. Shri Avtar Singh
58. Dr. Zakharia

NOTE :—8 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

RAJASTHAN

26-8-1980 to 30-8-1980

1. Shri Daulal
2. Shri Mali Ram
3. Prof. Kamal
4. Shri Samant Singh Bardwara
5. Shri Mali Ram Sen
6. Shri Ganga Singh Kanwar
7. Master Ram Singh
8. Capt. Sampuran Singh
9. Shri Dhana Ram
10. Shri Tejpal Ahir
11. Shri Ramgopal Yadav
12. Shri Prahlad Singh Rathore
13. Shri Mamuddin
14. Shri Mahadao Verma
15. Shri Ram Swarup Jassal
16. Shri Mohan Lal Dadarwal
17. Shri Dinesh Kumar
18. Shri Gulakh Chand
19. Shri Kanwar Lal
20. Shri Goru
21. Shri Sitaram
22. Shri Gyasi Lal
23. Shri Madan Lal Parikh
24. Shri Hanuman Prasad Raigar
25. Shri Yadav
26. Shri Ram Swarup Nathi
27. Shri Madan Singh
28. Shri Gopi Chand Kalal
29. Shri Nathi Singh
30. Shri Krishan Lal Ramroh
31. Shri Sadhu Ram Sain
32. Shri Balaji Panna Kohilanag
33. Shri Jitendra Nath Yadav
34. Shri Prithvi Singh
35. Shri Kalyan Choradia
36. Shri Dhalia Ram
37. Shri Wazir
38. Shri Pawan Chauhan
39. Shri Bhagirath Badoos
40. Shri Om Prakash Parmar
41. Shri Shankar Lal
42. Shri Kambha Ram
43. Shri Asho Ram Dhawal
44. Shri Dhanraj Verma
45. Shri Ram Kishore
46. Shri Bhabhut Ram Vakil
47. Shri Babar Lal
48. Shri Sunsilal Bhari
49. Shri Ummed Ram Kushwa
50. Shri Himmat Malavi
51. Shri Sunder Singh
52. Shri Abhaya Singh
53. Shri Om Prakash Parmar
54. Shri Bachan Singh Solanki
55. Shri Jhallu Ram
56. Shri Ram Singh
57. Shri Surinder Theira
58. Shri Som Dutt
59. Shri Amrit Lal
60. Shri Mool Chand
61. Shri Kishan Giri Goswami
62. Shri Goverdhan Saini
63. Shri Jagdish Prasad
64. Shri Haridas
65. Shri Bhim Raj Talk
66. Shri Hari Ram Bedi
67. Shri Ram Chander
68. Shri Madho Prakash
69. Shri Bodh Raj
70. Shri Parasmani Jangra
71. Shri Moti Singh
72. Shri Champa Lal Dakar
73. Shri Rattan Lal
74. Shri Mangal Prasad
75. Shri Bansi Lal
76. Shri Madho Prakash Patel
77. Shri R.S. Dhariwal
78. Shri Govind Singh
79. Shri Joshi
80. Shri Sahai
81. Shri Parmar
82. Shri Joshi

NOTE :—3 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

SIKKIM

21-5-1980 to 23-5-1980

1. Shri D. P. Rajan
2. Shri Subha
3. Shri Johar Mal Rai
4. Shri Abirman Tamang
5. Shri Chet Kumar Pradhan
6. Shri Pampo Thandup
7. Shri Marka Bahadur Gurang
8. Shri Motilal Ram
9. Shri Beelbetamany
10. Father Joseph Cannath
11. Shri Sham Chaman Limbo
12. Shri Pradeep Yong-Zang
13. Shri Pradhan

NOTE :—5 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

TAMILNADU

26-6-1979 to 30-6-1979

1. Shri Latif
2. Shri K. Kasalram
3. Shri Arunachalam
4. Shri Muthusamy Karyalar
5. Shri Anbalgam
6. Shri Lakshminarayanan
7. Shri Balkrishnan
8. Shri A. R. Raghwan
9. Shri Chidabaram
10. Shri Sundara Rajan
11. Shri S. S. Veeramani
12. Prof. Devarajan
13. Shri V. P. Chettiar
14. Shri Sundara Murthy
15. Shri S. Ganeshan
16. Shri Veera Annal Muthu
17. Shri Thyagarajan
18. Shri Krishna Swamy
19. Shri P. Vishwanathan
20. Shri S. Margabandhu
21. Shri A. K. Arangnathan
22. Shri Chandran
23. Shri Annamalai
24. Shri V. K. Muthuswamy
25. Shri P. C. S. Vaiyapuri
26. Shri M. Paruatharajan
27. Shri R. Govindarajan
28. Shri Sundara Rajan
29. Shri Periaswamy
30. Shri Govindan
31. Shri Swayam Prakasam
32. Shri E. Deraaraja
33. Shri Kodapillai
34. Shri S. Yesudasan
35. Shri Govindrajan
36. Shri P. V. Samunghau
37. Shri Suryanarayan
38. Shri K. Subaya Konar

NOTE :—15 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

UTTAR PRADESH

6-9-1980 to 12-9-1980

1. Shri Chhedi Lal Sathi
2. Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav
3. Shri V. P. Yadav
4. Shri Charan Singh Mohaniya
5. Shri Shankar Lal Prajapati
6. Shri Chandarwal Bharti
7. Shri Raghubar Dayal Verma
8. Shri B. D. Khan
9. Shri Ali Mohd. Ravi
10. Shri Babu Lal
11. Shri Ram Swarup
12. Shri Ram Kishan Verma
13. Shri D. N. Singh Verma
14. Shri Badan Singh
15. Shri Nathi Lal Bhauri
16. Acharya Divakar Prohit
17. Shri Mahipal Singh
18. Shri S. C. Rastogi
19. Shri I. C. Vatsa
20. Shri Mohan Swarup
21. Dr. B. L. Gupta
22. Dr. S. N. Mehrotra
23. Dr. R. P. Pande
24. Shri Rajeshwar Prasad
25. Dr. Kusam Pathak
26. Smt. Sushila Rohtagi
27. Dr. J. Prasad
28. Shri Tara Chand Rohera
29. Shri Jagdish Avasthi
30. Shri Siya Ram Singh
31. Shri Ram Narain Tripathi
32. Shri Jagdish Verma
33. Shri Ram Gulam Sahu
34. Shri Badri Prasad
35. Shri Ved Prakash Arya
36. Shri Mahavir Prasad
37. Shri Banwari Lal
38. Shri Shayam Lal Sharma
39. Shri Devki Nandan
40. Shri Rajan
41. Shri S. V. Verma
42. Shri Ramotar Sharma
43. Shri Moti Lal Dehalavi
44. Shri Ram Prasad
45. Shri Guru Prasad
46. Shri Rajendra Kushwah
47. Shri Ramswarup Naik
48. Shri Abdul Gani
49. Shri D. R. Singh Pal
50. Shri Bhajan Lal Kinkar
51. Shri Mange Singh Kostha
52. Shri Bhagwati Prasad
53. Shri Mangli Prasad
54. Shri Ganga Ram
55. Shri Ram Gopal
56. Shri Mallu
57. Shri Kanta Prasad
58. Shri Raja Ram
59. Shri C. L. Sahu
60. Shri Ram Singh
61. Shri Shiv Prasad
62. Shri Mahabir Prasad

63. Dr. Raj Kamal Yadav
64. Shri Madan Kumar Tripathi
65. Shri Madhu Prasad
66. Shri Banwari Lal Yadav
67. Shri Ram Deo Prasad
68. Shri R. K. Prasad
69. Shri Dinesh Mishra
70. Shri Lal Chand Nishad
71. Shri Shafiullah
72. Shri Saryu Prashad
73. Shri Srikant Tripathi
74. Shri Srikrishan Yadav
75. Shri Adya Prasad Yadav
76. Shri Rajender Nath Mishra
77. Shri Shyam Sunder
78. Shri Sewak Ram
79. Smt. Kishori Shukla
80. Shri Harihar Prasad
81. Shri Paras Nath
82. Shri Ghanshyam Yadav
83. Shri Ramavtar
84. Shri Nand Lal
85. Shri Dina Nath Thathera
86. Shri Lallan
87. Shri Subhash
88. Shri Shiv Shankar Pande
89. Shri Bal Ram
90. Shri Ramakant
91. Shri P. L. Shukla
92. Shri A. K. Mishra
93. Shri S. K. Khare
94. Shri Ram Lakhan
95. Shri S. S. Yadav
96. Shri Parmanand Yadav
97. Shri Loknath Singh
98. Shri Chet Narain Prasad
99. Ch. Lalita Prasad
100. Shri Ram Lakhan Seth Shastri
101. Shri Ram Rattan Bind
102. Shri Vijay Kumar Viskarma
103. Shri Akshay Nand Singh
104. Shri Babu Lal
105. Shri Kailash Nath
106. Shri Ramji Gupta Dhiraj
107. Dr. Ved Prakash
108. Shri Jagan Nath Yadav
109. Shri Madan Lal
110. Shri K. C. Bansal
111. Shri Harish Chander
112. Smt. J. Chandra
113. Shri C. P. Singh
114. Shri Bhairo Prasad
115. Shri K. C. Gupta
116. Shri Shayam Lal
117. Shri Rajendra Kumar
118. Shri M. Jubedi
119. Shri Ram Bachan Yadav
120. Shri Jalil Ahmed
121. Shri Badru Ram Rasiq
122. Shri S. D. Singh Chaurasia
123. Shri Ashok Yadav
124. Shri Kesho Ram Verma
125. Shri Nepal Singh Kashyap
126. Shri Shom Nath
127. Shri Ramaved
128. Smt. Kamla Sahni
129. Shri Malik Qureshi
130. Shri Venath Pal
131. Shri Nirankar Nath Savita
132. Shri Gopal Das Patwa
133. Shri Siya Ram Yadav
134. Shri Ramautar Pal
135. Shri Chandan Singh Lunia
136. Shri Shiv Prasad Yadav
137. Shri Ramesh Kumar Pal
138. Shri Mehendra Singh
139. Shri Ashok Khurana
140. Shri M. P. Singh
141. Shri R. B. Sexena
142. Shri Indu Prakash Arora
143. Shri Kumar Inqilabi
144. Shri Nand Prasad
145. Shri Noor Ahmed
146. Shri Mohd. Yasin
147. Shri Shiv Raj Giri
148. Shri Lakha Singh
149. Shri Ramswarup Sahdev
150. Shri Shiv Narain Singh Negi
151. Shri B. Rehman
152. Shri Syed Ahmed
153. Shri Bhagi Ram
154. Shri Abdul Gaffur
155. Shri Abdul Hamid Ansari
156. Shri Shakir Bharti
157. Shri Shyam Lal Verma
158. Shri Behari Lal
159. Shri Shivkumar Sharma
160. Shri Ramesh Dutt Sharma
161. Shri Sudesh Pant
162. Shri N. S. Napalchyal
163. Shri D. D. Kapri
164. Shri K. C. Sharma
165. Shri B. R. Gupta
166. Shri N. S. Mathur
167. Shri Zamir Zaffar Ali
168. Shri Vafa-ur-Rahman
169. Shri Roop Nath
170. Shri Devi Lal Shah
171. Shri Himayat Hussain
172. Shri Govind Lal
173. Shri Jagdish Joshi
174. Shri Mathura Nath
175. Shri Bashir Ahmad Ansari
176. Shri Jiwan Nath Goswami
177. Shri Daya Shankar Tamta
178. Shri Hari Charan Balmiki
179. Smt Sarswati Tamta
180. Shri D. K. Verma
181. Shri B. P. Singh
182. Shri R. N. L. Gupta
183. Shri R. C. Pant
184. Shri L. N. Agarwal
185. Dr. D. S. Karnataka
186. Shri R. S. Bhandari
187. Shri S. K. Das
188. Shri Banabir Singh
189. Shri Mahesh Chandra Trivedi
190. Shri R. R. Gupta

WEST BENGAL

23-6-1980 to 26-6-1980

1. Shri Subhendu Mandal
2. Shri M. Shah
3. Shri Pashupati Mishra
4. Shri P. Mahato
5. Shri M. K. Sarkar
6. Shri H. K. Saha
7. Shri M. C. Sarkar
8. Shri Raja Ram Singh
9. Shri D. N. Mandal
10. Shri Asutosh Ghosh
11. Shri Bijay Mandal
12. Shri Khudi Ram Mahato
13. Shri Gyanendra Nath Mahto
14. Shri Pashupati Mahato
15. Shri Gure Chand Mandal
16. Shri Ishwar Majhi
17. Dr. K. C. Chaudhary
18. Pt. C. C. Panda
19. Shri Mohini Mohan Pandy
20. Shri Udaseen Mahajan
21. Shri A. Roy
22. Shri Nabani Gaur
23. Shri Ram Kundu
24. Shri Pawan Chand Dey
25. Shri Narayan Chaudhry
26. Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh
27. Shri Shambo Nath Ghosh
28. Shri Bhola Nath Layik
29. Shri A. K. Sadhukan
30. Shri Gopal Sadhukhan
31. Shri Durga Dass Sinai
32. Shri Devender Kumar Lahi
33. Shri N. K. Karamkar
34. Shri Satya Sadhu Dey
35. Shri Subhe Chander Lai
36. Shri Saiba Dass
37. Shri Bimal Kumar Mandal
38. Shri Manik Chand Hazara
39. Shri Panchu Ram Purokait
40. Shri Ram Prasad Mandal
41. Shri Gulam Mustafa Mandal
42. Shri Bal Ram Pramanik
43. Shri Subroto Kumar Ghosh
44. Smt. Khatun
45. Shri Abdul Kiammula
46. Shri Seth Daulat Ali
47. Shri Zaman
48. Shri Abdul Kamal Zamal
49. Shri A. N. Saha
50. Shri Sarat Maltik
51. Shri B. Nath
52. Shri Krishna Swami
53. Shri Neel Rattan Sinha
54. Shri Shutranjan Dass
55. Shri Vaishyo Kapil
56. Shri Gour Mohan Sheir
57. Shri Ram Krishna
58. Shri Uni Kumar
59. Shri Vidhya Charan
60. Shri Samar Hajrat
61. Shri A. K. Maitra
62. Shri Shambhu Nath Paul
63. Shri N. G. Sinha
64. Shri Basant Kumar Biswas
65. Shri Rishi Kumar Haldar
66. Shri Gopi Krishna Mazumdar
67. Shri Profulla Kumar Bharati
68. Shri Bhabani Mitra
69. Shri Mohamad Abdul Mallick
70. Shri Deo Prakash Rai
71. Shri P. R. Pradhan
72. Shri Prem Aley
73. Dr. G. S. Yonzohe
74. Prof. I. B. Rai
75. Smt. Snehalata Mahato
76. Shri Ramesh Mahato
77. Shri Pankaj Kumar Mandal
78. Shri Sukdeb Bhoumik
79. Shri A. N. Saha
80. Shri Pasupati Mahato
81. Shri Rajaram Singh
82. Shri P. R. Mahato
83. Shri Renupada Garai
84. Shri Ranjit Mandal
85. Shri Anil Kumar Sadhukhan
86. Shri Monoranjan Roy
87. Shri Monomohan Deb Nath
88. Shri Bhupati Majumdar
89. Shri Nagendra Kumar Bhumik
90. Shri Pashupati Mahato
91. Shri Satya Ranjan Das
92. Shri Gour Mohan Sarkar
93. Shri Padma Lochan Dey
94. Shri Shasthi Charan

NOTE :—2 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

CHANDIGARH

14-5-1979

1. Shri Virendra Singh
2. Shri Verma
3. Shri Shanker Lal
4. Shri R. K. Saini
5. Shri Ram Nivas Verma
6. Shri Kundan Lal Verma
7. Shri S. D. Bhambri
8. Shri Virendra Nath
9. Shri Kateria
10. Shri Krishan Lal
11. Shri M. P. Verma
12. Shri R. K. Verma
13. Shri Bal Krishan

NOTE :—2 persons who gave evidence did not identify their names.

