



SPECIAL PUBLICATION

No. 2

IASLIC SPECIAL PUBLICATION

No. 2

INDIC NAMES

INCLUDING PROCEEDINGS OF THE
SEMINAR ON THE RENDERING OF INDIC NAMES
HELD AT CALCUTTA,
DECEMBER 30, 1960 — JANUARY 1, 1961



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PREFACE

We are glad to place before our colleagues all over the world this small volume, being the final outcome of the "Seminar on Indic Names" organized by the IASLIC, a few months back. It contains among other things, an exceptionally clear summary of the scope, objectives and findings of the Seminar, rendered by Dr. C. P. Shukla who directed it, the Rapporteur-General (Shri N. C. Chakravarti) report of the proceedings and the final recommendations made by the entire body of experts who got together for the purpose. The *main working paper* by Shri Benoyendra Sengupta and some other papers contributed on the occasion are reproduced here along with the recommendations of the Special Committee on "Standardization of Spellings of Entry words of Indic Authors' Names". This Committee was fortunate to have very helpful suggestions from the renowned linguist Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee who extended to us his full and spontaneous co-operation. We are happy to include herein an annotated bibliography on "Indic Names" compiled by Shri J. Saha and others, which we hope will be much appreciated by the users of this volume.

The gravity of the problem tackled at the Seminar cannot be over-emphasized and the anxiety was sufficiently reflected in the speeches of Dr. T. Sen, Hony. President, IASLIC, Shri B. S. Kesavan and Dr. C. P. Shukla—the President and Director of the Seminar, respectively, which are also reproduced herein.

This preface wishes to pay more than ordinary tribute to the distinguished participants whose technical competence in the field of the subject under discussion is proved beyond doubt. They spared no pains—sitting long hours either in group meetings or in the plenary sessions for three consecutive days, deliberating with patience and rendering

PREFACE

helpful suggestions and expert advice, to make the Seminar a success.

The organizers' thanks are due to the authorities of the Jadavpur University who played the host and also to the staff of the Jadavpur University Library who provided all amenities and comforts to the delegates and did so much to relieve their strain.

It will be particularly gratifying to us all if the results of the Seminar as embodied in this volume are in anyway helpful in solving the problem of 'Standardization of Indic Names' both at the national and international levels. Its impact on the forthcoming IFLA Conference on 'International Cataloguing Code' will also be worth watching.

A. K. MUKHERJEE
G. B. GHOSH

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INTRODUCTION

The Council of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) decided in 1957 to hold a world wide Conference for seeking agreement on certain basic cataloguing principles.

With the help of a grant received from the Council on Library Resources, Washington, D.C., IFLA Working Group on the Coordination of Cataloguing Principles organized a Preliminary Meeting in London from 19th to 25th July, 1959, to make plans for the proposed Conference. An Indian representative (Shri Benoyendra Sengupta, Asstt. Librarian, Cataloguing Division II, National Library, Calcutta), who contributed a Working Paper for discussion, attended this meeting. The meeting unanimously decided to convene the International Conference as early as possible and divided the subject field into specific problems for treatment by experts. The Indian representative was allotted 'Problems of Indic Names' in relation to integrated Alphabetical Catalogue in Roman script, with the request that he should consult the Indian librarians and experts as widely as possible and submit a Working Paper on the subject for discussion, in the context of the basic cataloguing principles which form the total theme of the proposed Conference on an international level.

The IASLIC took up the work of eliciting opinion of Indian librarians and experts with a view to assisting the Indian representative in his work for the proposed international Conference and also for finding out solutions to similar problems of national importance. The first Seminar on Cataloguing problems and principles with regard to Indic names was held by IASLIC in January, 1960. The progress

INTRODUCTION

made in the Seminar was followed up by inviting opinions of the State Library Associations, etc. The Government of India in the Ministry of Education graciously sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000.00 nP. to meet a part of the expenditure in connection with a Second Seminar that the IASLIC proposed to hold. In consideration of the importance of the subject at national and international levels the IASLIC decided, after considerable preparation and publicity, to convene this Conference, the proceedings of which are recorded here.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Dr. T. Sen
Rector

Jadavpur University

I would like to extend a very warm and cordial welcome to you all for coming to attend this Seminar and Annual General Gathering of the IASLIC, from far and near. I take special pride in that the Seminar has been organized by the IASLIC, of which I happen to be the Hony. President and that it is being held in the Central Library of the Jadavpur University, of which I am the Rector. It is a happy coincidence no doubt, and I feel the happiest because so many eminent librarians from all corners of this great country have assembled here to discuss and solve one of their trickiest problems. The distinguished chief guest and other guests from the academic field, who have graced this occasion by their presence, will perhaps agree with me that, no educational, cultural or research institution can develop or produce effective work without a strong library as its Centre and that, no library organization can be made dynamic unless the library technicians themselves face their problems and difficulties boldly and put their heads together in search for suitable solution. Every technique leaves room for improvement, every improvement adds joy to work and every work efficiently executed brings glory to the worker.

If we have any responsibility as administrators to establish and develop libraries, the Library Associations, the forum for library technicians, likewise have the responsibility of finding ways and means to develop, improve and standardize the various technical aspects of their work.

I have been asked to inaugurate this function and although I feel very much honoured, I am conscious of my

limitations, as I know that, I cannot deliver anything like an address on an occasion like this. The topic for discussion at the Seminar is a technical one and librarians are here to deliberate upon it. But the very fact that, an attempt is being made to standardize 'Indic Names' makes the subject very intriguing even to the layman. India has so many different languages, so many scripts and so many diverse ways of expressing personal names that, not only the librarians, but the readers also very often get lost in the maze of such diversities. It is perhaps in this field where man gets utmost freedom—the world of names is not a world of order—it is more or less an anarchy. If you can bring order in this area of chaos even though limited to authorship only—yours will be an achievement of great importance. So, if some unified code is possible to make on national basis to tackle the names of Indian authors, whether writing in roman script or in the scripts of the regional languages, it will be more than solving a librarian's problem. It may prove to be a strong link in our national unity. I believe therefore that the Seminar will serve very useful purpose. I understand that, the International Federation of Library Associations, would be incorporating the recommendations of this Seminar of Indian Librarians, in respect of 'Indic Names', in the International Cataloguing Code. That being so, I hope that the participants are fully apprised of their great responsibility in this respect and that, they will participate in the deliberations that are to follow in all earnestness and evolve the best and agreed solution of the problem. That your efforts in this regard have obtained the recognition of the Government of India is borne out by the fact that, the Ministry of Education has made available to IASLIC a grant of Rs. 1,000.00 nP. only to meet a part of the expenditure to be incurred by IASLIC, for organizing the Seminar.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating this function and I leave it in the able hands of Mr. Kesavan and Dr. Shukla

to conduct the proceedings, as President and Director, respectively.

Before I conclude, I want to make an humble enquiry—the assembly of so many librarians providing an irresistible temptation—what are you going to do as librarians, towards the great nation-wide celebrations that are being held soon on the occasion of the birth-day centenary of our immortal national poet? The poet not only wrote, he loved books and nurtured libraries. The headquarters of two all-India library associations and of the state library association being in Calcutta, cannot an initiative be taken jointly by them to work out something worthy of the occasion? I leave it to you to think over the matter seriously. Librarians should not forget to play their part on such an occasion.

I offer you again, ladies and gentlemen, my heartiest welcome, on behalf of the IASLIC and on behalf of the Jadavpur University.

ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF GUEST

Dr. Subodh Mitra,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Calcutta

It is a privilege given to me to come here and talk to you about library organization. I have been just told by Mr. B. S. Kesavan that a delegate from India will be going to Paris International Cataloguing Conference and put forward our views on subjects discussed there. I think it is a very good move on the part of the IASLIC to organize this Seminar. Nobody is better equipped than our great Librarian, Mr. B. S. Kesavan to guide such a Seminar, and I am sure under his stewardship India will occupy its proper position in the international field. In Calcutta, you know, the Calcutta University will be organizing a Degree Course besides the Diploma Course in librarianship. I would myself take it as a very essential programme to organize the Degree course soon. Training in the library organization should be of first order to enable the librarians to help our boys and girls to get the right kind of materials and guidance in their studies. You are all aware that we have got our National Library here, the biggest of its kind in India. We are also trying to have a suitable building for the Calcutta University Library, which is perhaps the biggest University Library in the country. I have already mentioned that we are going to have a first class training course not only at the graduate level but also at the post-graduate level. So far as library organization is concerned, I hope many of our bright young boys and girls will come to this field. Students can get the best only out of a first class library. I do appreciate that emoluments of librarians and teachers should be considerably improved. I thank you all and appreciate Mr. Kesavan's gesture for giving me the opportunity to meet you. I wish the Seminar a great success and I have no doubt that your deliberations here will have far reaching effect on affairs in your special field of work.

RESUME OF THE ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SEMINAR

Mr. B. S. Kesavan,
Librarian,
National Library, Calcutta

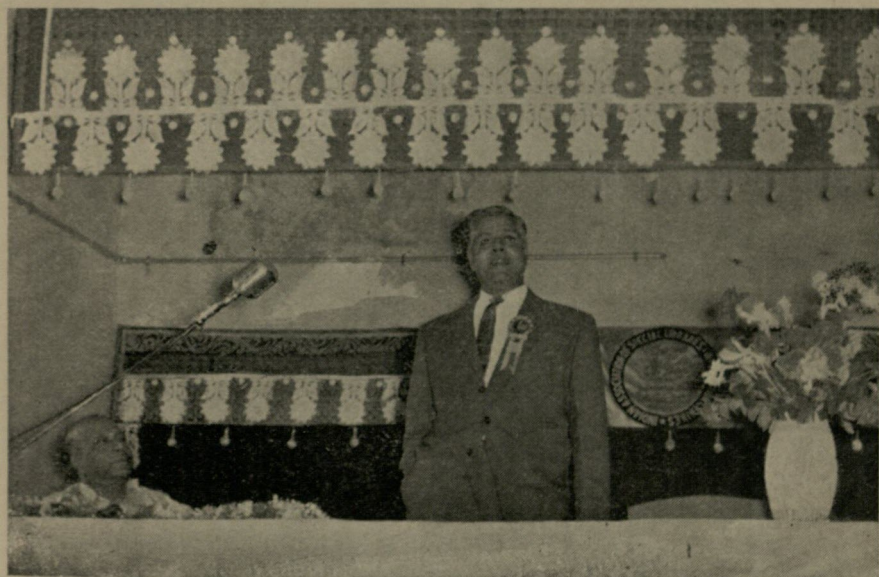
The President in his short speech referred to the rich experience gained by the members of the Indian National Bibliography Unit in the matter of standardization of Indic names and said that their participation in the Seminar would serve a very useful purpose. He also said that the practice of the Indian National Bibliography in its present issue has been of a tentative character and the outcome of the present seminar was greatly looked forward to for guidance in that matter. He also referred to the very important paper that had appeared in the annals of Library Science, written by S. R. Ranganathan, wherein he had questioned the very propriety of the International Conference at Paris to consider this matter. It has been said in this article that the precise rules for rendering a name-of-person in the heading of catalogue entry are impractical in the International Cataloguing Code. He regarded it as "Out of bounds" for the International Cataloguing Code. Now it is very important that this basic position taken by such an authority in the field, as Dr. Ranganathan, be looked in the face fully and it is for the Seminar to give the right answer to this contention. The President also referred to the formula, which Dr. Ranganathan had suggested, should come for discussion at the International Conference, because the basic general principle is a statistical one. The President gave the details of the formula and asked the Seminar to consider this also. He said that Shri Benoyendra Sengupta, who would be representing Indian Library Association at the Paris Conference should be briefed by this Seminar as to the stand that he might have to take at the Conference. It is very important that this conference should at this very critical moment of affairs arrive at basic decisions on the matter.

RESUME OF THE SPEECH BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE SEMINAR

Dr. C. P. Shukla,
Librarian,
M. S. University, Baroda

Dr. Shukla emphasized that this was the most opportune moment for discussing the cataloguing problems and procedure in India. From the national point of view, the academic and the public library services are expanding considerably and any mistake made at this stage would be reflected not only in the services but would be very difficult to correct at a later stage. He said that much work had been done in this field after the classical work of Cutter, in other parts of the world and in India by Dr. Ranganathan. He also said that in these days of mass production of printed materials the catalogue in the library which was the medium of communication between the readers and the contents of the library should be rationalized. The opportunity for framing rules for rendering Indian names should be carefully reviewed and some consensus of opinion on the practice best suited for this purpose should be achieved.

IASLIC
SEMINAR ON INDIC NAMES
1961



Shri B. S. Kesavan, President of the Seminar



Seminar in session: First view

IASLIC
SEMINAR ON INDIC NAMES
1961



Dr. C. P. Shukla, Director of the Seminar



Seminar in session: Second view

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION AT PLENARY SESSIONS

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

(30th December, 1960)

Dr. Shukla

Before we proceed to discuss the rendering of Indic names we have to deliberate on an important issue. Is it an essential function of a catalogue to bring all the works of an author together, under one heading? The catalogue helps in locating books by several approaches, one of which is the author approach. According to Classified Catalogue Code, the books written by the same author having different names are scattered throughout the catalogue. Other cataloguing codes normally prescribe to choose one form as a heading. Our deliberations hinge on this basic issue, since subsequent discussions would follow different lines according to our consensus in the matter.

In keeping with the terms of reference of the contemplated IFLA Conference on Cataloguing Principles, 1961, we may discuss first the basic issue as to whether one form should be chosen out of the different forms of the name used by the same author in different books. In order to arrive at any reasonable conclusion the multi-faceted problem should be considered in all its complexities in relation to the various forms and spellings used by the authors writing in Indian as well as in European languages.

Discussions in the Seminar should, therefore, be broad-based and the entire problem considered in all its bearings on the alphabetical catalogues of various descriptions.

The question was then put before the Seminar for discussion.

CATALOGUING PROBLEMS OF INDIC NAMES

(A commentary on resolutions of the Seminar on Indic names)

Dr. C. P. Shukla

Librarian,

M. S. University of Baroda

01 The Seminar on Indic names which met at Calcutta during 30th December, 1960 to 1st January, 1961 under the auspices of IASLIC has been unique in a way. This is a first meeting of its kind convened specially and by open invitation to discuss a technical problem at all-India level. There have been discussions before on technical problems on occasions such as the conferences of the ILA etc. or of small groups but never a three-day session specially devoted to a technical topic on such a scale. The composition of the Seminar was rather heterogenous to discuss a technical problem but, none the less, it provided a very sensitive forum and a sounding board for new ideas.

