



सत्यमेव जयते

पी. एस. कृष्णन्
P. S. KRISHNAN

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सदस्य-सचिव
राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग 42

भारत सरकार
त्रिकूट-१, भीकाजी कामा प्लेस, नई दिल्ली - ११००६६

Member - Secretary
National Commission for Backward Classes
Government of India
Trikool - 1, Bhikaiji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110 066

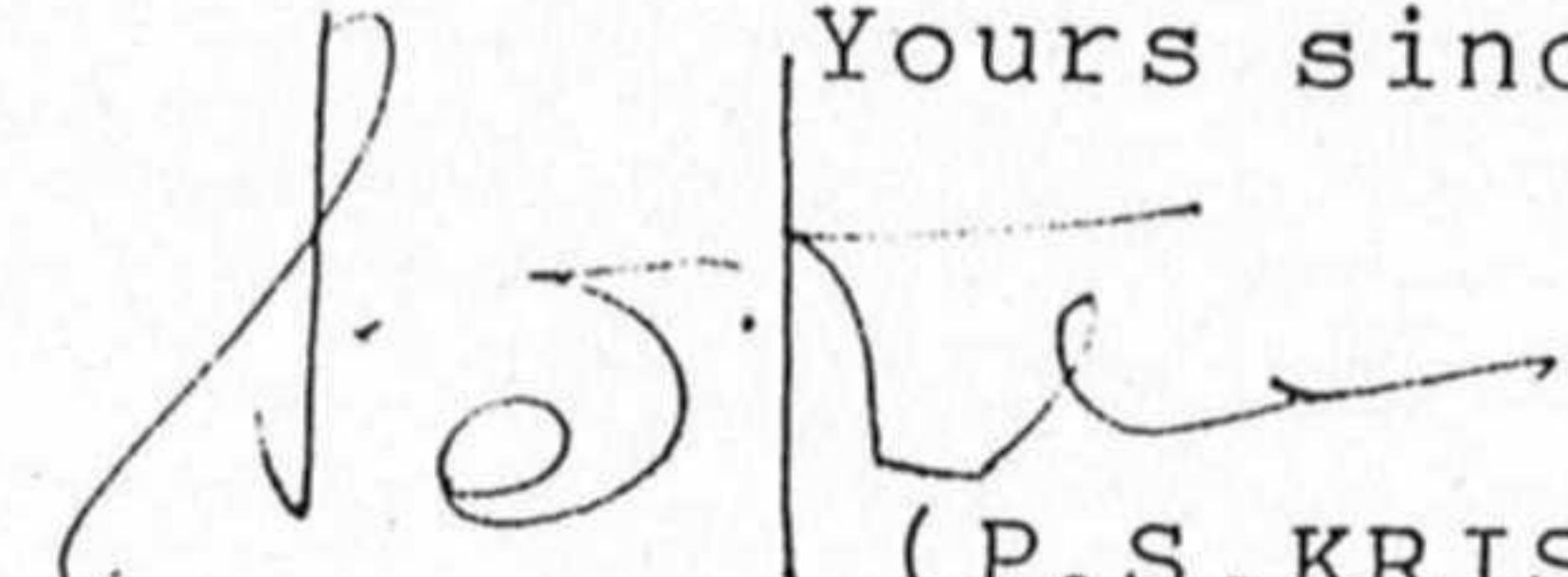
NCBC Advice No. Madhya Pradesh 39/99

17.05.1999

Dear Smt. Das,

I am sending herewith the Advice of the National Commission for Backward Classes under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act for the Inclusion of "Chippa-Sindhi-Khatri" as synonym of Chippa caste/community in the Central List of Backward Classes for Madhya Pradesh, duly authenticated, for necessary action by the Central Government under Section 9(2) of the NCBC Act.

Yours sincerely


(P.S. KRISHNAN)

Encl: As stated.

