

Tamil Nadu Town Panchayats (Establishment) Rules, 1988

TAMILNADU

India

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Rule

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Part I – Preliminary

1. Short title and commencement.

(a)These rules may be called the Tamil Nadu Town Panchayats (Establishment) Rules, 1988.(b)They shall come into force on the date of publication of these rules in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

2. Definitions.

- In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context -(1)Appointed to a service. - A person is said to be "appointed to a service" when in accordance with these rules, or in accordance with the rules applicable at the time, as the case may be, he discharges for the first time the duties of a post borne on the cadre of Town Panchayat Service or commences the probation, instruction or training prescribed for members thereof.Explanation. - The appointment of a person holding a post borne on the cadre of one service to hold additional charge of a post borne on the cadre of another service or to discharge the current duties thereof does not amount to appointment to the latter service;(2)Approved candidate. - "Approved candidate" means candidate whose name appears in an authoritative list of candidates approved for appointment to any service, class or category;(3)Approved Probationer. - "Approved probationer" in a service, class or category means a

member of that, service, class or category who has satisfactorily completed his probation and awaits appointment as a full member of such service, class or category.(4)Backward Classes. - "Backward Classes" means the communities mentioned in Schedule I to this part;Explanation. - Persons who belong to the State of Tamil Nadu and who belong to one of the communities mentioned in Schedule I alone shall be treated as Backward Classes and persons belonging to other States shall not be treated as Backward Classes in this State even though they may belong to one of the communities mentioned in Schedule I.(5)Discharge of a Probationer. - "Discharge of a probationer" means in case the probationer is a full member or an proved probationer of another service/class or category reverting him to such service, class or category and in any other case dispensing with his services;(6)Duty. - A person is said to be "on duty" as a member of service -(a)"when he is performing the duties of a post borne on the cadre of such service or is undergoing the probation, instruction or training prescribed for such service;(b)when he is on joining time; or(c)when he is absent from duty during vacation or on authorised holidays or on casual leave taken in accordance with the instructions regulating such leave issued by the State Government having been on duty immediately before and immediately after such absence;(d)when he has compulsorily to wait for orders of porting on return from leave".(7)"Full member" of a service means a member of that service who has been appointed substantively to a permanent post borne on the cadre thereof;(8)Member of a service. - "Member of a service" means a person who has been appointed to that service and who has not retired or resigned, been removed or dismissed, been substantively transferred or induced to another service, or been discharged otherwise than for want of a vacancy. He may be a probationer, an approved probationer or a full member of that service;(9)Probationer. - "Probationer" in service means a member of that service who has not completed his probation;(10)Promotion. - "Promotion" means the appointment of a member of any category or grade of the service or class of service to a higher category or grade of same service or class;(11)Recruited Direct. - A candidate is said to be "recruited direct" to a service, class, category or post when, at the time of his first appointment, he is not in the service of the town panchayat:Provided that for the purposes of this definition a person shall be deemed to be not in the service of the town panchayat -(a)if a period of five years has not elapsed since his first appointment to a service; or(b)if he belongs to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Backward Classes;(12)Recruited by Transfer. - A candidate is said to be "recruited b.y transfer" to the service -(a)if, at the time of his first appointment thereto, he is either a full member or an approved probationer in any other service, the rule for which prescribe a period of probation for member thereof; or(b)in case at the time of his first appointment thereto, he is the holder of a post which has been included in another service but for which no probation has been prescribed, if he has put in that post satisfactory service for a total period of two years on duty within a continuous period of three years.Explanation. - Where the rules provide for recruitment to that service or to any class or category thereof by transfer from any specified service, class or category, a candidate need not, for the purposes of such recruitment, be a full member or an approved probationer in the service, class or category so specified, provided he is a full member or an approved probationer in any other service, class or category;(13)Scheduled Castes. - "Scheduled Castes" means the communities mentioned in Part A of Schedule II to this Part;Explanation. - No person who professes a religion different from Hinduism shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste;(14)"Scheduled Tribes" means the communities mentioned in Part B of Schedule II to this Part;(15)Service. - "Service" means a group of persons classified as a separate service;Note. - Where the context so

requires, "service" means the period during which a person holds a post or a lien on a post or is a member of a service as above defined.(16)Town panchayats. - "Town panchayats" shall mean and include township.

Part II – General Rules

1. Scope of the General Rules. - The rules in this part shall apply to the holders of all posts in the town panchayat service, whether temporary or permanent (other than provincialised categories in town panchayats) appointed thereto before, on or after the date specified in sub-rule (b) of rule 1 in Part I.

2. Application of rules. - These rules shall apply to all members of the establishment under town panchayats (other than the provincialised categories in town panchayats) whether permanent, temporary or officiating, whose pay or the maximum pay of the posts held by them exceeds Rs.720 per mensem and who are not paid from contingencies.

