

# **Annual Report**

**2001-2002 & 2002-2003**  
**(1<sup>st</sup> April, 2001 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2003)**



**National Commission for Backward Classes**  
**Trikoot-I, Bhikaiji Cama Place,**  
**New Delhi-110066**

29<sup>th</sup> July, 2003



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## Chapter I

### INTRODUCTION

Reservation in favour of Backward Classes (BCs) was introduced even many years before Independence in most of the areas comprising the Presidencies and Princely States south of Vindhyas. In view of the Article 16(4) of the Constitution and in response to demands for reservation and other benefits for backward classes in other parts of India and in the Centre, the Govt. of India appointed a Backward Classes Commission under Article 340 of the Constitution on 29<sup>th</sup> January 1953, popularly known as the Kaka Kalelkar Commission. The Commission was required to "investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove difficulties and to improve their conditions". The Commission submitted its report on 30<sup>th</sup> March 1955. It was considered by the Government but was rejected in 1961.

The Second Backward Classes Commission popularly known as Mandal Commission, was appointed on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1979 to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and recommend the criteria for defining such classes of citizens, steps to be taken for their advancement and examine the desirability or otherwise of making provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of such backward classes of citizens which are not adequately represented in public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State. The Commission submitted its report on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1980.

In 1990, the Govt. of India took the historic decision to introduce reservation of 27% for Backward Classes on the basis of Mandal Commission's recommendations and issued formal orders *vide* Office Memorandum No.36012/31/90-Estt.(SCT) dated 13<sup>th</sup> August 1990 (Annexure I.1) providing for reservation for socially and educationally backward classes (SEBCs) of 27% of the vacancies filled by direct recruitment in civil posts and services under the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings and financial institutions. It was inter alia laid down in the OM under reference that the SEBCs would comprise in the first phase the castes and communities which are common to both the lists in the report of the Mandal Commission and the State Govts./Union Territories lists. However, the Government's decision was followed by widespread protest against it, mostly in Northern states and a number of writ petitions were filed questioning the said memorandum along with applications for staying the operation of the memorandum. The operation of the Office Memorandum was stayed by the Supreme Court. The stay continued in force till 16<sup>th</sup> November, 1992, when the Supreme Court finally disposed of these writ petitions.

The Supreme Court in its landmark judgement dated 16.11.1992 under Writ Petition (Civil) No.930 of 1990, Indira Sawhney & Ors. Vs. Union of India and Ors., etc. etc. popularly known as the Mandal Case, held Office Memorandum No.36012/31/90-Estt.(SCT) dated 13.8.1990 valid and enforceable subject to the exclusion of socially advanced persons/sections (creamy layer) from the notified Backward Classes. The Supreme Court also directed the Government of India and each of the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories to constitute a permanent body, in the nature of a Commission or Tribunal, for entertaining and advising the respective Governments on the requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion in the lists of Backward Classes and also directed that advice tendered by such body shall ordinarily be binding upon the concerned Government.

Pursuant to the direction of the Supreme Court the Government of India *vide* its Resolution No.12011/16/93-BCC(C) – Ministry of Welfare dated 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1993 set up an Expert Committee to determine the basis viz. criteria for identification of the socially advanced persons/sections among the OBCs insofar as the Government of India was concerned. The Committee furnished its report on 10.3.1993. Subsequently, Government of India *vide* its letter no.12011/51/93-BCC (C) – Ministry of Welfare dated 4<sup>th</sup> June, 1993 requested the Committee to prepare lists of those castes and communities which figure in the list of Backward Classes notified by State Governments as well as in the lists contained in the Mandal Commission Report, and to prepare other related lists. This report dated 26<sup>th</sup> June 1993 was furnished by the Expert Committee to the then Ministry of Welfare.

The reservation for Backward Classes took effect from the 8<sup>th</sup> September 1993 when the Department of Personnel & Training *vide* its Office Memorandum No.36012/22/93-Estt.(SCT), dated 8<sup>th</sup> September 1993 (Annexure I.3) and Resolution No.12011/68/93-BCC (C), the then Ministry of Welfare dated 10<sup>th</sup> September, 1993 (Annexure I.4) set the stage for the operationalisation of the O.M. of 13<sup>th</sup> August 1990. The O.M. dated 8<sup>th</sup> September 1993 incorporated in the Office Memorandum of 13<sup>th</sup> August 1990 the rule of exclusion of socially advanced persons/sections from reservation, on the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committee, thus fulfilling the condition laid down by the Supreme Court for the implementation of the Office Memorandum of 13<sup>th</sup> August 1990.

The Govt. of India issued consequential orders pertaining to the roster and issuance of certificates. On 19.10.1994, the Govt. of India notified Central List of Backward Classes for 4 States and 3 Union Territories which came out with their respective state lists after the Mandal judgement (Annexure I.5). Subsequently the Govt. of India issued Central Lists for different States and Union Territories from time to time. As on 31.3.2003, 2271 castes/sub-castes/communities/synonyms have been included in the central lists of OBCs for different States and Union Territories as per details given in the Annexure I.6.

## CHAPTER II

### National Commission for Backward Classes and its functions

In accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court regarding setting up of the permanent body at national level, Government of India enacted the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (Act No.27 of 1993) on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1993 (Annexure II.1) for setting up the National Commission for Backward Classes at the Centre. Section 3 of the Act provides that the Commission shall consist of five Members, comprising a Chairperson who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court; a social scientist; two persons, who have special knowledge in matters relating to backward classes; and a Member-Secretary who is or has been an officer of the Central Government in the rank of a Secretary to the Government of India. Every Member of the Commission shall hold office for a term of 3 years from the date he assumes office. The Govt. of India constituted the Commission by its Notification No.12011/34/BCC/Pt.I dated 14 August 1993. The Commission was subsequently reconstituted on 28.2.1997. The present Commission was constituted on 28.7.2000. Details regarding the composition of the Commissions are as under :

#### A From 18.8.1993 to 17.8.1996

- |    |                  |                            |
|----|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Chairperson      | Justice (Retd.) R N Prasad |
| 2. | Member-Secretary | Shri P S Krishnan          |
| 3. | Member           | Dr. Dhirubhai L Seth       |
| 4. | Member           | Dr. Dinesh Singh Yadav     |
| 5. | Member           | Dr. Prasannan              |
- (All the above members completed their 3-year tenure)

#### B From 28.2.1997 to 27.2.2000

- |    |                  |   |
|----|------------------|---|
| 1. | Chairperson      | Justice (Retd.) Shyam Sunder  |
| 2. | Member-Secretary | Shri P S Krishnan   |
| 3. | Member           | Shri Akshay Bhai Sahu   |
| 4. | Member           | Prof. Uday Pratap Singh   |
| 5. | Member           | Shri Navtej Singh Puadhi<br>(expired while in harness on 16.8.1998) |
| 6. | Member           | Shri M S Matharoo (joined on 14.7.1999)                             |

(While Members from sl. nos. 1-4 completed their 3-year tenure on 27.2.2000 Shri M S Matharoo continued till 13.7.2002 when he completed 3-year term)

**C      From 28.7.2000 onwards**

- |    |                  |   |
|----|------------------|---|
| 1. | Chairperson      | Justice (Retd.) B L Yadav (died in harness on 24.3.2002)      |
| 2. | Chairperson      | Justice (Retd.) Ram Surat Singh (from 13.8.2002 onwards)      |
| 3. | Member-Secretary | Shri C T Benjamin   |
| 4. | Member           | Shri M S Matharoo (upto 13.7.2002 and from 19.8.2002 onwards) |
| 5. | Member           | Dr. B M Das   |
| 6. | Member           | Smt. Neera Shastri  |

The functions of the Commission are laid down in section 9 and section 11 of the Act. Under sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Act the Commission "shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a Backward Class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under inclusion of any Backward Class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate". The term "list" in this section refers to "lists prepared by the Government of India from time to time for purposes of making provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of backward classes of citizens which, in the opinion of that Government, are not adequately represented in the services under the Government of India and any local or other authority within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India". The term "backward classes" has been defined in clause (a) of the same section (section 2) to mean such Backward Classes of citizens other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as may be specified by the Central Government in the lists".

Under Section 9(2) of the Act, "The advice of the Commission shall ordinarily be binding upon the Central Government". This mandatory provision is based on and incorporates the directions of the Supreme Court in the Mandal Judgement, which directed the Government of India and the State Governments/Union Territories to constitute a permanent body, in the shape of a National Commission for Backward Classes and the State Commissions for Backward Classes and that the "advice tendered by such bodies shall ordinarily be binding upon the Government" (vide extract of the Judgement at Annexure II.2).

Section 11 of the Act enjoins upon the Central Government to undertake revision of the lists of backward classes at the expiration of ten years after the Act came into force and thereafter every succeeding period of ten years, and enables it to undertake such revision at any time, with a view to excluding from such lists those classes who have ceased to be backward classes or for including in such lists new backward classes. Under sub-section (2) of this Section, the Central Government is required to consult the Commission while under-taking such revision. The first such revision is due by August

2003. While performing its functions under Section 9(1) of the Act, the Commission has been vested with all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular, in respect of the summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath; requiring the discovery and production of any document; receiving evidence on affidavits; requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office; issuing notices for the examination of witnesses and documents; and any other matter which may be prescribed.

Section 8(2) empowers the National Commission for Backward Classes to regulate its own procedure. Sections 14 and 15 provide that the Commission shall prepare its annual report for each financial year which together with a memorandum of action taken on the advice tendered by the Commission under Section 9 and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any such advice and the audit report shall be laid by the Central Government before each House of Parliament.

As per the procedure laid down by the Commission under Sub-Section (2) of Section (8) of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 the advice of the Commission may be formulated unanimously or by consensus or by majority. Where there is no unanimity or consensus, the advice of the majority will be tendered as the Commission's advice but the dissenting advice also will be furnished to Government. In regulating its procedure under Section 8(2) of the Act, the Commission has been guided by the principles of objectivity, transparency and speed. In fact soon after the Commission was established, it took the following steps under Section 8(2) of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 :-

- (i) Formulated the procedure for examination of requests for inclusion in the lists and complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion in the Central list of Backward Classes.
  - (ii) Formulated guidelines for consideration of requests for inclusion and complaints of under-inclusion in the Central list.
  - (iii) Prepared questionnaire for obtaining data in respect of requests for inclusion of castes/communities.
- (i) Procedure for examination of requests for inclusion in the lists and complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion in the Central lists**

This procedure, formulated and prescribed under Section 8(2) of the Act on 23.11.1993, envisaged constitution of Benches of two Members each for each State and Union Territory. With this procedure, it became possible to distribute the work State-wise among the Members who could concentrate on their States and Union Territories. This facilitated speedy consideration and disposal of requests. While the Bench conducts inquiries and formulates findings, the statutory requirement of the advice being tendered by the Commission is ensured by the findings of the Bench in each case being placed before the full Commission. (Annexure II.3)

The Commission has been making additions and improvements to this procedure from time to time, based on experience and according to needs. The Benches of the Commission formulate advice on the basis of the data already available from different sources such as ethnographic descriptions, anthropological, sociological and historical studies, reports of various Commissions/Committees regarding castes/sub-castes/synonyms/communities, etc. At the same time, the Commission took note of the fact that in respect of certain cases of requests, especially marginal cases or cases where there was no sufficient material to arrive at a conclusion it was necessary to undertake fresh studies. For this purpose, on 10.10.1995, the Commission resolved to make provision for engagement of appropriate research institution and research scholars of repute, experience and competence, on suitable terms, for undertaking such studies/surveys.

In the light of the experience gained in the first four years, the Commission, on the 11<sup>th</sup> September 1997, introduced certain new procedure with the objective of expediting decisions (Annexure II.4). The most important of them was to provide for single-Member Benches where inclusion is only by correction of spelling and other linked corrections like punctuation, etc. and in the following three types of cases :-

- (a) Where inclusion is only by correction of spelling and other similar corrections like punctuations, etc., taking care that in the name of spelling correction, etc., caste/community/sub-caste, which is not really in the relevant Central list, is not given an unintended entry into that list;
- (b) Absolute synonyms or synonyms which are coterminous, i.e., names where the boundary denoted by one name is exactly the same as the boundary, by other names;
- (c) Fast-track cases which are already included in the State list;

The Single-Member Benches will also follow the same procedure as the existing benches.

**(ii) Formulation of Guidelines for Consideration of Requests for Inclusion and Complaints of under-Inclusion in the Central List of Backward Classes**

The Guidelines for Consideration of Requests for Inclusion and complaints of under-inclusion in the Central list of Backward Classes were finalized on 14.2.1994. An important part of the guidelines is the set of procedural clarifications on the guidelines. The guidelines ensure objectivity and uniformity in considering requests for inclusion and exclusion. At the same time, keeping in view the objective of expeditious disposal to the extent possible and ensuring transparency and objectivity, the Commission has introduced in the guidelines the important concept of "fast-track". The fast-track

concept which is a mechanism for speedy identification of backward classes, is based on criteria that are obvious and where social backwardness is patent either on account of the nature of the traditional occupation, with which the caste/community is linked in terms of the caste system, or on account of some other patent circumstances like classification as nomadic or semi-nomadic or earlier classification as a 'criminal' caste. This category of castes/communities was termed as 'fast-track' category and requests from such castes/communities for inclusion were treated with utmost urgency. The fast-track category of castes/communities is covered by the four criteria that come under item 2 Social of Part-A of the Guidelines for Consideration of Requests for Inclusion and Complaints of under-Inclusion, which are extracted below :-

"A. Social

.....  
 .....  
 .....

- (e) Castes and communities, which in terms of the caste system, are identified with traditional crafts or traditional or hereditary occupations considered to be lowly or undignified;
- (f) Castes and communities, which in terms of the caste system, are identified with traditional or hereditary occupations considered to be 'unclean' or stigmatized;
- (g) Nomadic and semi-nomadic castes and communities;
- (h) Denotified or Vimukta Jati castes and communities.

Explanation : This term refers to castes/communities which had been categorized as criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, Act No.VI of 1924 and repealed by the Criminal Tribes (Repeal) Act, 1952, Act No.XXIV of 1952 and subsequently referred to as 'Denotified or Vimukta Jatis'.

Since guidelines 2(e) and 2(f) refer to certain types of occupations, in order that there may not be any doubt or ambiguity about the specific occupation referred to in these two guidelines, paragraph 7 of the Procedural Clarifications on the Guidelines, which is part of the Guidelines for Consideration of Requests for Inclusion and Complaints of under-Inclusion, list these occupations as follows :-

"-----traditional artisanal crafts; fishing, hunting, bird-snaring; agricultural labour on the lands of others; earth-work, stone-breaking, salt-manufacturing, lime-burning, toddy-tapping, animal rearing, butchery; hair-cutting; washing of clothes, ferrying by boat; safai (scavenging); knife grinding; grain roasting; entertaining through song and dance, acrobatics, jugglery, snake-charming, acting; begging or mendicancy."