Smt. Asha Das
Secretary to Govt. of India
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
Shastri Bhavan
NEW DELHI

issued
27/5/99

NCBC Advice No/Madhya Pradesh/39/99

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

MADHYA PRADESH BENCH

(FINDINGS)

Case: Request for Inclusion of "*Sindhi Brahma Khatri*" Caste/Community in the Central List of BC's for the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Per **Shri Sahu Akshaya Bhai, Member**

I. **Request**

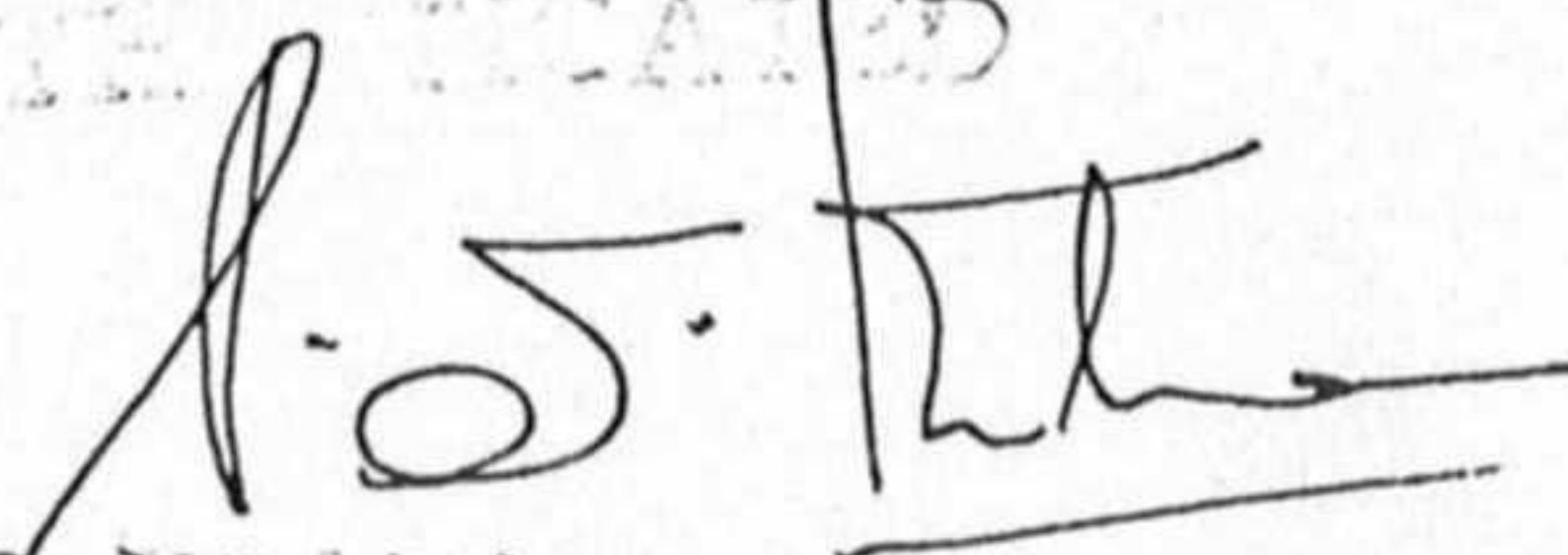
This case arises from the Request received from Shri Hemant Kumar, President, Sindhi Brahma Khatri Panchayat, Bhopal for inclusion of "*Sindhi Brahma Khatri*" in the Central List of BCs for Madhya Pradesh.

II. **Public Hearing**

2. The two Member Bench of the Commission Consisting of Hon'ble Members, S/Shri Sahu Akshaya Bhai and U.P Singh held a Public Hearing at Bhopal on 28.1.99 in respect of this Request. At the Public Hearing the State Government was represented by Shri A.L Naharia, Shri Neeti Raj Singh, and Shri S.P. Arzaria. The Case/ Community was represented by the following :

- i) Shri Hemant Kumar
- ii) Shri Khatan Mal
- iii) Shri Buharmal
- iv) Shri Kewalram Khatri
- v) Shri Logmal
- vi) Shri Rewa Shankar Khatri