3. Approved Candidates. - (a) All first appointments to a service or class or category, whether by direct recruitment or by recruitment by transfer or by promotion shall be made by the appointing authority from a list of "approved" candidates". Such list shall be prepared in the prescribed manner by the appointing authority or any other authority empowered in the special rules in that behalf. Where the candidates in such list are arranged in their order of preference, appointments to the service shall be made in such order:

Provided that the list of approved candidates for appointment by promotion and by recruitment by transfer to all the categories of posts in the service shall be prepared annually against the estimated number of vacancies expected to arise during the course of a year. The estimate of vacancies shall be prepared taking into account the total number of permanent posts in a-category, the number of temporary posts in existence; the anticipated sanction of new posts in the next year; the recruitment of leave reserves and anticipated vacancies due to retirement and promotion, etc., in the course of the year and the number of candidates already in position in that category. The list of approved candidates shall be in force for a period of one year only and shall lapse at the end of the year. The candidates whose names were included in the previous list, but were not appointed shall be considered if eligible, for inclusion in the list for the next year along with their seniors, if any, whose names were not included in the previous list either because they were found not suitable or because they were not qualified when the previous list was drawn up. For preparing the lists, it shall be sufficient to consider the claims of all the candidates, senior to the junior most candidate proposed

for inclusion in the list.Explanation. - (a) The period of one year validity for the list of approved candidates shall be reckoned from the date of approval of the panel by the competent authority.(b)Where a candidate's name has been included in the list of approved candidates for more than one class or category the appointing authority who proposes to appoint such a candidate first shall require him to elect the class or category to which he wishes to be appointed. On such election, the candidate's name shall be removed from the list or lists of approved candidates for the class or category to which he does not wish to be appointed.

4. Compliance as to age by Direct Recruitment. - (a) No person whose age exceeds twenty eight years or who does not possess the prescribed qualification shall be appointed to any post in superior service under a town panchayat.

(b)A certificate of age, health and vaccination shall, save in the case of temporary appointments under rule 15 be obtained by the Executive authority from every person on his first appointment by direct recruitment to a post in superior service. Such certificate shall ordinarily be one issued by a Government Assistant Surgeon.Explanation - For the purpose of this and the other rules posts in superior service shall mean the posts which are classified as superior in Annexure I to this Part.

5. Debarred and dismissed servants of Government and Local Bodies not to be employed. - No person who has been dismissed from the service of the Central or State Government or of any local authority or who has been removed from such service on account of insolvency or who has been debarred from employment in the service of the Central or State Government shall be entertained in service, except with the previous sanction of the Director of Town Panchayats.

6. Retention or Re-appointment of a person convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude. - No officer or servant of a town panchayat who is convicted of offence involving moral turpitude shall be retained in the service of the town panchayat and no person so convicted shall be appointed to any post in its service, except with the special sanction of the Director of Town Panchayats.

7. Unit for Appointment, Reversion and Discharge of probationers or Approved probationers or full members. - For purpose of appointment, reversion or discharge for want of vacancies and re-appointment of probationers and approved probationers and appointment as full member, each town panchayat shall constitute a separate unit and where a separate service has been constituted under Chapter II of Part III the Revenue District

concerned shall be the Unit.

8. Appointment Authority. - The appointing authority for the posts shall be the executive authority of the town panchayat concerned, or the authority specified in Part III.

9. Language Qualification. - No person shall be eligible for appointment to any post either by direct recruitment or by recruitment by transfer or by promotion unless he possesses an adequate knowledge of Tamil.

Explanation. - For the purpose of these rules, a person with an adequate knowledge of Tamil shall mean a person (i) who has acquired knowledge in Tamil in the High School course; or (ii) who has passed the second class language test in Tamil: Provided that where a person appointed to any post by transfer or by promotion has not acquired an adequate knowledge of Tamil he should pass the second class language test in Tamil, within a minimum period of four years from the date of his appointment. If he fails to pass the test within the prescribed period he shall not be eligible to draw increments in the time scale of pay applicable to him until he passes the test: Provided further that a language test of the standard for VIII Standard, shall be prescribed for those whose educational qualification is above VIII Standard but below S.S.L.C. and for those who do not possess an adequate knowledge of the official language of the State of Tamil Nadu as specified below:

Item of syllabus	Maximum marks	Minimum marks for pass	Aggregate marks for a pass	Duration of
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dictation of half a page typed matter.	60	24		30
Part II Reading	40	26	50	30

Provided also that an oral test of the Standard for standard VIII shall be prescribed for those whose educational qualification is below VIII Standard and for those who do not possess an adequate knowledge of Tamil to find out whether a person is able to converse freely and fluently in Tamil and the test shall be conducted by the appointing authorities.

10. Reservation of Appointments. - (a) In making appointments by direct recruitments to the posts under town panchayats, out of every fifty vacancies in the same category of posts twenty-five vacancies shall be reserved for the Backward Classes specified in Schedule I to the rules and nine vacancies shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes specified in Schedule II to these rules, and the remaining sixteen vacancies shall be filled on the basis of merit.

(b) The claims of members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or the Backward Classes shall also be considered for the sixteen vacancies other than those reserved under sub-rule (a); when a candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Backward Class is selected for appointment on the basis of merit to a non-reserved vacancy, the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes or for Backward Classes, as the case may be, shall not in any way be effected. (c) If a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to any of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or Backward Classes is not available for selection for appointment in the turn allotted for them in the cycle, the turn so allotted, to the Backward Classes shall lapse and the vacancy shall be filled by the next turn in the order of rotation; but the turn so reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall, however, not lapse and the number of candidates to be selected in that recruitment shall be reduced by the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates not available for selection against the turn reserved for them; the unfilled vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be carried over to the next recruitment; and selection for appointment to the post in the next recruitment shall be made first for the carried over turns and then the normal rotation shall be followed. If qualified Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available even then, the carried over turns shall lapse and the vacancy shall be filled by the next turn in the order of rotation. (d) Selection for appointment under this rule shall be made in the order of rotation specified in Appendix I to these rules. (e) The rule of reservation is applicable to categories of posts, the cadre strength of which is ten and above.