“Wherever a caste or community fulfils the guidelines 2(e) or (f) or (g) or (h), the Bench/Commission may take it as adequate evidence of backwardness. In such cases, the Bench shall take into account such other data/information that may be made available to it or come to its notice, and it may make such further inquiry as it deem proper and necessary. Having done so and being satisfied that there are no sufficient grounds to take contrary view regarding the backwardness of the caste or community making the request, the Bench may, after examining the matter of inadequacy of representation as indicated in ‘D’ (Guidelines for Consideration of Requests for Inclusion and Complaints of under-Inclusion) proceed to formulate its findings.”

The adoption of this procedure in fast track cases has enabled the Commission to formulate advice on a large number of castes/sub-castes/synonyms/communities whose social backwardness is patent and indisputable without loss of time in gathering extensive evidence. It has not only helped in deciding the cases of a large number of genuinely backward classes but also helped to conserve the time and energy of the Commission to devote more time to cases which do not come under the fast-track category. The Commission has also prescribed in paragraphs 8 & 9 of the Procedural Clarifications on the Guidelines a very simple and quick procedure for cases of requests where inclusion has to be made by rectification of apparent ‘clerical error’ or factual mistake at the stage of the preparation of the common list and in cases of synonyms/sub-castes/different names of the same caste or community/local variants of the same caste or community.

The philosophy underlying the Guidelines for Consideration of Requests for Inclusion and Complaints of under-Inclusion including the Procedural Clarifications on the Guidelines, which is one of the three basic documents formulated by the Commission to guide its functioning (the other two being, the “Procedure for examination of requests for inclusion and complaints on under inclusion”, which details the formation of Benches, formulation of Bench findings and formulation of the Commission’s advices, etc., and the “Questionnaire for Consideration of Requests for Inclusion and Complaints of under-inclusion in the Central List of Other Backward Classes”) is that justice should be expeditiously rendered to deserving backward classes. A more elaborate procedure comprising collection of data, inquiry etc., which would require more time and energy, has been reserved for cases of castes/communities not covered by the Guidelines at 2(e) or (f) or (g) or (h) of the Guidelines for Consideration of Requests for Inclusion and Complaints of under-Inclusion and para 6 and 7, or 8 or 9 of the Procedural Clarifications on the Guidelines, the logic being that some of these non-fast-track communities may be socially backward and some may not be and hence the need for detailed inquiry depending on the nature of each case.

### **(iii) Preparation of Questionnaire**

In order to enable the collection of data to examine each case of request or complaint, with reference to the Guidelines, a Questionnaire was prepared on 26.4.1994, on the basis of the Guidelines. With a view to facilitating furnishing of data in the



questionnaire, it is divided into Phase I and Phase II. Wherever information relating to Phase I and Phase II can be furnished without loss of time, it is required to be furnished together. Where it is not possible to furnish all the information sought in Phase II, the available information may be furnished along with Phase I information and the rest of the data later.

The idea is that in many cases data relating to Phase I may be adequate to arrive at findings by the Commission on the specific issue of request for inclusion or complaint of under-inclusion.

As another measure for speeding up findings, four of the questions viz. 7 to 10 under sub-heading 'A. Social' of Part II of the questionnaire have been identified as "fast track" questions, answers to which may be adequate for disposal of requests for inclusion or complaints of under-inclusion in respect of castes/communities under 'fast-track'.

The Commission took note of the fact that if it waited for the data sought in the Questionnaire before starting inquiry into requests and complaints, then matters would get indefinitely delayed, jeopardizing the legitimate interests of castes/communities which are genuinely backward. Therefore, the Benches of the Commission commenced holding public hearings, preceded by individual letters as well as public notices through media, in which the parties as well as the representatives of the State Governments were invited to be present.

Section 13 of the Act inter alia, provides that the Commission shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. The accounts of the Commission shall be audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General at such intervals as may be specified by him. As laid down under Section 14, the Commission shall prepare in such form and at such time, for each financial year, as may be prescribed, its annual report giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year and forward a copy thereof to the Central Government. In terms of section 15 of the Act, the Central Government shall cause the annual report, together with a memorandum of action taken on the advice tendered by the Commission under section 9 and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any such advice, and the audit report to be laid as soon as may be after they are received before each House of Parliament.

Since its inception, the accounts of the Commission were being maintained by the Pay & Accounts office of the Ministry till the year 1999-2000. Government of India started releasing grant-in-aid to the National Commission for Backward Classes from the year 2000-2001. In the absence of suitable manpower in the Commission, it has been decided by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment that the clearance of bills which were in place till 31.3.2000 may continue till such time, (a) The issue of grant-in-aid and other related issues are settled in consultation with the Commission; and (b) an accounts wing with requisite number of officers and

staff is in position in the Commission to take over the responsibility of carrying out the various functions laid down in the financial rules. In the circumstances separate audit report is not being prepared by the Commission.

### Chapter III

#### WORK DONE BY THE COMMISSION

##### I Overview of the work done by the Commission since beginning

Pursuant to the direction of the Supreme Court of India, the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment) constituted the National Commission for Backward Classes by its Notification No.12011/34/BCC(C) Pt.I, dated 14<sup>th</sup> August 1993. The Commission since its inception has received 1149 requests for inclusion of castes/communities/sub-castes/synonyms relating to Other Backward Classes in the Central list from various States and Union Territories out of which advice in respect of 1123 castes/sub-castes/synonyms/Communities has been submitted from time to time to the Central Government in the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Of these 675 cases were for inclusion in the Central lists for different States/Union Territories and 448 cases were for rejection. Against 675 cases for inclusion of castes/sub-castes/synonyms/communities in the Central List 652 have already been notified by the Government from time to time and action regarding the remaining cases is in progress. Similarly, advice of the Commission in all 448 cases has been accepted by the Government.

##### II. Work done during April 2001 to March 2003

During the period under report (April 2001 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2003), requests were received for inclusion of 18 castes/sub-castes/communities in the Central list of Backward Classes. Of these requests received, advice in respect of six cases has already been sent to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and 12 are under consideration of the Commission. In addition, there were 14 requests pending with the Commission thus the total number of pending requests as on 31.3.2003 is 26. A statewise break-up of the number of requests for inclusion pending as on 31.3.2003 is given in the statement at Annexure III.1

Further, during this period the Commission held 14 public hearings for considering the requests in 10 States as per details indicated below :-

##### Public Hearings held during April 2001 – March 2003

Sl. No.	State/UT	Date of Public Hearing	Venue	Bench	No. of castes/Communities / Sub-caste s/ Synonyms considered during Public Hearings
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	5-6 <sup>th</sup> Feb.'02	Hyderabad	Full Bench	10
		7 Feb.'02	Visakhapatnam	- do -	03
		28-29 <sup>th</sup> Jan.'03	Hyderabad	- do -	03

2	Bihar	11-12 <sup>th</sup> Oct.'01	Patna	3-Member	04
3	Chandigarh	11 <sup>th</sup> June'01	Chandigarh	3-Member	01
4	D&N Haveli	3 <sup>rd</sup> Dec.'01	Silvassa	2-Member	01
5	Gujarat	7-8 Nov.'01	Ahmedabad	3-Member	06
6	Haryana	25 <sup>th</sup> May'01	Chandigarh	2-Member	01
7	Maharashtra	2 <sup>nd</sup> Aug.'01	Mumbai	3-Member	01
		7 <sup>th</sup> Feb.'03	Mumbai	4-Member	02
8	Orissa	18-19 <sup>th</sup> April'01	Bhubaneswar	3-Member	10
9	Punjab	29 <sup>th</sup> Oct.'01	Chandigarh	2-Member	01
10	Uttar Pradesh	21 <sup>st</sup> May'01	Lucknow	2-Member	02
		15-16 <sup>th</sup> Jan.'03	Lucknow	2-Member	04
				Total	<u>49</u>

The details of castes/sub-castes/communities/synonyms considered during these public hearings are available in Annexure III.2.

During the period under report, the Commission tendered advice in respect of 43 castes/sub-castes/communities/synonyms to the Central Government. Of these advice 17 were for inclusion in the central list and 26 for rejection as per details given below :-

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of advices tendered	Advices for inclusion	Advices for rejection
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	3	10
2	Bihar	2	2	-
3	Chandigarh	1	1	-
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	1
5	Haryana	1	1	-
6	Kerala	1	-	1
7	Maharashtra	1	-	1
8	Orissa	10	5	5
9	Pondicherry	2	-	2
10	Punjab	1	1	-
11	Rajasthan	7	1	6
12	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	-
13	West Bengal	2	2	-
		<u>43</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>26</u>

Out of 43 advices tendered to the Govt. during the period, 13 advices for inclusion in the central list and 17 advices for rejection pertained to the cases considered by the

Commission during public hearings between April 2001 and March 2003 and 13 advices comprising 4 advices for inclusion and 9 advices for rejection of cases were in respect of public hearings held prior to April 2001. Further, Central Govt. vide its notification No.246 New Delhi dated 6<sup>th</sup> September 2001 notified 9 castes/sub-castes/communities/synonyms in the States of J&K, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry as per details given in Annexure III.3. Also advices tendered by the Commission for rejecting the requests in respect of 26 castes/sub-castes/communities/synonyms for inclusion in the Central Lists were accepted by the Central Government (Annexure III.4).

As on 31.3.2003, 26 requests for inclusion of the castes/sub-castes/communities/synonyms in the Central List of OBCs are under various stages of consideration of the Commission. In some cases, public hearings have already been held and in the remaining cases the Commission has decided to hold public hearings on priority basis.

### III Decennial Revision of Central Lists

The Supreme Court of India in its judgement in Indira Sawhney and Ors. Vs. Union of India and Ors., popularly known as the Mandal case, while directing the Government of India as well as each of the State Governments and the Administrations of the Union Territories to constitute a permanent mechanism, in the nature of a Commission or Tribunal, for examining requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion or non-inclusion in the list of OBCs, had inter alia suggested that there should be periodic revision of these lists to exclude those who have ceased to be backward or for inclusion of new classes, as the case may be. The Supreme Court also recommended that the permanent body or bodies so created by the Central Government and State Governments/ UT Administrations shall be consulted in the matter of such periodic revision of lists of Backward Classes.

In keeping with the above suggestions of the Supreme Court, provision contained under Section 11 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 reads as under :

*“11. Periodic revision of lists by the Central Government – (1) The Central Government may at any time, and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of this Act and every succeeding period of ten years thereafter, undertake revision of the lists with a view to excluding from such lists those classes who have ceased to be backward classes or for including in such lists new backward classes.*

*“ The Central Government shall, while undertaking any revision referred to in sub-section (1) consult the Commission.”*

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment vide its letter no. 12015/13/2000-BCC dated 31<sup>st</sup> October 2000 entrusted the task of identifying backward classes which

have ceased to be backward for purpose of revising the lists, as envisaged under section 11 of the Act to the Commission. Accordingly, first decennial revision of the lists consisting of about 2271 castes/sub-castes/communities is to be completed by the year 2003. For this purpose the Commission has prepared a questionnaire with a view to collecting data/information regarding socio-economic and educational status and representation in government services, etc. from State Governments/UT Administrations in respect of castes/sub-castes/communities/synonyms of the state/UT included in the Central list and State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to submit the required data/information. Similarly, data/information regarding representation in Central Government services (including representation in public sector undertakings, financial institutions, etc.) in respect of each caste/community as well as backward classes as a whole has been sought from the Central Government Ministries/Departments/Offices/PSUs. This is a massive exercise and in spite of repeated requests it has not been possible till now to collect the data from the State Governments and other agencies. The chief reasons advanced by the State Governments/UT Administrations in this regard are as under :-

- (i) There is no separate machinery to collect the required information. Also no such exercise was taken up in the past. The NCBC may provide funds to the States/Union Territories to carry out surveys to collect the requisite data;
- (ii) Castewise record is not available;
- (iii) It may be necessary to conduct sample surveys in respect of castes/communities, etc. in the State/Union Territories to enable the States/Union Territories to furnish the data;
- (iv) It is not possible to give information without survey. The National Commission for Backward Classes should prevail upon the Central Govt. to share the cost of surveys.

Keeping in view the difficulties expressed by the State Governments to submit the required information and paucity of time to complete the decennial revision of the Central Lists, the Commission organized a Conference of Chairmen and Members of State Backward Classes Commission, Secretaries of State Government Departments dealing with the welfare of backward classes and social scientists on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> February 2003 in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi to decide the modalities to collect the required data/information on priority basis and evolve a strategy to enable this Commission to complete the revision of the Central Lists of Backward Classes.

A copy of the proceedings of this Conference is at Annexure III.5.

#### **IV. Important observations from the tour reports**

While deciding the procedure under sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (Act No.27 of 1993) the National Commission inter alia recommended that the Chairperson and Members may undertake tours of States/UTs and important findings and observations arising from their tour reports may be incorporated in the Annual Report of the Commission. Accordingly, some of the important observations arising out of their tour reports during the period are indicated below :-

##### **1. Observations arising from the tour reports of Justice Ram Surat Singh, Chairperson**

During his visits to Uttar Pradesh, Chairperson met the officials of the State Govt., Members of State Backward Classes Commission and had interaction with the general public and he found out that neither the State Govt. officials nor the public are adequately aware of the creamy layer concept. Also he was told by them about the difficulties faced by them in getting caste certificates. He suggests that the National Commission for Backward Classes should be vested with powers similar to those of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Minorities Commission to enable the Commission to monitor the implementation of reservation and the facilities provided to OBCs in Central Government establishments on behalf of the Government of India.

##### **2. Observations arising from the tour reports of Prof. B M Das, Member**

During the visit and discussions with the Tripura State authorities, it came to notice that in Tripura State 47% of the vacancies in the State Govt. services and posts are reserved for SC & ST (SC 16% and ST 31%) leaving 3% for OBCs. The State Government cannot reserve more than 3% of the posts for the OBCs in spite of the fact that the percentage of OBC population in Tripura as per the survey of 1995-96 is 24%.

##### **3. Observations arising from the tour reports of Smt. Neera Shastri, Member**

During her visit to Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, etc. as a Member of the Commission, Smt. Neera Shastri held discussions with the State Govt. officials as also general public and has suggested that :

- (i) Power should be given to the Central/State Commissions to look into the complaints of non-compliance of reservation rules and

- other grievances related to issuance of OBC caste certificates and cases of harassment;
- (ii) Procedure for sanctioning of interest-free loan to the backward classes be simplified and the limit of loan be enhanced;
  - (iii) Commissions may be allowed to play an active role in providing all possible help to the women belonging to backward classes to get the benefit of Centrally-sponsored programmes for women under "Swarnim Yojana";
  - (iv) The number of scholarships for students of backward classes may be increased; and
  - (v) A separate financial corporation for OBC women be constituted by the Central Govt.