02 Several working papers were submitted to the Seminar; that of Shri B. Sengupta was in the nature of basic recommendations and served as a starter for discussion. It was soon realized that a detailed discussion on every single problem enumerated in the papers would consume enormous time and the discussion might tend to be redundant. Hence the main ideas behind these papers were formulated and discussed, and consensus of opinion about them was ascertained. The details of the problems thus became meaningful and could be viewed in a proper perspective. The resolutions of the Seminar which are rather pithy record the main ideas accepted and in order to grasp the meaning or details one should go through the working papers and the proceedings, and view them from these accepted points of view. The records of proceedings themselves are summaries, and would leave some gaps in the mind of readers

RENDERING OF INDIC NAMES-OF-PERSON IN CATALOGUE ENTRIES

By

Benoyendra Sengupta,
Assistant Librarian,
National Library, Calcutta

SECTION 1

INDIC NAMES OF AUTHORS, BELONGING TO HINDU,
BUDDHIST, JAINA, PARSEE AND OTHER RELIGIOUS
& LINGUISTIC GROUPS, EXCEPT THOSE OF MUSLIM &
CHRISTIAN AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

It is futile to seek for an all-India pattern of Indic names-of-person. India is a vast sub-continent of a composite nature, inhabited by diverse communities, linguistic groups and cultural entities, each having a particular tradition or practice in the formation of personal names. As such, on a national level no single, uniform pattern is found which may enable us to lay down a general rule for rendering Indic names-of-person. Mohan Singh, Munchershaw Manek Medhora, Matilal Nehru, Asutosh Mookerji, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Beni Prasad, Rajendra Prasad Srivastava, Brijbhikhandas Nagindas, Lachman Singh, Birichi Kumar Barua Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and C. V. Raman are some of the examples of Indic names-of person, formed according to the practices prevailing in different areas of India. We leave out from our consideration names of Indian Christians formed in imitation of English names, e.g. Bernard Anderson. In fact, we find that the pattern of name

**INDIC NAMES AND CATALOGUE CODE:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Compiled by

J. SAHA, M. NIYOGI & C. V. SUBBA RAO,
*Indian Statistical Institute Library,
Calcutta.*

INTRODUCTION

Indian names-of-person are not adequately covered by ALA code for cataloguing books. The study of Indic names began as a branch of Linguistics claiming the attention of Indian librarians later, since the thirties. In spite of the stimulus the Classified Catalogue Code gave, and efforts spread over nearly three decades, the Indian librarians are still pursuing the solution towards codification of rules for bibliographic control at national as well as international levels. The compilation of this bibliography has been undertaken to bring together the attempts at solution and to give an impetus to those who desire to work further in this field.

1. Temple (RC).

Dissertation on the proper names of the Punjabis. 1883.

2. Sudhir Kumar Mukherji.

A study of Bengali surnames. Linguistic Society of India, 1939, p. 39.

3. Ranganathan (SR).

Classified catalogue code. (Ed. 1, 1934.) Ed. 4, 1958, p. 605. [Chapter 18. Name-of-Person. p. 185-221].

4. Kuppuswami Sastri (S).

Authorial polyonymy and homonymy in Sanskrit culture. [In Ranganathan (SR). Classified Catalogue Code. (Ed. 1, 1934). Ed. 3, 1952, p. 117-123].

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Mukherji <i>Sudhir Kumar</i>			
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Phadnis (S P)	25.
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SEMINAR ON INDIC NAMES

Seminar Organizers & Officials

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,, M. N. Nagraj, National Library, Calcutta

APPENDIX A

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS [LAST NAMES] OF HINDU PERSONAL NAMES (With Suggested Standardised forms)

As passed in the Special Committee Meeting on 16.4.61.

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Acharekar Achrekar	Acharekar			
Acharjee Acharji Acharya Acharyya Acherja Acherjee Achherja	Acharya		Ācārya	
Addhya Adhya Adya Audya	Adhya		Ādhyā	
Adhikari Adhikary Adhya (and its variants : see Addhya)	Adhikari		Adhikāri	
Advani Adwani	Adwani		Aḍwāni (from Aḍu-mall)	
Agarwal Agarwala Agarwalla Agerwal Aggarwal Aggarwala Aggerwal Aggrawal	Agarwal	Agraval		Skt. Agra-pāla (ka)
		[‘Agraval’ will be used when the author consistently uses it in his works both in Indian scripts and in the Roman script.]		

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Ahooja Ahuja	Ahuja			
Aiar Aiyer Aiyar Aiyar Ayer Ayre Ayyar Ayyer Iyar Iyer Iyyar	Ayyar [Variant spellings of 'Ayar' compounded with the personal name may also be smoothed down; e.g. 'Krishnaswami Ayyar.']	Ayyar		
Ajarekar Ajrekar	Ajarekar			
Ashtekar Ashtikar	Ashtekar Ashtikar			
Atal	Atal	Atal or Atal (?)		
Athale Athalye	Athalya			
Athawle Athawale	Athawale	Aṭhavalē		
Audya (and its variants see Addhya)	Adhya		Aḍhya	
Ayangar Ayanger Ayengar Ayenger Ayyangar Ayyengar Iyangar Iyanger Iyengar Iyenger	Ayyangar	Ayyangār		
Ayar (and its variants see Aiar)	Ayyar	Ayyar		

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Ayenger (and its variants see Ayangar)	Ayyangar	Ayyaṅgār		
Badkar (Marathi)	Badakar			
Barigar	Barigar			
[N.B. In Bengal 'Badyakar' is a different surname and should be rendered as such]				
Bagchi				
Bhagchi	Bagchi	Bāgci		
Bage	Bāge			
Bagwe (Marathi)	Bagave			
Bajpai				
Bajpeyi	Bajpeyi	Vājapeyi		
Vajpeyi				
Vajpayee				
Bakshi				
Baksi	Bakshi			(Persian)
Baxi				Bakhshī
Buxi				
Bal				
Bala	Bal			
Banarji				
Banerje				
Banerjea	Banerji		Vandyō-	
Banerjee			pādhyāya	
Banerji				
Banerjia				
Banerji				
Bannerji				
Bannerjee				
Benerjee				
Benerji				
Bandyopadhyā				
Bandopadhyay	Bandyo-		Vandyō-	
Bandopadhyāya	padhyay		pādhyāya	
Bandopathyay				See remarks under Cattoṇpādhyāya in this column.]

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Banerjee (and its variants see Banarji)	Banerji			
Barigar	Barigar			
Barman Burman	Barman	Varman		
[But, 'Barma' in Bengali should be rendered as such]				
Barve Barwe Barawe Burwey	Burve			
Basack Basak Bysack	Basak	Basāk	[The source of this word is not clear, probably from √बहेस, उपनिषद्: बहेसाक- Those who do their work in a sitting posture.]	
'Benerji' (and its variants see Banarji)	Banerji			
Bery Berry	Beri			
Bhagat Baghat	Bhagat			
Bhandari Bhanderi	Bhandari	Bhāndāri	[In Hindi it is ṣhaṇḍāri; in Bengali it is Bhāndāri]	
Bharadwaj Bharduaj Bhardvaj Bhardwaj	Bharadwaj		Bhāradvāja	

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Bhat (Tamil)	Bhat	Bhāṭ		
Bhate	Bhate	Bhāṭe		
Bhatia	Bhatia			
Bhatt (Kannada)	Bhatt			
Bhatta	Bhatta			
Bhattachareya	Bhattacharya		Bhaṭṭācārya	
Bhattacharjee				
Bhattacharji				
Bhattachary				
Bhattacharya				
Bhattacharyya				
Bhattacharjee				
Bhattacheryya				
Bhattachari (Tamil)	Bhattachari			
Bhattarjea	Bhattarjea			
<p>["Bhattarjea" and "Bhattachaterjee" are different words and each of these should be entered separately. Similarly, 'Batterjee' should be entered as such.]</p>				
Bhaumik	Bhaumik	Bhaumik		
Bheumik				
Bhowmick				
Bhowmik				
Bhavalkar	Bhavalkar			
Bhawalkar				
Bhonsle	Bhonsale		Bhonsale	
Bhosale				
Bhosle				
Bhosley				
Bhonsale				
Burman	Barman	Varman		
Barman				
Buxi (and its variants)	Bakshi			(Persian) Bakshi