DELHI

18-5-1979

1. Shri Satya Narain Bansal
2. Shri Amia Rao
3. Shri Ram Lal
4. Shri Mehar Chand Yadav
5. Shri Radha Krishan Guru
6. Shri Vijay Kumar Jain
7. Shri Mam Raj
8. Shri Ramji Lal

9. Shri Radheshyam Khanna
10. Chaudhary Brahma Prakash
11. Shri Madan Lal Khurana
12. Dr. Prasant Kumar
13. Shri Sisodia
14. Shri A. K. Jain
15. Chaudhary Bharat Singh
16. Shri Prem Sukh
17. Shri Shyama Charan Gupta

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

25-7-1980

1. Shri Agha Ashraf
2. Shri Ferdino Rebello
3. Shri Guru Shirodkar
4. Shri Joaquim Fernandes
5. Shri Rao
6. Shri Balram Nipainkar
7. Shri Narayan V. Mandrekar
8. Shri Edward Faluro
9. Shri J. C. Almeida

PONDICHERRY

28-6-1979

1. Shri Suganandam
2. Shri Amalorpavan
3. Shri Ramalingam
4. Shri Kabeerdass
5. Shri Mohd. Hassan
6. Shri Subramaniam
7. Shri Neelkantan
8. Shri Ganeshan
9. Shri Prasad
10. Shri Natarajan
11. Shri Duraisamy Ansari
12. Shri C. Narayana Samy

OTHERS

	Date of Meeting
1. Shri Samar Brahma Choudhury	(i) 10-3-1980
	(ii) 11-3-1980
2. Shri Charan Narzary	(i) 10-3-1980
	(ii) 11-3-1980
3. Lt. B. K. Basumatari	(i) 10-3-1980
	(ii) 11-3-1980
4. Shri K. C. Basumatari	(i) 10-3-1980
	(ii) 11-3-1980
5. Shri P. Brahma	(i) 10-3-1980
	(ii) 11-3-1980
6. Shri Shyam Manohar	(i) 10-3-1980
	(ii) 11-3-1980
7. Shri Basant Kumar Bhati	24-9-1980
8. Shri Ram Dayal Meena	24-9-1980
9. Shri Om Prakash Batham	24-9-1980
10. Shri Hira Lal Meena	24-9-1980
11. Shri N. C. Meena	24-9-1980
12. Shri Kailashi Lal Bhagat	24-9-1980
13. Shri Johri Mal	23-9-1980
14. Shri Sohan Pal Singh	23-9-1980
15. Shri Mahavir Prasad	23-9-1980
16. Shri Kawal Krishn	23-9-1980
17. Shri Shafik Ahmed	23-9-1980
18. Shri Tota Ram	23-9-1980
19. Shri Goverdhan Das	23-9-1980
20. Shri Mohd. Saddik	23-9-1980
21. Shri Matadin	23-9-1980
22. Shri Balkar Chand	23-9-1980
23. Shri Bodh Ram	23-9-1980
24. Shri Ram Pal Singh	23-9-1980
25. Shri Debi Singh Jadodia	23-9-1980
26. Shri Jokhai Prasad	23-9-1980
27. Shri Jokhan Prasad	23-9-1980
28. Shri Jagwant	23-9-1980
29. Shri Pyara Singh	23-9-1980
30. Shri Budh Ram	23-9-1980
31. Shri Mehfooz Ahmed	23-9-1980
32. Shri Aziz Ahmed	23-9-1980
33. Shri Mohemmod Tahir	23-9-1980
34. Shri Khalil Ahmed	23-9-1980
35. Shri Shoukat Ali	23-9-1980
36. Shri Hukam Chand	23-9-1980
37. Shri Chandra Bhan	23-9-1980
38. Shri Chheda	23-9-1980
39. Shri Bhagwan Das	23-9-1980
40. Shri Bal Kishan	23-9-1980
41. Shri Bishember	23-9-1980
42. Shri Manjoor Ahmed	23-9-1980
43. Shri Sagar Mal	23-9-1980
44. Shri Sampat Ram	23-9-1980
45. Shri Suraj Bhan	23-9-1980
46. Shri Lachman Das Sathi	23-9-1980
47. Shri Pralad Singh	23-9-1980
48. Shri Pyara Singh	23-9-1980
49. Shri Parhlad Singh	23-9-1980
50. Shri Onkar Mal	23-9-1980
51. Shri Laxman Das Shastri	23-9-1980
52. Dr. S. V. Subramaniam	8-10-1980
53. Shri T. Manivannan	8-10-1980
54. Shri P. V. S. Mani	8-10-1980
55. Shri C. K. Shamugam	8-10-1980
56. Shri V. G. Ramadas	8-10-1980
57. Shri T. Ayyasami	8-10-1980
58. Mrs. Lakshmi Kanthammal	8-10-1980
59. Mrs. Lakshmi Subramaniam	8-10-1980
60. Shri C. K. Chinnasami	8-10-1980
61. Shri R. Dhakshina Murthy	8-10-1980
62. Shri B. Muthu	8-10-1980
63. Shri C. Velusami	8-10-1980
64. Shri B. Prasada Rao	8-10-1980
65. Shri M. B. Kumar	8-10-1980
66. Shri V. M. Ramesh	8-10-1980
67. Shri M. S. Narasimha	8-10-1980
68. Shri K. Venkata Swamy	8-10-1980
69. Dr. Nirmala	8-10-1980
70. Shri Ch. Gopaiah	8-10-1980
71. Shri K. Yellaiah	8-10-1980
72. Shri J. Narasimha	8-10-1980
73. K. Mallaiah	8-10-1980
74. Shri E. Jungaiah	8-10-1980
75. Shri T. Sankaraiah	8-10-1980
76. Shri P. Yellaiah	8-10-1980
77. Shri M. Maisaiah	8-10-1980
78. Shri A. Narahari Rao	8-10-1980
79. Shri K. Ramulu	8-10-1980
80. Shri D. Sailu	8-10-1980
81. Shri T. Sivalingam	8-10-1980

82. Shri T. R. Raju	8-10-1980
83. Shri R. Sanjeevi	8-10-1980
84. Shri Krishna Kuma. Giriyolkar	8-10-1980
85. Shri M. Vijayagopal	8-10-1980
86. Shri M. Shammugam	8-10-1980
87. Shri M. S. Narosh	8-10-1980
88. Shri D. Venkateshwarlu	8-10-1980
89. Shri S. K. Jeyarhaj	8-10-1980
90. Smt. T. R. Raju	8-10-1980

D. List of Experts

	Date of Meeting
1. Prof. M. S. A. Rao	18-4-1979
2. Prof. S. N. Ranade	18-4-1979
3. Dr. K. D. Gangarade	18-4-1979
4. Dr. B. V. Baviskar	18-4-1979
5. Dr. Badguyan	18-4-1979
6. Dr. V. C. Chanana	18-4-1979
7. Prof. Marwahá	18-4-1979
8. Prof. J. S. Bhandari	18-4-1979
9. Prof. J. D. Mehra	18-4-1979
10. Prof. V. V. John	18-4-1979
11. Prof. Bhalla	18-4-1979
12. Shri D. R. Goyal	18-4-1979
13. Shri S. P. Kaul	18-4-1979
14. Shri K. Guha	18-4-1979
15. Shri P. D. Khera	21-4-1979
16. Shri J. S. Yadav	21-4-1979
17. Prof. M. N. Srinivas	16-7-1979 to 20-7-79
18. Dr. Inder Deva	16-7-1979 to 20-7-79
19. Dr. M. S. A. Rao	16-7-1979 to 20-7-79
20. Dr. Roy Burman	16-7-1979 to 20-7-79
21. Shri L. G. Havanur	16-7-1979 to 20-7-79
22. Prof. Pradhan Prasad	16-7-1979 to 20-7-79
23. Dr. S. Bheemappa	(i) 12-5-1980 to 14-5-80 (ii) 18-11-1980

SC/ST CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR THE IAS/IPS ON MERIT BASIS FROM 1969—78

Copy of D.O. letter No. 13011/18/80-AIS(I) dated 30th June, 1980 from Shri D. C. Mishra, Director, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms to Shri S. S. Gill, Secretary, Backward Classes Commission :—

Please refer to your D.O. No. 5/10/79-BCC dated the 20th June, 1980 regarding representation of SC/ST candidates in the All-India Services during the last ten years. The information required by you in respect of Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service is given below :—

1. Indian Administrative Service

Year of Exam	Name	Whether SC or ST	IAS Rank	Rank of last General Candidate
1969	A. K. Jadhav	SC	28	81-C
1970	—	—	—	—
1971	Smt. C. T. Dawood	ST	67	122-A
	Km. Sushma Dayal	ST	118	122-A
1972	J. P. Dange	SC	91	106-C
	Sukhbilas Barma	SC	102	106-C
1973	Piara Ram	SC	53	135
	S. S. Kapur	ST	117	135
1974	V. Gunasekaran	SC	110	118-B
1975	D. C. Lakha	SC	81	136-B
1976	—	—	—	—
1977	—	—	—	—
1978	Km. Emily Das	SC	48	111-A

2. Indian Police Service

Year of Exam	Name	Whether SC or ST	IPS Rank	Rank of last General Candidate allotted to IPS
1969	D. R. Bhatti	SC	96	86
1970	—	—	—	—
1971	S. P. Kazal	SC	97	136
1972	—	—	—	—
1973	Lalthara	ST	20	152
1974	—	—	—	—
1975	K. V. S. Murthy	SC	31	Supplementary —12
	Ashok Thakur	ST	83	Supplementary —12
1976	—	—	—	—
1977	—	—	—	—
1978	C. Thangthuam	ST	111	92

APPENDIX VII

CRITERIA FURNISHED TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES FOR IDENTIFYING O.B.C. EMPLOYEES FOR BOTH HINDU AND NON-HINDU COMMUNITIES

No. 8/3 79-BCC

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

S. S. GILL

Secretary — *25th April*, 1979

SUBJECT : Information regarding employees belonging to Other Backward Classes:

Ref : D.O. letter No. 17020/5/79/SC&BCD-I dated 19th March, 1979.

Dear Shri

In my D.O. letter under reference I had requested for the supply of information regarding the total number of employees belonging to Other Backward Classes working in your Ministry.

2. Though a number of State Governments have drawn up lists of Other Backward Classes, no such lists have been complied by the Central Government. In fact, the first term of reference of Backward Classes Commission pertains to the defining of criteria for determining Backward Classes. As the desired criteria could be evolved only after extensive field surveys and examination of data called from various agencies, the Commission itself is also not in a position to indicate specific and well considered criteria for defining Backward Classes.

3. In view of the above difficulties and looking to the urgency of obtaining information regarding the employment of members of Backward Classes under the Central Government, the Commission has decided to lay down the following rough and ready criteria on purely *ad-hoc* basis.

4. Article 340 of the Constitution refers to "socially and educationally" backward classes. The following test may, therefore, be applied to determine socially and educationally backward classes :—

(*a*) *In respect of employees belonging to the Hindu Communities*

(*i*) an employee will be deemed to be socially backward if he does not belong to any of the three twice borne (Dvij) 'Varnas' i.e. he is neither a Brahmin, nor a Kshatriya/nor a Vaishya; and

(*ii*) he will be deemed to be educationally backward if neither his father nor his grand father had studied beyond the primary level.

(*b*) *Regarding the non-Hindu Communities*

(*i*) an employee will be deemed to be socially backward if either

(1) he is a convert from those Hindu communities which have been defined as socially backward as per para 4(a)(i) above, or

(2) in case he is not such a convert, his parental income is below the prevalent poverty line, i.e. Rs. 71/- per head per month.

(*ii*) he will be deemed to be educationally backward if neither his father nor his grand father had studied beyond the primary level.

5. It may please be noted that an employee will qualify for membership of Other Backward Classes only if, *both* socially and educationally, he is found to be backward according to the above criteria.

6. It is further requested that, to expedite the work of compilation, the desired information may be sent in two instalments, i.e. :

(1) Information regarding your Ministry/Department may be sent within a period of one month; and

(2) Information pertaining to the subordinate and attached offices and other organisations, as well as public sector undertakings, under the charge of your Ministry may be sent by the end of June, 1979.

7. A slightly modified proforma for compiling the desired information is enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(S. S. GILL)

All Ministries/Departments of
the Central Government

APPENDIX VIII

STATEMENT No. 1

REPRESENTATION OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES, SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

	Class I			Class II			Class III & IV			All Classes		
	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Total	SC/ST	OBC
1. Ministries/Departments.	11707	840 (7.18)	303 (2.59)	43803	5985 (13.66)	1742 (3.98)	17829	5518 (30.95)	1500 (8.41)	73339	12343 (16.83)	3545 (4.83)
2. Autonomous Bodies Attached & Subordinate Offices . . .	81325	5399 (6.64)	4147 (5.09)	503337	91431 (18.16)	59079 (11.74)	322948	67118 (20.78)	67786 (20.98)	907610	163948 (18.06)	131012 (14.43)
3. Public Sector Undertakings . . .	80994	3652 (4.51)	3719 (4.59)	365785	68566 (18.74)	36242 (9.91)	143910	45646 (31.72)	22689 (15.77)	590689	117864 (19.95)	62650 (10.61)
4. Total	174026	9891 (5.68)	8169 (4.69)	912925	165982 (18.18)	97063 (10.63)	484687	118282 (24.40)	91975 (18.98)	1571638	294155 (18.72)	197207 (12.55)

NOTE : Figures in brackets represent percentages.

STATEMENT No. 2

REPRESENTATION OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES, SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

(MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS)

Ministry/Department	Class I			Class II			Class III & IV			All Classes		
	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Total	SC/ST	OBC
1. President's Secretariat	49	4	..	162	24	..	96	19	..	307	47	.
2. Vice-President's Secretariat	7	..	..	16	1	1	11	4	..	34	5	1
3. Prime Minister's Office	35	2	1	117	13	4	61	19	2	213	34	7
4. Cabinet Secretariat	20	1	1	115	19	13	61	18	8	196	38	22
5. Agriculture and Irrigation	261	15	13	220	15	3	73	19	3	554	49	19
6. Atomic Energy	34	..	..	82	1	..	214	42	4	330	43	4
7. Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	61	11	..	211	32	..	63	20	3	335	63	3
8. Communications	52	5	..	130	6	..	43	7	1	225	18	1
9. Defence	1379	48	9	7752	803	187	2127	604	131	11258	1455	327
10. Education and Social Welfare	259	17	4	851	96	23	278	76	12	1388	189	39
11. Electronics	92	1	2	198	46	5	55	29	2	345	76	9
12. Energy	641	39	20	2332	253	132	1449	335	276	4422	627	428
13. External Affairs	649	60	1	1889	162	5	460	73	10	2998	295	16
14. Finance	1008	66	1	2724	306	11	821	202	13	4553	574	25
15. Health and Family Welfare	240	19	..	1506	163	..	288	72	..	2034	254	..
16. Home Affairs	409	19	13	1301	140	27	1164	272	33	2874	431	73
17. Industry	169	16	3	510	42	8	252	103	11	931	161	22
18. Information and Broadcasting	2506	212	124	9416	1795	740	4583	1653	483	16505	3660	1347
19. Law, Justice & Company Affairs												
(i) Legal Affairs	143	18	5	725	112	25	319	96	30	1187	226	60
(ii) Legislative Affairs	112	14	2	263	41	7	104	27	15	479	82	24
(iii) Company Affairs	247	23	6	1114	151	53	320	80	23	1681	254	82
20. Labour	74	4	..	274	20	1	101	18	1	449	42	2
21. Parliamentary Affairs	18	1	..	68	11	1	26	8	1	112	20	2
22. Petroleum and Chemicals	121	9	..	97	9	..	[illegible]	16	..	254	34	..
23. Planning	1262	137	72	4657	614	234	[illegible]	226	52	6917	977	358
24. Science and Technology	101	5	1	175	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	7	331	54	17
25. Shipping and Transport	103	6	1	426	66	3	143	43	1	672	115	5
26. Space	19	..	..	49	3	7	20	10	3	88	13	10
27. Steel and Mines	128	11	3	370	31	..	131	49	4	629	91	7
28. Supply and Rehabilitation	103	6	1	426	66	3	143	43	1	672	115	5
29. Tourism and Civil Aviation	1187	61	20	4820	845	231	3178	1275	290	9185	2181	541
30. Works and Housing	218	10	..	807	78	9	156	32	80	1181	120	89
TOTAL	11707	840	303	43803	5985	1742	17829	5518	1500	73339	12343	3545

STATEMENT No. 3

REPRESENTATION OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES, SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES IN AUTONOMOUS BODIES, ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES

Ministry/Department	Class I			Class II			Class III & IV			All Classes		
	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Total	SC/ST	OBC
1. Accountant General Central Revenues	12457	1330	844	37967	9030	3288	7534	2236	831	57958	12596	4963
2. Agriculture and Irrigation	4274	353	173	8786	1604	773	7816	2399	1423	20876	4356	2369
3. Atomic Energy	658	4	11	228	2	11	1581	353	88	2467	359	110
4. Central Vigilance Commission	75	8	13	40	6	16	34	17	15	149	31	44
5. Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	702	80	6	3215	495	75	1697	339	38	5614	914	119
6. Communications	474	39	6	2293	517	166	616	238	134	3383	794	306
7. Education and Social Welfare	6722	283	218	16594	1399	1371	14676	4107	1838	37992	5789	3427
8. Electronics	101	1	2	137	25	4	15	6	..	253	32	6
9. Election Commission of India	26	..	1	134	21	1	54	21	...	214	42	2
10. Energy	589	24	10	708	73	20	173	33	12	1470	130	42
11. External Affairs	90	3	4	799	143	37	187	73	37	1076	219	78
12. Finance	9155	764	379	55546	9309	3722	22858	5243	3805	87559	15316	7906
13. Health & Family Welfare	3550	179	47	13820	1175	498	16693	3720	720	34063	5074	1265
14. Home Affairs	5187	334	113	189250	34407	20593	19538	7723	2650	213975	42464	23356
15. Industry	6721	197	641	49332	16103	14718	120982	15862	36188	177035	32162	51547
16. Information & Broadcasting	1745	212	124	6694	1358	746	3481	1346	491	11920	2916	1361
17. Labour	2373	214	118	9869	1363	1013	4553	1345	691	16795	2922	1822
18. Petroleum and Chemicals	802	23	7	1842	133	78	653	150	71	3297	306	156
19. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Commission	10	1	..	16	1	..	5	5	..	31	7	..
20. Science and Technology	7390	202	242	21805	3117	1897	11445	3250	1928	40640	6569	4067
21. Shipping and Transport	4092	271	705	27295	2722	5918	56484	10126	12925	87871	13119	19548
22. Space	3193	14	184	5044	294	764	1336	363	183	9573	671	1131
23. Steel and Mines	2495	121	73	9510	1299	434	5375	783	455	17380	2203	962
24. Supply and Rehabilitation	1238	99	42	9873	1371	544	4091	991	442	15202	2461	1028
25. Tourism and Civil Aviation	1553	208	38	4136	705	442	1585	531	224	7274	1444	704
26. Union Public Service Commission	163	12	3	732	134	18	256	113	22	1151	259	43
27. Works and Housing	5490	423	143	27672	4625	1932	19230	5745	2575	52392	10793	4650
TOTAL	81325	5399	4147	503337	91431	59079	322948	67118	67786	907610	163948	131012

STATEMENT No. 4

REPRESENTATION OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES, SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

Ministry/Department	Class I			Class II			Class III & IV			All Classes		
	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Total	SC/ST	OBC
1. Agriculture and Irrigation	1146	77	66	4258	521	428	3405	838	518	8809	1436	1012
2. Atomic Energy	58	2	..	107	..	1	2390	1059	171	2555	1061	172
3. Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	1724	95	66	4375	536	558	1130	234	180	7229	865	804
4. Communications	4474	260	373	12143	2223	2333	4806	1798	419	21423	4281	3125
5. Education and Social Welfare	707	12	125	1297	110	325	603	192	218	2607	314	668
6. Energy	5070	178	41	13086	677	920	9258	1934	767	27414	2789	1728
7. Health and Family Welfare	35	2	..	480	72	..	222	61	..	737	135	..
8. Industry	2041	161	88	6054	781	551	2709	781	371	10804	1723	1010
9. Petroleum and Chemicals	16217	785	323	41464	4307	3204	16326	4082	1856	74007	9174	5383
10. Science and Technology	148	3	2	509	82	30	93	30	10	750	115	42
11. Shipping and Transport	3044	142	116	11536	1365	1150	47516	6310	9228	62096	7817	10494
12. Steel and Mines	37877	1297	2451	250164	54843	26390	43403	24010	8714	331444	80150	37555
13. Tourism and Civil Aviation	7923	605	59	18995	2801	341	11305	4084	237	38223	7490	637
14. Works and Housing	530	33	9	1317	248	11	744	233	..	2591	514	20
TOTAL	80994	3652	3719	365785	68566	36242	143910	45646	22689	590689	117864	62650

APPENDIX IX

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WHO ATTENDED THE MEETINGS HELD FROM 31ST MARCH TO 8TH MAY, 1979

Andhra Pradesh

1. Smt. B. Radhabai Ananda Rao
2. Shri Chadalavada Venkatrao
3. Shri K. S. Narayana
4. Shri G. Mallikarjuna Rao
5. Shri B. P. Maurya
6. Shri M. Nageswar Rao
7. Shri S. R. A. S. Appal .ldu
8. Shri T. Balakrishnaia

Assam

9. Shri I. H. Khan

Bihar

10. Shri Hukamdeo Nara Yadav
11. Shri Ramlakhan Pras Gupta
12. Shri Ramanand Yadı
13. Shri Vinayak Prasad ıdav

Gujarat

14. Shri Ahsan Jafri
15. Shri Chhitubhai Gar
16. Shri H. B. Mahida.

Haryana

17. Smt. Chandravati
18. Shri Manohar L: Saini

Jammu & Kashmir

19. Smt. Parvati De

Karnataka

20. Shri B. Janardhana Poojary
21. Shri K. B. Choudhari
22. Shri L. R. Naik
23. Shri G. Y. Krishnan

Madhya Pradesh

24. Shri B. R. Manhar
25. Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan
26. Shri Govindram Miri
27. Smt. Jamuna Devi
28. Shri Narhari Prasad Sai
29. Shri D. P. Shah

Maharashtra

30. Shri V. P. Naik

Manipur

31. Shri Kaiho

Meghalaya

32. Shri Alexander Warjri
33. Shri H. S. Lyngdoh
34. Shri P. A. Sangma

Nagaland

35. Shri Khyomo Lotha
36. Smt. Rano M. Shaiza

Orissa

37. Shri C. M. Sinha
38. Shri K. Pradhani

Rajasthan

39. Shri Chaturbhuj
40. Shri Nathu Singh
41. Shri N. R. Mirdha

Sikkim

42. Shri C. B. Chhetri
43. Shri L. S. Saring

Tamil Nadu

44. Shri K. Ramamurthy
45. Shri K. T. Kosalram
46. Dr. P. V. Periasamy
47. Shri R. Kolanthaivelu

Tripura

48. Shri B. C. Deb Burman
49. Shri S. L. Singha

Uttar Pradesh

50. Smt. Hamida Habibulla
51. Shri Chandan Singh
52. Shri Daya Ram Shakya
53. Shri F. A. Ansari
54. Shri Manohar Lal
55. Shri Mangal Deovisharad
56. Shri Kunwar Muhmud Ali ıan
57. Shri Mohan Lal Pipil
58. Shri P. L. Kureel
59. Shri Ram Lal Kureel
60. Shri R. D. Shastri
61. Shri Ram Kinkar
62. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
63. Shri R. S. Verma
64. Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav
65. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
66. Shri Surendra Bikram

West Bengal

67. Shri Krishna Chandra Halder
68. Shri K. B. Chettri
69. Shri Mukunda Mandal

Delhi

70. Shri Brahm Prakash Chaudhury

Goa, Daman & Diu

71. Amrut Kansar

Pondicherry

72. Shri V. P. Munusamy

APPENDIX X

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WHO A ENDED THE MEETINGS HELD FROM 1ST TO 4TH JULY, 1980

Andhra Pradesh

1. Shri B. Rajagopala Rao
2. Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy
3. Shri G. Swamy Naik
4. Shri N. G. Ranga
5. Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu
6. Shri P. Shiv Shankar
7. Shri S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu

Bihar

8. Shri A. K. Roy
9. Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta
10. Shri C. S. Singh
11. Shri D. L. Baitha
12. Shri D. P. Yadava
13. Shri N. E. Horo
14. Shri Ramvatar Shastri
15. Shri R. L. P. Verma
16. Shri Seth Hembram

Gujarat

17. Shri Amar Singh Rathawa
18. Shri B. K. Gadhavi
19. Shri Ishwarbhai K. Chavda
20. Shri Moti Bhai Chaudhari
21. Shri Nar Singh Makwana
22. Shri Navin Ravani
23. Shri R. P. Gaekwad

Jammu & Kashmir

24. Shri G. M. Shawl
25. Shri G. R. Kochak
26. Shri Mubarak Shah

Karnataka

27. Shri B. Janardhana Poojary
28. Shri S. B. Sidnal

Kerala

29. Shri E. Balanandan
30. Shri E. K. Imbichibava
31. Shri George Joseph Mundackal
32. Shri G. M. Banatwalla
33. Shri M. Ramanna Rai
34. Smt. Suseela Gopalan
35. Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan

Madhya Pradesh

36. Shri Arvind Netam
37. Shri Baleshwar Dayal
38. Shri Mundar Sharma
39. Shri N. K. Shejwalkar
40. Shri Paras Ram Bharadwaj
41. Shri R. P. Neekhra

Maharashtra

42. Shri A. T. Patil
43. Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar
44. Shri G. S. Kuchan
45. Shri Madhu Dandavate
46. Shri R. K. Mhalgi
47. Shri Ratan Sinh Rajda
48. Shri S. B. Chavan
49. Shri S. B. Thorat
50. Shri Shivaraj V. Patil
51. Shri Vilas Muttemwar

Manipur

52. Shri Tompok Singh

Orissa

53. Shri C. M. Panigrahi

Punjab

54. Smt. Amarjit Kaur
55. Shri Hakam Singh
56. Shri Har Kishan Singh Surjeet
57. Smt. Rajinder Kaur
58. Gen. R. S. Sparrow

Rajasthan

59. Shri Jai Narain Roat
60. Shri Satish Aggarwal

Sikkim

61. Shri P. M. Subha

Tamil Nadu

62 Shri C. Palaniappan
63. Shri Era Anbarasu
64. Shri K. Arjunan
65. Shri M. Kandaswamy
66. Shri R. V. Swaminathan

Uttar Pradesh

67. Shri Ashfaq Husain
68. Shri B. D. Singh
69. Shri Doongar Singh
70. Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap
71. Shri Jai Ram Varma
72. Shri Narendra Singh
73. Shri Ram Pyare Panika
74. Shri Raghunath Singh Verma
75. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
76. Smt. Usha Verma

West Bengal

77. Shri A. K. Saha
78. Shri Basudeb Acharia
79. Smt Bibha Ghosh Goswami
80 Smt Geeta Mukherjee
81 Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu
82. Shri Mukunda Mandal
83. Shri Rupchand Pal
84. Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty

Goa, Daman & Diu

85. Shri Eduardo Faleiro

APPENDIX XI

LIST OF STATES/U.Ts. VISITED BY THE COMMISSION

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Date of tour
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26-7-1980 to 30-7-1980
2.	Bihar	(*i*) 26-5-1979 to 30-5-1979 (*ii*) 11-9-1979 to 18-9-1979
3.	Gujarat	18-9-1980 to 21-9-1980
4.	Haryana	15-5-1979 to 16-5-1979
5.	Himachal Pradesh	29-9-1980 to 2-10-1980
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	14-10-1979 to 19-10-1979
7.	Karnataka	9-4-1980 to 13-4-1980
8.	Kerala	23-6-1979 to 25-6-1979
9.	Madhya Pradesh	(*i*) 15-8-1980 to 20-8-1980 (*ii*) 4-10-1980 to 8-10-1980
10.	Maharashtra	20-7-1980 to 23-7-1980
11.	Orissa	20-6-1980 to 22-6-1980
12.	Punjab	4-10-1980 to 7-10-1980
13.	Rajasthan	26-8-1980 to 30-8-1980
14.	Sikkim	21-5-1980 to 23-5-1980
15.	Tamil Nadu	26-6-1979 to 30-6-1979
16.	Uttar Pradesh	6-9-1980 to 12-9-1980
17.	West Bengal	23-6-1980 to 26-6-1980
18.	Chandigarh	14-5-1979
19.	Delhi	18-5-1979
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	25-7-1980
21.	Pondicherry	28-6-1979
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22-9-1980 to 23-9-1980

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH PLANNING TEAM OF THE SOCIOLOGISTS

The Research Planning Team consisting of the following members met at Delhi during 12th to 14th June, 1979 to draw up a plan of studies and researches which should be undertaken/sponsored by the Backward Classes Commission for determining in a scientific and objective manner the criteria for defining the socially and educationally backward classes.

List of the Members :

1. Prof. L. K. Mahapatra
2. Prof. N. S. Reddy
3. Prof. Leela Dube
4. Dr. A. K. Danda
5. Shri N. K. Banerjee
6. Shri S. S. Gill
7. Prof. B. K. Roy Burman

1. The Study Team after considering the context in which the provisions in respect of socially and educationally backward classes have been made in the Constitution as well as the actual wording of the Constitution felt that these relate to socially recognisable and persistent collectivities and not to individuals.

2. As a corollary to the fore-going it implies that, that type of social backwardness which is more relevant to the present enquiry pertains to ascriptive status and not achieved status.

3. The Study Team felt it necessary to consider the problem of relationship between social backwardness and educational backwardness. While social backwardness refers to ascriptive status, educational backwardness refers to achieved status. It is obvious that the former can change only over a length of time, while faster change is possible in case of the later. Hence, while determining the criteria of socially and educationally backward classes, social backwardness should be considered to be the critical element and educational backwardness to be the linked element, though not necessarily derived from the former.

4. In the Indian context the task of identifying collectivities with ascribed socially backward status, can be achieved from two vantage positions which, however, very frequently tend to overlap. The first is to identify the castes or ethnic groups which are traditionally assigned a low status (Other than the Scheduled Castes). The second is to identify the traditional occupations which are assigned a low status but which are also linked with specific castes or ethnic groups. These ethnic groups may belong to any religion. Once the collectivities are identified in terms of the traditional frame-work, one is to examine what changes have taken place in their social and educational status under the impact of the various forces in modern society.

5. As regards identification of castes with traditional low status, considerable amount of data are available in the Census Reports upto 1931. Similarly, for ascriptive status of occupation also the earlier Census Reports provide considerable information. Caste index of 1891 gives information about the distribution of the various castes in sixty occupational categories. 1901 Census gives a ranking of castes and also an indication of the social privileges and disabilities associated with them. The subsequent Censuses upto 1931 give an indication of the social mobility movements among the castes and process of change in their respective status. If a comparative statement is prepared indicating the baseline data available in 1891 and 1901 Censuses and the subsequent changes, the same will give a fairly clear picture of the pattern that had taken shape in the pre-independence period.

6. As regards educational status of the castes or ethnic groups or of the population engaged in various traditional occupations in the pre-independence period, some information is available in the early Census reports. While it is recognised that a large number of people belonging to the different castes do not at present adhere to their traditional occupation or occupations, it is assumed that in most cases the bulk of the population engaged in the traditional occupations embodied in the pre-industrial technological nexus still belong to the castes or ethnic groups which have been associated with such occupations for generations. Some information about the educational status of the persons practising the various traditional occupations is available in the earlier Census reports. This is required to be compiled.

7. (*a*) The problems of determination of current social and educational status of collectivities that can be identified as backward on an examination of early source materials can be considered both at the conceptional and empirical and statistical levels.

(*b*) The problems of approach at the conceptual level would be considered later. At the empirical and statistical level the following sources and procedures are noted :—

(*i*) Cross-tabulation of occupation data of the Census;

(*ii*) Village and Town studies and craft studies of the Census Agro-economic Research Centres and a number of other institutions and scholars;

(*iii*) Studies specially conducted by Anthropological Survey of India on the Weaker Sections of the population;

(*iv*) Studies sponsored by ICSSR;

(*v*) Reports of Seminars organised by Backward Classes Federation and Other Agencies;

(*vi*) Sample surveys to be specially sponsored by Backward Classes Commission.

(*c*) (*i*) A special mention is to be made of the problems of cross-tabulation of census data and of the sample surveys to be sponsored by the Backward Classes Commission. As regards cross-tabulation of occupation and education data it is to be noted that currently such data are available only upto three digit code of the NCO. But most of the traditional occupations with low ascribed status would not come out in the three digit code. For this it will be necessary to get special cross-tabulation done at the five digit code based on 1% sample slips computerised at the national level; 10% slips computarised in respect of Urban areas, and 5% slips computerised for rural areas of some parts of the country.

8. As regards sample surveys to be sponsored by the Backward Classes Commission, the important question is that of the unit. Rislay has listed more than 5,000 castes in India the first B.C.C. has listed more than 2,000 other backward classes. If a sample survey is conducted with reference to territorial units only, most of the numerically small castes which are likely to be more backward, may not be covered. If such surveys are to be done with caste as the unit the sample frame will not be available without a time-consuming and costly operation of enumeration of all castes throughout the country.