ATTESTED


P. S. Narayan
Member
National Commission
for Backward Classes

vii) Shri Ajeet Kumar

viii) Shri Kundanmal Khatri

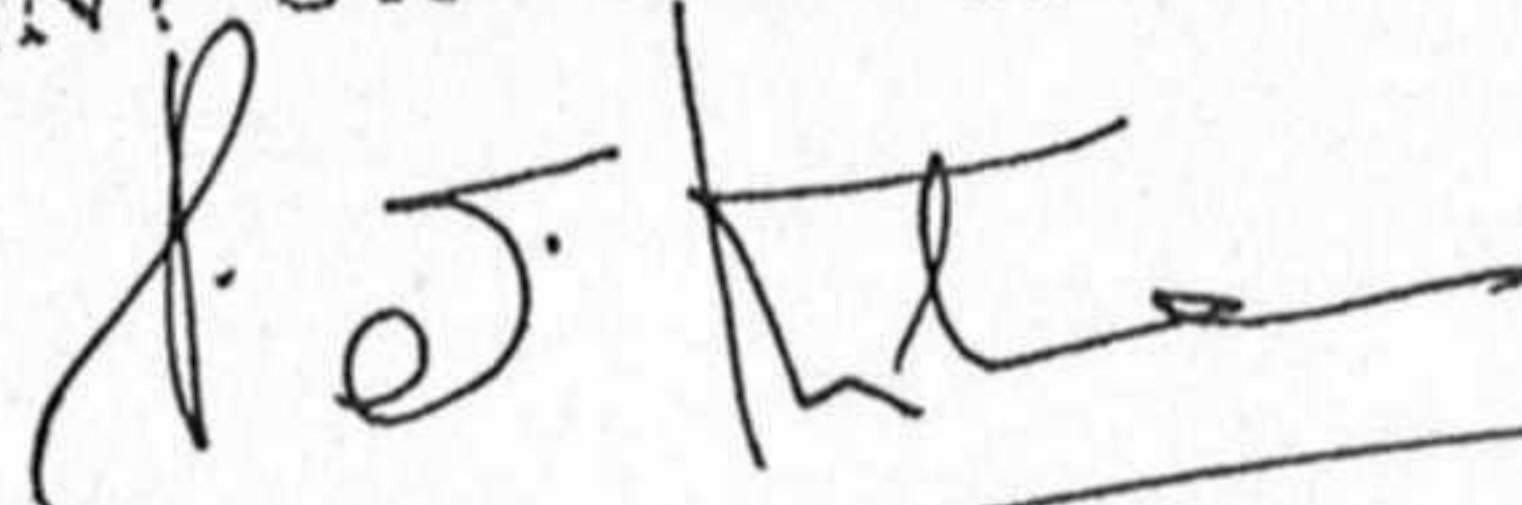
III Facts

3. "Sindhi Brahma Khatri" caste/community is not included in the first-phase Central List of Backward Classes for Madhya Pradesh prepared and notified in 1993 on the advice of expert committee on the basis of the principle of commonality (i.e. inclusion in the Central List of castes/communities which were found included in both the Mandal Commission's List as well as the state Government's List that existed at that time) because they were not included in both the Mandal Commission's List as well as the State Government's List that existed at that time and therefore did not satisfy the criterion of commonality. The request of the caste/community for inclusion in the State Government's List of Backward Classes is under consideration.

4. The Sindhi Brahma Khatri Panchyat in one of their letters of Request introduces the Community as follows:

The caste/community is more or less at the level of Rangari and Chhipa which have already been included in the Central List of Backward Classes. Occupation, trade social customs, traditions are stated as same as that of Rangari and Chhipa. Social, Educational and Economic status of the community is said to be equivalent to Rangari and Chhipa caste/community. In the filled up questionnaire of NCBC the request maker stated that the caste/community's traditional occupation is Dyeing and Printing of cloths. They follow the Hindu Religion. Fifteen percent people of the community are literate. The caste/ community in the state is concentrated mainly in Ujjain, Indore and Bhopal. Other than doing their traditional occupation they do small business like selling vegetabels, running hotels, selling general goods in thelas and some of them have started business in cloths. Only three persons are advocates, seven persons are doctors, three-four persons are engineers in all over India. The request maker himself is an advocate in Bhopal. Two to three percent women of the caste / community are engaged in stitching, tailoring-embroidery work and manual house hold work to supplement the income of the family.

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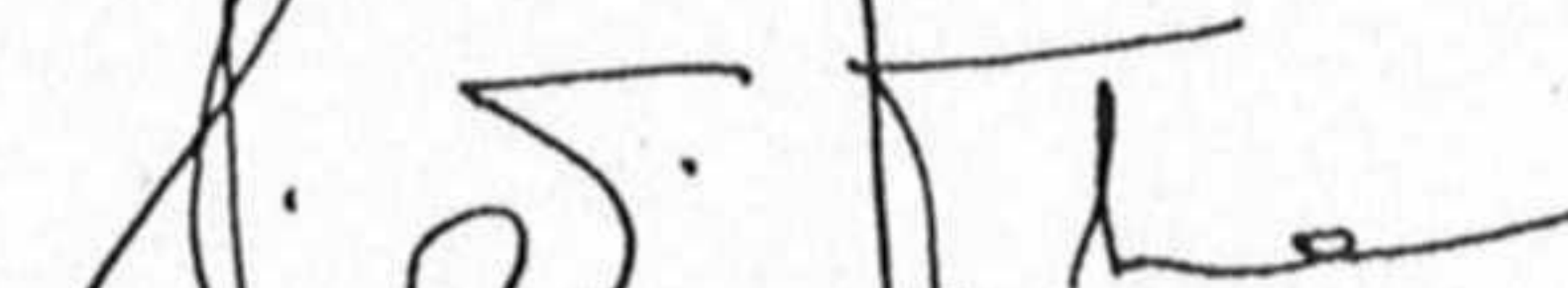