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Capoor Kapoor Kapur Kapalr	Kapur	Kapūr		
See also				
Chada Chadda Chaddah Chadha	Chadda	Chaḍḍā		
Chakarvarti Chakarvarty Chakerbuty Chakerverty Chakrabarti Chakrabarty Chakrabatti Chakraberty Chakraborty Chakraborty Chakraborti Chakravarti Chakravartti Chakravartty Chakravarty Chakraverty Chakravorthy Chakravorti Chakravorty	Chakravarti		Cakravarti	
[N.B. We also meet with the form "Chokhavatia" which is to be entered as such. Chokka—small?]				
Chakladar Chaklader	Chakladar			
Chanda Chandha	Chanda		Candra	
Chandar Chander	Chandar		Candra	

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Chandra	Chandra		Candra	
But, Chunder (anglicised spelling)	Chunder		Candra	
Chatarji Chaterjea Chaterjee Chaterji Chatterjee Chatterji Chatterjia Chatterjie	Chatterji		Caṭṭopā- dhyāya	
				[“Chattopadhyay” will be used if the author consistently uses it in his works both in Roman and vernacular scripts] <i>See below</i>
<p>* Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji is of the opinion that the forms ‘Caṭṭopādhyāya,’ ‘Gaṅgopādhyāya,’ ‘Mukhopādhyāya’ ‘Vandyopādhyāya’ are 18th Century artificial Sanskritisations of ‘Cāturjyā’ চাটুর্জ্যা Ganguli: Ganguli: (গাঙ্গুলি বা গাঙ্গোলী), Mukhurjyā (মুখুর্জ্যা) and Bādurjyā (বাড়ুর্জ্যা) . The latter are pronounced as চাটইজ্যা, গাঙ্গোলী, মুখইজ্যা, বারইজ্যা in East Bengal, anglicised as “Chatterjee” etc.</p>				
Chattapadhyay Chattopadhyaya Chattopadhyya	Chattopadhyay		Caṭṭopādhyāya	
Chatteraj Chattoraj	Chattaraj		Caṭṭarāj	
Chaturvedi	Chaturvedi		Caturvedi	

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Chaube				
Chaubey	Chaube		Caturvedi	
Chobe	[Dialectical variant]			
Choube				
Choubey				
Chowbey				

[N.B. Both 'Chaturvedi' and its dialectical variant 'Chaube' are used in the same region]

Chaudhari	Chaudhuri	Caudhari	
Chaudharia	* [Being dialectical variants of an original word initially denoting		[Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee observes,
Chaudhary	r a n k 'Chaudhary,'		"The words
Chaudhery	'Choudri,' 'Chowdhery'		Catuh, Catur
Chaudhori	etc. may be smoothed down into 'Chaudhuri'		+ dhara + ica,
*Chaudhry	in an integrated catalogue, but, the dialectical variants may be retained where local variations in regional catalogues are warranted, for example, in Marathi it will be 'Chaudhari'; similarly in Punjabi.]		চতুর্ধারিক > চউদ্ধারিক চৌধুরী।
*Chaudri			In Bengali, it became চৌধুর with change of interior অ to উ characteristic of Bengali.
Chaudhuri			In North India from the Punjab to Bihar it is Chaudhri or Chaudhari and in Assam it is Chaudāri চৌধুরী pronounced 'Soudhāri.')
Chaudhury			
Chaudhuri (Telugu)			
Chawdhury			
Choudhury			
*Choudri			
*Choudry			
*Chowdari			
*Chowdhary			
*Chowdhery			
Chowdhoori			
Chowdhoory			
*Chowdhry			
Chowdhuri			
Chowdhury			

Chetti	Chetti	S'resh̄i
Chetty		

[N.B.—'Chettiar,' 'Chetry,' are separate dialectical forms and are to be entered separately]

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Chittiyar Chettiar	Chetṭiyar	(Skt.)	S'reṣṭhi—Ayyar (?) Chetṭiyar (vernacular).	
Chinai Chinoy	Chinai	Cināi	[In Gujarati it means 'a man who has business dealings with China.']	
Chinniah Chinnayya	Chinnāyya	Chinna	Ayyāh (Little Ayya or Respected gentleman) (Tamil)	
Chitale Chitaley Chitlay Chitley	Chitale			
'Chobe' and its variants <i>see</i>	Chaube	Caturvedi		
Chaube				
Choksi Choukse Chakse	Chokse			
Chopade Chopde	Chopade			
Choube Choubey Chowbey <i>see</i> Chaube	Chaube (Dialectical form)		Caturvedi	
Choudhury (and its variants <i>see</i> Chaudhary)	Chaudhuri			
'Choukse' and its variants <i>see</i> 'Choksi'	Chokse			

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Chowdhoori (and its variants see Chaudhary)	Chaudhuri			Caudhari
Chunder (anglicised form of 'Chandar')	Chunder			Candra
Damale Damle	Damale			
Das (Bengal)	Das		Dāsa	
Dass (Panjab)	Dass			
				[In Oriya 'Dasa' is sometimes written and should be rendered as such.]
Dastoor Dastur	Dastur			
Data Datta Dutta	Datta			Datta
				[See also the anglicized form "Dutt."]
Data Choudhury Datta-Chowdhury (and all the variant spellings of 'Chaudhury' compounded with 'Data' and "Datta")	Datta Chaudhuri			
Davale Dawale Dhavle Dhawale Dhawle Dhoble	Dhavale			

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Dave Davey	Dave			Dvivedi
See also 'Dube'	[N.B.—In Gujarati 'Dave' is really a contraction of Dvivedi like 'Dube' in the Hindi area.]			
Day Dey De	De			
Dayal	Dayal	Dayal		
Deb Deo Dev	Dev	Deva		
[And words compounded with a l s o D e o e.g. 'Deodhar.']				[But, "Deva" should be rendered as such.]
Deodhar Devdhar	Devadhar			
				[In Bengal we sometimes meet with 'Dedhara' which should be rendered as such.]
Desamukha Deshmukh Desmukha also Dishmukh	Deshamukh		Deśamukh	
Deshpande Deshpandey Despande	Deshapande		Deśapāṇḍe	
Dev	Dev		Deva	
[and its variants, see Deb]				
Dhavale Dhavle	Dhavale			

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Dhawle (and its variants see Davale)	Dhavale			
Dhebar Dhibar (in Bengal)	Dhebar Dhibar			Dhībara
Dhobe Dhobi	Dhobe			
Dhola Dhole	Dholc			
Dial Dyal	Dial (dialectical Dayāl variant of Dayal)			
Dickshit Dikshit Dixit Deekshit	Dikshit		Dikṣita	

[But, "Dikshitan (r)" and "Dikshitalu" are to be entered as separate words. In Bengal we sometimes find 'Dakshit' which should be rendered as such]