9. It seems that it will not be possible to go in for a single dimension sample survey, it will be necessary to make multi-prong approaches to gain an insight into the situation in a general way, rather than for identifying the actual conditions

prevailing along all the specific collectivities that deserve to be treated as socially and educationally backward classes. The vantage points of multiprong approaches would be as follows:—

(a) From an analysis of the census data upto Taluk level, it will be possible to identify areas where SC/ST constitute insignificant proportion of the population and where at the same time level of literacy is low. Sample surveys will be carried out in such areas to examine the factors of educational backwardness and also to find out to what extent, social backwardness is associated with the same.

(b) From an examination of the village survey monographs, it will be possible to prepare an inventory of communities which have been found to suffer from social disabilities and which are at the same time educationally backward. Sample surveys can be conducted in these areas on the basis of purposive sampling.

(c) On examination of the traditional craft survey reports as well as in consultation with Handicrafts Board and Khadi and Village Industries Commission information can be obtained about social and economic conditions and mobility movements of the population engaged in these traditional crafts and industries which are graded as backward. The District Census hand books of 1961 Census also provide information about the distribution of different household industries at the village level. Studies may be conducted in respect of some of them on the basis of purposive sampling.

(d) Ex-criminal Tribes Enquiry Committee and Nomadic Tribes Inquiry Committee provided information about a good number of communities and about the areas where they are to be ordinarily found. Some of them should also be covered by the survey.

(e) LOKUR Committee set up by the Home Ministry has provided a list of communities who represented for being included in the list of SC and ST, but who had to be left out. The report gives some indication of the social status of many of these communities. Similar representations received from time to time by the Home Ministry and Commissioner for SC and ST and the Commission for SC and ST for being treated as SC and ST which have not been found to satisfy the criteria for inclusion in one of these categories of SC and ST, may be taken for examination about their social and educational status.

(f) The Communities already listed as OBCs in several States can also be studied on a sample basis to ascertain their actual social and educationl status and also the impact of the various measures adopted for amelioration of their condition.

10. The team considered that the studies conducted by the Anthropological Survey of India on Weaker Sections would be very much helpful in gaining a conceptual insight about the process of generation of backwardness or of persistence and change of the same. The report of these studies may be carefully examined.

11. While empirical and statistical data collected in the foregoing manner will help in identifying the current social and educational status of a number of castes and communities and other collectivities (traditional occupation groups) a perspective about the long-range trend and the future will also be necessary. For this purpose as well a conceptual framework appears indispensable.

(a) It can be assumed that the factors and processes of generation, persistence and change of backwardness would differ in different historical formations and social situations. For instance, in the areas pre-dominantly inhabited by the tribals ritual disability may not be an important criterion for determination of backwardness for the non-tribal minorities residing there. In their case access to centres of political power may be a more important factor. Similar differences can be noticed in the enclaves of semi-feudal or capitalistic economy and society.

(b) Significances of some of the prevailing attributes of social and educational backwardness would be very much different in areas where social mobility movements have taken place among various castes and communities and traditional occupation groups, from the areas where no such movements have taken place.

12. While designing empirical studies extent of prevalence of the following variables may be taken into account :—

(a) Socio-ritual services extended by other ethnic groups.

(b) "Low" status of occupations of the category concern.

(c) "Low" self-evaluation compared to other ethnic groups in the region (Gram Panchayat/Block/Taluqa).

(d) Literacy rates in relation to other neighbouring groups in Gram Panchayat/Block/Taluqa.

(e) Occupations requiring investment of child-labour (upto 15 years).

(f) Economic levels of castes and communities.

(g) Representation in public or private sector services or in professions.

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APPENDIX X

RURAL/URBAN
ग्रामीण/शहरी

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA भारत सरकार
BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग

SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY सामाजिक शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE परिवार-तालिका

STATE / राज्य _____ 1-2

DISTRICT / जिला _____ 3-4

TALUK/TEHSIL तालुक/तहसील _____ 5-6

VILLAGE/MAUZA/TOWN/ ग्राम/मौजा/टाउन _____ 7-9

WARD/MOHALLA वार्ड/मोहल्ला _____ 10-11

PART-1 भाग-१

HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS परिवार का विवरण

1 Serial No. of Household परिवार की क्रम संख्या 12-14

2 (a) Name of head of Household परिवार के मुखिया का नाम _____

(b) Size of the Household परिवार का आकार 15-16

(c) Religion/(code) धर्म (कोड) 17

(d) (i) Caste/ Hereditary group/ जाति/ पुश्तैनी ग्रुप

Caste/ जाति 18-42

Hereditary group पुश्तैनी ग्रुप 43-67

(ii) Is it known by another name(s)?(Specify)
क्या यह किसी और नाम (नामों) से जानी जाती है (लिखें) 68-92 93-117

(e) (i) Sub-Caste उप जाति (For Hindus only केवल हिन्दुओं के लिए)

Sub-Caste/ उप जाति 118-142

(ii) Is it known by another name(s)?(Specify) क्या यह किसी और नाम (नामों) से जानी जाती है (लिखें)

143-167
168-192

(f) Are you (Head of the household) a member of
क्या आप (परिवार के मुखिया) सदस्य हैं

Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe /Other Backward Class?(Code) 193
अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग (कोड)

(g) (i) Is there any occupation(s) traditionally associated with your caste ?(code) (Yes-1, No-2) 194
क्या आप की जाति से कोई परम्परागत व्यवसाय सम्बद्ध है ?(कोड) (हां-1; नहीं-2)

(ii) If yes, please specify the occupation(s) (code)
यदि हां, तो व्यवसाय (व्यवसायों) का उल्लेख करें (कोड)

1. Occupation/ व्यवसाय 195-196
2. Occupation/ व्यवसाय 197-198
3. Occupation/ व्यवसाय 199-200

(h) Is your caste sub-caste considered by others as backward ? , (Yes-1 No-2) 201
क्या अन्य लोगों द्वारा आपकी जाति उपजाति पिछड़ी मानी जाती है (हां-1, नहीं-2)

3 Area of cultivable land held by the Household
परिवार के पास कृषि योग्य भूमि

Does the household hold any cultivable land (Yes-1 No-2)
क्या परिवार के पास कोई कृषि योग्य भूमि है (हां-1, नहीं-2) [ ] 207

If yes, write the holding in acres and cents :-
यदि हां तो क्षेत्र एकड़ और सेंट में लिखें

	Irrigated सिंचित		Non-irrigated असिंचित		Total कुल		
	Acres एकड़	Cents सेंट	Acres एकड़	Cents सेंट	Acres एकड़	Cents सेंट	
(a) Owned/ निजी							203-217
(b) Leased in (held as tenant) लीज पर (किराये पर ली गई)							218-232
(c) Leased out लीज पर दी हुई (given to others on tenancy basis) (किसी अन्य को काश्तकारी पर दी हुई)							233-247
(d) Total (a + b—c) कुल							248-262

4 Particulars and facilities available in the household.
परिवार में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं और विवरण

(a) Type of House (Hut-1./ House-2/) घर की किस्म (झोपड़ी -1 मकान -2) [ ] 263

(b) Structure of House घर का ढांचा (Katcha-1/ कच्चा -1 Pucca -2/ पक्का -2) [ ] 264

(c) Ownership of House/ घर का स्वामित्व (Owned-1/ निजी -1 Not owned-2/ निजी नहीं -2) [ ] 265

(d) Ownership of homestead land वास भूमि का स्वामित्व (Owned-1/ निजी-1 Not owned-2/ निजी नहीं -2) [ ] 266

(e) No. of rooms (for urban only)/ कमरों की संख्या (केवल शहरों के लिए) [ ] 267-268

(f) (i) Main source of drinking water (Code) पीने के पानी के मुख्य साधन (कोड) [ ] 269

(ii) Distance of main source of drinking water from the house (Code) घर से पानी मिलने के मुख्य साधन की दूरी (कोड) [ ] 270

(g) Main source of lighting in the house (Code) घर में रोशनी का मुख्य साधन (कोड) [ ] 271

(h) Main source of fuel for cooking (Code) भोजन पकाने के लिए ईंधन का मुख्य साधन (कोड) [ ] 272

(i) Toilet facilities (Code)/ शौचालय की व्यवस्था (कोड) [ ] 273

5 Total annual income of the household (in Rupees) परिवार की कुल वार्षिक आय (रुपयों में) [ ] 274-278

PART II/ भाग दो

PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS/
परिवार के सदस्यों का विवरण

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
6 Serial No. क्रम संख्या											
7 Name/ नाम											
8 Relationship to Head मुखिया से सम्बंध											
9 Sex (Male-1, Female-2) लिंग (पुरुष -1 स्त्री -2)											279-288
10 Age (in completed years) (Record the age as given) आयु (पूर्ण किये गये वर्षों में लिखें)											289-308
11 Educational Standard (Code) शिक्षा का स्तर (कोड)											309-328
12 Marital Status (Code) वैवाहिक स्थिति (कोड)											329-338
13 Age at marriage (Record actual completed age in years) विवाह के समय आयु (वर्षों में पूरी वास्तविक आयु लिखें)											339-358

14 If worker, description of work/ यदि कामगार है तो कार्य का विवरण

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
(a) Main occupation (Code) मुख्य व्यवसाय (कोड)											359-378
(b) Subsidiary occupation (Code) सहायक व्यवसाय (कोड)											379-398

15 If involved in work, manually whether, यदि कार्य में लगे हैं तो क्या हाथ से (working for himself-1, स्वयं के लिए कार्य working for others-2 दूसरों के लिए कार्य) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ 399-408

16 If wage earner/ यदि मजदूरी पा रहे हैं तो

(a) Wage rate per day in (Rs.) for प्रतिदिन मजदूरी दर (रु.)

(i) Main occupation/ मुख्य व्यवसाय 409-428

(ii) Subsidiary occupation/ सहायक व्यवसाय 429-448

(b) No. of days worked in a year वर्ष में किए गए कार्य दिवस

(i) Main occupation/ मुख्य व्यवसाय 449-478

(ii) Subsidiary occupation/ सहायक व्यवसाय 479-508

17 Distance of Place of work (Code) कार्य के स्थान की दूरी (कोड) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ 509-518

18 Employment Status (Code) रोजगार की स्थिति (कोड) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ 519-528

19 Sector in which employed (Code) किस क्षेत्र में सेवारत है (कोड) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ 529-538

20 If not working whether seeking or available for work Yes-1. No-2 यदि कामगार नहीं तो क्या रोजगार की तलाश है अथवा कार्य के लिए उपलब्ध है (हां-1, नहीं-2) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ 539-548

PART III/ भाग III

APPLICABLE TO NON-STUDENTS BETWEEN 5 TO 15 YEARS

5 से 15 वर्ष की आयु के गैर विद्यार्थियों के लिए

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
21 Serial No. as given in part II above/ क्रम संख्या जैसी की ऊपर भाग 2 में दी गई है									549-564
22 Whether attended school or not/ (Yes-1, No-2) क्या स्कूल में गये अथवा नहीं (हां-1; नहीं-2)									565-572
23 If studied for how many years (actual No. of years studied) यदि अध्ययन किये गये वर्षों की वास्तविक संख्या)									573-588
24 If drop out/ यदि पढ़ना छोड़ दिया है तो (a) At what age/ किस आयु में (Record in completed years) पूरे किये गये वर्षों में लिखें									589-604
(b) Reasons for dropping out (Code) पढ़ना छोड़ने के कारण (कोड)									605-612

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
25 If working whether working within the village/town or outside the village/town (within-1, Outside-2) यदि कार्य कर रहे हैं तो क्या गांव /शहर के भीतर अथवा ग्राम /शहर के बाहर कार्य कर रहे (भीतर-1, बाहर-2)									613-620
26 Place of work (Code) कार्य करने का स्थान (कोड)									621-628
27 If not attended School, Why ? (Code) यदि स्कूल नहीं गए तो क्यों ? (कोड)									629-636

PART IV/ भाग 4

DESCRIPTION OF ASSETS/ परिसम्पत्ति का विवरण

(Actual number and value to be recorded in the squares provided)
(वास्तविक संख्या और मूल्य खानों में भरें)

A (To be filled in the case of Rural areas only) (केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के मामलों में भरें)	Number/ संख्या		Current value/ (in Rupees) वर्तमान मूल्य (रुपयों में)	
28 House/ मकान		637		638-643
29 Agricultural tools/ कृषि के औजार				
Mostly wooden/ अधिकतर लकड़ी के		644-645		646-648
Mostly Iron अधिकतर लोहे के		649-650		651-653
30 Fodder Chopper/ चारा काटने की मशीन		654-655		656-658
31 Thresher/ थ्रेशर		659-660		661-664
32 Pump Sets/ पम्प सेट		665		666-669
33 Tractor/ ट्रैक्टर		670		671-675
34 Draught animals भार-वाही पशु		676-677		678-682
35 Milch animals/ दुधारू पशु		683-684		685-689
36 Sheep & goat/ भेड़ और बकरी		690-692		693-697
37 Poultry/ मुर्गीपालन		698-700		701-705
38 Bullock Cart/ बैलगाड़ी		706		707-711
39 Pigs/ सुअर		712-713		714-717

40 Tools used by artisan & servicing Class
(List the items & give total value only)
कारीगरों के काम आने वाले औजार और उनकी मरम्मत करने वाला वर्ग (केवल मदों की सूची और कुल मूल्य बतायें)

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____ 718-722

41 Other Material Objects/अन्य साधन सामग्री	Number/ संख्या	Current Value/in Rup वर्तमान मूल्य (रुपयों में)
(i) Cycle/ साईकिल	723	724-727
(ii) Radio/Transistor/ रेडियो/ट्रांजिस्टर	728	729-732
(iii) Scooter/Motor Cycle/ स्कूटर/मोटर साईकिल	733	734-737
(iv) Others/ अन्य	738	739-742

42 Assets of Trade & Commerce/ व्यापार और वाणिज्य परिसम्पत्तियां

(i) Shop/ दुकान	743
(ii) Kind of shop/ दुकान की किस्म (Owned-1 Rented-2) (निजी-1 किराये की-2)	744

B. (To be filled in the case of urban areas only) (केवल शहरी क्षेत्र के मामलों में भरें)

43 House/ मकान	745	747-751

44 Furniture & other material objects/ फर्नीचर एवं अन्य साधन सामग्री

(i) Cycle/Motor Cycle/Car साईकिल/मोटर साईकिल/कार	752	753-757
(ii) Radio/Transistor/T.V. रेडियो/ट्रांजिस्टर/टी०वी०	758	759-763
(iii) Dining Table/ खाने की मेज	764	765-769
(iv) Sofa Set/ सोफा सेट	770	771-775
(v) Refrigerator/ रेफ्रिजरेटर	776	777-781
(vi) Telephone/ टेलीफोन	782	783-787

45 Assets of Trade & Commerce व्यापार और वाणिज्य परिसम्पत्तियां

(i) Shop/ दुकान	788
(ii) Kind of Shop/ दुकान की किस्म (owned-1, Rented-2)(निजी-1 किराये की 2)	789

46 Other Assets/ अन्य परिसम्पत्तियां

(i) Milch animals/ दुधारू पशु	790-791	792-796
(ii) Pigs/ सुअर	797-798	799-802
(iii) Other animals/ अन्य पशु	803-804	805-808

PART V/ भाग पांच

INDEBTEDNESS ऋणग्रस्तता

47 Have you taken any loan during the last 3 years (Yes-1, No-2)
क्या आपने पिछले तीन वर्षों में कोई ऋण लिया है ? (हां-1, नहीं-2) ☐ 809

48 If yes, Total amount of loan taken (in Rs.)
यदि हां, तो लिये गये ऋण की कुल राशि (रुपयों में) ☐☐☐☐☐☐ 810-815

49 Main reasons for taking loan (Code)
ऋण लेने का मुख्य कारण (कोड) ☐ 816

50 From whom taken (Code)
किससे लिया गया (कोड) ☐ 817

51 Amount of loan outstanding (in Rs.)
बकाया ऋण की राशि (रुपयों में) ☐☐☐☐☐☐ 818-823

Date _____
दिनांक

_____
(Name of the Investigator)
अन्वेषक का नाम

16—493 Welfare/90.