11. Probation. - (a) Every appointment to a post in superior service shall from the date on which he/she joins duty be on probation for a total period of two years on duty within a continuous period of three years:

Provided that a person appointed to the basic service shall, from the date on which he/she joins duty be on probation for a total period of one year on duty within a continuous period of two years. (b) A probationer in any post who has been or may be deputed for military duty shall be entitled to count towards the period of probation in such post the period spent by him on military duty.

12. Termination of probation. - (a) At any time before the expiry of the period of probation the appointing authority may in his discretion, for reasons to be recorded in writing terminate the probation of any person and revert him to his permanent post if he is already a permanent officer or servant or to a lower post, if he is not a permanent officer or servant but he is a probationer or an approved probationer in such lower post and if there is a vacancy in such lower post or if a person junior to him is holding such lower post, or discharge him from the service of the town panchayat in other cases:

Provided that an opportunity to show cause against the termination of probation shall be given to the persons concerned after the appointing authority has arrived at a provisional conclusion regarding termination of probation.

13. Declaration of Probation. - At the end of the prescribed period of probation or of the period of probation as extended under rule 14 the appointing authority shall consider the probationer's suitability for confirmation in the grade for which he was selected. If the appointing authority decides that the probationer is suitable for confirmation he shall, as soon as possible issue an order declaring the probationer to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation on the date of expiry of the prescribed or extended period of probation. If no such order is issued within six months from the date on which he is eligible for such declaration, the probationer shall be deemed to have satisfactorily completed his probation on the date of expiry of the prescribed or extended period of probation except in cases where serious charges are pending.

14. Extension of probation. - If at the end of prescribed period of probation, the appointing authority considers that the probationer is not suitable for confirmation, he may extend his probation by a period, which in no case shall be longer than one year from the date of expiry of the period of probation prescribed in rule 11.

15. Temporary appointment. - (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules or in any other rules, where it is necessary in the public interest or for administrative reasons to fill immediately a vacancy in a post and there would be delay in making such appointment in accordance with these rules or any other rules governing such appointment the appointing authority may, for reasons to be already recorded in writing temporarily appoint a person otherwise than in accordance with the said rules.

(b) A person appointed under sub-rule (a) shall not be regarded as probationer or be entitled only by reason of such appointment to any preferential claim to a future appointment. Such person shall be replaced as soon as possible by a candidate qualified to hold the post under the rules; Provided that in respect of appointments to the post specified in Part III of the rules the previous approval of the appropriate authority specified therein shall be obtained when the period of appointment exceeds three months. As soon as any such post falls vacant and an unqualified person is appointed the appointing authority concerned shall promptly intimate the fact to the said appropriate authority: Provided further that in respect of any post, other than those specified in Part III of these rules the previous approval of the Director of Town Panchayat shall be obtained when the period of appointment exceeds three months: Provided also that the appointment made under this sub-rule shall not exceed one year at a time. (c) A person appointed under sub-rule (a) shall be paid either his substantive pay or the minimum pay in the time scale of pay applicable to the post, as the case may

be, whichever is higher. The period of service rendered in the post under sub-rule (a) shall not count for increments in the post.(d)The services of a person appointed under sub-rule (a) are liable to be terminated at any time without notice and without reason being assigned.

16. Seniority. - The seniority of a person in a service, class or category or grade shall unless he has been reduced to a lower rank as a punishment, be determined by the rank obtained by him in the list of approved candidates drawn up by the appointing authority, subject to the rule of reservation where it applies, the date of commencement of his probation shall be the date on which he joins duty irrespective of his seniority.

The seniority of a person in a service, class, category or grade shall where the normal method of recruitment of that service, class, category or grade is not solely by direct recruitment or by recruitment by transfer and by promotion, unless the individual has been reduced to a lower rank as punishment, be determined with reference to the date on which he is appointed to the service, class, category or grade:Provided that, where the junior appointed by a particular method of recruitment happens to be appointed to a service, class, category or grade, earlier than the senior appointed by the same method of recruitment, the senior shall be deemed to have been appointed to the service, class, category or grade on the same day on which the junior was so appointed:Provided further that the benefit of the above proviso shall be available to the senior only for the purpose of fixing inter-se seniority:Provided also that there persons appointed by more than one method of recruitment are appointed or deemed to have been appointed to the service, class, category or grade on the same day, their inter-se seniority shall be decided with reference to their age.

17. Confirmation. - A person who has completed his period of probation on a post shall be confirmed at the earliest opportunity according to his seniority as determined with reference to the date of first appointment. When the date by which seniority is determined is the same in the case of two or more persons, their inter-se seniority shall be determined by the order of reference, if any, previously laid down in their class. If no such order is laid down or in the case of doubt, seniority shall be determined by the appointing authority.

18. Promotion to Selection and Non-Selection post. - (a) Promotion to selection posts shall be made on grounds of qualifications and merits, seniority being considered only where the qualifications and merits are approximately equal.

(b)Promotion to non-selection posts shall be made in accordance with strict seniority except:
-(i)Where a senior does not possess the qualifications prescribed for holding the higher posts or is definitely proved to be incompetent to hold such post; or(ii)Where on account of his proved serious

misconduct it is considered undersirable to promote him.