Doogar Dugar	Dugar			Dugaḍ (Two-forts)
Dube Dubey	Dube (Dialectical form)			'Dvivedi'
Dutt [Anglicized form]	Dutt	Datta		
Dutta	Datta	Datta		
Duvedi Dvivedi	Dvivedi			Dvivedi
'Dyal' and its variant see 'Dial'	Dial	Dayāl		

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Gadakari Gadkari Gadkary	Gadakari			
Gaekwad Gaikwad & Gaykavad	Gayakavad	Gayakavad		
Gangopadhyay Gangopadhyay	Gangopadhyay			Gaṅgōpādhyāya
Gangoole Gangooli Gangooly Gangulee Ganguli Ganguly	Ganguli	Gāngauli (vernacular) [‘Gangopadhyay’ will be used when the author consistently uses it in his works both in the Roman and vernacular scripts]		(see remarks under Caṅgōpādhyāya in this column) N.B.—The Skt. word is ‘Gaṅgākulika’
Gaur Gour	Gaur	Gauḍ (a)		
Gazdar Gazdur	Gazdar			
Ghosal Ghoshal	Ghoshal			
Ghose Ghosh Ghosa	Ghosh		Ghōṣ	
Gil	Gil		Guha	
Goha Guha	Guha			
Golay Gole	Gole			

[All compounds with “Goha” and “Guha” as the first element are to be rendered with the standardized form of “Guha” e.g. “Guha-Thakurta”]

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Goray Gore Gorey	Gore			
Goshwami Goswami Goswamy	Goswami		Gosvami	
Goyal Goyle	Goyal			
Gulatee Gulati Gulhati	Gulati			
Gupta Gupto	Gupta	Gupta		
Gooptu Gooptoo	Gooptu	Gupta		
[Anglicised form, rather western trans- formation]				
Gupte	Gupte			
Gurnaney Gurnani	Gurnani			
Hait	Hait [see also Hati] (Dialectical form?)			HATI
Hajarika Hazarika	Hajarika		(Pers.) Házáriká	
Hajra Hazra	Hajra			Házáriká
Haldar Halder	Haldar	Háldár		hawáladár (Pers.)
Handoo Handu	Handu			
Haoladar	Haoladar			Hawáladár (Pers.)

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Hansda Hansdah Hasda	Hansda	Hansdak (Santali spelling hāśdak, the final sound being checked)		
Har	Har		Haḍ	
Harish Harshi Harris	Harish			
Hati Haty	Hati [See also Hait]		Hāti	
Hom Home	Hom (dialectical form vulgarised from Som?)		Sôm (?)	
Hor Hore	Hore		Hōḍ	
[N.B.—Hōḍ (or Haḍ) is a village names and is possessed as a surname by certain Brahmins whose ancestors were granted this village by Ballala Sen]				
Iyar (and its variants see Aiar)	Ayyar	Ayyar		
Iyangar (and its variants see Ayangar)	Ayyaṅgār	Ayyaṅgār		
Jadev Jadhab Jadhav	Jadhav [Marathi folk-from for 'Jadav']		Yādav	
Jog Joag	Jog			
Joshey Joshi and Josi	Joshi	Jósi	Jyotiṣi (Skt.)	

But, "Jois" and "Joisa" should be treated as separate forms. Similarly, Josiyar (Josyer) is to be rendered separately.

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Kaiial, Kaiyal (& its variant forms see also Kayal)	Kayal			(Perso-Arabic) Kayyâl
Kamat Kamath	Kamath			
Kanunga Kanungo	Kanungo			(Persian) Qânûn-gô
Kapade Kapadia (Gujarari) Kapathi Kapudia Kapuria	Kapade Kapadia Kapathi Kapudia Kapuria		Kâpadiâ (cloth seller)	
Kapil Kapila	Kapil			
Kapoor Kapur	Kapur			
(and their variant forms see under Capoor)				
Karave Karve Karwe	Karve			
Kashyap Kashyapa Kasyap	Kashyap		Kâsyapr	
Kayal (& its variant forms Kaiyal, Kaiial, Koyal)	Kayal			(Perso-Arabic) Kayyâl
Kocha Kochar Kocher	Kochar			
Koondû & Kundoo Kundu	Kundu			

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
'Koyal' and its variants see Koyal	Koyal			(Perso-Arabic) Kayyal
Kushary Kusari	Kusari		Kuśāri (Skt.) (=a dweller in the village of Kusara or Kuśāgār)	Kuśa gārika
Lal Lall	Lal			
Limboo Limbu	Limbu			
Mahalanobis Mohalenabis	Mahalanabis			(Persian) Mahal—navis
Mahant Mahanta Mahanto Mohanto	Mahanta	Mahanta		
Mahanti Mahanty Mohanti Mohanty	Mahanti see also 'Maiti'	Mahānti (Oriya)		
Mahapatra Mohapatra	Mahapatra			Mahāpātra
Mahendra Mohindro Mahindroo Moohindroo	Mahendra [In case of regional catalogues requiring local variations, the dialectical forms "Mahindroo," 'Mahindra' etc. may be retained. Similarly, 'Mahindar' will not be standardised. In Patna 'Mahindru' is only the name of a tract.]	Mahendra		

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Mahata Mahato Mahto	Mahata	Mahatō (in Bihar)		Mahanta
Mahto (and its variants : Mahata	Mahata	Mahatō (Bihari)		
Maiti Maity	Maiti	Māhiti, Maiti (see also Mahānti)		Mahānti [In some cases we find 'Mahati,' which should be rendered as such]
Maitra Moitra	Maitra	Maitra, Maitreya		
Majoomdar Majumdar Majumder Mazumdar Mazumder & Mozoomdar	Majumdar			(Perso-Arabic) Majmūdār—a man in charge of villages. In Bengali, it has become <i>Majumdar</i> and in Marathi 'Muzumdar' मजुमदार)
Mala Mal	Mal			
Malhautra Malhotra Malhoutra	Malhotra			
Malia Maliah Mallaya Malliah Mallya	Mallya			[N.B.—'Malla' in Bengali should be rendered as such.]
Malik Mallick Mallik Mullick	Mallik			

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
[But, "Maulik" is a different surname, and should not be standardised as "Mallik" : see under Maulik.]				
Malvea Malvia Malviya	Malviya	Mālavya,		Mālavīya
Mangleek Manglik	Manglik	Māngalik (a)		
Marathe Marathey	Marathe	Marāṭhe		
Marwah Marwaha	Marwah			
Maulik Moulik Moullick	Maulik	Maulika		
Mazumdar (and its variants: see Majoondar)	Majumdar			(Perso-Arabic) Majmūdār
Mehato (and its variants: see Mahato)	Mahata			Mahatō Mahanta
Mehrata Mehrota Mehrotra	Mehrotra (corrupted form)			Mihira-putra
Mirchandaney Mirchandani	Mirchandani	Amīr-cāndani ((=of the family of Amirchand)		
Mishra Misra Missra	Misra	Mīśra		
Mital Mithal Mithel Mittal	Mittal			

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
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Mitra	Mitra			
Mitro	(see also Mitter)			
Mittra		Mittra		

[N.B.—Sometimes transformations like 'Mitroo,' 'Mitru' are found, which should be left undisturbed.]

Mittar	Mitter		Mitr:
Mitter	(see also Mitra)		

N.B. 'Mitter' is anglicized form.