APPENDIX-XV

BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग

भारत सरकार

VILLAGE SCHEDULE

ग्राम—तालिका

Part—I GENERAL
भाग—1 सामान्य

Name of the Village ..... Tehsil/Taluka .....
ग्राम का नाम — तहसील/तालुक

District ..... Population (1971 Census) .....
जिला — जनसंख्या (1971 की जनगणना)

Population of village
on the date of Survey covered ..... No. of hamlets .....
किए गए सर्वेक्षण की तारीख को ग्राम की जनसंख्या — पुरवों की संख्या

Part—II VILLAGE AMENITIES
भाग—2 ग्राम सुविधाएं

A. Sl. No. क्रम सं०	Distance from nearest निकट स्थान से दूरी	In respect of the main village (Give Code) मुख्य ग्राम के बारे में (कोड लिखें)	In respect of the Hamlets if any give their names (Give Codes) पुरवों के बारे में यदि कोई है तो उनके नाम बताएं (कोड लिखें)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Railway Station रेलवे स्टेशन						
2.	Metalled Road पक्की सड़क						
3.	Bus Stop बस स्टाप						
4.	Post Office डाक घर						
5.	Telegraph Office तार घर						
6.	Telephone/Public Call Office टेलीफोन/पब्लिक कॉल आफिस						
7.	Hospital/Dispensary अस्पताल/चिकित्सालय						
8.	Primary Health Centre प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र						
9.	Primary School प्राइमरी स्कूल						
10.	Middle School मिडिल स्कूल						
11.	High/Higher Secondary School/ Intermediate College उच्च/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल/इन्टरमीडियट						
12.	College कालेज						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Temple मंदिर						
14.	Mosque मस्जिद						
15.	Church गिरजाघर						
16.	Gurudwara गुरुद्वारा						
17.	Other places of worship (Specify) पूजा के अन्य स्थल (लिखें)						
18.	Bank बैंक						
19.	Cooperative Society सहकारिता समिति						
20.	Main source of drinking water पीने के पानी का मुख्य साधन						
21.	Veterinary dispensary पशु चिकित्सालय						

Codes for indicating the distance :—
दूरी बताने के लिये कोई कोड लिखें

Within the village — 0
ग्राम के भीतर

Within 0.5 Km. — 1
0.5 कि०मी० के भीतर

0.5 to 1.0 Km. — 2
0.5 से 1.0 कि० मी०

1.0 to 2.0 Km. — 3
1.0 से 2.0 कि० मी०

2.0 to 3.0 Km. — 4
2.0 से 3.0 कि०मी०

3.0 to 5 Km. — 5
3.0 से 5 कि ०मी०

More than 5 Km. — 6
5 कि०मी० से अधिक

B. Is there any place of worship exclusively meant for any specific 'group of people' if so, give details.
क्या केवल किसी विशेष "वर्ग के लोग" के लिये कोई पूजा स्थल हैं, यदि ऐसा है तो ब्यौरा लिखें।

(*a*) In the Main Village :
मुख्य ग्राम में

(*b*) In the Hamlets :
पुरवों में

1
2
3
4
5

PART – III
भाग—3

(*a*) Predominant Castes/Hereditary Groups/Religious Groups living in the village.
गांव में रहने वाली प्रमुख जातियां/पुश्तैनी समूह/धार्मिक समूह।

Sl. No. क्र० सं०	Name of Caste, Group etc. जाति/समूह इत्यादि का नाम	Whether included in : क्या आप शामिल है ?			No. of House-olds in the village गांव में परिवारों की संख्या	Traditional Occupation, if any परम्परागत व्यवसाय, यदि कोई है	Whether nomadic क्या घुमन्तू है	Remarks टिप्पणी.
		SC अनु० जाति	ST अनु० जनजाति	OBC अन्य पि० वर्ग				
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								

(*b*) Organisations/Associations active in the village (to be filled in for voluntary/non-official organisations/associations engaged in social work/upliftment of economic/educational conditions/safeguarding of interests of particular groups/running of Institutions).

संगठनों/गांव में सक्रिय एसोसिएशनों/स्वैच्छिक/गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/सामाजिक कार्यों में लगी एसोसिएशनों/आर्थिक उत्थान/शैक्षणिक दशा/किसी विशेष वर्ग के हितों की रक्षा तथा संस्थाएं चलाने के बारे में भरा जाए।

Sl. No. क्र० सं०	Name of Organisation संगठन का नाम	Whether local to the village or branch of a larger body क्या गांव का स्थानीय संगठन है अथवा किसी बड़े संगठन की शाखा है	Main function मुख्य कार्य	Group/community catered to or for a particular community/caste and/or for women/children/destitutes/occupation etc. जाति/समुदाय जिसके लिए खान-पान का प्रबंध करते हैं क्या वह किसी विशेष समुदाय/ जाति अथवा महिलाओं/बच्चों/निराश्रितों/व्यवसाय इत्यादि के लिये है (लिखें)	Whether running any institute such as school/dispensary/place of worship etc. (specify) क्या स्कूल/डिस्पेंसरी/पूजा के स्थान इत्यादि जैसी किसी संस्थान को चला रहे हैं (लिखें)	If running an Institution specify group/class/caste/community/women/children/destitutes etc. for which the institution is being run यदि कोई संस्थान चला रहे हों तो लिखें कि वह किसी विशेष समूह/वर्ग/जाति/समुदाय/महिला/बच्चों/निराश्रितों के लिये चलाया जा रहा है

LIST OF VILLAGES AND URBAN BLOCKS SURVEYED

Sl No.	Name of the District	Name of villages	Name of Urban Block
		ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	SRIKAKULAM	(1) Bankili (2) Pedankalam	Srikakulam
2.	VISAKHAPATNAM	(1) Jaggannapeta (2) Gobbaru	Visakhapatnam
3.	EAST GODAWARI	(1) Savaram (2) Vemavaram	Kakinada
4.	WEST GODAWARI	(1) Naudigampadu (2) Kewasaleltipudi	Eluru
5.	KRISHNA	(1) Alurupadu (2) Raparla	Mechilipalam
6.	GUNTUR	(1) Kawali (2) Dantalpur	Guntur
7.	PRAKASAM	(1) Gheinaobeel (2) Lellapalli	Ungole
8.	NELLORE	(1) Alivebi (2) Dubagunta	Nellore
9.	CHITTOOR	(1) Keelapally (2) Medumur	Chittoor
10.	CUDDAPAH	(1) Gudemparuru (2) K. Yenrichareka	Cuddapah
11.	ANANTPUR	(1) Veldurthi (2) Velawkar	Ahantpur
12.	KURNOOL	(1) Cheroopalli (2) Edurupedu	Kurnool
13.	MAHABUBNAGAR	(1) R.K. Puram (2) Pulandoddi	Mehabubnagar
14.	RANGAREDDY	(1) Yenekepally (2) Sathamrai	Kikarabad
15.	MEDAK	(1) Burugpally (2) Bairandibba	Sangereddu
16.	NIZAMABAD	(1) Jagriyal (2) Pocharam	Nizamabad
17.	ADILABAD	(1) Jafrapur (2) Wallegam	Adilabad
18.	KARIMNAGAR	(1) Takkalluppally (2) Masthanpeh	Karimnagar
19.	WARANGAL	(1) Kachikal (2) Nasapur	Warangal
20.	KHAMMAM	(1) Ammapela (2) Laxminagar	Khammam
21.	NALGONDA	(1) Padmavali Sourreu (2) Meimille Maduva	Nalgonda
22.	HYDERABAD	—	Hyderabad City
		ASSAM	
1.	GOALPARA	(1) Lela (2) Matia	Goalpara
2.	KAMRUP	(1) Gobardhanana (2) Chenga	Barpeta Road
3.	DARRANG	(1) Behali (2) Madurahi	Tezpur
4.	NOWGONG	(1) Kamargaon (2) Kawcimari	Nowgong
5.	SIBSAGAR	(1) Sarargaon (2) Khotickholi	Golaghat
6.	LAKHIMPUR	(1) Bamchenia (2) Norlakhipathar	Dhamaji
7.	MIKIR HILLS (KARBIANGLONG)	(1) Baithalangso (2) Bulipathar	Diphu
8.	NORTH CACHAR HILLS	(1) Mailongproper (2) Mehur Bazar	Haflong
9.	CACHAR	(1) Bororampur (2) Fulertol Punjee	Silchar
10.	DIBRUGARH	(1) Lephotkita Kachori (2) Abhuyakisia Bangli	Dibrugarh
		BIHAR	
1.	SIWAN	(1) Harihar Pur (2) Baraso	Mehrajgag
2.	ROHTAS	(1) Kusahi (2) Sonbarsa	Dehri
3.	AURANGABAD	(1) Hemla (2) Nasharamba	Aurangabad
4.	NAVADA	(1) Manjhila (2) Rajamdh	Navada
5.	NALANDA	(1) Eshakpur (2) Baswan	Biharshirif
6.	PATNA	(1) Chaimpur (2) Fatehpur	Danapur
7.	GAYA	(1) Dariyapur (2) Amora	Gaya
8.	BHOJPUR	(1) Baruna (2) Kusumba	Dunraon
9.	SARAN	(1) Pramanandchapra (2) Mamupur	Ravalganj
10.	CHAMPARAN	(1) Mahuawa (2) Rupdih	Motehi (Muzaffarpur)
11.	MUZAFFARPUR	(1) Parasawninath (2) Jagdishkantal	Gannipur
12.	DARBHANGA	(1) Gadari (2) Kiratpur	Alimagar
13.	MONGHYR	(1) Khajuria (2) Kharar	Jamalpur
14.	BHAGALPUR	(1) Paharpur (2) Garvadhinilk	Bhagalpur
15.	SAHARSA	(1) Beldara (2) Laukahy	Madhepura
16.	PURNEA	(1) Siktihar (2) Chehbacha	Purnea
17.	SANTHALPARGANAS	(1) Bahadur Chuh (2) Barwa	Dumka
18.	PALAMAU	(1) Khap (2) Dulhar	Daltonganj
19.	SAMASTIPUR	(1) Karihara (2) Ilimasnagar	Samastipur
20.	VAISHALI	(1) Akhtarpur (2) Ranpurjhreuh	Mohnas

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of villages	Name of Urban Block
21.	CHAMPARAN (West)	(1) Hardiya (2) Patlenhauli	Nayatola
22.	SITAMARHI	(1) Singrahia (2) Barabejiua	Sitamarhi
23.	BEGUSARAI	(1) Chakmuzzafar (2) Sankhu	Reghara
24.	HAZARIBAGH	(1) Ambadih (2) Jarahiya	Ramgarhchant
25.	RANCHI	(1) Kunburdga (2) Gone	Khanji
26.	DHANBAD	(1) Nayadih (2) Koradih	Karkend
27.	SINGHBHUM	(1) Bagrai Sai (2) Jargo	Chaibasa
28.	MADHUBANI	(1) Durgapalli (2) Gangauli	Madhubani
29.	KATIHAR	(1) Ratania Khurd (2) Madani	Mauihari
30.	GIRIDIH	(1) Godi (2) Jarda Bagi	Jarangdhi
31.	GOPALGANJ	(1) Dewapur Tola Moharsingh (2) Balihadra Parosa	Barali

GUJARAT

1.	JAMNAGAR	(1) Sivrajpur (2) Chudeswar	Kalavad
2.	RAJKOT	(1) Baldhoi (2) Bhalgon	Wankaver
3.	SURENDRANAGAR	(1) Vadla (2) Auigati	Thangodh
4.	BHAVNAGAR	(1) Kolela (2) Bhuteshvar	Gadhoda
5.	AMRELI	(1) Kheri (2) Samodiala	Amreli
6.	JUNAGADH	(1) Ramgadli (2) Panehala	Mohahadar
7.	KUTCH	(1) Lakhagodh (2) Bharadia	Gandhidha
8.	BANASKANTHA	(1) Kolhala (2) Sadarpur	Malivas
9.	SABARKANTHA	(1) Moti Befar (2) Amodora	Idar
10.	MAHSANA	(1) navai (2) Jelani	Mansa
11.	GANDHI NAGAR	(1) Bhoyam Rathed (2) Palpajpur	Gandhi Nagar
12.	AHMEDABAD	(1) Vasna Soghthi (2) Rahtalau	Bavala
13.	KHEDA	(1) Vatau (2) Porda	Sajitra
14.	PANCH MAHALS	(1) Goli (2) Limbadia	Kalol
15.	VADODRA	(1) Karnet (2) Surkheda	Dashoi
16.	BHARUCH	(1) Augreshwar (2) Raywadi	Rajpipla
17.	SURAT	(1) Umbeu (2) Paniari	Barodori
18.	VALSAD	(1) Bhadali (2) Amali	Pardy
19.	THE DANGS	(1) Gondal Vihir (2) Godhavi	

HARYANA

1.	BHIWANI	(1) Gignau (2) Badhra	Dadri
2.	FARIDABAD	(1) Manjhavli (2) Andhop	Palwal
3.	AMBALA	(1) Saphera (2) Bharog	Kalka Block
4.	KARNAL	(1) Phusgarh (2) Kabri	Karnal Block
5.	ROHTAK	(1) Ladian (2) Kharak Jattan	Bahadurgarh
6.	GURGAON	(1) Silam (2) Jamalpur	Nah
7.	MAHENDRAGARH	(1) Bhalkhi (2) Rewasa	Narnaul
8.	HISSAR	(1) Mayar (2) Chamerkhera	Hissar Block
9.	JIND	(1) Pauli (2) Sachakhera	Narwara Block
10.	SONEPAT	(1) Barauli (2) Kasandi	Gohana
11.	KURUKSHETRA	(1) Lohar Majra (2) Dhurala	Kaithal
12.	SIRSA	(1) Pohrokan (2) Khurian Malkan	Dabwali

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1.	CHAMBA	(1) Badrolbe (2) Palsur	Chamba
2.	KANGRA	(1) Kohara (2) Gadiara	Dharaur Sola
3.	MANDI	(1) Naitala (2) Bauaji	Mandi
4.	KULU	(1) Biasai (2) Jauri	Kulu
5.	LAHAUL AND SPITI	—	—
6.	BILASPUR	(1) Khallami (2) Galasim	Diara
7.	SOLAN	(1) Bhenakaw (2) Jabal Jemoti	Solan
8.	SIMLA	(1) Racholi (2) Mandloi	Theog
9.	SIRMAUR	(1) Karipur (2) Dangi	Nahan
10.	KINNAUR	(1) Parbani (2) Ramani	—
11.	HAMIRPUR	(1) Sawaha (2) Bari	Hamirpur
12.	UNA	(1) Bagri (2) Daghua	Una

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1.	ANANTNAG	(1) Trail (2) Chenghgam	Dajigmd
2.	BADGAM	(1) Wata Kata (2) Nashroo	Badgaon
3.	BARAMULA	(1) Dangrepore (2) Gingal	Bamdipura
4.	LEH	(1) Tagmachik (2) Tewrzgam	Chobiyansi
5.	DODA	(1) Seripali (2) Thopal	Doda
6.	SRINAGAR	(1) Cheerwan (2) Wakora	Srinagar