## Chapter IV

### RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Commission since its inception has given various suggestions and recommendations in the Annual Reports forwarded to the Government from time to time regarding measures to be taken by the Central and the State Governments for enabling the Commission to function effectively as well as suggestions for the overall social, educational and economic development of the backward classes.

The Commission's Annual Report for 1993-94 & 1994-95 was tabled by the Ministry in the Parliament on 20.12.2000 along with Action Taken Report. The recommendations and suggestions in this report of the Commission related to the following areas of action:-

- (1) Building up of relevant socio-economic and population data in respect of castes/communities, particularly backward castes/communities
- (2) Measures to be taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to help the Commission Benches during the public hearings and afterwards such as promptly providing information in the National Commission for Backward Classes's Questionnaire and furnishing of relevant orders, notifications etc.
- (3) Issues relating to prompt action by the Central Government for notification of backward classes on the Commission's advice and other aspects relating to the reservation like the need for raising the percentage of reservation in certain cases and classification of backward classes into different categories according to the levels of backwardness.
- (4) Measures other than reservation required for the overall social, educational and economic development of backward classes.
- (5) Measures that will help improve the functioning of the Commission.

While the Annual Reports for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 (Part), 1996-97 (Part), were tabled in the Houses of Parliament in August 2001, Annual Reports for the years 97-98, 98-99 & 99-2000 (Part) were tabled by the Ministry in the Parliament in April 2002. The Commission had, while reiterating the recommendations/suggestions contained in the Annual Report for the years 1993-94 & 1994-95, suggested certain additional steps to be taken by the Central as well as the State Governments, which inter alia included an important recommendation regarding the need for **entrusting the Commission with additional responsibility of guiding and monitoring the progress**

of social, educational and economic development of backward classes. In this Report, the Commission had also endorsed the various suggestions and recommendations made in the First Conference of State Backward Classes Commissions and Backward Classes Welfare Departments organized by the NCBC on 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> November, 1997.

The Commission in its Annual Reports for the preceding years had also suggested various measures for the proper and effective implementation of the reservation policy and for the effective functioning of the Backward Classes Commissions. The Commission does not propose to repeat here the various recommendations and suggestions made for the educational and economic development of backward classes and the effective implementation of reservation policy and hope that the Government would implement them with sincere efforts and adequate financial, institutional and organizational support. The Commission however feels it necessary to recapitulate and reiterate some of the suggestions and recommendations made by the Commission in its earlier annual reports with regard to the important and urgent requirements that will help the Commission as well as the Government in the tasks ahead. While the Commission has almost completed the task of examining requests for inclusion or complaints of under-inclusion of any backward class of citizens as a backward class in the Central lists, there are a few more requests still pending. There is also, before the Government, the important task arising out of Section 11 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, viz., the revision of the Central lists which is a massive exercise to be completed by 2003. In this task the Commission is expected to play an important role. In addition, the Government has in the Action Taken Report referred to above has also agreed to the need for classification of castes/communities in the Central lists into different categories, a task which is important to ensure that the benefits of reservation are apportioned fairly among the backward classes which are at different levels of backwardness. In carrying out such tasks, the Government and the Commission will feel utterly handicapped in the absence of generation of relevant data/information regarding castes/communities. For the Commission this lacuna will be felt all the more constricting, because of the Commission's inability to generate the required data/information on its own due to lack of adequate staff and other infrastructure. The Commission is of the view that the matters will not ease for the Commission and the Government, unless and until **urgent and effective** steps are taken by the Central and States Governments on the various recommendations and suggestions made by the Commission.

In view of the above position, the Commission would like to reiterate the important recommendations/suggestions which have already been made in the earlier annual reports which need to be acted upon by the Central as well as the State Governments:-

## **1. Building Up of Data-Base**

### **1.1 Comprehensive socio-economic surveys including collection of population data, educational data and data pertaining to representation in the State and Central**

**Government services, Public Sector Undertakings, Financial Institutions etc. in respect of each caste/sub-caste/community/sub-community be undertaken by each State Government and Union Territory Administration.** This is essential particularly for the purpose of the revision of the central lists envisaged under Section 11 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act and also for classification of castes/communities in the central lists into different categories according to their level of backwardness. Though it has been mentioned in the Action Taken Report mentioned in the earlier paragraphs that certain States such as Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura have already undertaken socio-economic survey of castes/communities and some other States are about to complete the same through their own agencies, so far none of these States have been able to furnish to this Commission, adequate and useful data in respect of castes/communities contained in the respective central lists for these States. The Commission on the advice of Department of Personnel & Training is collecting data from the Central Government Ministries and Departments in respect of the representation of different backward castes/communities in the Central Government services. However, it is necessary for this purpose **that a Special Cell may be created in the Ministry of Personnel and in each of the Ministries dealing with employment in the services of the Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings and financial institutions, with the Cell in the Ministry of Personnel coordinating and collecting the data from all the cells and other sources. Similar arrangements must be created in all States and Union Territories.**

## **1.2 Population data caste-wise/community-wise should be undertaken at the time of decennial census operations.**

The Commission is of the considered view that the population and other socio-economic data are a basic and essential requirement for ascertaining the relative socio-economic status of backward classes and evolving appropriate welfare and development strategies in respect of them and the absence of such basic data will be a stumbling block in the Governmental efforts in this regard. The advantages of generating such data will surely far outweigh any apprehended disadvantages. The fact, pointed out by the Registrar General of India, Census, and cited in the 'Action Taken Report', that "there is no authoritative text or compendium, which can claim to list all the castes/sub-castes" need not come in the way of collection of caste-wise/community-wise population data. At least the population of castes/communities listed in the central and state lists can be enumerated which will help in measuring development indicators for comparative analysis and will be particularly useful for revision exercise. The Commission, therefore, particularly urges upon the Central Government to reconsider its earlier decision in respect of this recommendation.

## **2. Notification of Backward Classes lists**

**2.1 In order to avoid hardship to the members of backward classes, the Central Government should promptly notify inclusion of castes/communities in the Central lists after the receipt of the Commission's advice in that regard.**

2.2 The Central lists be published in the language(s) of each State in addition to English and Hindi, and in each list the names as given in the language(s) of the State shall be treated as the original and authenticated names.

2.3 All rejection advices of the Commission should be promptly notified in the official gazette as the legal way of informing all members of community whose request for inclusion has been rejected.

### 3. Amendment of National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 – Utilising National Commission for Backward Classes for Guidance and Monitoring Efforts

At present there is no nodal agency to provide guidance for the formulation and implementation of various socio-economic programmes and other efforts, governmental, institutional as well as voluntary, for the welfare and development of backward classes and for their coordination and monitoring. It is necessary to entrust the task of monitoring the progress of the backward classes on all fronts and coordinating and monitoring of the various programmes and schemes sponsored by the Central and State Governments and providing objective and well informed guidance to these efforts to some nodal agency which is well equipped and has genuine concern for the interests of backward classes. The National Commission for Backward Classes is the only national body which is in a position to undertake this task on behalf of the Government of India and in the larger national interest. Some State Governments have already incorporated a provision in the respective Acts entrusting the task of monitoring of all measures and programmes for the Backward Classes to the respective State Commissions for backward classes. The National Commission for Backward Classes had written to the Government on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of September 1997, offering its services for this task and reiterated this in various high-level discussions. This Commission has again taken up the matter with the Government on 12.12.2002 for amendment of National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993. The objective of the proposed amendment is to enable the Commission guide and monitor the social, educational and economic development of backward classes by giving it wider powers and enhancing its jurisdiction. The proposed amendment is as follows:-

**Add in the end of Clause (c) of Section 2 of the NCBC Act as follows :-**

“..... and for purposes of making provision for reservation in any other area of activity and for purposes of programmes for the development and welfare of backward classes to enable the backward classes as a whole and each backward class to reach a level of equality with the advanced sections of the society.”

**In place of Section 9(1) introduce new Section 9(1) as follows:-**

“9

**Functions of the Commission**

- 9(1) (a) Every State Commission has power to include any person belonging to the socially & educationally backward class in the list of the other backward classes and has got also power to exclude any persons already included in the list having ceased to be socially & educationally backward. The National Commission has supervisory power to examine such cases on the requests by any person or community aggrieved by the such order of State Government after giving notice to the parties concerned.
- (b) It shall be the duty of the Commission to advice the Union and States regarding measures undertaken and required to be undertaken for the expeditious social, educational and economic advancement of the Backward Classes and each Backward Class and monitor implementation of such measures and the qualitative and quantitative adequacy of such measures and their implementation and provide guidance for such measures and their implementation.
- (c) To monitor and evaluate the performance of Backward Classes as a whole and each backward class in competitive examinations and other selections at the Union and the State levels, both under the reservation quota as well as the merit quota and advise on and guide the measures necessary to expeditiously improve such performance.
- (d) To help ensure provision of support for community and voluntary efforts for the comprehensive and total removal of the backwardness and inequality of Backward Classes.
- (e) To undertake any other tasks considered by it to be necessary to fulfill the object of enabling the Backward Classes as a whole and each backward class to expeditiously advance socially, educationally, and economically to a level of all round Equality.

**a. Addition in existing Section 10**

Add the words “and under Section 9(1) and Section 11” after the words “under sub-Section (1) of Section 9”

**4. Tabling of Annual Reports in Parliament – Amendment to Section 15 of the NCBC Act**

The existing Section 15 reads as follows:-

“The Central Government shall cause the annual report, together with a memorandum of action taken on the advice tendered by the Commission under section 9 and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any such advice, and the audit report to be laid as soon as may be after they are received before each House of Parliament.”

It has been found that it takes a long time before an Annual Report is laid in the House for one reason or the other. It is essential that the Annual Report reaches the people’s representatives and the people as early as possible after it is forwarded to the Central Government. The purpose can be achieved by providing for a two stage operation and amending the Section as follows:-

*“15(1) The Central Government shall cause the annual report to be laid before each House of Parliament at their very first session after the annual report is received by the Central Government.*

*(2) Thereafter as early as possible the Central Government shall cause to be laid before each House of Parliament a memorandum of action-taken on the advices tendered by the Commission under Section 9 and other advices tendered by the Commission and the reasons for non-acceptance, if any, of any such advice and the audit report in the earliest session possible.”*

**5. Amendment of the definition of “lists” in the National Commission for Backward Classes Act so that it does not appear to preclude policies and programmes other than reservation in services**

Clause (c) of Section 2 under the head “Definitions” of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 defines “lists” as “*prepared by the Central Government of India from time to time for purposes of making provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of backward classes of citizens which, in the opinion of the Government, are not adequately represented in the services under the Government of India and any local or other authority within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.*” It looks as though nothing other than reservation is envisaged for the Backward Classes. In view of the proposals for extension of reservation to education and for the provision of developmental and welfare programmes for the Backward Classes, it is necessary to widen the scope of the above provisions. This can be done by the following addition at the end of Clause (c):-

*“and for purposes of making provision for reservation in any other area of activity and for purposes of programmes for the developmental and welfare of backward classes to enable the backward classes as a whole and each backward class to reach a level of equality with the advanced sections of the society.”*

#### **6. All members to have co-terminous term**

Under existing provisions every member shall hold office for three years from the date he assumes office. In actual practice different members join on different dates and, therefore, their term comes to an end at different dates. Towards the end, this comes in the way of continuance of activity. To facilitate continuance of activity till the last day Section 4 may be amended whereby the three-year term of every member shall be counted from the date of notification nominating the members for each term of the Commission. It is presumed that all members would assume office immediately after the notification and in fact should do so. But if any member fails to join promptly his effective period will get reduced to the extent of the number of days taken by that member.

#### **7. Avoidance of confusion in possible future litigations as in the past**

The Supreme Court has directed at the end of Clause (C) of para 123(A) of its majority Judgement in the Mandal case that “..... any petition or proceeding questioning the validity, operation or implementation of the two impugned Office Memorandums, on any grounds whatsoever, shall be filed or instituted only before this Court and not before any High Court or other Court or Tribunal.”

According to this Commission's understanding and interpretation, this direction especially with the inclusion of the words “operation or implementation” covers the examination of requests, the findings arrived at and the advice tendered to the government in favour of inclusion or rejection of requests and similarly with regard to the future task of complaints of over-inclusion (which means requests for deletion of any existing entry) and the decisions of the government on receipt of the Commission's advice in each case. And therefore, any petition or proceeding on any advice of this Commission or decision of the Government shall be filed or instituted only before the Supreme Court and not before any High Court or other Courts or any Tribunal. This direction of the Supreme Court is obviously framed carefully not only with the benefit of hindsight of the past muddled story [pointed out in the Commission's annual report for 1996-97(Part), 97-98, 98-99 & 99-2000 (Part)] but also with foresight of future potential for confusion, like the possible contradictory judgements from different High Courts if persons/organisations aggrieved by the rejection or any other advices of the Commission are allowed to go to different High Courts of India which may result in confusion and chaos about the identity and composition of backward classes. The Commission has taken the stand of exclusive jurisdiction of Supreme Court in specific cases of Writ

Petitions filed in the past in certain High Courts in which the Commission has been one of the respondents. Therefore, it would be desirable for the government to take the initiative and suitably move the Supreme Court to ensure that any Writ Petition on the findings and advices of the Commission and the decision of the government shall be filed only in the Apex Court, to seek directions of the Supreme Court that all pending Writ Petitions in all High Courts are transferred to the Supreme Court and to issue appropriate directions to the High Courts and to take other steps to ensure that on account of ignorance of the directions of the Supreme Court at the end of Clause (c) of para 123(A) of the Mandal Judgement referred to, Writ Petitions may not be filed in different High Courts.

## **8. False Certificates – Prevention and Punishment**

In order to prevent non-backward classes from securing false caste-certificates, taking advantage of similarities in names, and also to ensure that members of genuine backward classes do not experience any difficulty in getting caste certificates promptly, the Commission recommends that the Central Government as well as the State Governments take the following statutory measures:-

- (a) Provide a statutory base for the process and machinery of caste-certification, which should be fully transparent, either by way of an Independent Act or as a Chapter in the relevant Acts already existing in some States, covering different aspects of reservation, with the twin-objectives of expeditiously issuing caste-certificates to the genuine members of backward classes without any scope for harassment or delay and effective prevention and detection of false claims and nipping such claims in the bud and if, in rare cases, false claims escape scrutiny at entry point, providing for the earliest subsequent detection and severe penalties both for beneficiaries and for issuers of false certificates; this should also suitably find place in a Central Act on reservation for backward classes. The Central and State Acts should *inter alia* provide for publication of application for caste certificates and names of applicants and caste through public media and by affixing in certain places (eg. Panchayat Office of the village).
- (b) The Central Government and the respective State Governments should encourage setting up of Committees of various castes/communities for a watch and ward system of internal vigilance and safeguards within the communities.
- (c) The Central Government and the respective Governments should guide and ensure that such statutory systems are established in each State/Union Territory and, thereafter, the Central Government should guide and monitor such statutory schemes in each State/Union Territory so as to ensure their effective and continuous functioning without any deterioration.
- (d) There seem to be some loopholes in the names as given in the notified lists in some cases, partly because some of the backward castes, in their effort to upgrade caste status through psycho-semantic means have adopted caste names similar to those of



upper castes. This gives a handle to those seeking and issuing false caste-certificates. This and the question of how the caste names should be listed in the lists should be carefully studied and preventive measures incorporated.