Mohanto (and its variant forms: see Mahant)	Mahanta	Mahānta	
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Mohendra (and its variants)	Mahendra	Mahendra	
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Mohindra (and its variants: see Mahendra)	Mahendra	Mahendra	
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Moitra (see Maitra)	Maitra	Maitra	
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Mokerjea	Mukharji		
Mokerji			
Mookerjia	["Mukhopadhaya"	Mukhopādhyāya (See re-	
Mookerjee	will be used if the	marks under 'Chatto-	
Mookerji	author consistently uses	pādhyāya under the	
Mookharjea	it in his works both in	column)	
Mookharjee	the vernacular scripts.]		
Mookharji			
Mookherjea			
Mookherjee			
Mukharji			
Mukherje			
Mukherjea			
Mukherjee			
Mukhujya			

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Mokhtar Mukhtar	Mukhtar			
Mookerjee <i>see under</i> Mokerjea				
Mooley Mulay Muley Mullay	Mule	Mūlā		
More Morey Mori	More			
Moulik	Māulik			
Mozoomdar (and its variants : <i>see</i> Majoomdar)	Majumdar			(Perso-Arabic) Majmū-dār
Mudaliar Mudhalia Mudaliyar	Mudaliyār	Mudaliyār (Mudal=first)		
Mukherjea (and its variants : <i>see</i> Mokerjea)	Mukharji	Mukhopādhyāya		
Mulay <i>see</i> Mooley etc.	Mule	Mūlā		
Mullick (and its variants : <i>see under</i> Malik)	Mallik			
Munshree Munshi	Munshi			(Pers.) Munshī
Munshiff Munsif	Munsif			
Mustafi Mustafy	Mustafi			

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Muzumdar (Marathi)	Muzumdar			(Perso-Arabic) Majmūdār
Nagpal Nagpaul Naugpal	Nagpal			
Naidu Nayadu Nayudu	Naidu or Nayudu	Nāyudu (Andhra)		
Naik But, the Sanskritized form 'Nayak' should be rendered separately	Naik			Nāyak(a)
Nair (and its variants)	Nayar			
Nambiar Nambier	Nambiyar	Nambiyar Nampiyar		
Nambisan Nambissan	Nambisan			
Nan Nawn	Nan			
Nanavati Nanavatty Nanavaty Nanavutty Nanawatty Nanawaty	Nanavati	Nanavati		
Nandi Nandy & Nundy	Nandi	Nandi		
Narain Narayan	Narayan			Nārāyana

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Nargelwala Narialwala	Should be treated as separate dialectical forms, each to be used as entry word.			
Nath/Natha Nauth	Nath (Bengali surname) [In North-India it is part of the individual name.]			
Nayadu <i>see</i> Naidu				
Nayak Nayek <i>see also 'Naik'</i>	Nayak		Nāyaka	
Nayar Nayer Nayyar Nayyer Nayyur (<i>see also Nair</i>)	Nayar	Nayar		
Neogi Neogy Newgi Niyagi Niyogi	Niyogi		Niyogī	
Ojha Oza	Ojha		Upādhyāya Pkt. Uvājjhā	
Padhi	Padhi (corrupted form)		Upādhyāya	
Padhya Padhye	Padhya			
	[N.B.—Oriya 'Paiḍya' and 'Padya' should be rendered as such.]			
Pal Paul	Pal	Pāla		

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Panda & Ponda (Oriya)	Panda	Pandā (in Hindi, Oriya etc.) & Pāṇḍā (in Bengali)		
Panday Pande Pandey	Pande			
Pandeya	Pandeya			Pāṇḍeya
Pandia Pandy Pandya	Pandya	Pandyā		
Panickar Panicker Panikar Panikkar Panikker	Panikkar			
Panja Panji Punja Punji	Panja Panji Punja Punji	Pāmja (Bengali)		
	[Each should be rendered as it is.]			
Parakhi Parkhi	Parakhi			
Parekh	Parekh			
Parikh	Parikh			
Patel (Gujarati)	Patel	Paṭel		
Patil (Marathi)	Patil	Pāṭil		
Pathak	Pathak	Pāṭhak		
Phatak	Phatak			
Pathi, Path Pati, Paty	Pati	Pati		
Patnaik Patnayak	Patnaik			Paṭṭanāyaka

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
But, Pattanayak (Sanskritised form).	Pattanayak			„
Patra Patro	Patro	Pātra		
Pilla (Malayam)	Pilla			
Pillai (Tamil) Pillay	Pillai	Pillai		
Podar Poddar Podder	Poddar			(Perso-Arabic) Fotah-dār
Prabhu Prabu	Prabhu	Prabhu		
Purkait (dialectical form)	Purkait			Purakāyastha (Pura-chief, Kayastha=writer of records)
Purkayastha	Purkayastha	„		
Purohit Purhohit	Purchit	Purōhit		
Rai (in Panjab, U.P., Rajasthan and Bihar) (original form)	Rai	Rāi	Rājā (Skt.)	
But, Ray (western transformation)	Ray	Rāya	Rājā	
Roy (anglicized spelling)	Roy	(Pan Indian form) Raya	Rājā (Skt.) *	

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
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Similarly,
Raichoudhuri
(and the variants of Choudhuri compounded with Rai')

Raychaudhuri Rāyācaudhuri

* [The Nawabi titles 'Ray,' 'Rajan,' 'Ray' signified the honour of having a thousand soldiers]

Also,
Raychaudhuri
Rayachaudhuri
Roychaudhuri
etc.

Raychaudhuri Rāyacaudhuri

Roychaudhuri Rāyacaudhuri

[N.B.—In an integrated catalogue 'Rai' "Roy", used singly or compounded with another word may be smoothed down into one form, Ray.]

Randhawa
Randhva
Randhwa

Randhawa Raṇ—dhāwā (=a man who leads the charge in battle)

Rao
Rau
Row

Rau/Rao Rāvu, Rāu (in Dravidian speaking lands); Rāo (in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.)

Rathor
Rathore

Rathor

Raut
Routh

Raut Rāut (vernacular) (Skt.) Rājput

Ray, see under 'Rai.'

But Raya (Kannada) should be rendered as such.

Reilly
Relia

Reilly

Roy see under 'Rai'

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Sagar Saggar Sagre	Sagar			
Sah Shah	Shah	Skt. Sādhu Sāh=(Bengali) Shāh (=king)	Sāhu Sāha. Some- times confused with Persian	
Sane	Sane	Sānē		
Sanehi	Sanehi			
Sanial Sanyal	Sanyal	Sānyāl		
Sarcar	<i>see under 'Sarkar.'</i>			
Sareen Sarin	Sarin			
Sarkar Sircar Sirkar also Sarcar	Sarkar	Sarkār		
Saroop Saroup Sarup Svarup Swarup	Swarup	Svarup		
Sastri Sastry	Sastri			
But, Shastri (Marathi) Shastry	Shastri			
[In some cases it is a title and will be ignored Sambhunath Bhattacharyya Sastri]				
Sethy Shetti Shetty	Sethi (<i>see also its dia- lectical form Chetti</i>)		Śresthi	

VARIANT ROMANISED SPELLINGS OF ENTRY WORDS

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Sharif Shariff	Sharif		Sōṇākar	(Arabic) Sharif
Shastri (see also Sastri)	Shastri (Marathi)			
Shukla <i>see</i> under Sukla				
Simha (Sinha, Sinh) should be rendered as 'Simha.' But Punjabi, U.P., Bengali 'Singh' should be written as such.				
'Sircar' and its variants <i>see</i> Sarkar				
Sonakar Sonekar Soneker	Sonakar Sonekar		Sōṇākar	
'Sorcer'	is anglicised	transformation and	should be	rendered as such.
Srivastava	Srivastav		Śrīvāstava	
Sud, also Sood	Sud		Sūd	
Sukla & Shukla	Shukla		Súkla	
Tewari Tiwari Tiyari	Tiwari			
Thacker Thakar	Thacker		Thakar	Thākur (Skt.)
Thakare Thakre	Thakare			
Thakore anglicised ortho- graphy)	Thakore		Thākur	
Thakre Thakare	Thakare			