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of villages	Name of Urban Block
7.	KARGIL	(1) Karmba (2) Sanjali	Kargil
8.	KUPWARA	(1) Kachhawa (2) Eolina	Kupwara
9.	UDHAMPUR	(1) Gonedali (2) Barvdi	Udhampur
10.	JAMMU	(1) Didikabo (2) Gabnialna	Kjammu
11.	KATHUA	(1) Daugrauli (2) Chaklala	Kathua
12.	RAJOURI	(1) Khablan (2) Rajnagar	Nowhera
13.	PONCH	(1) Ochhad (2) Mangner	Surankote
14.	PULWAMA	(1) Pohama (2) Barapora	Tral
		KARNATAKA	
1.	BANGALORE	(1) Dodelakallasaura (2) Kanagonrnable	Hoskoli
2.	BELGAUM	(1) Yallapur (2) Tummugardi	Tuamigole Anigol
3.	BELLARY	(1) Bosapura (2) Guthiganur	Sirupguppa
4.	BIDAR	(1) Hnnalli (2) Ilhall	Bidar
5.	BIJAPUR	(1) Chanaguri (2) Hachyal	Bajapur
6.	CHIKMAGALUR	(1) Gorrura (2) Kanpawkalli	Kadur
7.	CHITRADURGA	(1) Kadhguddu (2) Parchalli	Kolatkera
8.	SOUTH KANARA	(1) Balgodu (2) Bannady	Mangalore
9.	DHARWAD	(1) Kotnur (2) Hiremaglur	Kundagal
10.	GULBARGA	(1) Mandarwad (2) Kandagal	Gulbarga
11.	HASSAN	(1) Chuilavahali (2) Marur	Alur
12.	KODAGU (COORG)	(1) Kowabaladalu (2) Nilivagilu	Virajpet
13.	KOLAR	(1) Muduvadi (2) Padmaghalli	Kolar
14.	MANDYA	(1) Kiragaur (2) Chadgal	Mandya
15.	MYSORE	(1) Kurubur (2) Marathu	Nanjangwd
16.	RAICHUR	(1) Kholabal (2) Dhairapu	Deodurga
17.	SHIMOGA	(1) Kolimallur (2) Maviraker	Rolar
18.	TUMKUR	(1) Obalapura (2) Madapura	Turavekere
19.	NORTH KANARA	(1) Bakuikodla (2) Talwani	Karwar
		KERALA	
1.	IDUKKI	(1) Elappara (2) Sothupone	Mavakkad
2.	KOZHIKODE	(1) Chiyyar (2) Feroke	Vapavanchugi
3.	MALAPPURAM	(1) Vazhayoor (2) Rerovollur	Mallappuram
4.	PALGHAT	(1) Puducode (2) Attayempethy	Mounarghat
5.	TRICHUR	(1) Anurly (2) Mampilly	Kunnamkukam
6.	ERNAKULAM	(1) Venkamkunnu (2) Piramandon	Cochuicorp
7.	KOTTAYAM	(1) Vellore (2) Vakalhanal	Kottayam
8.	ALLEPPEY	(1) Kollnuku (2) Pathiyoor Thotia	Chengannor
9.	QUILON	(1) Punnakhad (2) Cheanapucher	Quilon
10.	TRIVANDRUM	(1) Thiruvallau (2) Kulathoor	Neyythrjur
11.	CANNANORE	(1) Thrikkanarap (2) Chemani	Thrikkanarap
		MADHYA PRADESH	
1.	MURENA	(1) Torkumble (2) Gaipara	Morena
2.	BHIND	(1) Chilol (2) Chorai	Bhind
3.	GAWALIOR	(1) Samudan (2) Badera Futkar	Gwalior City
4.	DATIA	(1) Kolara (2) Chitwa	Datia
5.	SHIVPURI	(1) Majhera (2) Aiswaya	Shivpuri
6.	GUNA	(1) Behtaghat (2) Banserwas	Guna
7.	TIKAMGARH	(1) Atara (2) Bahar Khund	Tikamgarh
8.	CHHATARPUR	(1) Ghindchi (2) Raganti	Chhatarpur
9.	PANNA	(1) Vishrawganj (2) Tiduni	Panna
10.	SATNA	(1) Madhi (2) Dhanhara	Satna
11.	REWA	(1) Kotwa Khas (2) Basani	Rewa
12.	SHAHDOL	(1) Ghangheri (2) Gohandra	Shahdol
13.	SIDHI	(1) Asni (2) Barhai	Sidhi
14.	MANDSAUR	(1) Atwankalan (2) Gordhampur	Mandsaur (Mali Chowk)
15.	RATLAM	(1) Bhuteda (2) Bara Kheda	Ratlam
16.	UJJAIN	(1) Banjari (2) Nauganva	Ujjain
17.	JHABUA	(1) Bhwikand (2) Badgaon	Jhabua
18.	DHAR	(1) Kathodia (2) Khardli	Dhar
19.	INDORE	(1) Panod (2) Khajaraya	Gangawpore
20.	DEWAS	(1) Lohar Puploja (2) Mujal	Dewas
21.	KHARGONE (W. NIMAR)	(1) Deharia (2) Salon	Khargeuri
22.	KHANDWA (E. NIMAR)	(1) Dasghat (2) —	Khandwa Ward Panara
23.	SHAJAPUR	(1) Bheelwada (2) —	Shajapur

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of villages	Name of Urban Block
24.	RAJGARH	(1) Brahman Kheda (2) Todni	ijgarh
25.	VIDISHA	(1) Karmadia (2) Jarod	Vidisha
26.	SEHOR	(1) Chamortha (2) Magsaphool	Sehor
27.	RAISEN	(1) Gairatpur (2) Tekapurgatli	Raisien
28.	Hoshangabad	(1) Ammupura (2) Bijanwada	Hushangabad (Mangalwar)
29.	BETUL	(1) Jamziri (2) Shungam	Betul
30.	SAGAR	(1) Bemheri Hyda (2) Mungegon	Sagar (Mohan Nagar)
31.	DAMOH	(1) Kuluwa (2) Bilakhurd	Damoh (Gaurishanker)
32.	JABALPUR	(1) Bhitoni (2) Tamoriya	Jabalpur Block
33.	NARSIMHAPUR	(1) Puragwa (2) Kuwati	Narsinghpur
34.	MANDLA	(1) Sakwali (2) Tikra Sarai	Mandla
35.	CHHINDWARA	(1) Marka Bara (2) Mangaon	Chhinwara
36.	SEONI	(1) Katal Bodi (2) Jabar Kathi	Chhinwara
37.	BALAGHAT	(1) Itora (2) Mana	Balaghat
38.	SURGUJA	(1) Anuj Nagar (2) Siroli	Ambikapur
39.	BILASPUR	(1) Dondaki (2) Bamhni	Bilaspur 25 Town
40.	RAIGARH	(1) Gamhriya (2) Lonjir	Raigarh (Kothara Road)
41.	DURG	(1) Beltu Kari (2) Gaujaidih	Durg
42.	RAIPUR	(1) Joata (2) Birejhar	Raipur
43.	BASTAR	(1) Garh Pichwari (2) Gongla	Jagdalpur
44.	BHOPAL	(1) Hirakheri (2) Khajuri Sarak	Bhopal (Kumherpura)
45.	RAJ NANDGAON	(1) Nawa Gaon Nath (2) Jora Tarai	Raj Nandgaon

MAHARASHTRA

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of villages	Name of Urban Block
1.	GREATER BOMBAY	—	(1) Bandra(E) (2) Bandra(W) (3) Worli (4) Chembur (5) Khar
2.	THANA	(1) Mandilhani (2) Mayarli	Thana
3.	KOLABA	(1) Ratwad (2) Malyan	Alibag
4.	RATNAGIRI	(1) Vivali (2) Sadaye	Ratnagiri
5.	NASIK	(1) Babhaleshwor (2) Titoli	Nasik
6.	DHULIA	(1) Akkalpadi (2) Saravde	Dhulia
7.	JALGAON	(1) Bilwadi (2) Chawalkhele	Jalgaon
8.	AHMAD NAGAR	(1) Islak (2) Kalwadi	Ahmad Nagar
9.	POONA	(1) Patau (2) Kodit	Pune
10.	SATARA	(1) Sarali (2) Bhatmashi	Satara
11.	SANGLI	(1) Manwadi (2) Kamlapur	Sangli
12.	SHOLAPUR	(1) Sawgamner (2) Shingli	Sholapur
13.	KOLHAPUR	(1) Jailat (2) Sasegaon	Kolhapur
14.	AURANGABAD	(1) Chitepuipalgar (2) Sarai	Aurangabad
15.	PARBHANI	(1) Pachegaon (2) Rahati	Parbhani
16.	BHIR	(1) Bhend (2) Kolwadi	Bhir (Block 30)
17.	NANDED	(1) Derla (2) Dhanora	Nanded
18.	OSMANABAD	(1) Sarolh (2) Shekapur	Osmanabad
19.	BULDHANA	(1) Palsakhed Noge (2) Borganwasu	Buldhana
20.	AKOLA	(1) Yawal Khed (2) Badgaon	Akola
21.	AMRAVATI	(1) Rund Khwrd (2) Kwed Sungapur	Amravati
22.	YEOTMAL	(1) Kongharei (2) Bhora	Yeotmal
23.	WARDHA	(1) Dighi (2) Kolhapur	Wardha
24.	NAGPUR	(1) Chicholi (2) Raibasa	Nagpur
25.	BHANDARA	(1) Bawhaui (2) Peladi	Bhandara
26.	CHANDRAPUR	(1) Chaknioibala (2) Mesa	Chandrapur

MANIPUR

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of villages	Name of Urban Block
1.	MANIPUR NORTH	(1) Salam Patong (2) Utonglok	—
2.	MANIPUR WEST	(1) Kuilong (2) Mongijrong	—
3.	MANIPUR SOUTH	(1) P. Menti (2) Tullaion	Hiyangtam Lanka
4.	MANIPUR CENTRAL	(1) Jangjing Part II (2) Arong	Imphal
5.	MANIPUR EAST	(1) Lamlai Khenou (2) Chamue	—
6.	THENGNOUPAL	(1) Bongli (2) Aimolchingmng	

MEGHALAYA

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of villages	Name of Urban Block
1.	EAST KHASI HILLS	(1) Pubam Rioh (2) Pontum	Shillong
2.	WEST KHASI HILLS	(1) Kliugiri (2) Mavalanjinyr	Pyndingra
3.	JAINTIA HILLS	(1) Jaljiah (2) Moopyuet	Jowar Block
4.	EAST GARO HILLS	(1) Bangeti (2) Wagersi	Kuam Kalgir
5.	WEST GARO HILLS	(1) Ranibagiri (2) Aregiri	Tura

NAGALAND

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of villages	Name of Urban Block
1.	ZUNHEBOTO	(1) Satakha (2) —	—
2.	KOHIMA	(1) Chedema	Kohima
3.	WOKHA	(1) Pongitong	—
4.	MOKO-KUCHUNG	(1) Aliba (2) Monghchen	Moko-Kuchung

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Village	Name of Urban Block
5.	TUENSANG	(1) Nokyan (2) Sangsomong	—
6.	PHEK	(1) New Phek Village (2) K. Baulo	—
7.	MON	(1) Chbi (2) Shiyong	—
		ORISSA	
1.	SAMBALPUR	(1) Barabanka (2) Kalangupti	Sambalpur
2.	SUNDERGARH	(1) Ranglamrnda (2) Sikhipani	Sundergarh
3.	KEONJHAR	(1) Bisdapal (2) Kumulbahali	Toda
4.	MAYURBHANJ	(1) Kasibada (2) Bandhemundir	Baripoda
5.	BALASORE	(1) Tartva (2) Junagabada	Basudevpur
6.	CUTTACK	(1) Dalbhaga (2) Tikanpara	Cuttack
7.	DHENKANAL	(1) Jaraokpur (2) Digamdar	Dhenkanal
8.	PHULBANI	(1) Patingia (2) Gandagam	Boudh
9.	BOLANGIR	(1) Bhimti Kiga (2) Desuri	Bolangir
10.	KALAHANDI	(1) Kalimati (2) Charvati	Bhawani Patns
11.	KORAPUT	(1) Gajigaon (2) Peikodakulanguda	Gudari
12.	GANJAM	(1) Sena Sadara (2) Pangidi	Bhanjanagar
13.	PURI	(1) Jhal (2) Alisi	Jatani
		PUNJAB	
1.	GURDASPUR	(1) Majithi (2) Chhalla	Dharmapura
2.	AMRITSAR	(1) Kamoka (2) Uggar Aulakh	Taran Taran
3.	FEROZEPUR	(1) Machhi Bugara (2) Khusa Dal Singh	Fazilka
4.	LUDHIANA	(1) Khamano Khurd (2) Jattpura	Quilla Mchalla
5.	JULLUNDUR	(1) Choak Kalan (2) Solrau	Nakodar
6.	KAPURTHALA	(1) Akala (2) Sujokalia	Kapurthala
7.	HOSHIARPUR	(1) Satka (2) Gashi Mutlo	Subhashnagar
8.	ROPAR	(1) Maach[illegible] (2) Raipur	Ru[illegible]nagar
9.	PATIALA	(1) Hazipur (2) Fatehgarh	Rajpura
10.	SANGRUR	(1) Bhadalwad (2) Kalaghar	Dhuri Block
11.	BHATINDA	(1) Narindrapura (2) Kartar Singh Wala	Rampura
12.	FARIDKOT	(1) Nangal (2) Goggai	Moga
		RAJASTHAN	
1.	GANGANAGAR	(1) 37 G.B. (2) 8 G.B.	Ganganagar
2.	BIKANER	(1) Nokhe Dyiyo (2) Dsalsa Marle	Bikaner
3.	CHURU	(1) Berasar Bara (2) Bhoja Soru	Churu
4.	JHUNJHUNU	(1) Malsar (2) Goth	Jhunjhunu
5.	ALWAR	(1) Jadoli (2) Mostabad	Alwar
6.	BHARATPUR	(1) Nagala Bhua (2) Nohardu	Bharatpur
7.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	(1) Jakhoda (2) Gostabad	Sawai Madhopur
8.	JAIPUR	(1) Somadalhak (2) Palri	Jaipur
9.	SIKAR	(1) Harwas (2) Taysar Kheyroli	Sikar
10.	AJMER	(1) Shivnagar (2) Mangla	Ajmer
11.	TONK	(1) Borkhandikhur (2) Ramchandra	Tonk
12.	JAISALMER	(1) Dalarar (2) Mehrojodh	Jaisalmer
13.	JODHPUR	(1) Sawantah (2) Beeraui	Jodhpur
14.	NAGAUR	(1) Thanoo (2) Karkeri	Nagaur
15.	PALI	(1) Sunderby (2) Poelwrale Twla	Pali
16.	BARMER	(1) Khudashg (2) Sajiyli	Barmer
17.	JALORE	(1) Korawa (2) Moheopur	Jalore
18.	SIROHI	(1) Roda (2) Ker	Sirohi
19.	BHILWARA	(1) Gokulpura (2) Gan Rana	Bhilwara
20.	UDAIPUR	(1) Selu (2) Fategad	Udaipur
21.	CHITTORGARH	(1) Gurli (2) Soaulipalhar	Chittorgarh
22.	DUNGARPUR	(1) Modara Prithevi-pur (2) Manpur	Dungarpur
23.	BANSWARA	(1) Piplai Dada (2) Kolamgri	Banswara
24.	KOTA	(1) Bilkherawal (2) Nalodiya	Kota
25.	BUNDI	(1) Barphm (2) Inderpur	Bundi
26.	JHALAWAR	(1) Ambala (2) Mauyakheri	Jhalawar
		SIKKIM	
1.	SIKKIM WEST	(1) Singhing (2) Tickjeek	Gayalshing
2.	SIKKIM NORTH	(1) Phoding Tumleng (2) Chumg Thong	Mangem
3.	SIKKIM SOUTH	(1) Gunpa Churpisey (2) Lingove Tokdsy	Namchi Boga
4.	SIKKIM EAST	(1) Nasytam (2) Tarpin	Rangpo
		TAMIL NADU	
1.	MADRAS		(1) Vivekanand Puram (2) Adayar Alcot Kuppam (3) Cherian Nagar (4) V.Gurusamy Nagar (5) G. T. Naidu Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Village	Name of Urban Block
2.	CHINGLEPUT	(1) Vedal (2) Panrutt	Trivellure
3.	NORTH ARCOT	(1) Chinna Thottalam (2) Venkataprmam	Arni
4.	SOUTH ARCOT	(1) Aykuppam (2) Dhavamanallum	Villipuram
5.	DHARMAPURI	(1) Majeedgallahalli (2) Boothanhalli	Palacode
6.	SALEM	(1) Narayanapalyam (2) Jongamasamundram	Namakkal
7.	COIMBATORE	(1) Chinna Kumara-polayan (2) Mylampatti	Vallalore
8.	NILGIRIS	(1) Amikara Namlet (2) Bala Cola Villornalli	Uthagamandam Ward (VII)
9.	MADURAI	(1) T. Kuddupatti (2) Eranlam	Madurai
10.	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	(1) Umayal Puram (2) Nagamangalam	Manapurai
11.	THANJAVUR	(1) Agarvallan (2) Nallichin	Pattukottai
12.	RAMANATHAPURAM	(1) Thulukkapatti (2) Pkodikolam	Karaikudi
13.	TIRUNELVELI	(1) Vagaikulam (2) Alwaneri	Ambassanudram
14.	KANYA KUMARI	(1) Kola Ram (2) Nallur	Padmanalsha-puram
15.	PUDUKKOTTAI	(1) Pillivalam (2) Moolampatti	Arnthangi
16.	PERIVAR	(1) Kothamamglam (2) Senapethypalyan	Bhavauimema-poty
	TRIPURA		
1.	WEST TRIPURA	(1) Barkauthalia (2) Meghipara	Agartala
2.	NORTH TRIPURA	(1) Sembwehera (2) Jarulherla	Kailashahar
3.	SOUTH TRIPURA	(1) Bagabasa (2) Karaichera	Beloria
	UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	UTTAR KASHI	(1) Chandoli (2) Malla	Uttar Kashi
2.	CHAMOLI	(1) Kulsari (2) Mahtana Chhatoli	Joshi Math
3.	TEHRI GARHWAL	(1) Chakrera (2) Jundaua	Tehri Town
4.	GARHWAL	(1) Nawautala (2) Chauath	Pauri Town
5.	PITHORAGARH	(1) Tarigaon (2) Satyalgaon	Pithoragarh
6.	ALMORA	(1) Thafwalgaon (2) Aray	Almora
7.	NAINI-TAL	(1) Sadhu Nagar (2) Malti-Divi	Ram Nagar
8.	BIJNOR	(1) Jahawabad (2) Maudera	Bijnor
9.	MORADABAD	(1) Dewar Khed (2) Shahpur	Moradabad
10.	BADAUN	(1) Karanpur (2) Chhatuyya	Ujjhawi
11.	RAMPUR	(1) Har Nagla (2) Chikna	Rampur W.253
12.	BAREILLY	(1) Nagaria Sadat (2) Gajraula	Bareilly
13.	PILI-BHIT	(1) Magrasa (2) Jeora Kalyanpur	Pili Bhit
14.	SHAHJAHANPUR	(1) Ram Pur (2) Satwan Khurd	Shahjananpur
15.	DEHRADUN	(1) Semmy (2) Sudhonala	Dehradun
16.	SAHARANPUR	(1) Khatakheri (2) Rehmanpur	Gaugah
17.	MUZAFFAR NAGAR	(1) Nagla Mubaric (2) Bijorpura	Muzaffar Nagar
18.	MEERUT	(1) Kaltand (2) Malur	Meerut
19.	BULANDSHAHAR	(1) Ibrahimpur (2) Bahadur Pur	Khurja
20.	ALIGARH	(1) Rallau Garhi (2) Tipas	Aligarh
21.	MATHURA	(1) Bakalpur (2) Seras	Mathura
22.	AGRA	(1) Gurki Mandi (2) Basai	Agra
23.	ETAH	(1) Baraulia (2) Margaya	Kasganj
24.	MAINPURI	(1) Bilon (2) Anjaui	Mainpuri
25.	FARRUKHABAD	(1) Bharauli (2) Faridpur	Karmaij
26.	ETAWAH	(1) Kiratpur (2) Murajat	Jaswant Nagar
27.	KANPUR	(1) Kewariya (2) Barokhera	Kanpur
28.	FATEHPUR	(1) Simra (2) Harmawa	Fatehpur
29.	ALLAHABAD	(1) Usrali (2) Jorwat	Allahabad
30.	JALAUN	(1) Bhadau (2) Kushmara	Orai
31.	JHANSI	(1) Ram Nagar (2) Sione Khand	Jhansi
32.	HAMIR PUR	(1) Bharkhari (2) Pachhara	Mahoba
33.	BANDA	(1) Aumiliha (2) Kurrakhud	Banda
34.	KHERI	(1) Baragaon (2) Sunderbal	Lakhimpur
35.	SITAPUR	(1) Narainpur (2) Bibipur	Sitapur
36.	HARDOI	(1) Shekhanpur (2) Rahimpur	Hardoi
37.	UNNAO	(1) Atawa (2) Unchagaon	Unnao
38.	LUCKNOW	(1) Mandauli (2) Bargadikola	Lucknow
39.	RAE BARELI	(1) Laghu Bamau (2) Bigbia	Jais
40.	BAHRAICH	(1) Deolakha (2) Chichri	Chandapura
41.	GONDA	(1) Nowdih (2) Kohar Goddi	Morbimotuthan
42.	BARA BANKI	(1) Amdaha (2) Lalganj	Peer Vatan
43.	FAIZABAD	(1) Gyampur (2) Udhai	Faizabad
44.	SULTAN PUR	(1) Durgapur (2) Badupara	Sultan Pur
45.	PRATAP GARH	(1) Somawa (2) Jogapur	Malwli
46.	BASTI	(1) Mahuglat (2) Jangal Kala	Basti
47.	GORAKHPUR	(1) Bankata (2) Senbersa	Gorakhpur
48.	DEORIA	(1) Kotwa (2) Babhnanli	Deoria