#### **9. Creamy Layer**

The revision of the monetary limit of Rs. 1.00 lakh, fixed as a criteria for exclusion of socially advanced persons and groups (creamy layer) in respect of categories which cannot be identified in terms of socially prestigious positions, is long overdue. This limit fixed in 1993 by the Expert Committee should have been revised at least once every three years, but so far not a single revision has taken place. There should not be any further delay in this regard as that will cause irretrievable loss to many backward class candidates as by every passing day many of them will be crossing their eligible age-limit prescribed for competitive examinations.

**ANNEXURE – I.1**

**G.I., Dept. of Per. & Trg., O.M. No.36012/31/90-Est. (SCT), dated 13.8.1990**

**SUBJECT : 27% Reservation for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes in Civil Posts/ Services.**

In a multiple undulating society like ours, early achievement of the objective of social justice as enshrined in the Constitution is a must. The Second Backward Classes Commission, called the MANDAL COMMISSION, was established by the then Government with this purpose in view, which submitted its report to the Government of India on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1980.

2. Government have carefully considered the report and the recommendations of the Commission in the present context regarding the benefits to be extended to the socially and educationally backward classes as opined by the Commission and are of the clear view that at the outset certain weightage has to be provided to such classes in the services of the Union and their Public Undertakings. Accordingly orders are issued as follows :-

- (i) 27% of the vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India shall be reserved for SEBC;
- (ii) The aforesaid reservation shall apply to vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment. Detailed instructions relating to the procedure to be followed for enforcing reservation will be issued separately.
- (iii) Candidates belonging to SEBC recruited on the basis of merit in an open competition on the same standards prescribed for the general candidates shall not be adjusted against the reservation quota of 27%.
- (iv) The SEBC would comprise in the first phase the castes and communities which are common to both the lists in the report of the Mandal Commission and the State Governments' lists. A list of such castes/communities is being issued separately;
- (v) The aforesaid reservation shall take effect from 7.8.1990. However, this will not apply to vacancies where the recruitment process has already been initiated prior to the issue of these orders.

3. Similar instructions in respect of public sector undertakings and financial institutions including public sector banks will be issued by the Department of Public Enterprises and Ministry of Finance respectively.

**Annexure – I.2**

**G.I., Dept. of Per. & Trg., O.M. No.36012/31/90-Est. (SCT), dated 25.9.1991**

**SUBJECT :                   Amendment to the 27% reservation in service for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.**

The undersigned is directed to invite the attention to OM of even number, dated the 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1990, on the above mentioned subject and to say that in order to enable the poorer sections of the SEBCs to receive the benefits of reservation on a preferential basis and to provide reservation for other economically backward sections of the people not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservation, Government have decided to amend the said Memorandum with immediate effect as follows :-

2.       (i)    Within the 27% of the vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India reserved for SEBCs, preference shall be given to candidates belonging to the poorer sections of the SEBCs. In case sufficient number of such candidates are not available, unfilled vacancies shall be filled by the other SEBC candidates.

         (ii)   10% of the vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India shall be reserved for other economically backward sections of the people who are not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservations.

         (iii)   The criteria for determining the poorer sections of the SEBCs or the other economically backward sections of the people who are not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservations are being issued separately.

3.       The OM of even number, dated the 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1990, shall be deemed to have been amended to the extent specified above.

## Annexure – I.3

G.I., Dept. of Per. & Trg., O.M. No.36012/22/93-Est. (SCT) dated 8.9.1993

**SUBJECT :** *Reservation for Other Backward Classes in Civil Posts and Services under the Government of India - Regarding.*

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's O.M. No.36012/31/90-Estt. (SCT), dated the 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1990 and 25<sup>th</sup> September, 1991, regarding reservation for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes in Civil Posts and Services under the Government of India and to say that following the Supreme Court judgement in the Indira Sawhney and other v. Union of India and others case [Writ Petition (Civil) No.930 of 1990], the Government of India appointed an Expert Committee to recommend the criteria for exclusion of the socially advanced persons/sections from the benefits of reservations for Other Backward Classes in civil posts and services under the Government of India.

2. Consequent to the consideration of the Expert Committee's recommendations, this Department's Office Memorandum No.36012/31/90-Estt. (SCT), dated 13.8.1990, referred to in para (1) above is hereby modified to provide as follows :-

- (a) 27% (twenty-seven per cent) of the vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India, to be filled through direct recruitment, shall be reserved for the Other Backward Classes. Detailed instructions relating to the procedure to be followed for enforcing reservation will be issued separately.
- (b) Candidates belonging to OBCs recruited on the basis of merit in an open competition on the same standards prescribed for the general candidates shall not be adjusted against the reservation quota of 27%.
- (c) (i) The aforesaid reservation shall not apply to persons/sections mentioned in column 3 of the Schedule to this Office Memorandum. (See Appendix 1.)
  - (ii) The rule of exclusion will not apply to persons working as artisans or engaged in hereditary occupations, callings. A list of such occupations, callings will be issued separately by the Ministry of Welfare.
- (d) The OBCs for the purpose of the aforesaid reservation would comprise, in the first phase, the castes and communities which are common to both the

lists in the report of the Mandal Commission and the State Governments' Lists. A list of such castes and communities is being issued separately by the Ministry of Welfare.

- (e) The aforesaid reservation shall take immediate effect. However, this will not apply to vacancies where the recruitment process has already been initiated prior to the issue of this order.

3. Similar instructions in respect of public sector undertakings and financial institutions including public sector banks will be issued by the Department of Public Enterprises and by the Ministry of Finance respectively effective from the date of this office memorandum.

To

All Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

Copy :

1. Department of Public Enterprises, New Delhi }
2. Ministry of Finance (Banking and Insurance }  
Divisions), New Delhi }

It is requested that the said instructions may be issued in respect of PSUs, Public Sector Banks and Insurance Corporations.

**APPENDIX  
to Annexure I.3**

**PERSONS/SECTIONS EXCLUDED FROM RESERVATION**

[Schedule TO G.I., Dept. of Per. & Trg., O.M. No.36012/22/93-Estt.(SCT) dated 8-9-1993]

<u>Description of category</u>	<u>To whom rule of exclusion will apply</u>
I. Constitutional Posts	<p>Sons and daughter(s) of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) President of India;</li> <li>(b) Vice-President of India;</li> <li>(c) Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts;</li> <li>(d) Chairman and Members of UPSC and of the State Public Service Commission; Chief Election Commissioner; Comptroller and Auditor-General of India;</li> <li>(e) Persons holding constitutional positions of like nature.</li> </ul>
II. Service Category	
A. Group 'A'/Class I officers of the All India Central and State Services (Direct Recruits).	<p>Son(s) and daughter(s) of ---</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) parents, both of whom are Class I officers;</li> <li>(b) parents, either of whom is a Class I officer;</li> <li>(c) parents, both of whom are Class I officers, but one of them dies or suffers permanent incapacitation;</li> <li>(d) parents, either of whom is a Class I officer and such parent dies or suffers permanent incapacitation and before such death or such incapacitation has had the benefit of employment in any International organisation like UN, IMF, World Bank, etc., for a period of not less than 5 years;</li> <li>(e) parents, both of whom are Class I officers die or suffer permanent incapacitation and before such death or such incapacitation of the both, either of them has had the benefit of employment in any International</li> </ul>

organisation like UN, IMF, World Bank, etc., for a period of not less than 5 years;

Provided that the rule of exclusion shall not apply in the following cases :-

- (a) Sons and daughters of parents either Of whom or both of whom are Class I officers and such parent(s) dies/die or suffer permanent incapacitation;
- (b) A lady belonging to OBC category has got married to a Class I officer, and may herself like to apply for a job.

B. Group 'B'/Class II officers of The Central and State Services (Direct Recruitment)

Son(s) and daughter(s) of ---

- (a) parents both of whom are Class II officers;
- (b) parents of whom only the husband is a Class II officer and he gets into Class I at the age of 40 or earlier;
- (c) parents, both of whom are Class II officers and one of them dies or suffers permanent incapacitation and either one of them has had the benefit of employment in any International organisation UN, IMF, World Bank, etc., for a period of not less than 5 years before such death or permanent incapacitation;
- (d) parents of whom the husband is a Class I officer (direct recruitment of pre-forty promoted) and the wife dies; or suffers permanent incapacitation; and
- (e) parents, of whom the wife is a Class I officer (Direct Recruit or pre-forty promoted) and the husband is a Class II officer and the husband dies or suffers permanent incapacitation;

Provided that the rule of exclusion shall not apply in the following cases :-

Sons and daughters of ---

- (a) Parents both of whom are Class II officers and one of them dies or suffers permanent incapacitation;

Sons and daughters of ---

- (a) Parents, both of whom are Class II officers and both of them die or suffer permanent incapacitation, even though either of them has had the benefit of employment in any international organization like UN, IMF, World Bank, etc., for a period of not less than 5 years before their death or permanent incapacitation.

### C. Employees in Public Sector

The criteria enumerated in A and B above in this category will apply mutatis mutandis to officers holding equivalent or comparable posts in PSUs, Banks, Insurance organisations, Universities, etc., and also to equivalent or comparable posts and positions under private employment, pending the evaluation of the posts on equivalent or comparable basis in these institutions, the criteria specified in Category VI below will apply to the officers in these institutions.

### III. Armed forces including Paramilitary Forces (Persons holding civil posts are not included).

Son(s) and daughter(s) of parents either or both of whom is or are in the rank of Colonel and above in the Army and to equivalent posts in the Navy and the Air Force and the Paramilitary Forces;

Provided that ---

- (i) If the wife of an armed forces officer is herself in the armed forces (i.e., the category under consideration) the rule of exclusion will apply only when she herself has reached the rank of Colonel;
- (ii) the service ranks below Colonel of husband and wife shall not be clubbed together;



- (iii) if the wife of an officer in the armed forces is in civil employment, this will not be taken into account for applying the rule of exclusion unless she falls in the service category under item no.II in which case the criteria and conditions enumerated therein will apply to her independently.

#### IV. Professional class and those engaged In Trade and Industry

- (i) Persons engaged in profession as a doctor, lawyer, chartered accountant, income tax consultant, financial or management consultant, dental surgeon, engineer, architect, computer specialist, film artists and other film professional, author, playwright, sports person, sports professional, media professional or any other vocations of like status.
- (ii) Persons engaged in trade, business and industry.

Criteria specified against Category VI will apply.

Criteria specified against Category VI will apply.

#### EXPLANATION ---

- (i) Where the husband is in some profession and the wife is in a Class II or lower grade employment, the income/wealth test will apply on the basis of the husband's income.
- (ii) If the wife is in any profession and the husband is in employment in a Class II or lower rank post, then the income/ wealth criterion will apply only on the basis of the wife's income and the husband's income will not be clubbed with it.

#### V. Property owners

##### A. Agricultural holding

Son(s) and daughter(s) of persons belonging to a family (father, mother and minor children) which owns ---

- (a) only irrigated land which is equal to or more than 85% of the statutory ceiling area, or
- (b) both irrigated and unirrigated land, as follows :-
- (i) The rule of exclusion will apply where the pre-condition exists that

the irrigated area (having been brought to a single type under a common denominator) 40% or more of the statutory ceiling limit for irrigated land (this being calculated by excluding the unirrigated portion). If this pre-condition of not less than 40% exists, then only the area of unirrigated land will be taken into account. This will be done by converting, the unirrigated land on the basis of the converting, the unirrigated land on the basis of the conversion formula existing, into the irrigated type. The irrigated area so computed from unirrigated land shall be added to the actual area of irrigated land and if after such clubbing together the total area in terms of irrigated land is 85% or more of the statutory ceiling limit for irrigated land, then the rule of exclusion will apply and disentitlement will occur).

- (ii) The rule of exclusion will not apply if the land holding of a family is exclusively unirrigated.

#### B. Planatations

- (i) Coffee, tea, rubber, etc.
- (ii) Mango, citrus, apple plantations, etc.

Criteria of income/wealth specified in Category VI below will apply. Deemed as agricultural holding and hence criteria at A above under this category will apply. Criteria specified in Category VI below will apply.

#### C. Vacant land and/or buildings in urban areas or urban agglomerations

Explanation : - Building may be used for residential, industrial or commercial purpose and the like two or more such purposes.

### VI. Income/Wealth Test

Son(s) and daughter(s) ----

- (a) Persons having gross annual income of Rs.1 lakh or above or possessing wealth above the exemption limit as prescribed in the Wealth Act for a period of three consecutive years.

- (b) Persons in Categories I, II, III and V-A who are not disentitled to the benefit of reservation but have income from other sources of wealth which will bring them within the income/wealth criteria mentioned in (a) above.

EXPLANATION :-

- (i) Income from salaries or agri- cultural land shall not be clubbed;
- (ii) The income criteria in terms of rupee will be modified taking into account the change in its value every three years. If the situation, however, so demands, the interregnum may be less.

EXPLANATION :- Wherever the expression "permanent incapacitation" occur in this schedule, it shall mean incapacitation which results in putting an officer out of service.

## MINISTRY OF WELFARE

## RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 10<sup>th</sup> September, 1993

No.12011/68/93-BCC(C).—The Government of India have had under consideration the judgement of the Supreme Court dated 16.11.92 in the case of Indira Sawhney and Others Vs. Union of India and Others (No.930 of 1990) relating to reservation of 27% vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India in favour of Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

2. The OBCs for the purpose of the aforesaid reservation as per orders of the Government of India issued vide O.M. No.36012-22-93-Estt. (SCT) of 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1993 by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training), would comprise, in the first phase, the castes and communities which are common to both the lists in the report of the Mandal Commission and the State Governments' Lists.

3. The Expert Committee on 'Creamy Layer' headed by Justice (Rtd.) R.N. Prasad, was commissioned to prepare the Common Lists in respect of the following States which had notified the list (Appendix Allahabad) of OBCs for the purpose of reservation in State Services as on the date of judgement of the Supreme Court:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Goa
5. Gujarat
6. Haryana
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Karnataka
9. Kerala
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Maharashtra
12. Punjab
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Uttar Pradesh

4. The Common Lists prepared by the Committee have been accepted by the Government. The Government has decided to notify the annexed lists of the Other Backward Classes in the context of implementation of the aforesaid O.M. The lists shall be deemed to have taken effect from 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1993.