P. S. KHATRI
Member
National Commission
for Backward Classes

About 10% children are engaged in manual work in hotels, tailoring shops and other shops for their family's livelihood. One member of the caste/ community was elected as Municipal Councilor in Vidisha (M. P.). The population of the caste in the state is stated to be approximately 5000. Twenty percent people of the caste/community in the state are tax payers. Seventy five percent families live in Kachha house. Reasons of backwardness of the community are stated in the filled in questionnaire as, the community has come to India at the time of partition in 1948-49 from West Pakistan where they were socially, economically and educationally backward. Their children since the childhood start their traditional work with their parents, as a result neither they get education nor improve their social status. Further it is mentioned that the Government has not upgraded and rendered any assistance to them.

5. In the book "The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India" (Vol. II. Published by Asian Educational services, New Delhi, reprinted in 1993) Russel and Hiralal have described about the caste/community as "Chhipa, Rangari, Bhaosar Nirali, Nilgar-the Hindu caste of cotton printers and dyers-----the Rangaris say that when Parasurama, the Brahman was slaying the Kshatriyas, two brothers of the warrior caste took refuge in a temple of Devi. One of them called Bhaosar, threw himself upon the image, while the other hid behind it. The goddess saved them both and told them to adopt the vocation of dyers-----the caste have a number of subdivisions such as the Malaiyas or immigrants from Malwa, the Gujrats who come from Gujarat-----and the Khattris, these last being member of the Khatri caste who have adopted the profession". R.E. Enthoven (The tribes and castes of Bomaby', Vol. II Published by Asian Educational Services, New Delhi, reprinted in 1990) has described the community as "Khatries or weavers, numbering 38,574(1901), including 19,987 males and 18,487 females, are found all over the Presidency. They call themselves Kshattris or Kshatriyas and claim a Kshatriya origin, those in Gujarat claiming to be Brahma Kshattris.----- The Poona, Nasik, and Ahmednagar Khattris relate that, in order to avoid being slain by Parshuram, they were told by the goddess Hinglaj to assume the name of Khatri and to take to weaving.---- The Gujarat Khattris say that they came into Gujarat from Sindh in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, tempted by the strong European demand for their

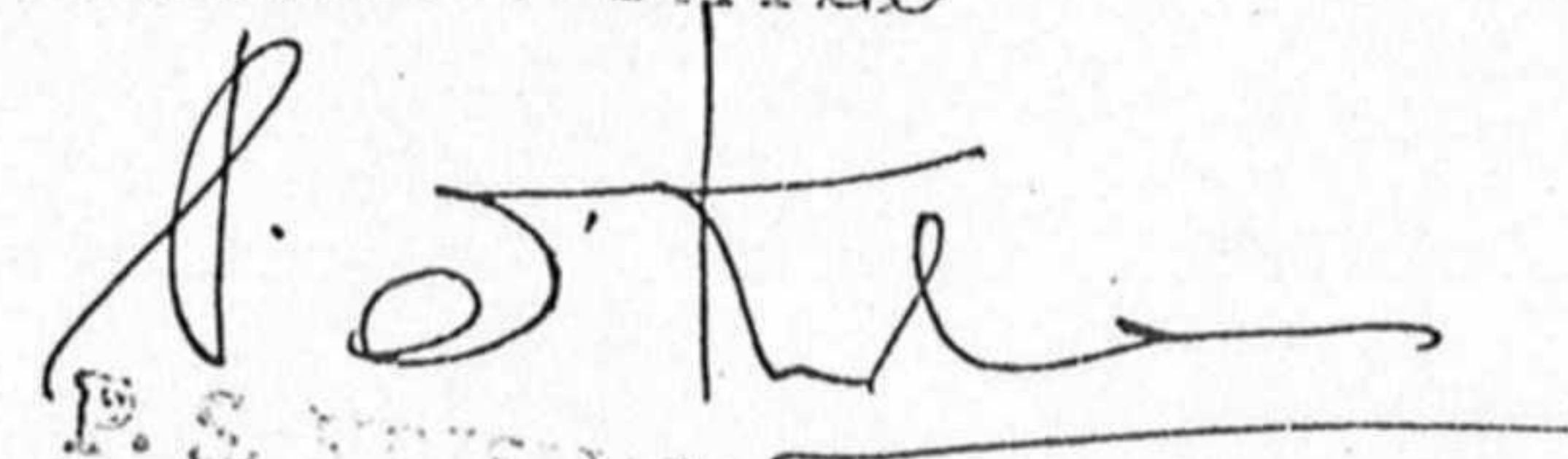
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 J. S. [unclear]
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 National [unclear]
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cloth. Khatris are hereditary silk and cotton weavers-----Besides weaving they string on wire or thread gems and pearls, make fringes, threads for necklaces, tassels, netted work and hand and waist ornaments. Their industry has been much crippled since the introduction of machine made piece-goods. Gujarati Khatris are Vaishnavas by religion but most of them prefer the worship of Devi, especially of Hinglaj Mata"