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Village	Name of Urban Block
49.	AZAMGARH	(1) Sodipur (2) Bhawanpur	Azamgarh
50.	JAUNPUR	(1) Kalwari (2) Bhagwanpur	Jaunpur
51.	BALLIA	(1) Paidhara (2) Kharicha	Ballia
52.	GHAZIPUR	(1) Dharwara Kalan (2) Bhadrasew	Gazipur
53.	VARANASI	(1) Phutia (2) Kusera	Varanasi
54.	MIRZAPUR	(1) Perha (2) Barasur	Mirzapur
55.	LALITPUR	(1) Khilwaus (2) Terai	Lalitpur
56.	GHAZIABAD	(1) Fazilpur (2) Khora	Hapur Block
		WEST BENGAL	
1.	DARJEELING	(1) Pajgeng Khas Mahal (2) Pajighata	Darjeeling
2.	JALPAIGURI	(1) Paschim Satoli (2) Uttra Altagram	Donohari
3.	COOCH BEHAR	(1) D.K. Gopal Pur (2) Toofan Ganj	Mokkli Ganj
4.	WEST DINAJPUR	(1) Bodra (2) Prabatpur	Gangrampur
5.	MALDA	(1) Sikataui (2) Talani	English Bazar
6.	MURSHIDABAD	(1) Suigadda (2) Pasai	Coosuin Bazar
7.	NADIA	(1) Ichapur (2) Bahadurpur	Bagula
8.	24-PARGANAS	(1) Srikrishnapur (2) Sarberia	Krishnapur
9.	HOWRAH	(1) Kausaua (2) Gangaram Pur	Manikpur
10.	CALCUTTA	—	(1) I.U. No. 129 Block 6 (2) I.U. No. 21 Block 6 e (3) I.U. No. 47 Block 19 (4) I.U. No. 120 Block 13 (5) I.U. No. 75 Block 6
11.	HOOGHLY	(1) Copinathpur (2) Hooghly	Aram Bagh
12.	BURDWAN	(1) Keotsa (2) Kayaldanga	Dauihal
13.	BIRBHUM	(1) Dultikuri (2) Beoguri	Santhia
14.	BANKURA	(1) Laxman Kata (2) Daksui Kamalpur	Khatra
15.	MIDNAPUR	(1) Dhangri (2) Khas Mulda	Amlagora
16.	PURULIA	(1) Nanna (2) Goali Kocha	Raghunathpur

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Village	Name of Urban Block
		ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	
1.	ANDAMAN	(1) Tugapur (2) Ferarganj	Delanipur
2.	NICOBAR	(1) Gandhinagar (2) Jaeyanti	—
		ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
1.	KAMENG	(1) Louer Dyong (2) Khalibok	Bondita
2.	SUBANSIRI	(1) Togo (2) Siro	—
3.	SIANG	(1) Jomlomagkui (2) Pobdi	Along
4.	LOHIT	(1) Jeko (2) Manmaru	Tezu
5.	TIRAP	(1) Lopman (2) Zedwa	—
		CHANDIGARH	
1.	CHANDIGARH	(1) Khudo Alishaha (2) Dadu Majra	Chandigarh
		DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	
1.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	(1) Amboli (2) Morkhal	—
		DELHI	
1.	DELHI	(1) Chandan Mowla (2) Khampur	(1) Kailash Nagar (2) Bhapa Nagar (3) Sunlight Colony (4) Safdarjung Colony (5) Chandni Chowk
		GOA, DAMAN & DIU	
1.	GOA	(1) Ibrampur (2) Maufingurin	Vasco
2.	DAMAN	(1) Parairi	—
3.	DIU	(1) Bucharvada	—
		LAKSHADWEEP	
1.	LAKSHADWEEP	(1) Chetlat (2) Agatti	—
		MIZORAM	
1.	CHHIMTUIPUI	(1) Bulapai (2) Lungpher	—
2.	AIZAWL	(1) Heimen (2) Lungleng	Sadar
3.	LUNGLEI	(1) Hanvuang (2) Theriat	Lunglei
		PONDICHERRY	
1.	KARAIKAL	(1) Pettai (2) Kharmbagreur	Karaikal
2.	MAHE	—	Mahe
3.	PONDICHERRY	(1) Mepari Kapallar (2) Odiampet	Pondicherry
4.	YANAM	—	Yanam

SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING-IN OF SCHEDULES

A. GENERAL :

1. Under this Survey two sample villages and one urban block will be covered from each district in the country. All the households in the selected areas are to be covered.

2. As far as possible the schedule could be filled in English. Hindi may be used only where investigators have no knowledge of English.

3. All entries may be made in ink in neat and legible handwriting.

4. Figures should be given to Arabic numerals only.

5. The 'Household Schedule' is meant both for Rural and Urban areas. The words 'Rural' and 'Urban' have been printed on the first page (right-hand top corner) of the Schedule. While canvassing these schedules for Rural areas, the word 'Urban' may be deleted and, for the Urban, the word 'Rural' may be deleted. Part IV-A of the schedule pertains to Rural areas only and Part IV-B to Urban areas only.

6. For this Survey, a 'household' may be defined as a group of persons commonly living together and ordinarily taking their meals in a common kitchen. A servant satisfying the above criteria will form a member of the household. Every household in the village should be covered irrespective of the fact whether it formed a part of the 'census house' or not.

7. Assuming that normally a household will not have more than ten members, ten squares have been placed against items where particulars about each member are required to be entered separately. Under such items, several possible answers bearing code numbers have been given in Annexure II. Select the code number applicable to each number and enter it in the relevant squares. Items numbered 11, 12, 17, 18 and 19 of Part II of the schedule are illustrative of this point.

8. If the number of members of a household exceeds ten, a separate schedule may be used and attached with the main schedule.

9. For the State, district, tehsil, village or town, the codes will remain as given in the economic census (1977) of the State. These may be entered in the squares provided against these items at the beginning of the schedule.

10. After canvassing all the schedules in the village or urban blocks, an inventory of all castes covered may be prepared and sent alongwith the filled-in schedules.

B. PART I HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

[*Note : Item numbers in these instructions correspond to item numbers of the household schedule.*]

1. If more than one Investigator is employed to cover a village or an urban block, item 1 partaining to 'Serial Number of household' should be left blank in the beginning. After covering all the huseholds in the village or urban block, the schedules should be numbered serially starting from 1, in one go.

Items under 2(d) and 2(e), names of castes/Hereditary Groups/Sub-Castes may be written in block letters in the rows of squares provided against each item. While doing so, only one letter may be put in each square.

2(d)(i) 'Hereditary Group' is applicable to non-Hindu households only. It may be defined as a distinct group, which generally follows some common social conventions or follows some traditional occupation.

2(e)(i) Sub-caste will be applicable to Hindu households only.

2(g)(ii) Under this item may be indicated the actual names of one, two or three occupations, as the case may be, which are traditionally associated with the caste of the concerned household. It does not matter that no member of that household is presently engaged in any of these occupations.

A list of common traditional occupations with code numbers is given at Annexure I. The relevant code numbers from this Annexure may be given in the squares provided against this item.

4(a) A 'hut' could be a temporary kuchha structure. House may be both kuchha or pucca but would be of permanent nature.

4(b) A 'pucca house' would be one which is constructed out of standard materials such as bricks, stones, timber, lime and bonded together by cement, mortar etc.

In respect of items No. 2(c), 2(f), 4(f) (i), 4(f) (ii), 4(g), 4(h), 4(i), 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 24(b), 26, 27, 49, and 50 codes against each item are given in Annexure II. These codes cover, as far as possible, the possible answers to the concerned item. In the square provided against each item, only the relevant code number may be entered.

The following example may be useful. Item No. 4(f)(i) pertains to the source of drinking water supply and seven possible sources bearing code numbers have been mentioned under this item. In case the source is 'Handpump', code No. 4 may be entered in the square placed against this item.

C. PART II PARTICULARS OF HOUSHOLD MEMBERS

10. Age should be given in completed years only. For all individuals exceeding 99 years, the age may be recorded as 99, as only two squares have been provided against this item.

14. A 'worker' is a person who does economically productive work through physical or mental activity.

Under the 'Main' and 'Subsidiary' work, the two digit code given in Annexure III be followed. The code number of the occupation followed by an individual may be separately entered in the individual square provided for each member of the household. (Two squares have been provided for each of the ten members of the household as the code runs into two digits).

16(a) In case of wage earners, the actual daily wage may be given in rupees only separately for 'main' and 'subsidiary' occupations. Two squares have been provided for each of the ten members of the household. Earnings in rupees may be entered in these squares.

20. Here 'seeking work' means that the person concerned should have made conscious and demonstrable effort to get employment.

D. PART III APPLICABLE TO NON-STUDENTS BETWEEN 5 TO 15 YEARS

21. The corresponding S. No. given in Part II of the schedule for children between 5 to 15 years may be entered here. Space is provided for eight children only. In case the actual number exceeds eight, another schedule may be attached to the main schedule.

(Annexure I)

LIST OF TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS

S. No.	Traditional Occupation	Codes
1.	Cultivation of own land	01
2.	Tenant farming	02
3.	Agricultural labour	03
4.	Vegetable & Fruit cultivation and selling	04
5.	Gardening, growing and selling of flowers.	05
6.	Cattle rearing	06
7.	Sheep rearing	07
8.	Fishery	08
9.	Piggery	09
10.	Butchery	10
11.	Hunting	11
12.	Tanning and Skinning of hides and making of leather goods	12
13.	Weaving of cotton, wool or silk	13
14.	Tailoring	14
15.	Dyeing and printing of cloth	15
16.	Cloth washing	16
17.	Mat, rope and basket making	17
18.	Carpentry	18
19.	Black-smithy	19
20.	Gold-smithy	20
21.	Barber	21
22.	Oil crushing	22
23.	Pottery making	23
24.	Toddy Tapping	24
25.	Scavanging	25
26.	Nursing and Midwifery	26
27.	Lime burning	27
28.	Astrology, Palmistry and fortune-telling	28
29.	Masonry	29
30.	Stone cutting.	30
31.	Bangle making	31
32.	Water Carriers	32
33.	Religious and temple services	33
34.	Bird Catching	34
35.	Attending to funeral rites	35
36.	Money lending	36

(Annexure II)

LIST OF CODES

(House hold Schedule)

Item		Codes
2(c) Religion	Hinduism	—1
	Islam	—2
	Christianity	—3
	Sikhism	—4
	Budhism	—5
	Jainism	—6
	Others	—7
2(f)	Scheduled Caste	—1
	Scheduled Tribe	—2
	Other Backward Classes	—3
4(f)(i) Main source of drinking water	Well	—1
	River and Canal	—2
	Pond	—3
	Handpump	—4
	Tank	—5
	Tap	—6
	Others (specify)	—7
4(f)(ii) Distance of source of water from the house	Within premises	—0
	Outside premises— Less than 0.5 Km	—1
	Between 0.5 Km. to 1.0 Km.	—2
	Between 1.0 Km to 3.0 Kms.	—3
	More than 3 Kms.	—4
4(g) Main source of lighting in the house	Electricity	—1
	Kerosene	—2
	Diya	—3
	No light	—4
	Others	—5
4(h) Main source of fuel for cooking	Cowdung	—1
	wood	—2
	Kerosene	—3
	Coal	—4
	gobargas	—5
	Gas	—6
	Electricity	—7
	Others	—8
4(i) Toilet facilities	Dry	—1
	Water-borne	—2
	Public	—3
	Open air Latrine	—4
11. Educational Standards	Illiterate	—1
	Literate but below primary	—2
	Primary	—3
	Middle	—4
	Secondary	—5
	Graduate and above in agriculture	—6
	Graduate and above in Engineering and Technology	—7
	Graduate and above in Medicine	—8
	Graduate and above in other subjects	—9
	Others (specify)	—10
12. Marital Status	Unmarried	—1
	Married	—2
	Widowed	—3
	Divorced/Deserted	—4
17. Distance of place of work	At home itself	—0
	Less than 0.5 km.	—1
	Between 0.5 km. to 1.0 km.	—2
	Between 1.0 km. to 3.0 kms.	—3
	Between 3.0 Kms. to 5.0 kms.	—4
	Between 5.0 kms. to 10.0 kms.	—5
	10 kms. and above	—6
18. Employment Status	Employer	—1
	Employee	—2
	Self-employed	—3
	Family worker	—4
19. Sector in which employed	Government (Factory)	—1
	Government (Other)	—2
	Non-Government (Factory)	—3
	Non-Government (Other)	—4
24(b) Reasons for dropping	Lack of interest in studies	—1
	Poor performance in the School	—2
	No money to pay for fees, books, etc.	—3
	Joined the labour market to supplement family income	—4
	Illness of parents or self	—5
	For assisting the family in agricultural work or bussiness	—6
	Own marriage	—7
	Difficulties of commutation the educational Institutions being situated at a far off distance	—8
	Other (specify)	—9
26. Place of work	On the farm	—1
	Household industry	—2
	Organised Industry	—3
	As shop assistant	—4
	As domestic/hotel servant	—5
	Others (specify)	—6