5. The National Commission for Backward Classes, set up under the provisions of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 in pursuance of the direction of the Supreme Court in the aforesaid case shall entertain, examine and recommend upon requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion in the lists of Other Backward Classes of citizens.

### **ORDER**

Ordered that a copy of the resolution be communicated to all State Governments, UT Administrations, Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

M.S. PANDIT, Jt. Secy.

## Annexure – 1.5

## MINISTRY OF WELFARE

## RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 19<sup>th</sup> October, 1994

No.12011/9/94-BCC.—The Government of India, vide the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) O.M. No.36012/22/93-Estt.(SCT), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1993 have reserved 27 per cent of vacancies in civil posts and services under the Central Government in favour of Other Backward Classes (OBCs. This O.M. also specifies that the OBCs for the purpose of aforesaid reservation would comprise, in the first phase, the castes and communities which are common to both the lists in the Report of the Mandal Commission and the State Government lists.

2. The Common Lists of OBCs in respect of 14 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, in the context of implementation of aforesaid O.M. were notified in the Ministry of Welfare Resolution No.12011/68/93-BCC (C) dated : 10<sup>th</sup> September, 1993 and published in the Gazette of India —Extraordinary--Part I, Section I, No.186, New Delhi, Monday, September, 13<sup>th</sup>, 1993/Bhadra 22, 1915.

4. The Government of India have also now prepared the Common Lists of OBCs in respect of the following 4 States and 3 Union Territories :-

1. Orissa
2. Rajasthan
3. Tripura
4. West Bengal
5. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
6. Daman and Diu
7. Pondicherry

The Government have decided to notify the annexed Common Lists in respect of the above mentioned 4 States and 3 Union Territories in the Central List of OBCs in the context of implementation of the aforesaid O.M. dated 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1993 of the Department of Personnel and Training. These lists shall take effect from the date of issue of this Resolution.

Sd/-  
GANGA DAS, Jt. Secy.

## ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Sd/-  
(BHAGWATI PARSHAD)  
Joint Secretary to the Government of India

## Annexure I.6

## CENTRAL LIST OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES AS ON 31.03.2003

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1	Achukatlavandlu	39
2	Agaru	61
3	Agnikulakshatriya	1
	Pallireddi	"
	Vadabalija	"
	Bestha	"
	Jalari	"
	Gangavar	"
	Gangaputra	"
	Goondla	"
	Vanyakulakshtriya	"
	Vannekapu	"
	Vannerreddi	"
	Pallikapu	"
	Pallireedi	"
	Nayyala	"
	Pattapu	"
4	Arekatika, Katika	62
5	Aryakshatriya	40
	Chittari	"
	Giniyar	"
	Chitrakara	"
	Nakhas	"
6	Atagara	63
7	Atirasa (of Polavaram, Gopalapuram, Koyyhalagudem, Buttayagudem, Chagallu Mandals of West Godavari Distt. and Devipattanam, Korukonda and Gokavaram Mandals of East Godavari Distt.	104
8	Ayyaraka	95
9	Bandara	3
10	Balasanthu	2
	Bahurupi	

11	Bhataraju	64
12	Budabukkala	4
13	Chippolu(Mera)	65
14	Chopemari	32
15	Dasari (formerly engaged in Bhikshatana	6
16	Devanga	41
17	Dommara	7
18	Dudekula	43
	Laddaf	43
	Pinjari or Noorbash	43
19	Ediga	42
	Gowda(Gammalla, Kalalee)	
	Goundla	
	Settibalija (of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna District)	
20	Gajula Balija(who are traditionally associated with Bangles	101
21	Gandla,Telikula,Devathilakula	44
22	Gangiredlavaru	8
23	Gavara	66
24	Godaba	67
25	Gudala	24
26	Hatkar	68
27	Jakkala	69
28	Jandra	45
29	Jangam whose traditional occupation is begging	9
30	Jingar	70
31	Jogi	10
32	Joshinandiwala	34
	Odde	
	Oddilu	
	Vaddi	
	Vaddelu	
33	Kachi	73
34	Kaikadi	33
35	Kandra	71
36	Kanjara-Bhatta	25
37	Karikalabhakthulu	47
	Kaikolan or Kaikola	



	(Sengundam or Sengunther)	
38	Karnabhakthula	48
39	Kasi kapadi	100
40	Katipapala	11
41	Kepmare or Reddika	27
42	Kinthala Kalinga, Buragam (Kalinga, Buragam Kalinga, Pandiri Kalinga)	26
43	Koppulavelama	76
44	Korcha, Koracha	12
45	Koshti	72
46	Krishnabalija	75
	(Dasari, Bukka, Bukka Ayavar)	
47	Kummara or Kulala or Salivahana	46
48	Kunapuli	38
49	Kurakula	99
50	Kuruba or Kuruma	49
51	Lodh, Lodha, Lodhi	98
52	Mali (where they are not Scheduled Tribe)	78
53	Mandula	36
54	Mathura	77
55	Medari or Mahendra	13
56	Methar (Muslim)	37
57	Mondepatta	28
58	Mondivaru	14
	Mondibanda	
	Banda	
59	Mudiraj	79
	Mutrasi	
	Punugollu	
60	Munnurukapu (Telengana)	80
61	Nagaralu	96
62	Nagavaddilu	50
63	Nagavamsa	81
	(Nagavamsa)	
64	Nakkala	16
65	Nayi-Brahmin (Mangali, Mangla, Bhajanthri)	15
66	Neelakanthi	51
67	Neeli (Nelli)	82
68	Nessi or Kurni	54
69	Nokkar	29
70	Padmasali	55

	(Sali, Saliyan, Pattusali, Senapathrulu Thogata Sali)	
71	Pala-Ekari	94
72	Pambala	20
73	Pamula	18
74	Pardhi (Mirshikari Nirshikari)	19
75	Pariki Muggula	30
76	Passi	85
77	Patkar (Khatri)	52
78	Peddammavandlu	21
79	Polinativivelama(of Srikakulam & Vishakhapatanam District	83
80	Perika (Perike Baliya, Puragiri Kshatriya)	53
81	Vamsha Raj	17
82	Pondara	97
83	Poosala	84
84	Rajaka	5
85	Rangarez or Bhavasara Kshatriya	86
86	Sadhuchetty	87
87	Satani(Chattadasrivaishnava, Chatadi)	88
88	Scheduled Castes converts to Christinity and their progeny	60
89	Sarollu	103
90	Srisayana(Segidi)	56
91	Surya Baliya (Kalavanthula), Ganika	74
92	Swakulasali	57
93	Tammali	89
94	Thogata, Thogati or Thogata Veerakshatriya	58
95	Turupukapu of Srikakulam & Visakhapatnam Districts, who are subject to social customs of divorce & remarriages among their women)	90
96	Uppara or Sagara	91
97	Valmiki Boya (Boya Bedar, Kirataka Nishadi, Yellappi, Yellapu/Yellapondlu Pedda Boya) Talayari Chunduvallu	23
98	Vanjara (Vanjari)	92
99	Vannia Vanniar	102

	Vannikula-Kshatriya	
100	Veeramushti (Netttikotala)	22
101	Viswabrahmin or Viswakarma (Ausula or Kamsali, Kammari, Kanchari, Vadla or Vadra or Vadrangi and Silpi)	59
102	Yadava (Golla)	93
103	Yata	31

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>ASSAM</b>		
1	Ahom	1
2	Baria	2
3	Barjubi	4
4	Baroi	5
5	Barui	3
6	Choudang	7
7	Chutia, Chutiya	6
8	Ganak in Districts of Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi	8
9	Ghosh, Gop, Gowala, Gawala, Goal, Goala	9
10	Kumar, Rudra Paul of district of Cachar Karimganj and Hailakandi	10
11	Kupadhar, Kushiari, Parh	11
12	Mahisya Das, Mahisya	12
13	Maimal (Muslim Fisherman)	27
14	Manipuri, including Manipuri Brahmin and Manipuri Muslim	13
15	Maria	28
16	Moran, Matak	14
17	Mukhi	15
18	Napit	16
19	Nepali(i.e. Thapa, Gurung, Lama, Gaine, Rai, Chetri, Chatri, Chhetri, Lihu, Magar, Lohar, Dami, Sarki, i.e. (Cobbler)	17
20	*****	18
21	Sudra Das, Dey	19
22	Saloi	20
23	Sut, Soot	21
24	Scheduled Caste persons converted to Christianity	22
25	Tantripal, Tanti, Tantri	23
26	Tea Garden Labourers, Tea Garden Tribes, Ex-Tea Garden Labourers & Ex-Tea Garden Tribes as listed below :	24
	1. Ahirgoala	

2. Arya Mala
3. Asur
4. Barhai
5. Basphor
6. Bhokta
7. Bauri
8. Bowri
9. Bhuyan
10. Bhumij
11. Bedia
12. Beldar
13. Bharaik
14. Bhatta
15. Basor
16. Baiga
17. Baijara
18. Bhil
19. Bondo
20. Binjia
21. Birhar
22. Birjia
23. Beddi
24. Chamar
25. Chowdhari
26. Chere
27. Chick Banik
28. Dandari
29. Dandasi
30. Dusad
31. Dhanwar
32. Ganda
33. Gonda
34. Gond
35. Ghansi
36. Gorait
37. Ghatowar
38. Hari
39. Holra
40. Jolha
41. Keot
42. Koiri

43. Khonyor
44. Kurmi
45. Kawar
46. Karmali
47. Korwa
48. Kol
49. Kalahandi
50. Kalihandi
51. Kotwal
52. Kharia
53. Kumhar
54. Kherwar
55. Khodal
56. Khond
57. Koya
58. Kondpan
59. Kohor
60. Kormakar
61. Kashan
62. Lahar
63. Lodha
64. Lodhi
65. Madari
66. Mahli
67. Mohali
68. Modi
69. Mahato
70. Malpatharia
71. Manki
72. Majwar
73. Mirdhar
74. Munda
75. Nonia, Nunia
76. Nagasia
77. Nagbansi
78. Nath
79. Oraon
80. Pasi
81. Paidi
82. Pan
83. Panika

	84. Parja	
	85. Patratanti	
	86. Pradhan	
	87. Rajwar	
	88. Sahora	
	89. Santhal, Santal	
	90. Sarvera	
	91. Turi	
	92. Telenga	
	93. Tassa	
	94. Tantubai	
	95. Teli	
	96. Tanti	
27	Teli	25
28	Yogi, Jogi, Jugi Nath	26

Note : \*\*\*\*\* As per Gezette Notification No. 29 dated 27.1.1996, Rajbanshi Koch was included in the List of STs and so omitted from the List of OBCs.

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>BIHAR</b>		
1	Abdal	1
2	Agariya	2
3	Aghori	3
4	Amaat	4
5	Bagdi	77
6	Banpar	113
7	Barai	82
8	Barhai (Vishwakarma)	81
9	Bari	78
10	Beldar	79
11	Bhar	85
12	Bhaskar	86
13	Bhat, Bhatt	88
14	Bhathiara (Muslim)	84
15	Bind	80
16	Bhuihar, Bhuiyar	87
17	Chain, Chayeen	39
18	Chapota	40
19	Chandrabanshi (Kahar)	41
20	Chanou	43
21	Chik (Muslim)	38
22	Christain converts from Other Backward Classes	121
23	Christian converts from Scheduled Castes	120
24	Churihar (Muslim)	42
25	Dafali (Muslim)	46
26	Dangi	123
27	Devhar	55
28	Dhamin	59
29	Dhanuk	56
30	Dhanwar	122
31	Dhaukar	60
32	Dhekaru	47
33	Dhimar	61
34	Dhobi (Muslim)	57
35	Dhunja (Muslim)	58



36	Gaddi	30
37	Gandarbh or Gandharb	31
38	Gangai (Ganesh)	32
39	Gangota, Gangoth	33
40	Ghatwar	37
41	Godi (Chhava)	29
42	Gorh, Gourh (only in the district of Saran & Rohtas)	34
43	Goud	36
44	Gulgaliya	35
45	Idrisi or Darzi (Muslim)	119
46	Jogi (Jugi)	44
47	Kadar	7
48	Kaivartta/Kaibartta	8
49	Kagzi	16
50	Kalandar	9
51	Kalwar	124(a)
	Kalal, Eraqui	124(b)
52	Kamar (Lohar, Karmakar, Visvakarma)	18
53	Kanu	17
54	Kapadia	20
55	Kasab (Kasai) (Muslim)	5
56	Kaura	10
57	Kawar	11
58	Kewat	6
	Keot	
59	Khadwar (only in the district of Sivan and Rohtas)	26
60	Khangar	23
61	Khatik	22
62	Khatwa	24
63	Khatwe	25
64	Khelta	28
65	Khetauri Khataur	27
66	Kochh	12
67	Korku	13
68	Kosta, Koshta	21
69	Kumarbhag Pahadia	14
70	Kulahia	125
71	Kurmi (Mahto)	15
	Kurmi (Mahto) (in Chhotanagpur Division only)	
72	Kushwaha (Koeri)	19
73	Laheri	112

74	Madar	100
75	Madari (Muslim)	91
76	Mehtar,        }	92
	Lalbegi,        } (Muslim)	
	Halalkhor,     }	
	Bhangi         }	
77	Majhwar	94
78	Malar (Malhar)	95
79	Mali (Malakar)	89
80	Mallah (Surhiya, Kewat Murawari)	90
81	Mangar (Magar)	96
82	Markande	97
83	Maulik	98
84	Mauriario, Mauriara	101
85	Mirisin (Muslim)	93
86	Mirshikar (Muslim)	102
87	Momin (Muslim)	103
88	Mukri (Mukeri) (Muslim)	99
89	Nagar (This does not include Maithili Brahmins and immigrant Nagars from other States who are Brahmins and Baniyas)	128
90	Nai	62
91	Naiya	66
92	Nalband (Muslim)	67
93	Namshudra	65
94	Nat (Muslim)	63
95	Nunia, Nonia	64
96	Pahira	74
97	Pal (Bherihar-Gaderi), Gadaria	75
98	Pamaria (Muslim)	68
99	Pandi	70
100	Parya	72
101	Pinganiya	71
102	Pradhan	73
103	Prajapati (Kumbhar)	69
104	Rajbanshi (Risiya and Poliya)	107
105	Rajbhar	105
106	Rajdhobi	106
107	Rangwa	108
108	Rangrez (Muslim)	109
109	Rauttiya	110