APPENDIX A

Variants	Suggested Standardized Form	Original Vernacular Form	Sanskritised Form	Foreign Word
Thakur (But the western transformation "Tagore" should not be smoothed down into "Thakur").		Thakur	Ṭhākura	
Tiwari see <i>under</i> Tewari				
Upadhyay	Upadhyay		Upādhyāya	
Upadhye	Upadhye		Upādhyāya	
Vir Vira	Vir		Vira	
Vishwan	Viswan			
Visin (anglicised)				
Vyas	Vyas		Vyāsa	
But, Vaish	Vaish		Vais (a Vaisya or Bania surname)	

APPENDIX B

SCHEDULE OF ANGLICIZED MAHARASHTRIAN SURNAMES

<i>Variants</i>	<i>Suggested Standardized Form</i>	<i>Original Vernacular Form</i>
ACHAREKAR ACHREKAR	ACHAREKAR	आचरेकर
ACHAVAL ACHVAL	ACHAVAL	आचवल
ADAVANTA ADVANTA ADAVANT ADVANT	ADAVANT	अदवन्त
AJAREKAR AJREKAR	AJAREKAR	आजरेकर
AJAGAONKAR AJGAONKAR AJGAMVKAR AGGAVAKAR	AJAGAVAKAR	आजगावकर
ALATEKAR ALTEKAR	ALATEKAR	अलतेकर
ANAGAL ANGAL	ANAGAL	अनगल
AVATE AVTE AWATE AWTE	AVATE	आवटे

APPENDIX B

<i>Variants</i>	<i>Suggested Standardized Form</i>	<i>Original Vernacular Form</i>
BANAHATTI	BANAHATTI	बनहट्टी
BANHATTI		
BARVE	BARVE	बर्व
BARAVE		
BARWE		
BURWEY		
BAVA (WA) DEKAR	BAVADEKAR	बावडेकर
BAV (W) DEKAR		
BHAGAVAT	BHAGAVAT	भागवत
BHAGVAT		
BHAGAWAT		
BHAGWAT		
BHARADV (W) AJ	BHARADVAJ	भारद्वाज
BHARDV (W) AJ		
BHATAVA (WA) DEKAR	BHATAVADEKAR	भाटवडेकर
BHATAV (W) DEKAR		
BHAVALKAR	BHAVALAKAR	भवालकर
BHAWALKAR		
BHAVE	BHAVE	भावे
BHAWE		
BHOSALE	BHOSALE	भोसले
BHONSALE		
BHOSLE		
BHONSLE		

MAHARASHTRIAN SURNAMES

<i>Variants</i>	<i>Suggested Standardized Form</i>	<i>Original Vernacular Form</i>
CHAUDHARI CHOWDHARI CHOWDHRI	CHAUDHARI	चौधरी
CH IPLUNKAR CHIPALUNKAR CHIPLONKAR CHIPALONKAR	CHIPALUNAKAR	चिपलूनकर
CHIRMULE CHIRAMULE CHIRMULEY	CHIRAMULE	चिरमुले
CHITALE CHITALEY CHITLEY	CHITALE	चितले
CHITNIS CHITANIS CHITANAVIS	CHITANIS	चिटणीस
CHORGHAE CHORAGHADE	CHORAGHADE	चोरघडे
DALVI DALAVI	DALAVI	दलवी
DANDAVATE DANDAWATE	DANDAVATE	दंडवते
DAMLE DAMALE	DAMALE	दामले
DEO DEV	DEV	देव

APPENDIX B

<i>Variants</i>	<i>Suggested Standardized Form</i>	<i>Original Vernacular Form</i>
DEOBHAKTA	DEVABHAKT	देवभक्त
DEV (A) BHAKTA		
DEODHAR	DEVADHAR	देवधर
DEV (A) DHAR		
DEOGIRIKAR	DEVAGIRIKAR	देवगिरीकर
DEV (A) GIRIKAR		
DEORUKHKAR	DEVARUKHAKAR	देवरूखकर
DEVROKHAKAR		
DEOBHANKAR	DEVABHANAKAR	देवभानकर
DEVBHANKAR		
DEOKULE	DEVAKULE	देवकुले
DEVAKULE		
DEODIKAR	DEVADIKAR	देवडीकर
DEVDIKAR		
DESHPANDE	DESHAPANDE	देशपांडे
DIKSHIT	DIKSHIT	दीक्षित
DIXIT		
DEEKSHIT		
DIVAKAR	DIVAKAR	दिवाकर
DIWAKAR		
DIVEKAR	DIVEKAR	दिवेकर
DIWEKAR		
DONGARE	DONGARE	डोंगरे
DONGRE		
DONGREY		
DHAVALE	DHAVALE	ढवले
DHAWLE		

MAHARASHTRIAN SURNAMES

<i>Variants</i>	<i>Suggested Standardized Form</i>	<i>Original Vernacular Form</i>
GADAKARI GADKARI	GADAKARI	गडकरी
GANPULE GANAPULE	GANAPULE	गणपुले
GAYAKW (V) AD GAEKWAR GAEKWAD	GAYAKAVAD	गायकवाड
GAIDHANI GAY (A) DHANI	GAYADHANI	गायधनी
GHARPURE GHARAPURE	GHARAPURE	घारपुरे
GOGTE GOGATE	GOGATE	गोगटे
HANMANTE HANAMANTE	HANAMANTE	हणमंते
HARDAS HARADAS	HARADAS	हरदास
HAVALDAR HAWALDAR	HAVALADAR	हवालदार
HUDLIKAR HUDALIKAR	HUDALIKAR	हुदलीकर
HEGDE HEGADE	HEGADE	हेगडे
HERVADKAR HERWADKAR	HERAVADAKAR	हेरवाडकर

APPENDIX B

<i>Variants</i>	<i>Suggested Standardized Form</i>	<i>Original Vernacular Form</i>
JAGTAP JAGTAAP	JAGATAP	जगताप
JAV (W) DEKAR JAVA (WA) DEKAR	JAVADEKAR	जावडेकर
JAIVANT JAYAVANT	JAYAVANT	जयवंत
JOG JOAG	JOG	जोग
JOGLEKAR JOGALEKAR	JOGALEKAR	जोगलेकर
JHALAKIKAR JHALKIKAR ZALKIKAR	JHALAKIKAR	झळकीकर
KAKDE KAKADE	KAKADE	काकडे
KARKARE KARAKARE	KARAKARE	करकरे
KATDARE KATADARE	KATADARE	काटदरे
KARVE KARWE	KARVE	कव
KHASGIVA (WA) LE	KHASAGIVALE	खासगीवाले
KHAJAGIVA (WA) LE		खाजगीवाले

MAHARASHTRIAN SURNAMES

<i>Variants</i>	<i>Suggested Standardized Form</i>	<i>Vernacular Form Original</i>
KARAMAVANT KRAMVANT	KRAMAVANT	कमवंत
MADGULKAR MADAGULKAR	MADAGULAKAR	माढगुलकर
MANDALIK MANDLIK	MANDALIK	मंडलीक
MAYADEV MAYDEO (DEV)	MAYADEV	मायदेव
MULE MULEY MULLEY MULAY	MULE	मुले
NARKHEDE NARAKHEDE	NARAKHEDE	नारखेडे
NAVATHE NAWATHE	NAVATHE	नवाथे
NIJASURE NIJSURE	NIJASURE	निजसुरे
PADGAONKAR PADGAMVAKAR PADGAVAKAR	PADAGAVAKAR	पाढगावकर
PALASULE PALSULE	PALASULE	पलसुले
PARANJAPE PARANJPE PARANJPYE	PARANJAPE	परांजपे