19. Conditions of service similar to that of Government servant. - Save as otherwise provided in these rules, or in any other rules in force for the time being, the conditions of service of the members of the establishment under Town Panchayats shall be the same as those of Government servants of similar standing and status in respect of the following matters, namely: -

(i)Salary and allowances;(ii)Leave and leave allowances;(iii)Travelling allowance;(iv)Superannuation and retirement; and(v)Refusal of leave preparatory to retirement and grant of such leave after retirement.Any powers assigned to Government and the Head of the department in the provisions applicable to such Government servants shall be exercised by the Director of Town Panchayats and the appointing authority respectively.

20. Security to be furnished in certain cases. - (a) Security shall be taken from the members of the establishment specified below for amount not being less than that indicated against each:

(i)Store keepers and clerks - Rs.500.(ii)Bill collectors, warrant officers and tractor drivers - Rs.750.(b)The Security compensatory allowance shall be paid only to those who tender their security deposit in cash; the security deposit received in other forms like bank guarantees, N.S.C., N.D.C. bond, etc., need not be accepted and the security compensatory allowance be allowed at the rates prescribed from the date on which full amount of security deposit is, obtained in cash.

21. Age of retirement. - No officer or servant of a Town Panchayat in superior service shall be retained in its service after he has attained the age of 58 years. A person in basic service shall not be retained in service after he has completed the age of 60 years:

Provided that an officer or a servant of a Town Panchayat shall be allowed to retire at the end of the month in which he has attained the age of 58/60 years irrespective of the date on which he has actually attained the age of 58/60 years.

22. Compulsory retirement. - Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the appropriate authority shall, if it is of the opinion that it is in the public interest so to do, have the absolute right to retire a member of the service by giving him notice of not less than three months, in writing, or three months pay and allowances in lieu of such notice after he has attained the age of fifty years and (fifty five years in the case of basic servants) or after he has completed Thirty years of qualifying service.

Explanation I. - In this rule, the expression "appropriate authority", means, the authority which has the power to make substantive appointments to the post of the service from which the member of the service is required to retire. Explanation II. - For the purpose of this rule, the three months notice may be given before the member of the service attained the age of fifty years, provided that the retirement takes place after he has attained that age. Explanation III. - In computing the notice period of three months the date of service of the notice shall be included.

23. Maintenance of service Book. - (a) A service book shall be maintained in such form as maybe laid down by the Government from time to time for every officer or servant of a Town Panchayat wno subscribes to the Provident Fund establishment and maintained by the Town Panchayat.

(b) The date of birth of an officer or servant of the Town Panchayat already entered in his service book shall not be altered except with the previous sanction or under the direction of the Director of Town Panchayats. The procedure for making alterations in the date of birth shall be the same as in rule 49 of Part II of the General Rules relating to Tamil Nadu State and Subordinate Service.

24. Executive Authority to be responsible for the maintenance of service book. - The executive authority shall be responsible for the correct and up to date maintenance of the service book of every officer or servant of the Town Panchayat and he shall record an annual certificate of verification in the service book as early as possible after the end of every year.

25. Statement of permanent post to be furnished by the executive authority. - The executive authority shall, early in April in each year prepare a detailed statement of all permanent posts under the Town Panchayat existing on the 1st April of every year and forward it to the auditor appointed under section 141 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, not later than the 15th April.

26. Consequences of resignation. - An Officer or servant of a-Town Panchayat shall if he resigns his appointment, forfeit not only the services rendered by him in the particular post held by him at the time of resignation but all his previous service under the town panchayat or any other local authority.

The re-appointment of such persons to any post under the town panchayat shall be treated in the same way as a first appointment to such post and all rules governing such appointment shall apply, and on such re-appointment, he shall not be entitled to count any portion of his previous service for any benefit or concession admissible under any rule or order.

27. Pecuniary loss to be made good. - When a member of the establishment under a town panchayat is found guilty of any negligence, fraud, breach of rules or order, in consequence of which pecuniary loss has been caused to the town panchayat the competent authority may, in addition to any other punishment which may be inflicted in respect of such negligence or breach, order that the whole or portion of the loss shall be made good by such officer or servant.

28. Power of Government to relax rule or regulation in respect of establishment of Town Panchayats. - No rule or regulation made under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958), shall be construed to limit or abridge the power of the Government to deal with the case of any officer or servant of a town panchayat or any candidate for appointment to the service of a town panchayat in such manner as may appear to them to be just and equitable:

Provided that where any such rule or regulation is applicable to the case of any such officer or servant of a Town Panchayat or to any candidate for appointment to the service of a town panchayat, the case shall not be dealt with in any manner less favourable to such officer or servant of the Town Panchayat or to the candidate for appointment to the service of the town panchayat, as the case may be, than that provided by the rule or regulation.

29. Savings. - Nothing contained in this rule shall, unless a contrary intention is expressly indicated therein, operate to deprive any such person of any right or privilege to which he is entitled by or under any rule applicable to him prior to the making of such rule.

I

Backward ClassesList of Classes of citizens who are Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities(G.O. Ms. No. 28, Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes Welfare, dated the 19th July 1994). - Under clause (a) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of appointments or posts in the Services under the State) Act, 1993 (Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1994), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby notifies the lists of classes of citizens who are socially and educationally Backward including the Most Backward Classes and the Denotified Communities specified in the Schedule below as Backward Classes of Citizens: -[Published in Part II-Section 1 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated 19th July 1994.]