110	Rayeen or Kunjra (Muslim)	111
111	Sangatrash (only in the district of Nawadah)	118
112	Sauta (Sota)	115
113	Sayee (Muslim)	116
114	Shekhra	76
115	Shershahbadi	126
116	Shivhari	114
117	Sonar, Sunar	117
118	Sudi, Halwai, Roniyar, Pansari, Modi, Kasera, Kesarwani, Thathera, Patwa, Sinduriya-Bania, Mahuri-Vaishya, Avadh-Bania, Agrahari-Vaishay	83
119	Sukiyar	127
120	Tamariya	50
121	Tamoli, Tamboli	52
122	Tanti (Tatwa), Tati, Tatin	48
123	Teli	53
124	Tharu	54
125	Tikulhar	45
126	Tiyar	51
127	Turha	49
128	Yadav (Gwala, Ahir, Ghasi, Gope)	104

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>N.C.T. OF DELHI</b>		
1	Abbasi,Bhishti,Sakka	1
2	Agri,Kharwal	2
3	Ahir,Yadav,Gwala	3
4	Arain,Rayee,Kunjra	4
5	Arak,Arakvanshiya	53
6	Badhai,Barhai,Khati,Tarkhan,Jangra-Brahmin, Vishwakarma,Ramgarhia,Panchal,Dheeman	5
7	Badi	6
8	Bairagi	7
9	Bairwa,Berwa	8
10	Barai,Bari,Tamboli	9
11	Bauria/Bawria(excluding those in Scheduled Caste)	10
12	Bazigar,Nat.Kalandar(excluding those in Scheduled Caste)	11
13	Bharbhooja,Kanu	12
14	Bhat	13
15	Bhatiara	14
16	Chak	15
17	Chippi,Tonk,Darzi	16
18	Dakaut,Prade	17
19	Dhinwar,Jhinwar,Nishad,Kewat/Mallah (excluding those in Scheduled Caste),Kahar Kashyap(non-Brahmin)	18
20	Dhobi (other than those who are already included in the list of Scheduled Castes of Delhi), Qassar	19
21	Dhunja,Pinjara,Kandera-Karan,Dhunnewala	20
22	Fakir	21
23	Gadaria,Gadheri,Gaddi,Garri	22
24	Ghasiara,Ghosi	23
25	Gujar,Gurjar	24
26	Jogi,Goswami	25
27	Julaha(excluding those in Scheduled Caste)	26
28	Kachhi,Koeri,Murai,Murao	27

29	Kalwar	52
30	Kasai, Qassab, Quraishi	28
31	Kasera, Tamera, Thathiar	29
32	Khatgune	30
33	Khatik(excluding those in Scheduled Caste)	31
34	Kumhar, Prajapati	32
35	Kurmi	33
36	Lakhera, Manihar	34
37	Lodhi, Lodha, Lodh, Maha-Lodh	35
38	Luhar, Bhubhalia, Saifi	36
39	Machi, Machhera	37
40	Mali, Saini, Southia, Sagarwanshi-Mali, Nayak	38
41	Memar, Raj	39
42	Mina/Meena	40
43	Merasi, Mirasi	41
44	Mochi(excluding those in Scheduled Caste)	42
45	Nai, Hajjam, Nai(Sabita)	43
46	Nalband	44
47	Naqqal	45
48	Pakhiwara	46
49	Patwa	47
50	Pathar Chera, Sangtarash	48
51	Rangrez	49
52	Sunar	50
53	Teli, Teli-Malik	51

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
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## GOA

1	Dhangar	3
2	Dhobi, Rajak, Madval (including Christian Dhobi)	4
3	Gawda	2
4	Gosavi	8
5	Kalaikar	15
6	Koli, Kharvi (including Christian Kharvi)	6
7	Kumbhar	9
8	Kunbi	1
9	Mahar (excluding those who are already included in SC list)	12
10	Nathjogi	7
11	Nhavi, Nai, Nabhik, Napit, Mahalo	5
12	Pagui	13
13	Shimpi	11
14	Teli	10
15	Velip	14

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>GUJARAT</b>		
1	Agri	1
2	Ahir	2
	Ayar Bericha	
3	Bafan (Muslim)	3
4	Barot	4
	Vahivancha	
	Charan, Gadhvi, Gadhavi (where they are not STs)	
5	Bavri or Baori	5
6	Bawa	6
	Atit Bawa	
	Goswami	
	Vairagi Bawa	
	Gosai	
	Ramanandi	
	Puri	
	Bharti	
	Kapdi Nath Bawa	
	Bharathari	
	Margi	
	Gangajalia	
	Dashnami Bawa	
	Giri	
	Deshnam Goswami	
7	Bhadbhunja	96
8	Bhalia	7
9	Bhamta	8
	Pardeshi Bhamta	
10	Bhandari	94
11	Bharwad	9
	(except where they are STs)	
	Motabhai Bharwad	
	Nanabhai Bharwad	
	Gadaria	
12	Bhoi	10
	Bhoiraj	

	Dhimar	
	Zinga Bhoi	
	Kevat Bhoj	
	Bhanara Bhoi	
	Machhindra Bhoi	
	Palwar Bhoi	
	Kirat Bhoi	
	Kahar Bhoi	
	Pardeshi Bhoi	
	Shrimali Bhoi	
13	Charan Gadhvi	11
14	Chhara	12
	Adodia	
	Sansi	
15	Chhipa	97
16	Chunara	13
17	Chuvalia Koli	14
18	Debgar	15
19	Divecha Koli	16
20	Dafer (Hindu & Muslim)	17
21	Dhobi	18
22	Fakir or Faquir (Muslim)	19
23	Gadhai (Muslim)	20
24	Gadalia or Gadi-Luharia	21
25	Galiara (Muslim)	22
26	Ghanchi (Muslim)	23
	Teli	
	Modh Ghanchi	
	Teli Sahu	
	Teli Rathod	
	Teli Rathore	
27	Ghedia Koli	24
28	Gola Rana	25
29	Hingora (Muslim)	26
30	Jansali	50
	Sivania	
	Myangar	
	Jingar	
	Dasania	
	Chamadia	
	Bharatbhara	



	Chandlia	
	Sonari	
	Aaribharatbhara	
31	Jat (Muslim)	28
32	Julaya,	27
	Garana,	
	Taria,	
	Tari and	
	Ansari (all Muslim)	
33	Kachhia,	93
	Kachhi,	
	Kachi-Kushwaha,	
	Maurya-Koria	
34	Kaikadi	29
35	Kalal	88
36	Kambedia Bhagat	30
37	Kangasia	31
38	Kathi	95
39	Khatki or Kasai	32
	Chamadia Khatki	
	Halari Khatki (all Muslim)	
40	Khatik	33
41	Khant	34
42	Kharwa-Bhadela	35
43	Khristi	36
	Gujarati-Christian (converts from Scheduled Castes only)	
44	Koli	37
	Idaria Koli	
	Kharwa-Koli	
	Rathwa-Koli	
	Bariat-Koli	
	Bhebaria-Koli	
45	Koshti	86
46	Kumbhar (Prajapati, Varia)	84
47	Labana	38
	Mehravat	
	Goti	
	Hadkashi	
	Zod	
	Dhinga	

	Pelya	
	Shatbai	
	Baman	
48	Lakhara/Lakhwara/Laxkar	85
49	Lodha	39
50	Luhar/Lohar/Panchal	91
51	Machhi (Hindu)	41
	Kharwa	
	Khalas	
	Dhimar	
	Dhivar	
	Bitna	
	Tandel	
	Mangela	
	Khalasi	
	Sarang	
	Kahar	
52	Madari	42
	Nath	
	Bharathari	
53	Mahia (Maiya)	92
54	Majothi Kumbhar	43
	Darbar or Daban	
	Majothi (all Muslim)	
55	Makrani (Muslim)	44
56	Mali	82
	Fool Mali	
	Marathi Mali	
	Kach Mali	
	Jire Mali	
	Bagban	
	Rayeen	
57	Matwa or Matwe-Kureshi (Muslim)	45
	Gavli (Hindu)	
58	Me or Meta	46
59	Mena (Bhil)	47
60	Mer	48
61	Mir	40
	Dhadhi	
	Langha	
	Mirasi (all Muslims)	

62	Mistri (Suthar/Sutar)	90
63	Miyana, Miana (Muslim)	49
64	Nai	51
	Nat-Bajania	
	Bajigar	
	Natada	
65	Od	52
66	Padmashali-Pattushali	53
67	Pakhali	80
68	Pinjara	54
	Ganchi-Pinjara	
	Mansuri-Pinjara (all Muslim)	
69	Rabari (where they are not STs), Sorathia Rabari	55
70	Rajbhar, Bhar	83
71	Rathodia	56
72	Raval-Ravalia	57
	Jati or Raval Yogi	
	Rawal Jati	
	Jagaria	
73	Salat (excluding Sompura Salat)	58
74	Sandhi (Muslim)	59
75	Sarania	60
76	Sargara	61
77	Sathwara	81
78	Shrawan	62
	Sarwan	
79	Shikligar	63
80	Siddi (where they are not STs)	64
81	Sipai Pathi Jamat or Turk Jamat (all Muslim)	65
82	Swakul Sali/Sali	87
83	Talpada Koli (where they are not STs)	66
84	Tankar	67
85	Targala	68
	Bhavaiya	
	Nayak	
	Bhoiak	
86	Thakarda	69
	Thakore	

	Patanwadia	
	Dharala	
	Baria	
87	Theba (Muslim)	70
88	Vadi	71
89	Vahivancha Charan	72
	Gadhvi of Harijan	
	Vankar and Chamar	
90	Valand, Nayi (Hindu), Hajam (Muslim), Khalipha (Muslim), Babar (Hindu)	73
91	Vankar-Sadhu	74
92	Vansfoda	75
	Vansfodia or Vanza	
93	Vanza (Darji)	89
	Darji/Sai Sutar	
94	Vanzara and Kangsiwala (Hindu) and Vanzara (Muslim) of Dangs District only	76
95	Waghari	77
	Dataniya Waghari	
	Vedu Waghari	
	Talpada Waghari	
	Gamachi Waghari	
	Godadia Waghari	
	Chibhadia Waghari	
	Marada or Marwada Waghari	
	Wadwa Waghari	
95A	Vaghari Gamicho,	77A
	Vedu Churalia	
	Jhakudia (where they are not STs)	
96	Wagher (Hindu and Muslim)	78
97	Wandhara	79

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>HARYANA</b>		
1	Aheria Aheri, Heri, Naik, Theri or Turi or Thori	1
2	Badi/Baddon	64
3	Bagria or Bagaria	4
4	Baragi Bairagi	7
5	Barai Tamboli	6
6	Barra	2
7	Barwar	5
8	Battera	8
9	Beta Hensi or Hesi	3
10	Bhar, Rajbhar	70
11	Bharbhunja Bharbhuja	9
12	Bhat Bhatra, Darpi Ramiya	10
13	Bhattu/Chattu	63
14	Bhubalia Lohar	11
15	Chang	14
16	Changar	12
17	Charan	60
18	Chimba or Chhimba Chhipi, Chimpa Darzi Rohilla	15
19	Chirimar	13
20	Daiya	16
21	Dakaut	18
22	Dawala, Soni Dawala, Nyaaria	73

23	Dhimar Mallah, Kashyap-Rajpoot, Kahar, Jhinwar or Jhimar, Dhiwar, Khewat, Mehra, Nishad	19
24	Dhobi	17
25	Dhosali Dosali	20
26	Faquir	21
27	Gadaria, Pal	27
28	Garhi-Lohar	28
29	Gawala, Gowala, Ahir/Yadav	26
30	Ghasi Ghasiara or Ghosi	24
31	Ghirath or Ghidath	23
32	Gorkha	25
33	Gramini	74
34	Gujjar	68
35	Gwaria Gauria or Gwar	22
36	Hajjam Nai, Sain, Salmani	29
37	Jaiswar	72
38	Jhangra-Brahman or Jangra -Brahman or Jangid Brahman, Khati, Ramgarhia Suthar Dhiman Tarkhan Barhai Baddi	30
39	Jogi Nath Jangam-Jogi	31
40	Kamboj	35
41	Kanjar or Kanchan	32
42	Khanghera	36
43	Kuchband	37

44	Kumhar, Prajapati	34
45	Kurmi	33
46	Labana or Lobana	38
47	Lakhera	39
	Manihar	
48	Lodh/Lodha	66
49	Lohar or Luhar, Saifi, Panchal	40
50	Madari	41
51	Meo	67
52	Mina or Meena	59
53	Mirasi	43
54	Mochi (excluding those who are included in Scheduled Castes)	42
55	Nalband	46
56	Nar	44
57	Nat (other than those who are already included in list of Scheduled Castes for Haryana)	61
58	Noongar	45
59	Pinja Penja	47
60	Rahabari	65
61	Rai Sikh	49
62	Raigar (other than those who are already included in list of Scheduled Castes for Haryana)	62
63	Rangrez, Nilgar, Leelgar, Lallari	71
64	Rechband	50
65	Rehar or Rihar Rehara or Ro	48
66	Saini	69
67	Shorgir or Shergir	51
68	Singlikant or Singikant Singiwala	53
69	Soi	52
70	Sunar,	54

	Zargar,	
	Soni	
71	Teli	56
72	Thathera or Thater	55
	Tamera	
73	Vanzara	57
	Banjara or Vanjara	
74	Weaver	58
	(Jullaha including Kabir Panthi	
	Julaha) (excluding those who are	
	included in Scheduled Caste)	



Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>		
1	Aheri or Ahori Heri Naik Thori Turi	1
2	Ard Pop	2
3	Bahti	4
4	Bata Hensi or Hesi	5
5	Bagria	6
6	Batoerha	7
7	Baragi Bairagi	8
8	Beda	3
9	Bharbunha Bharbhuja or Bharbhunja	9
10	Bhat Bhatta Darpi	10
11	Bhubalia	11
12	Chang or Chahang	12
13	Changar	13
14	Chirimar	14
15	Daiya	17
16	Dhimer or Dhimar or Dhiwar	15
17	Dhinwar or Jhinwar Jheewar	27
18	Dhosali Dosal	16
19	Faquir	18
20	Gaddi (in merged area only)	47
21	Gadaria	24
22	Gawaria Gauria	25

	Gwar	
23	Ghirath including Chang and Bhati	19
24	Ghasi Ghasiara or Ghosia	20
25	Gorkha	21
26	Ghai	22
27	Gowala Gwala	23
28	Gujjar or Gujar (in merged area only)	48
29	Hajam	26
30	Julaha, Ansari (other than those included in the list of SC)	49
31	Kahar	29
32	Kangehra	31
33	Kanjar Kanchan	32
34	Keshap Rajput	28
35	Kumhar, Prajapati	30
36	Kurmi	33
37	Labana	34
38	Mahatam	35
39	Madari	36
40	Mirasi	37
41	Mallah	38
42	Mehra	39
43	Nai (Kuleen Brahman)	40
44	Nalband	41
45	Nar	42
46	Pinja or Penja Panja	43
47	Rechband	44
48	Soi	45
49	Tarkhan	50
50	Thawin	46