6. During the Public Hearing the representatives of the community stated that occupation of the people of this caste/ community is Dyeing and Printing of Cloths, Bedsheets, Pillow Covers etc ; Originally they belong to Sindh province of Pakistan During partition they fled away from Pakistan and settled down in the states of Rajasthan, Gujrat, and Madhya Pradesh. The member of the Caste/ Community told the Bench that their total population in the state is only 5000. Before partition also the main occupation of the caste/ community was Dying and Printing of cloths. Majority of their people have settled in Sanganer (Rajasthan) and Jaitpur (Gujrat). Sanganer is famous for Block Printing in cloths. Most of the caste / community people are engaged in their traditional occupation. During the Public Hearing the representatives of the caste/ community told the Bench that their caste may be included as a synonym of 'Chippa, Chhipa, Bhavasar, Nilgar, Jingar, Nirali Ramgari, Rangari, Rangrez, Rangarej, Rangraz, Rangredh' as their traditional occupation is same.
7. The Bench during the Public Hearing pointed out to the members of the community that the word "Brahma" which is a part of the name of the caste/ community "Sindhi Brahma Khatri" refers to the higher caste and inquired whether they would be agreeable to the deletion of the word "Brahma" from the name of the caste/ community in the Central List. It was also explained by the Bench members that inclusion of the word "Brahma" in the caste name will give scope for obtaining false certifications by the recognised socially advanced groups. The members of the caste/ community agreed with the suggestions of the Bench and requested that their caste/ community may be considered for inclusion as "Chippa-Sindhi-Khatri" instead of "Sindhi Brahma Khatri" as requested originally. During the Public Hearing, those present who were from different sections of society as well as the state government

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P. S. NICHANAN
Member
for

representatives not only did not object for the inclusion of "Chhipa-Sindhi-Khatri" as a synonym of 'Chhipa, Chhipa, Bhavsar, Nilgar, Jingar, Nirali, Ramgari, Rangari, Rangrez, Rangarej, Rangaraz, Rangredh' in the Central List of Backward Classes for "Madhya Pradesh" but also supported it.

III. Findings

8. From the above facts and evidence the Bench finds that the "Chhipa-Sindhi Khatri" caste / community's (as now requested) traditional occupation is Dyeing and Printing of cloths and they are socially backward. The community thus falls under the "Fast Track" category being covered under item 2(e) - A-Social of the NCBC's "Guidelines for consideration of Requests for Inclusion and Complaints of Under inclusion in the Central List of Backward Classes" and Para 7 of the "Procedural Clarification on Guidelines" as the Caste is an artisanal one and therefore should be included in the Central List of Backward Classes for Madhya Pradesh. This caste should not be confused with 'Khatri' of Panjab, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh which is a socially and educationally advanced, dominant community highly represented in Government services. To preclude any possibility of obtaining false certificate, the Bench therefore recommends that "Chhipa-Sindhi-Khatri" caste /community should be included in the Central List of Backward Classes for Madhya Pradesh as a synonym of "Chhipa, Chhipa, Bhav. sar, Nilgar, Jingar, Nirali, Ramgari, Rangari, Rangrez, Rangarej, Rangraz, Rangredh" at entry No. 10. The amended entry will be as follows:

" 10 Chhipa, Chhipa, Bhavsar, Nilgar, Jingar, Nirali, Ramgari, Rangari, Rangrez, Rangarej, Rangraz, Rangredh, Chhipa- Sindhi-Khatri"

Ashayan
17.05.99

(Sahu Akshaya Bhai)

U. P. Singh
17.5.99

(U. P. Singh)

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[Signature]

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