APPENDIX B

<i>Variants</i>	<i>Suggested Standardized Form</i>	<i>Vernacular Form Original</i>
PARACHURE PARCHURE	PARACHURE	परचुरे
PARKHI PARAKHI	PARAKHI	पारखी
PATKI PATAKI PATAKE PATKE	PATAKI	पतकी
PATWARDHAN PATVARDHAN	PATAVARDHAN	पटवधन
PAVA (WA) GI PAVGI	PAVAGI	पावगी
PHADAKE PHADKE	PHADAKE	फडके
PHADNIS PHADANIS	PHADANIS	फडणीस
PHADTARE PHADATARE	PHADATARE	फडतरे
OAK OKA OK	OAK	ओक
OGALE OGLE	OGALE	ओगले
RAJAVA (WA) DE RAJVA (WA) DE	RAJVADE	राजवाडे

MAHARASHTRIAN SURNAMES

<i>Variants</i>	<i>Suggested Standardized Form</i>	<i>Vernacular Form Original</i>
RANADIVE RANDIVE (WE)	RANADIVE	रणदीवे
RANGNEKAR RANGANEKAR	RANGANEKAR	रांगणेकर
SABNIS SABANIS	SABANIS	सबनीस
SARDAR SARADAR	SARADAR	सरदार
SATAVALEKAR SATAWALEKAR	SATAVALEKAR	सातवलेकर
SAVANT SAWANT	SAVANT	सावंत
SHELKE SHELAKE	SHELAKE	शेलके
SHEODE SHEVADE	SHEVADE	शेवडे
SHE (WA) DE		
SHIRVADKAR SHIRWADKAR	SHIRAVADAKAR	शिरवाडकर
SIRSIKAR SIRASIKAR	SIRASIKAR	शिरसीकर
TALVALKAR TALWALKAR	TALVALAKAR	तलवलकर
TAMHANKAR TAHMANKAR	TAMHANAKAR	ताम्हणकर

APPENDIX B

Variants	<i>Suggested Standardized Form</i>	<i>Original Vernacular Form</i>
TAVADE TAWADE	TAVADE	तावडे
THAKARE THAKRE	THAKARE	ठाकरे
THOMARE THOMRE	THOMARE	ठोमरे
THOMBRE THOMBARE	THOMBARE	ठोंबरे
TIPNIS TIPANIS	TIPANIS	टिपणीस
TIVARI TIWARI	TIVARI	तिवारी
UPALEKAR UPLEKAR	UPALEKAR	उपलेकर
UPASANI UPASNI	UPASANI	उपासनी
VAD WAD	VAD	वाड
VADEKAR WADEKAR	VADEKAR	वाडेकर
VAGH WAGH	VAGH	वाघ
VAGLE (V) WAGALE (V)	VAGALE	वागळे

MAHARASHTRIAN SURNAMES

<i>Variants</i>	<i>Suggested Standardized Form</i>	<i>Original Suggested</i>
VAIKAR WAIKAR	VAIKAR	वाईकर
VAJHE WAZE VAZE	VAZE	वझे
VAKNIS WAKNIS	VAKANIS	वाकनीस
VAKASKAR WAKASKAR	VAKASAKAR	वाकसकर
VALAVALKAR WALAVALKAR	VALAVALAKAR	वालावलकर
VALIMBE WALIMBE	VALIMBE	वालिंबे
VARTI WARTI	VARTI	वर्टी
WATAVE WATAVE VATVE (WE) WATVE (WE)	VATAVE	वाटवे

सं. नं. 156813
 अ. नं. by _____
 अ. नं. by 4/8/81
 Sub. Heading by _____
 Date by _____
 Transcribed by _____

APPENDIX C

ANALYSIS OF SOME ANDHRA NAMES

Sl. no.	Name in English	Pre-substantive				Substantive	Post-substantive
		Place Job Ancestor Attribute	God Father	Auxilliary	Descriptive		
1.	Desam Venkata Subba Reddy	Desam	.....	.....	.....	VenkataSubba	+ Reddy
2.	Devarajugattu Venkata Subbayya	Devarajugattu	.....	.....	.....	VenkataSubba	+ Yya
3.	Devarajugattu Chinna Venkata Subbayya ..	Devarajugattu	.....	.....	Chinna	VenkataSubba	+ Yya
4.	Pidapa Virareddy ..	Pidapa	.....	.....	.....	Vira	+ Reddy
5.	Papa Mastanayya ..	Papa	.....	.....	.....	Mastan	+ Ayya
6.	Dubba Yellappa ..	.....	.....	.....	Dubba	Yella	+ Appa
7.	Nadipi Yankatayya ..	.....	.....	.....	Nadipi	Yenkata	+ Ayya
8.	Chanti Venkatayya ..	.....	.....	.....	Chanti	Venkata	+ Ayya
9.	Mulinti Yellappa ..	.....	.....	.....	Mulinti	Yella	+ Appa
10.	Mantravadi Radhakrishna Moorthy	Mantravadi	.....	.....	.....	Radhakrishna	Moorthy
11.	Yeka Sitarama Anjaneyulu	Yeka	.....	Sita, Rama	.....	Anjaneyulu	.....
12.	Yenugu Narayana Kavi	Yenugu	.....	.....	.....	Narayana	Kavi
13.	Peddireddi Bala Ranga Reddy .. ..	.....	Peddireddi	.....	Bala	Ranga	+ Reddy
14.	Chundupalli Venkata Pedda Siva SubbaRao ..	Chundupalli	Venkata	Siva	(Pedda)	Subba	+ Rao
15.	SubbaReddy Peruma Reddy .. ..	.....	SubbaReddy	.....	.....	Peruma	+ Reddy
16.	Subbasana Chinna Bali Reddy	Subbasana	.....	.....	Chinna	Bali	+ Reddy
17.	Dudekula Mithasabu ..	Dudekula	.....	.....	.....	Mitha	+ Sabu
18.	Vadde Yakobu ..	Vadde	.....	.....	.....	Yakobu	.....
19.	Konavatala Suryanarayana Sastri	Konavatala	.....	Surya	.....	Narayana	Sastri
20.	Karna Chenchamma ..	Karna	.....	.....	.....	Chencha	+ Amma
21.	Ganja Chinna Venkatamma	Ganja	.....	.....	Chinna	Venkata	+ Amma
22.	Ravuru Venkata Subbasani	Ravuru	Venkata	.....	.....	Subba	+ Sani
23.	Sapa Chinna Veramma ..	Sapa	.....	.....	Chinna	Vera	+ Amma
24.	Gujarati Uligamma ..	Gujarati	.....	.....	.....	Uliga	+ Amma
25.	Maganti Saraswathi Devi	Maganti	.....	.....	.....	Saraswathi	Devi
26.	Madhavaraju Kalyana SubbaLakshmi Devi ..	Madhavaraju	.....	Kalyana	.....	Subbalakshmi	Devi
27.	Desayi Venkata Subba Ratnamma	Desayi	Venkata	Subba	.....	Ratna	+ Amma

N.B.—The author's preference to combine the Auxilliary or the Descriptive with substantive is ascertainable only from the title page.