Schedule 2

I. List of Backward Classes:

- 1. Agamudayar including Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala.**
- 2. Agaram Vellan Chettiar.**
- 3. Alwar, Azhavar and Alavar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).**
- 4. Servai (except Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts).**
- 5. Ansar.**
- 6. Arayar, Nulayar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).**
- 7. Archakarai Vellala.**
- 8. Aryavathi (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).**
- 9. Ayira Vaisyar.**
- 10. Badagar.**
- 11. Billava.**
- 12. Bondil.**
- 13. Boyas (except Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, The Nilgiris, Salem, [Dharmapuri] [Substituted for the words and Dharmapuri by G. O. Ms. No. 78, BC, MBS&MW, dated 4th August 2005.] and Krishnagiri Districts).**

Pedda Boyar (except Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts), Oddars (except Thanjavur, Nagai-Quaid-e-Milleth, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Madurai and Dindigul-Anna Districts). Kaloddars (except Chengalpattu-MGR, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamarajar, Madurai, Dindigul Anna, Pudukottai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Chidambaranar and Salem Districts). Nellorepet Oddars (except North Arcot-Ambedkar and

Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar Districts). Sooram'ari Oddars (except Salem District).

14. Chakkala (except Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Nagai-Quaid-e-Milleth, Pudukottai, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Dindigul-Anna and The Nilgiris Districts).

15. Chavalakarar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman Districts).

16. Chettu or Chetty (including Kottar Chetty, Elur Chetty, Pathira Chetty, Valayal Chetty, Pudukkadei Chetty) (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman Districts).

17. Chowdry.

18. Converts to Christianity from Scheduled Castes irrespective of the generation of conversion for the purpose of reservation of seats in Educational Institutions and for seats in Public Services.

19. C.S.I, formerly S.I.U.C. (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).

20. Donga Dasaris (except Chengalpattu-MGR, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Chennai and Salem Districts).

21. Dekkani Muslims.

22. Devangar, Sedar.

23. Dombs (except Pudukottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts).

Dommas (except Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth, Pudukottai, North Arcot-Ambedkar and Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar Districts).

24. Dudekula.

25. Enadi.

- 26. Ezhavathy (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).**
- 27. Ezhuthachar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).**
- 28. Ezhuva (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).**
- 29. Gangavar.**
- 30. Gavara, Gavarai and Vadugar (Vaduvar) (other than Kamma, Kapu, Baliya and Reddi).**
- 31. Gounder.**
- 32. Gowda (including Gammala, Kalali and Anuppa Gounder.)**
- 33. Megde.**
- 34. Idiga.**
- 35. Illathu Pillaimar, Illuvar, Ezhuvar and illathar.**
- 36. Jhetty.**
- 37. Jogis (except Chengalpattu-MGR, Madurai, Dindigul-Anna, South Arcot-Vallalar, Villupuram-Ramasami Padayachiyar, North Arcot-Ambedkar and Tiruvannamalai - Sambuvarayar Districts).**
- 38. Kabbera.**
- 39. Kaikolar, Sengunthar.**
- 40. Kaladi (except Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamarajar, Rama-nathapuram, Madurai, Dindigul-Anna, Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth, Pudukottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts).**

41. Kalari Kurup including Kalari Panicker (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).

42. Kalingi.

43. Kallar including Easanattu Kallar, Gandarvakottai Kallars (except Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth and Pudukottai Districts), Kootappal Kallars (except Pudukottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts), Piranmalai Kallars (except Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Dindigul-Anna, Pudukottai, Thanjavur and Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth Districts), Periyasooriyur Kallars (except Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts).

44. Kaliar Kula Thondaman.

45. Kalveli Gounder.

46. Kambar.

47. Kammalar or Viswakarma, Viswakarmala (including Thattar, Porkollar, Kannar, Karumar Kollar, Thacher, Kal Thacher, Kamsala and Viswabrahmin).

48. Kani, Kanisu, Kaniyar, Panikkar.

49. Kaniyala Vellalar.

50. Kannada Saineegar, Kannadiyar (Throughout the State) and Dasapal-anjika (Coimbatore, Periyar and The Nilgiris Districts).

51. Kannadiya Naidu.

52. Karpooora Chettiar.

53. Karuneegar (Seer Karuneegar, Sri Karuneegar, Sarattu Karuneegar, Kaikatti Karuneegar, Mathuvazhi Kanakkar, Sozhi Kanakkar and Sunnambu Karuneegar).

54. Kasukkara Chettiar.

55. Katesar, Pattamkatti.

56. Kavuthiyar.

57. Kerala Mudali.

58. Kharvi.

59. Khatri.

60. Kongu Vaishnava.

61. Kongu Vellalars (including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Naram-bukkatti Gounder, Tirumudi Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder, Anuppa Vellala Gounder, Karumba Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Chendalai Gounder, Pavalankatti Vellala Gounder, Pala Vellala Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder and Rathinagiri Gounder).