Item		Codes
27. Reasons for not attending School	Too young to go to School	—1
	School facilities not available in the neighbourhood	—2
	Not interested in education	—3
	Compelled to participate in economic activities	—4
	Other reasons (specify)	—5
49. Reasons for taking loan	For meeting family obligation	—1
	For business purpose	—2
	For education of children	—3
	For meeting expenses on medical treatment	—4
	For construction of house	—5
	For construction of tubewell	—6
	For purchase of seeds & fertilizer	—7
	For purchase of land	—8
	Others (specify)	—9
50. Source from which loan taken	Banks including Co-operative bank	—1
	Coopertaive Credit Society	—2
	Registered money lender	—3
	Others (specify)	—4

(Annexure III)

LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Sl. No.	Codes
1. Cultivation	01
2. Agricultural labourer	02
3. Plantation	03
4. Vegetable growing	04
5. Gardening	05
6. Dairy farming	06
7. Poultry farming	07
8. Bee keeping and rearing of silk worm	08
9. Orchard growing	09
10. Livestock farming	10
11. Pottery	11
12. Black-smithy	12
13. Goldsmithy	13
14. Carpentry	14
15. Forestry	15
16. Hunting	16
17. Fishing	17
18. Mining	18
19. Quarrying	19
20. Production of Foodstuffs	20
21. Production of liquor, today and other beverages	21
22. Manufacture of tobacco products	22
23. Carpet and daree making	23
24. Cotton ginning, cording processing and baling	24
25. Handloom weaving	25
26. Cloth printing	26
27. Hosiery and embroidery work	27
28. Manufacture of pulp and papers, card board, paper toys by hand	28
29. Making of coir mats	29
30. Carpentry including manufacture of wooden furniture, basket making, canning of chairs, making of chicks, khas tatties, etc.	30
31. Manufacture of leather and leather products	31
32. Tailoring, dress making and upholstery work	32
33. Tool making	33
34. Electrical works	34
35. Making of rubber, chemicals, plastics and their products	35
36. Combination work	36
37. Trade and commerce	37
38. Transport, storage and communication	38
39. Other services	39

Supplementary guidelines for filling-in of village and Household Schedules—Socio-Educational Survey of the Backward Classes Commission

The following points relating to the Village and Household Schedules of the Socio-Educational Survey of the Backward Classes Commission are clarified in the light of the discussions in the Contact Officers Conference held on the 9th and 10th January, 1980.

These clarifications would supplement the Instructions already issued in regard to the filling up of the Schedules.

The State Contact Officers/District Statistical Officers are requested to pay particular attention to these points while briefing the field investigators:—

1. VILLAGE SCHEDULE

1. *Part I—General*

No entry is to be made by the Investigators against the item: population of Village on the date of Survey covered.

2. *Part II—Village Amenities*

(*a*) The amenities entered in part II of the Village Schedule shall be for the entire village and not for the households covered in those cases where only part of the households of the village are being covered (This will arise only in those cases where a village is not being fully covered as decided in the Contact Officers' Conference).

(*b*) Where information in regard to the village amenities are readily available from the economic survey carried out recently, the information from the Economic Survey is to be incorporated in part II of the Schedule. This will apply to those villages where the Economic Survey had actually been completed by the date of the canvassing of the Village Schedule.

3. *Part III(a)*

(*a*) *Pre-dominant castes/hereditary groups/religious groups living in the village*—Only Col. 2 (name of caste/group, etc.) and Col. 8 (whether nomadic) are to be filled up and the rest of the columns are to be left blank. All the castes surveyed in the village are to be indicated in Col. 2 and the corresponding entry in Col. 8 (in the form 'Yes/No') is to be made. In the case of a caste group following 'Jhoom cultivation', the entry in Col. 8 would be 'jhoom cultivation'.

4. *Part (b)*

Organisation/Association Active in the Village—This table will include voluntary/Non-official organizations/associations engaged in social work/upliftment of economic/educational conditions/safeguarding of interests of particular groups/running of institutions and *would also include Government, Semi-Government or Government Sponsored agencies of a similar nature.*

B. HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

1. *Location Codes*—The Codes for the State, District, Taluk/Tehsil, Village/Mauza/Town. Ward/Mohalla may be given as per the Economic Census codes of the respective States, (This refers to Code Square 1-11).

2. *Part (I)*

(1) Item 2 (d) (i)—Caste will be entered in the name of Hindus and sikhs only and in the case of other religious communities/hereditary group is to be entered (Code Squares 18-42 for castes, and 43-67 for hereditary groups).

If a particular caste/hereditary group is known by a multiple name, the full multiple name with a 'dash' between each name is to be entered. The 'dash' will be entered separately in one square between the separate names, *e.g.* in the case of a Brahmin Gaddi, the entry would be "BRAHMIN-GADDI"; in the case of Sunni Gujars, the entry would be "SUNNI-GUJAR".

3. (2) (*f*)—(*Code Square* 193)—

The information here should be based on the Statutory lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for other Backward Classes, the State lists where officially notified, is to be used. Where no State list for other backward Classes exists, no entry is to be made.

4. *Item* 3 (*Code Square* 202)—

Cultivable land is to be defined as net area sown plus current fallows with reference to the year preceding the date of the Survey.

5. *Item* 4 (*c*) (*Code Square* 265)—

A 99 year lease of the land on which the house is constructed should be classified as 'owned'.

Item 4 (*d*) (*Code Square* 266)—

A 99 year lease is to be considered as 'owned'.

6. *Item* 5 (*Code Squares* 274—278)—

Where the total household income is Rs. 1,00,000 and above, the figure 99,999 is to be recorded (income will also constitute remittances received from abroad, interest on securities etc.).

PART (II)

7. *Item* 11 (*Code Squares* 309—328)—

Where educational standard is classified as "others" (Code 10), only "10" may be entered in the respective square and the nature of the educational standard is not to be specified.

8. *Item* 13 (*Code Squares* 339—358)—

Age at marriage is to refer to age at first formal marriage only.

9. *Item* 14 (*a*) (*Code Squares* 359—378)

The main occupation is to be entered with reference to the occupation in which the maximum amount of time has been spent with reference to the year preceding the date of the survey.

10. *Item* 16 (*a*) (*Code Squares* 409—428 *and* 429—448)—

The wage rate per day would be the average daily wage rate during the year.

11. *Item* 18 (*Code Squares* 519—528)—

(*i*) An employer (Code 1) would be a person having at least one hired worker: self-employed (Code 3) would be a person who does not employ a single hired employer.

(A person who works himself and at the same time, takes the assistance of another person in return for wages either in cash or kind, would not be classified as self-employed, but would be classified as an employer).

(*ii*) In the economic activity Codes given in Annexure 3 of the Instructions, Code 36 is to be read as "construction work" and not as continuation work.

(*iii*) Where the economic activity cannot be defined in terms of the Code structure given in the list, a residual Code "40" may be entered (This has reference to items 14 and 16 of Part II).

12. *Part III*

Part III will apply to those categories of non-students who have dropped out of the educational system completely, but who may at the time of the Survey be engaged in learning music, dance, or other similar artistic skills at home without attending a formal institution. Non-students will, however, not include any one between the age group 5-15 years who is undergoing training in any craft (*e.g.* weaving, carpet making/pottery etc.) in any recognised or unrecognised institution.

13. *Part IV* (General)

Under description of 'assets' Part A and Part B are not to be considered as mutually exclusive. In case a household living in the rural sample unit has property in any urban area, part B is to be filled up. Similarly, in case of a household living in a sample urban block has property in any rural areas, Part A is also to be filled up.

14. *Item* 44(*i*) (*Code Squares* 752, 753, 757)—

The total number of units irrespective of category (i.e. Cycle/Motor Cycle/Car) is to be given in Code Square 752. The total value of all the units is to be given in Code Squares 753 and 757. However, it would be useful if the particular mode of conveyance is also tick marked against the description given in 44(i) (e.g., if a household owns one Cycle only, the appropriate entry is Code Square 752 would be '1' and tick mark may be made over the word "Cycle", if a household owns 2 Cycles and 1 Motor Car, the appropriate entry in Code square 752 would be '3' and a tick mark each may be made over the words "Cycle" and "Motor Car".

15. *Against item* 44 (*iv*) (*Code Squares* 782, 783—787)—

No entry will be made regarding value in Code Square 783-787.

16. *Part V Indebtedness* (*General*)

Loans taken from Government sources for construction of houses and/or purchase of conveyance etc., may also be included; the value being indicated against Code Squares 810—815 (Item 48).

17. *Against item* 49

If loan has been taken for purchase of conveyance, Code '9' is to be used without specifying the nature.

18. *Against item* 50 *i.e.* (*Code Square* 817)—

If the source is Government, Code 4 relating to others is to be used without specifying the source.

BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

Special instructions regarding scrutiny of Schedules

The following table is to be used by the supervisors at the District level. Each household schedule should be checked in accordance with the following points immediately after it is handed over by the Investigator in the field. Discrepancies, if any, requiring removal by recourse to further investigation in the field may be completed before the schedules are sent to the BCC Hqrs at New Delhi by the stipulated date.

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

2. It is important that the serial numbering of households covered in a village or urban block is made properly since more than one investigator is likely to work in a village/urban block. The serial numbering should be done in advance of the survey starting from No. 1 in-one go for all households of a particular village/urban block and not investigator-wise. The serial No. of household for a particular village/urban block should, therefore, be unique. This may be checked when all the household schedules for a village/urban block are turned in after completion by all the investigators working in the same village/urban block.

LOCATION CODES

3. This is important to ensure that no household is covered more than once. Check that the right Economic Census codes have been used for description of State/Districts/Taluq/Tehsil/Village/Moza/Town/Ward/Mohalla, in code boxes 1-11.

RURAL/URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

4. In top right-hand corner of the household schedules, the word "Rural" or "Urban" is to be scored out, as the case may be. Check that in case of rural household code boxes 5 & 6 pertaining to Taluq/Tehsil and Code boxes 7 to 9 pertaining to Village/Moza are filled in correctly.

5. If the word 'Rural' is scored out, check that the appropriate entry has been made from the Economic Census Code for town in code Boxes 7 to 9 and for Ward/Mohalla in code boxes 10 & 11.

PART I

6. Question 2(b) (Code boxes 15-16), check size of household entered against actual number of members given in part II questions 6 and 7.

7. Question 2(c) (Code box 17) : regarding Religion, if entry is 'Hindu', hereditary group is crossed out in question 2(b) and name of caste (Code boxes 18—40) is entered; if in 2(c) the entry is of a non-Hindu religion, check that 'Caste' is crossed out in question 2(d) and the appropriate hereditary group is entered in code boxes 43—67. Similarly, check if code boxes 118 to 142 are filled in question 2(c) only if entry regarding religion in 2(c) is Hindu (i.e. Code 1).

8. Question 2(a) (Code Box 194): If answer is 'no' (Code 2) Check that code boxes 195—200 in question 2(g)(ii) are not filled in.

9. Question 3 (Code box 202) : If answer is 'no' (Code 2) check that questions 3(a) (b) (c) (d), (Code boxes 203—262) are not filled in.

PART II

10. Question 14 (Code boxes 359—378, 379—398). Check whether appropriate boxes (399—408) are filled in.

11. Question 15(a) (Code boxes 409—428, 429—448); If Code in boxes 399—408 used is '2' (working for others) check whether a response to question 16(a)(Code boxes 409—428, 429—448) has been filled in the appropriate box. Similarly, there should be a corresponding entry in question 16(b) (Code boxes 449—478) and (479—508).

12. Question 18 (Code boxes 519—528): If self-employed is reported (Code 3), check that no entry is made in question 16(a) in the appropriate box and code 1 (working for himself) is used.

13. Question 19 (Code boxes 529—538): If codes 1, 3 & 4 are used in any of the boxes in question 18 (boxes 519—528), Code No. 1 in question 19 (code boxes 529—538) should not have been reported.

14. Question 20 (Code boxes 539—548): Check that entries are made in question 20 (code boxes 539—548) only when no entry exists under that particular serial number in questions 14—19.

PART III

15. Question 21 (Code boxes 549—564); Check if Sr. Nos. of household members tally with Sr. Nos. in question 6 part II Check also that serial number entered in question 21 do not include any member of the household in whose case in question 10 para 2 (code boxes 289—308) age has been recorded below 5 or over 15.

16. Question 24(a) (Code boxes 589—604): Check that entry of drop-out age has a corresponding entry regarding reasons in question 24(b) (code boxes 605—612).

17. Question 25 (Code boxes 613—620); Check entry with entry in question 14. If in question 14, "Worker" has been reported entry in question 25 should be present.

18. Question 27 (Code boxes 629—636); If entry has been made Check if corresponding entry exists in question 22 (Code boxes 565—572) and the entry is 'no' (Code 2).

APPENDIX—XX

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

1. Prof. B. K. Roy Burman
   Vishava-Bharti,
   Sriniketon,
   Birbhum,
   West Bengal.

2. Prof. Yogendra Singh
   Centre for Study of Social Systems,
   Jawaharlal Nehru University,
   New Delhi.

3. Shri G. A. Kulkarni
   Central Statistical Organisation,
   New Delhi.

4. Dr. N. R. Parthasarathy
   Joint Director,
   Backward Classes Commission,
   New Delhi.

BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

(Socio-educational Survey)

FINAL LIST OF TABLES

Note : At the end of each table it is necessary that :

(1) The State totals and average wherever necessary should be provided; and

(2) For each caste sub-totals must be provided and necessary averages and percentages should be worked out in sub-categories as well as the caste.

Table : 1. Distribution of households by village/urban block and by district.

2. Names of castes with alternative names.

3. Castewise distribution of number of households, number of persons by sex and average size of the household and percentage of households consideredas backward by others.

4. Castewise distribution of households with size of land holdings under different levels of education of the head of the household.

5. Castewise distribution of households in different traditional occupations and ownership of land.

6. Castewise distribution of ownership of homestead land, house type by broad category and constructional material by traditional occupation.

7. Castewise distribution of sources of drinking water with educational attainment of the head.

8. Castewise distribution of distance of main sources of drinking water for each traditional occupation.

9. Castewise distribution of workers and non-workers.

10. Population by Religion/Caste/Hereditary group/educational attainment, age and sex.

11. Number and percentage distribution of population under different educational attainment groups by sex for each caste.

12. Population by Religion/Caste/Hereditary group/Main Economic Activity and sex.

13. Population by Religion/Caste/Hereditary group/Subsidiary Economic Activity and sex.

14. Religion/Caste/Educational attainment and work participation rate by sex.

15. Population by Religion/Caste/Hereditary group/age at marriage and sex.

16. Population by Religion/Caste/Hereditary group/educational attainment/age at marriage and sex.

17. Percentage of Manual labourers, working for themselves/for others, by religion/caste/hereditary group/main Economic Activity and sex.

18. Percentage of manual labourers working for themselves/for others by religion/caste/hereditary group/educational attainment of household members and sex.

19. Wage-rates for males and females by Main and Subsidiary Economic Activity.

20. Days of Economic Activity per year in different occupations by sex.

21. Workers by employment status by religion/caste/hereditary group and traditional occupations.

22. Religion/caste/hereditary group/occupation/non-students between age 5—15 years having never attended a school by no. of years of schooling.

23. Religion/caste/hereditary group/occupation, non-students between age 5—15 years having never attended a school by reasons.

24. Religion/caste/hereditary group/educational attainment of the head/drop-outs among non-students between age 5—15 years having even attended a school by reasons for dropping out and average age at drop out.

25. Religion/caste/hereditary group/traditional occupation, non-students between age 5—15 years having never attended a school by reasons.

26. No. of tools owned by religion/caste/hereditary group and occupation.

27. Average value of assets per household by religion/caste/hereditary group and traditional occupations.

28. Households taking loan with the size of loan by religion/caste/hereditary group/educatinal attainment of the head, size of loan and per capita indebtedness.

29. Sources from which loan taken by religion/caste/hereditary group by reasons and traditional occupations.

30. Caste/Traditional occupation, educational attainment of the members of the household and their present occupation.

31. Religion/caste/no. of households/percentage following traditional occupation and their literacy levels

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