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
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### JAMMU & KASHMIR

1	Bahach Hanjie and Shikara Wallas (excluding house-boat owners)	1
2	Bangi, Bhangi, Khakrob (Sweepers) (excluding those in Scheduled Caste)	2
3	Barbers (Rural only)	3
4	Bhand	4
5	Dambali Faqir	5
6	Doom (excluding those in Scheduled Caste)	6
7	Fishermen including Gada Hanz	7
8	Grati (Rural only)	8
9	Jheewar	9
10	Kulfaqir	10
11	Kumhar, Kumahar (Village Potters)	11
12	Madari Bazigar	12
13	Mirasi	13
14	Sansi	14
15	Shaksaz	15
16	Shoe repairers (working without the aid of machines)	16
17	Shupri Wattal (excluding those in Scheduled Caste)	17
18	Sikligar	18
19	Teeli, Teli (Rural only)	19
20	Village Washermen	20

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		
1	Agasa, Lingayat Agasa, Sakala, Madivala/Madivalaru Lingayat Madivala, Sakalavadu, Tsakala, Chakala, Vannan, Dhobi, Parit, Rajaka	55
2	Aghori, Karkarmunda	56
3	Agnani	57
4	Ambalavasi, Ambalakarma, Ambalakaran	58
5	Ambattan	59
6	Anduran	60
7	Atari, Athari	61
8	Bahurupi	62
9	Bailapatar, Bailpatar, Bilapatar	1
10	Bairagi, Bava, Bavaji, Byaragi, Bavani	2
11	Bajania, Bajenia	3
12	Bakadra	63
13	Balasanthoshi	4
14	Baliya, Balajiga, Banajiga, Bale Balajiga, Dasa Banajiga, Naidu, Bogam Teluga, Telaga Baliya, Teluga Banajiga, Setty Baliya, Setty Banajiga, Kasban, Mannur/Munnar, Mutrasi, Matracha, Janappan, Balegara, Lingayat Balegala/Baleshettaru	167
15	Bathal, Battal, Batter, Battar	64
16	Bawtar	65
17	Bazigar	5
18	Bedaru, Valimiki, Barki, Parivara, Bendar, Berad, Boya, Naikamakkalu, Naikwadi, Palegar, Ramoshi, Talwar, Valmikimakkalu, Vedan, Parivara Nayaka	6
19	Beria	7
20	Beshtar, Bunde-Bestar	8
21	Bhamta, Bhompta, Paradeshi Bhampta, Bhomtra, Takari, Uchillian	9
22	Bhandari	180
23	Bhardi, Bhargi	10
24	Bhaat, Bhatraj, Bohrot, Bhatraju	66
25	Bhavin,	67
26	Binapatta	68

27	Bingi	69
28	Bogad,Bogadi, Bagadi, Bogodi, Bagaadi, Bagdi, Bagodi	70
29	Budbudki, Budbudkala, Devari, Joshi	11
30	Chaliyan, Teruvan, Challiya	71
31	Chamboti	72
32	Chambukutti	73
33	Chapparband, Chapparbanada (Muslim)	13
34	Chaptegar,Chaptegara	74
35	Chara,Chhar, Chhara	12
36	Charodi,Mestha	75
37	Chitara	76
38	Chitrakathijoshi	14
39	Chunchar	77
40	Dang-Dasar	15
41	Darvesu	16
42	Darzi, Bhavasar Kshatriya, Chippi, Chgippiga, Simpi, Shimpi, Lingayat Simpy, Sivasimpy, Sai, Mirai, Rangari, Rangrez, Nilari, Namdev, Namdev Simpy, Rangare, Neelagar, Lingayat Neelagar	157
43	Davadiga, Devadigar, Moili, Moyili, Devadig,Devali, Sappaliga, Sheregar, Servegar, Suplig	162
44	Devanga,Devang, Koshti, Hutgar/Hutkar, Jed, Lingayat Billjedaru/Jeda, Winker, Juloha, Hulkar, Hatgar, Lingayat Hatgar	158
45	Digwan, Jingar	78
46	Dholi	17
47	Dombidasa	18
48	Durgamurga, Burburcha	19
49	Full-Mali,Baghban,Bagban,Bagwan	177
50	Gabit, Gabbit, Gapit, Gaabit, Daalija, Daavat	86
51	Gangakula, Gangemakkalu, Gangamatha, Gangaputra, Gowrimatha, Ambig, Ambiga, Bestha, Kabbaliga, Kabbili, Kabber, Kabbera, Kharvi, Bhoi, Bhoiy, Boyi, Thoreya, Harakanthra, Hariakanthra, Kahar,Meenagar,Mogaveera,Kharia,Sunnagar, Siviyar,Parivara, Galadakonkani	87
52	Ganiga,Lingayat Ganiga/Ganigar, Lingayat Sajjan/ Sajjanaganigar, Teli, Gandla	164
53	Gatti/Gattiyavaru	152
54	Ghadi	79

55	Ghadshi, Ghadsi	80
56	Ghisadi	21
57	Giddidki, Pingle, Pingale	81
58	Golla, Gouli, Lingayat gowli/Gauli/Kawadiga, Gopal, Yadav, Asthana golla, Yadava, Adavi golla, Gopala, Gopali	22
59	Gondali, Ghondali, Gondaliga, Gondhali, Gondhalli	23
60	Goniga, Sadu Setty, Sadhu Chetty, Sadhu Setty, Sadhu Chetty, Sadhu Shetty, Telugu Chetty, Telugu Chettiar, Telugu Shetty, Telugu Setty, Telungupatti Chetty, Telungu Chetty, Telungu Chettiar, 24 Mane Telugu Shetty, 24 Mane Telugu Chetty, 24 Mane Telugu Chettiar, 24 Manai Telugu Shetty, 24 Manai Telugu Chetty, 24 Manai Telugu Chettiar, Salaparu, Sanaparu, Sanapar, Salapar, Janapar, Janapan, Janapachetty, Janapashetty, Janapasetty, Gonichetty, Gonigamane	82
61	Gosavi, Gosayi, Gosain, Atit	83
62	Gudigara	153
63	Gujar, Guzar	84
64	Gurav, Lingayat Gurav, Gurov, Tambli, Tamballa, Gurava, Gurou	85
65	Halawakki-Wakkal, Vakkal, Gram Vakkal, Gam Gowda, Gam Gawada, Gavada, Karevakkal, Kunchavakkal, Attevakal, Shilwakkal, Halakkivakkal	54
66	Hanabaru, Krishna Golla, Anubaru, Atanabaru, Hanbar Hanabar	88
67	Handervut	90
68	Handevazir	89
69	Haranshikari, Chigaribetegar, Vaghri, Wagiri, Nirshikari, Bagri, Baori, Phasachari, Vagri	24
70	Helava, Holeva	25
71	Honniyar	91
72	Hoovadiga, Hugar, Hoogar, Lingayat Hugar/Hoogara Hoogaran, Maalgar, Lingayat Malgar, Mali, Phoolmali, Phulmali, Phulari, Phoolari, Jeer, Lingayat Jeer	92
73	Howgar, Hawgar, Hawadiga	26
74	Idiga, Ediga, Eliga, Higa, Halepaik, Billava, Devar, Malayali Billava, Deever, Devaramakkalu, Namdhari, Kalal, Goundla, Goondla, Thiyan, Tiyan, Ezhava, Thiyya	155
75	Javeri, Jawari	27
76	Jogi, Joger, Sanjogi, Jogar	29

77	Johari	28
78	Kadu Konkani	93
79	Kalkari, Kelkari, Khelkari	35
80	Kamati, Kaman	31
81	Kanate	94
82	Kanbi, Kulwadi, Kunbi	109
83	Kanisan, Kaniyar, Kaniyaru, Kaniya, Kaniyan, (Other than Kollegal Taluqa of Mysore District), Kanyan, Balyaya	106
84	Kanjari, Kanjar, Kanjir	33
85	Kanjirbhat, Khanjarbhat, Kanjirbhaat	32
86	Karikudumbi	95
87	Karuva	96
88	Kasai, Katik, Khatik, Katuka, Katuga, Kasab, Aray	97
89	Kasar, Kansar, Kanchori, Kanchera, Kanchugara, Bogar	98
90	Kasbin	99
91	Kashikapdi, Kashikapadi, Tirumali	34
92	Katabu, Katabar	36
93	Kavadi	100
94	Kavutiyani	101
95	Kichagara	102
96	Kolayan Urali	103
97	Kolhati, Kolhatigi	37
98	Kolla, Kollala	105
99	Kolyiri, Koleri, Kolari	104
100	Korwar, Korwari, Kaikadi, Koragar, Yerakala, Erakala, Kunchi, Korva, Koramasetty, Yerukala	38
101	Kotari, Kottari, Kotary, Kottary	173
102	Kotekshatriya, Rama Kshatriya, Ramaraja Kshatriya, Servgara (South Kanara) Serugara (north Kanara) Koteyar, Kotegara, Kotegar (other than those included in the list of SC) Kotekar	107
103	Koyava	175
104	Kurba (Except in Coorg District), Kurub, Kurab, Kuraban, Kurumban, Kurumba, Lingayat Kuruba/ Kurubaru, Halumatha, Dhangar, Bharwad, Gorava	113
105	Kudubi	108
106	Kulavadi (Sudra) Marati (belonging to Uttar Kannada District)	183
107	Kumara Panth, Komarpant, Komarpaik	172
108	Kumbara, Kummara, Khummara, Kumbhar, Khumbhar,	112

	Lingayat Kumbhar/Kumbara, Kusavan, Kulala, Kulalar, Moolya	
109	Kumbri Maratha (belonging to Uttra Kannada District)	182
110	Kurma, Kurmi	110
111	Kutuna	111
112	Ladar, Lad, Ladaru Yelagar	114
113	Lingayat Banagar	176
114	Lonari	115
115	Mannan	116
116	Maravar	154
117	Marayan, Maravan	118
118	Masaniayogi	39
119	Marta	117
120	Medari, Lingayat Medhar, Burud, Gauriga, Medara	53
121	Murrari	121
122	Modiga, Modikara, Modikar	20
123	Mudhar	119
124	Mukkavan	120
125	Other Muslims excluding	179
	(i) Cutchi Memon (ii) Navayat (iii) Bohra or Bhora or Borah	
	(iv) Sayyid (v) Sheik (vi) Pathan (vii) Mughal	
	(viii) Mahdivia/Mahdavi (ix) Konkani or Jamayati Muslims	
126	Nadora, Uppunador, Torke Nador, Nador/Nadavar/Nadava	122
127	Nairy	174
128	Nalki	123
129	Nandiwala	40
130	Nat, Natuva	41
131	Nathpanthi, Daurigosayi	42
132	Nayinda, Lingayat Nayinda, Nayanaja-Kshatriya, Nayanaja-Kshatri, Hajjam/Hajam, Nhavi, Nadig, Ambattan, Mangala, Kelasi, Kshowrad, Kshowrik/Kshaurika/ Kshowrika, Chouriya, Navaliga/Navaligara/Navi, Napitha, Savitha, Bandari/Bhandari, Lingayat Bhandari, Bajanthri/ Bhajanthri, Lingayat Bjantri, Mahale, Hadapada, Lingayat Hadapada, Melagara, Pariyala	163
133	Neygi, Pattasale, Lingayat Neygi/Nekar/Neygi, Kurushinasetty, Lingayat Kuruhinashetty, Bilimagga, Lingayat Bilimagga, Thogata, Soniga, Jamkhana, Ayiri, Avir, Sale, Padmasale, Saale, Kailkolan, Neikar, Jadar, Lingayat Jadaru, Sakulasale	159
134	Osthan	124



135	Otari	125
136	Padit	126
137	Pamlor	42A
138	Panaba	128A
139	Panasa,Pansa	127
140	Pandara, Pandar,Pendara, Pendari, Pindari	178
141	Pandaram,Pandar, Pandara	128
142	Panika	129
143	Pannekara-Konkani	129A
144	Pategar,Patvekari,Patregar	160
145	Patra	130
146	Patramela	131
147	Pichati	132
148	Pichgutala, Pichigunta, Pichuguntala	43
149	Pinjara, Pinjari, Nadaf, Ladaf, Mansoori Dudekula	171
150	Pullavan	133
151	Rajput	165
152	Rajapuri, Rajpur, Balavalikar	135
153	Reinudas	134
154	Sadajoshi	30
155	Saniyar	136
156	Sansia	44
157	Sanyasi	137
158	Sarania	45
159	Sarordi,Saroda	46
160	Satarkar	138
161	Satani,Chattada-Shri Vaishnava,Vaishnava	166
162	Scheduled Castes Converts to Christianity	151
163	Shanan	139
164	Shikkaligar,Shikalgar,Sikkaligar	47
165	Siddi	181
166	Somavamsha Arya Kshatriya, Tambat, Nalabund, Chitragar, Chitara, Chitari	170
167	Sudir,Sudra	140
168	Sutsali	141
169	Tachayiri	142

170	Takankar	48
171	Tigala,Thigala, Tigler,Vannikula Kshatriya, Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vannia Gounder,Gounder/Gownder, Padayachi, Kander,Shanbhukula Kshatriya, Agnikula Kshatriya, Dharmaraja Kapu, Kuravan, Palli	145
172	Tilari,Tirali	143
173	Tilvi	144
174	Uppara, Uppar, Uppera, Lingayat Uppara/ Sunnagara, Uppilliyan, Beldar, Chunar, Gavandi, Govandi, Gavadi, Goundi, Melusakkare, Kallu Kutiga Uppara, Melusakkreyavaru, Namada Uppara, Sunna Uppara, Sunnagara, Padit/Padti, Uppaliga, Uppaliga Shetty, Sagar, Sagara, Kerebandiyavaru, Lonari, Yekkali, Yakalara	146
175	Vadi	49
176	Vaidu	50
177	Vasudev	51
178	Velluthedan	147
179	Vettuvan	148
180	Vir,Veer,Veeramasti	52
181	Viswakarma,Akkasale,Aksali,Lingayat Akkasali, Achari, Viswa Brahman,Davanga Brahman,Kammar, Lingayat Kammara,Ausala,Kammalan,Luhar(Kammari), Kamsal,Lingayat Kammasali,Kamasala,Panchal, Panchala,Sutar,Badagi,Lingayat Badiga,Badiwadli,Soni, Sonar,Pattar,Gejjigar,Silpi	161
182	Vokkaliga/Vakkaliga,Sarpa Vakkaliga,Uppina Kolaga, Vokkaliga (Rural areas only)	156
183	Yeklar, Yakalar, Egalika	149
184	Yeralu	150