62. Koppala Velama.

63. Koteyar.

64. Krishnanvaka (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).

65. Kudikara Vellalar.

66. Kudumbi (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).

67. Kuga Vellalar.

68. Kunchidigar.

69. Labbais including Rowthar and Marakayar (whether their spoken language is Tamil or Urdu).

70. Lambadi.

71. Latin Catholics (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).

72. Lingayat (Jangama).

73. Mahratta (non-Brahmin) (including Namdev Mahratta).

74. Malayar.

75. Male

76. Maniagar.

77. Mapilla.

78. Maravars (except Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman and Chidambaranar District) including Karumaravars, Appanad Kondayamkottai Maravar (except Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Dindigul-Anna Districts) and Sembanad Maravars (except Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamarajar and Ramanathapuram District).

79. Moondrumandai Enbathunalu (84) Ur. Sozhia Vellalar.

80. Mooppan.

81. Muthuraja, Muthuracha, Muttiriyar, Muthiriyar, Mutharaiyar.

82. Nadar, Sannar and Gramani (including Christian Nadar, Christian Shanar and Christian Gramani).

83. Nagaram.

84. Naikkar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunel-veli-Kattabomman District).

85. Nangudi Vellalar.

86. Nanjil Mudali (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).

87. Odar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).

88. Odiya.

89. Oottruvalanattu Vellalar.

90. O.P.S. Vellalar.

91. Ovachar.

92. Paiyur Kotta Vellalar.

93. Pamulu.

94. Panar (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

95. Panisaivan (including Virakodi Vellala.)

96. Kathikarar in Kanniyakumari District.

97. Pannirandam Chettiar or Uthama Chettiar.

98. Parkavakulam (including Surithimar, Nathamar, Malayamar, Moopa-nar and Nainar).

99. Perike (including Perike Baliya).

100. Perumkollitr (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).

- 101. Podikara Vellalar.**
- 102. Pooluva Gounder.**
- 103. Poraya.**
- 104. Pulavar (in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts).**
- 105. Pulluvar or Pooluvar.**
- 106. Pusala.**
- 107. Reddy (Ganjam).**
- 108. Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty, Twenty-four Manai Telugu Chetty).**
- 109. Sakkaravar or Kavathi (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).**
- 110. Salivagana.**
- 111. Saliyar, Padmasaliyar, Pattusaliyar, Pattariyar and Adhaviyar.**
- 112. Savalakkarar.**
- 113. Senaithalaivar, Senaikudiyar and Illaivaniar.**
- 114. Sheik.**
- 115. Sourashtra (Patnulkarar).**
- 116. Sozhia Vellalar (including Sozna Vellalar, Vetrilaikarar, Kodikalkarar and Keeraikarar).**
- 117. Srisayar.**

118. Sundaram Chetty.

119. Syed.

120. Tnogana Veerakshatriya.

121. Tholkollar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tinmelveli-Kattabomman District).

122. Tholuva Naicker and Vetalakara Naicker.

123. Thoraiyar.

124. Thoriyar.

125. Ukkirakula Kshatriya Naicker.

126. Uppara, Uppillia and Sagara.

127. Urali Gounder (except Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai District) and Orudaya Gounder or Oorudaya Gounder (in Madurai, Dindigul-Anna, Coimba-tore, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai and Salem Districts).

128. Urikkara Nayakkar.

129. Vallambar.

130. Valmiki.

131. Vaniyar, Vania Chettiar (including Gandla, Qanika, Telikula and Chekkalar).

132. Veduvar and Vedar (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

133. Veerasaiva (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).

134. Velar.

135. Vellan Chettiar.

136. Veluthodathu Nair (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District).

137. Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappiliyar, Kappiliya, Okkaliga Gowda, Okkaliga, Gowda, Okkaliya Gowder, Okkaliya Gowda.)

138. Wynad Chetty (The Nilgiris District).

139. Yadhava (including Idaiyar, Telugu Speaking Idaiyar known as Vaduga Ayar or Vaduga Idaiyar or Golla and Asthanthra Golla.)

140. Yavana.

141. Yerukula.

142. Converts to Christianity from any Hindu Backward Classes Community or Most Backward Classes Community or Denotified Communities except the Converts to Christianity from Meenavar, Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar, Mukkuvar or Mukayar and Paravar.

143. Orphans and destitute children who have lost their parents before reaching the age often and are destitutes; and who have nobody else to take care of them either by law or custom; and also who are admitted into any of the schools or orphanages rim by the Government or recognised by the Government.

II. List of Most Backward Classes:

1. Ambalakarar.

2. Andipandaram.

3. Bestha, Siviari.

- 4. Bhatraju (other than Kshatriya Raju).**
- 5. Boyar, Oddar.**
- 6. Dasari.**
- 7. Dommara.**
- 8. Eravallar (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District where the Community is a Scheduled Tribe).**
- 9. Isaivellalar.**
- 10. Jambuvanodai.**
- 11. Jangam.**
- 12. Jogi.**
- 13. Kongu Chettiar (in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts only).**
- 14. Koracha.**
- 15. Kulala (including Kuyavar and Kumbarar).**
- 16. Kunnuvar Mannadi.**
- 17. Kurumba.**
- 18. Kuruhini Chetty.**
- 19. Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakattalavar, Velakatalanair and Pronopakari.**
- 20. Mond Golla.**

- 21. Moundadan Chetty**
- 22. Mahendra, Medara.**
- 23. Mutlakampatti.**
- 24. Narikoravar.**
- 25. Nokkar.**
- 26. Vanniakula Kshatriya (including Vanniyar, Vanniya, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padaychi, Palli and Agnikula Kshatriya).**
- 27. Paravar (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District where the Community is Scheduled Caste) (including Converts to Christianity).**
- 28. Meenavar (Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar) (including Converts to Christianity).**
- 29. Mukkuvar or Mukayar (including Converts to Christianity)**
- 30. Punnan Vettuva Gounder.**
- 31. Pannayar (other than Kathikarar in Kanniyakumari District).**
- 32. Sathatha Srivaishnava (including Sathani, Ghattadi and Chattada Sri-vaishnava).**
- 33. Sozhia Chetty.**
- 34. Telugupatty Chetty.**
- 35. Thottia Naicker (including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thocka-lavar and Thozhuva Naicker).**
- 36. Thondaman.**

37. Valaiyar (including Chettinad Valayars).

38. Vannar (Salaivai Thozhilalar) (including Agasa, Madivala, Ekali, Rajakula, Veluthadar and Rajaka) (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

39. Vettaikarar.

40. Vettiva Gounder.

41. Yogeeswarar.

III. List of Denotified Communities:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Attur Kilnad Koravars | Salem, South Arcot Vallalar, Villupuram-RamasamyPadayachiyar, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar andKamarajar Districts. |
| 2. Attur Melnad Koravars. | Salem District. |
| 3. Appanad Kondayamkottai Maravar. | Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamara-jar,Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Dindigul-Anna Districts. |
| 4. Ambalakarar. | Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth,Tiruchira-palli and Pudukottai Districts. |
| 5. Ambalakkarar. | Suriyanur, Tiruchirapalli District. |
| 6. Boyas. | Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, The Nilgiris, Salemand Dharmapuri Districts. |
| 7. Sattu Tarkas. | |
| 8. C.K. Koravars. | South Arcot-Vallalar and Villupuram-Rama-samyPadayachiyar Districts. |
| 9. Chakkala. | Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamara-jar,Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth, Pudukottai,Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Dindigul-Anna and The NilgirisDistricts. |
| 10. Changayampudi Koravars. | North Arcot-Ambedkar andTiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar Districts. |
| 11. Chettinad Valayars. | Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamarajar andRamanathapuram Districts. |
| 12. Dombs. | Pudukottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts. |
| 13. Dobba Koravars. | Salem District. |
| 14. Dommars. | Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth, Pudukottai,North Arcot-Ambedkar and Tiruvannama-lai-Sambuvarayar Districts. |
| 15. Donga Soya. | |

16. Donga
Ur.Korachas.
17. Devagudi
Talayaris.
18. Dobbai Korachas. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
19. Dabi Koravars. Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth,Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, North Arcot
Ambedkar andTiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar Districts.
20. Donga Dasaris. Chengalpattu-M.G.R., Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai,Madras and Salem
Districts.
21. Gorrela Dodda
Soya.
22. Gudu Dasaris.
23. Gandarvakottai Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth,Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, South
Koravars. Arcot-Vallalar andVillupuram-Ramasamy Padayachiyar Districts.
24. Gandarvakottai Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth and PudukottaiDistricts.
Kallars.
25. Inji Koravars. Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth, Tiruchirapalliand Pudukottai Districts.
Chengalpattu-MGR, Madras, South Arcot-Val-lalar,Villupuram Ramasamy
Padayachiyar, North Arcot-Ambedkar andTiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar
Districts.
26. Jogis.
27. Jamba vanodai.
28. Kaladis. Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamarajar,Ramanathapuram, Madurai,
Dindigul-Anna, Thanjavur, NagaiQuaid-e-Milleth, Pudukottai and
Tiruchirapalli Districts.
29. Kal Oddars. Chengalpattu-MGR, Ramanathapuram, PasumponMuthuramalinga Thevar,
Kamarajar, Madurai, Dindigul-Anna,Pudukottai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli-
Kattabomman,Chidambaranar and Salem Districts.
30. Koravars. Chengalpattu-MGR, Ramanathapuram, PasumponMuthuramalinga Thevar,
Kamarajar, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, NagaiQuaid-e-Mil-leth,
Tiruchirapalli,Tirunelveli-Kattabom-man,Chidambaranar, Madras,
Madurai,Dindigul-Anna and The Nilgiris Districts.
31. Kalinji
Dabikoravar. Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth and PudukottaiDistricts.
32. Kootappal
Kallars. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
33. Kala Koravars. Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth, Tiruchirapalliand Pudukottai Districts.
34. Kalavathila
Boyas.
35. Kepmaris. Chengalpattu-MGR, Pudukottai and TiruchirapalliDistricts.
36. Maravars. Thanjavur, Nagai-Quaid-e-Milleth, Pudukottai,Ramanathapuram,

Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli Kattabomman and Chidambaranar Districts.

37. Monda Koravars.
38. Monda Golla. Salem District.
39. Mutlakampatt. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
40. Nokkars. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
41. Nellorepet Oddars. North Arcot-Ambedkar and Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar Districts.
42. Oddars. Thanjavur, Nagai-Quaid-e-Milleth, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Madurai and Dindigul-Anna Districts.
43. Pedda Boyas. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
44. Ponnai Korava North Arcot-Ambedkar and Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar Districts.
45. Piramalai Kallars. Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamara-jar, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Dindigul Anna, Pudukottai, Thanjavur and Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth Districts.
46. Peria Suriyar Kallars. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
47. Padayachi. Vellayan Kuppam in South Arcot-Vallalar District and Tennore in Tiruchirapalli District.
48. Punnan Vettuva Gounder. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
49. Servai. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
50. Salem Melnad Koravars. Madurai, Dindigul-Anna, Coimbatore, Periyar, Pudukottai, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, North Arcot-Ambedkar and Tiruvannamalai-Sambu-varayar Districts.
51. Salem Uppu Koravars. Salem District.
52. Sakkaraitthamada Koravars. North Arcot-Ambedkar and Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar Districts.
53. Saranga Palli Koravars.
54. Sooramari Oddars. Salem District.
55. Sembanad Maravars. Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamarajar and Ramanathapuram Districts.
56. Thalli Koravars. Salem District.
57. Thelungapatti Chettis. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
58. Thottia Naickers. Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamara-jar, Ramanathapuram, Chengalpattu-MGR, Thanjavur, Nagai-Quaid-e-Milleth, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Chidambaranar, Salem,

North Arcot-Ambedkar, Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar, Coimbatore and Periyar Districts.

59. Thogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
60. Uppukoravars or Settipalli Kovavars. Thanjavur, Nagai-Quaid-e-Milleth, Pudukottai, Madurai, Dindigul-Anna, North Arcot-Ambedkar and Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar Districts.
61. Urali Goundars. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
62. Wayalpad or Nawalpeta Korachas.
63. Vaduvarpatti Koravars. Madurai, Dindigul-Anna, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, Kamara-jar, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Chidambaranar, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
64. Valayars. Madurai, Dindigul-Anna, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Periyar and Coimbatore Districts.
65. Vettaikarar. Thanjavur, Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth and Pudukottai Districts, Salem District.
66. Vetta Koravars. Salem District
67. Varaganeri Koravars. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.
68. Vettuva Gounder. Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts.

II

Part A – Scheduled Castes

1. Throughout the State: -

1. Chakkiliyan
2. Kuravan, Sidhan
3. Nayadi
4. Pallan
5. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)
6. Valluvan

2. Throughout the State except Kanyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district: -

1. Adi-Andhra
2. Adi-Dravida
3. Adi-Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar

6.	Baira
7.	Bakuda
8.	Bandi
9.	Bellara
10.	Chalavadi
11.	Chamar or Muchi
12.	Chandala
13.	Cheruman
14.	Devendrakulathan
15.	Dom, Dombara Paidi or Pano
16.	Godagali
17.	Godda
18.	Gosangai
19.	Holaya
20.	Jaggali
21.	Jambuvulu
22.	Kadaiyan
23.	Kailadi
24.	Kanmpalan
25.	Koosa
26.	Kudumban
27.	Madari
28.	Madiga
29.	Maila
30.	Mala
31.	Mavilan
32.	Moger
33.	Mundala
34.	Nelakeyava
35.	Pagadai
36.	Pambada
37.	Panchama
38.	Penniandi
39.	Puthirai Vannan
40.	Raneyar
41.	Samagara

42. Samban
 43. Separi
 44. Semman
 45. Thoti
 46. Tiruvalluvar
3. In the Nilgiris District: -
- Kanakkan or Padanna
4. In Coimbatore and Salem Districts: -
1. Pannadi
 2. Vathiriyar
5. In Kanyakumari District and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district: -
1. Ayyanavar
 2. Bharatar
 3. Domban
 4. Kakkalan
 5. Kavara
 6. Kottan (Koodan)
 7. Mannan
 8. Padannan
 9. Palluvan
 10. A Paravans
 11. Pathiyar
 12. Perumannan
 13. Pulayan or Cheramar
 14. Thandan
 15. Ulladan
 16. Uraly
 17. Vallon
 18. Vannan
 19. Velan
 20. Vetan
 21. Vettuvan
6. In Thanjavur district: -
1. Koliyan
 2. Vettiyan

Part B – Scheduled Tribes

1. Throughout the State: -

- | | |
|----|--------|
| 1. | Kadar |
| 2. | Irular |

2. Throughout the State except Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District: -

- | | |
|-----|--------------------|
| 1. | Adiyan |
| 2. | Aranadan |
| 3. | Kammara |
| 4. | Kattunayakkan |
| 5. | Konda Kapus |
| 6. | Konda Reddis |
| 7. | Koraga |
| 8. | Kola |
| 9. | Kudiya or Melakudi |
| 10. | Kurichchan |
| 11. | Kurumans |
| 12. | Mahamalar |
| 13. | Malasar |
| 14. | Malayekandi |
| 15. | Mudugay Muduvan |
| 16. | Pallivan |
| 17. | Paniyan |
| 18. | Pulayan |
| 19. | Sholaga |
| 20. | Toda |

3. In North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli Districts:-

Malayali

4. In Coimbatore and Tirunelveli Districts (except Shencottah taluk)

Kanian or Kanyan

5. In the Nilgiris District:-

Kurumbas

6. In Kanyakumari District and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district: -

- | | |
|----|--------------|
| 1. | Eravallan |
| 2. | Hill Pulayas |
| 3. | Kanikaran or |

	Kanikkar
4.	Kichu Velan
5.	Malaikkuravan
6.	Malai Ardyan
7.	Malai Pandaram
8.	Malai Vedan
9.	Malayan
10.	Malayarayar
11.	Mannan
12.	Muthuvan
13.	Palliyan
14.	Palliyar
15.	Ulladan (Hill dwellers)
16.	Uraly
17.	Vishavan