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>KERALA</b>		
1	Agasa	1
2	Ambalakkaran	2
3	Anglo Indian	3
4	Aremahrati	4
5	Arya	5
6	Bandari	6
7	Billava	7
8	Chakkala	8
9	Chakravar Sakravar (Kavathi)	52
10	Chavalakkaran	9
11	Chetties (Kottar Chetties) Parakka Chetties, Elur Chetties, Attingal Chetties, Padukkada Chetties, Iranil Chetties, Sri Pandara Chetties, Telugu Chetties, Udayamkulangara Chetties, Wynadan Chetties, Kalavara Chetties, Sadhu Chetties and 24 Manai Telugu Chetties)	10
12	Devadigi	11
13	Devanga	12
14	Dheevara (Araya, Arayavathi, Mukkuvan, or Mukaya, Mogaveera, Valan, Bovi Mukayar, Nulayan, Valinijiar and Paniakkal)	13
15	Ezhava, Izhavan, Ishavan,	14

	Ezhavan,	
	Ezhuva,	
	Izhuva,	
	Ishuva,	
	Izhuvan,	
	Ishuvan,	
	Ezhuvan,	
	Izhava,	
	Izhavan,	
	Ishavan,	
	Illuva,	
	Illuvan,	
	Irava	
	Iruva	
	Thiyyan	
	Thiyya,	15
16	Ezhavathi	16
17	Ezhuthachan	17
18	Gamika	68
19	Ganjam Reddi	
	(in Malabar district	
	referred to in sub-	
	section (2) of Section	
	5 of the States	
	Reorganisation Act,	
	1956)	18
20	Gatti	19
21	Gowda	20
22	Hegde	21
23	Izhuvan (Illuvan or	
	Ezhuvan)	22
24	Jogi	23
25	Kaduppattan	24
26	Kaikolan	25
27	Kolasi (Kalasi Panicker)	26
28	Kalari Kurup or	
	Kalari Panicker	79
29	Kallan Mooppan or	
	Kallan Mooppar	70
30	Kammara	
	(excluding Malabar	

	district as referred to in sub-section(2) of Section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956)	
31	Kannadiyan	28
32	Kanisu or Kaniyar Panicker, Kani or Kaniyan (Ganaka) or Kansan or Kamnan	29
33	Kavuthiyan, Aduthon	30
34	Kavudiyaru	31
35	Koteyar	32
36	Krishnanvaka	33
37	Kerala Mudali	34
38	Kongu Navithan	76
39	Kudumbi	35
40	Kusivan (Kulala, Kulala Nair or Andhra Nair or Anthura Nair)	36
41	Kumbaran	36 A
42	Latin Catholic	37
43	Madivala	38
44	Malayekandi (excluding Malabar district as referred to in sub-section(2) of Section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act 1956)	71
45	Mappila	39
46	Other Muslims excluding (I) Bohra (ii) Cutchi Menmon (iii) Navayat (iv) Turukkan (v) Dakhani Muslim	39 A
47	Marati (excluding Kasargod	73

	Taluk of Malabar District)	
48	Maravan	40
49	Maruthuvar	41
50	Mukhani alias Moovari	80
51	Nadar	42
	(Hindu Nadar, Nadar included in the SIUC and Nadar belonging to Christian religious denominations other than the SIUC	
52	Naikkan	43
53	Odan	44
54	Odde	78
	Boyan (in Malabar District as Referred to in sub-section(2) of Section-5 of the State Reorganisation Act, 1956)	
55	Pandithar	46
56	Panniyar	47
57	Pattariya	48
58	Peruvannan	49
	(Varanavar)	
59	Pulluvan	50
60	Rajapur	51
61	Reddiar/Reddian	72
	(excluding Malabar district as referred to in sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956)	
62	Saraswat : Non-Brahmin	77
63	Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity	45
64	Sourashtra	53
65	Saliya	54
66	Senai Thalavar	55
	(Elavaniar)	
67	SIUC (excluding Nadar specified in Item No.42 which is item No.49 of the State List)	56
68	Thacher	74
69	Tholkolan	57
70	Thottian	58
71	Vaduvans	59

	Vadugan	
	Vadukar	
	Vaduka	
	(Vadukan)	
72	Velaan	60
	(Velaar)	
73	Vanian	61
	(Vanika,	
	Vanika, Vaisya,	
	Vanibha Chetty	
	Vaniya Chetty	
	Ayiravar,	
	Nagarathar and	
	Vaniyan)	
74	Vaniar	62
75	Vakkaliga	63
76	Veerasaiva (Yogi & Yogeewara),	64
	Poopandaram/Maalapandaram and	
	Jangam	
77	Vettuva Navithan	75
78	Veluthedathu Nair	65
	(Veluthedan and	
	Vannathan)	
79	Vilakkithala Nair	66
	(Vilakkithallvan)	
80	Viswakarma including	27
	Assari, Chaptegra,	
	Kallassari, Kammala,	
	Karuvan, Kitaran, Kollan,	
	Malayala Kammala, Pandi	
	Kammala, Mossari,	
	Perumkollan, Thattan,	
	Pandithattan, Vilkurup,	
	Villasan, Viswabrahamanan or	
	Viswabrahamanar	
	and Viswakarmala	
	Thachan, Kalthachan,	
	Kamsala, Kannan	
81	Vishavan	69
	(in Malabar district	
	referred to in sub-	

section (2) of Section  
5 of the States  
Reorganisation Act, 1956)

82 Yadava  
(Kolaya, Ayar, Mayar,  
Maniyani and Iruman)

67



Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
1	Agharia	64
2	Ahir	1
	Brajwasi, Gawli, Gawali, Goli, Lingayat-Gaoli, Gowari, (Gwari), Gowra, Gawari, Gwara, Jadav, Yadav, Raut, Thethwar, Gop/Gopal	
3	Asara	2
4	Badhbhuja	8
	Bhunjwa, Bhurji, Dhuri or Dhoori	
5	Bairagi	3
6	Banjara	4
	Kachiriwala Banjara	
	Laman Banjara,	
	Bamania Banjara	
	Laman/Lambani, Banjari	
	Mathura, Mathura Labhan,	
	Mathura Banjari, Navi Banjara,	
	Jogi Banjara, Nayak, Naykada	
	Lambana/Lambara	
	Lambhani, Labhana	
	Laban, Labana, Lamne,	
	Dhuriya	
7	Barai	5
	Waarai	
	Wari (Chaurasia)	
	Tamoli	
	Tamboli	
	Kumavatt, Kumavat	
8	Barhai, Sutar, Suthar, Kunder, Vishwakarma	6
9	Bharood	52
10	Bhat	9
	Charan (Charahm)	
	Sawli, Sutiya	
	Rav	
	Jasondhi	
	Maru-Sonia	
11	Bhatiyara	14

12	Bhurtiya Bhutiya	13
13	Chippa, Chhipa Bhavsar Nilgar Jingar Nirali Ramgari Rangari Rangrez Rangarej Rangraz Rangredh Chippa-Sindhi-Khatri	10
14	Chitari	16
15	Chunkar Chungar/Choongar Kulbandhiya Raigir	15
16	Dangi	56
17	Darji Cheepi/Chhipi/Chipi Shipi Mavi(Namdev)	17
18	Deshwali Mewati (Excluding Sironj Tehsil of Vidisha District)	19
19	Dhimar/Dhimer Bhoi, Kahar, Kahra Dhiwar Mallah Nawda, Navda Turaha Kewat(Rackwar, Raikwar) Kir (excluding Bhopal, Raisen and Sehore Districts), Britiya/Vritiya Sondhiya	11
20	Dhobi (Excluding Bhopal Raisen and Sehore	18

	District) i.e. excluding the area where they are listed as Scheduled Castes)	
21	Dholi	24
	Dafaali/Dufali	
	Gurav/Guraw	
22	Gadariya	21
	Dhangar	
	Kurmar	
	Hatgar	
	Hatkar	
	Haatkaar	
	Gaadri, Gadaria	
	Gari,	
	Gayari	
23	Garpagari	28
	Joginath, Nathjogi	
24	Ghoshi	60
25	Goojar/Gurjar	26
26	Gusai/Gosai/Gosain	25
	Gosaib	
	Goswami/Gowsami	
27	Islamic Groups:	59
	1. Rangrej	59(1)
	2. Bhishti, Bhishti-Abbasi	59(2)
	3. Chippa/Chhipa	59(3)
	4. Hela	59(4)
	5. Bhatiyara	59(5)
	6. Dhobi	59(6)
	7. Mewati, Meo	59(7)
	8. Pinjara, Naddaf,	59(8)
	Fakir/Faquir,	
	Behna,	
	Dhuniya,	
	Dhunkar,	
	Mansoori	
	9. Kunjara, Raine	59(9)
	10. Manihar	59(10)
	11. Kasai, Kasab, Kassab,	59(11)
	Quasab, Qassab, Qassab-Qureshi	
	12. Mirasi	59(12)
	13. Barhai, (Carpenter)	59(13)

14.	Hajjam (Barber), Nai (Barber) Salmani	59(14)
15.	Julaha-Momin Julaha-Ansari Momin-Ansari	59(15)
16.	Luhar, Saifi, Nagauri Luhar Multani Luhar	59(16)
17.	Tadavi	59(17)
18.	Banjara, Mukeri, Makrani	59(18)
19.	Mochi	59(19)
20.	Teli Nayata, Pindari (Pindara)	59(20)
21.	Kalaigar	59(21)
22.	Pemdi	59(22)
23.	Nalband	59(23)
24.	Mirdha(Excluding Jat Muslims)	59(24)
25.	Nat(Other than those included in the SC List)	59(25)
26.	Niyargar, Niyargar-Multani Niyaria	59(26)
27.	Gaddi	59(27)
28	Kachhi (Kushwaha/Koshwaha Maurya) Koyari/Koiri (Kushwaha), Shakya, Murai, Panara/Panahara, Sonkar	30
29	Kadere/Kadore Dhunkar, Dhuniya, Dhanka Kodar	22
30	Kalar, Kalal	38
31	Kalota/Kolta/Koltta	39
32	Karmariya	37
33	Kasabi/Kisbi	48
34	Kharol	55
35	Khatiya Khati	34
36	Kirar Kirad	20

	Dhakar/Dhakad	
37	Koshta/Kosta, Kosti / Koshti Devaugan Dewang Salwidewang Mala, Padamhali, Pademsali Sali Sutsali Salwar/Salewar Jendra/Jandra Koskati Garhwal Garhewal Garewar Garwal	23
38	Kotwar/Kutwar Kotwal, (excluding Bhind, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandsaur, Morena, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Ujjain, and Vidisha Districts)	51
39	Kumhar (Prajapati) Kumbhar, (excluding Chhatarpur Datia, Panna, Tikamgarh, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, and Shahdol Districts).	35
40	Kurmar/Kurami/Kurmi, Kunbi, Kurmi (Patidar, Kulami, Kulmi, Kulambi, Gavel/Gabhel).	36
41	Lakhera/Lakher, Kachera/Kacher	32
42	Lodhi Lodha Lodh	44
43	Lohar Luhar Lohpita Gadoley, Gadela Lohpata, Lohpeta Vishwakarma	27
44	Loniya/Luniya/Lonia/Lunia	40

	Odh, Odhe, Odhiya, Ode, Odiya, Naaniya, Muraha, Muraaha, Mudah, Mudaaha, Nunia, Nonia	
45	Mali (Saini), Marar	31
46	Mankar	50
47	Meru, Mer	57
48	Nai (Sein, Savita, Shrivastava), Mhali, Navhi/Navhi	41
49	Nayata, Nayada	42
50	Panika (except in Districts of Chhattarpur, Datia, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi and Tikamgarh where it is included in Scheduled Tribes List)	63
51	Patka Patki Patwa	43
52	Pinjara (Hindu)	61
53	Powar Bhoyar/Bhoyaar	12
54	Raghwi/Raghavi	53
55	Rajwar	62
56	Rautiya, Rotiya	49
57	Saiees, Sahees Sayees	54
58	Scheduled Castes who have embraced Christianity	58
59	Sikligar	45
60	Sodhi, Sodi, Sundi, Sondi,	65
61	Sonar Sunar, Swarnakar, Jhhari, Jhhadi Awedhiya Audhiya	29
62	Tarha Tirwali Waddar	47
63	Teli (Rathore, Sahu)	46
64	Thathara, Thatara Kasar Kasera	33

Tamera  
Tambatkar/Tamrakar  
Tamer  
65 Vasudev  
Basudeva,  
Basudev  
Vasudeva  
Harvola  
Kapdia  
Kapdi  
Gondhli

7

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
1	Agri	148
	Agale or Kalan	
2	Alitkar	1
3	Badia	3
4	Bagdi	2
5	Bahurupi	212
6	Bajania	4
7	Bajigar	5
8	Bandi	116
9	Banjara, Banjari	180
	Goar Banjara	
	Lambada/Lambara/Lambade	
	Lambahni	
	Charan Banjara	
	Labhan	
	Mathura Labhani,	
	Mathura Banjara	
	Kachikiwale Banjara	
	Laman Banjara	
	Laman/Lamani	
	Laban	
	Dheli/Dhalia,	
	Dhalia Banjara	
	Dhadi/Dhari	
	Singari	
	Navi Banjara	
10	Bari or Barai	11
11	Baria, Koli Baria	12
12	Basdewa/Vasudeva	13
13	Beldal	189
	Od	
14	Berad/Bedar	174
	Naikwadi	
	Talwar	
	Walmiki	



15	Bester	175
	Sanchaluwaddar	
16	Bhaat	16
17	Bhadbhunja	14
18	Bhamta	176
	Bhamti	
	Girni Waddar	
	Kamati	
	Pathrut	
	Takari	
	Uchale	
19	Bhand	7
20	Bhandari	163
21	Bhanta	15
22	Bharadi	190
	Balasantoshi,	
	Kinggriwale,	
	Nath Bava,	
	Nath Jogi,	
	Nath Pandhi	
	Davari Gosavi	
23	Bhavaiya	8
	Targala	
24	Bhavin	9
25	Bhawasar	149
26	Bhisti or Pakhali	10
27	Bhoi/Boi	211
	Zinga Bhoi,	
	Pardeshi Bhoi,	
	Raj Bhoi	
	Kahar	
	Gadia Kahare,	
	Dhuria Kahar,	
	Kirat, Machwa,	
	Manzi, Jatia,	
	Kewat, Dhiwar,	
	Dhiwar Bhoi	
	Dheewar	
	Dhimar, Palewar	
	Machhendra	
	Navadi	

	Malhar	
	Madhav,	
	Gadhiv Bhoi	
	Khadi Bhoi,	
	Khare Bhoi	
	Dhevra	
28	Bhute	191
	Bhope	
29	Billala	156
30	Buttal	6
31	Chamtha	17
32	Chandalgada/Chandalagade	18
33	Charan or Gadhavi	19
34	Charodi	20
35	Chhapparband (including Muslim)	187
36	Chhara	178
	Kanjar/Kanjar Bhat	
	Nat	
37	Chippa	21
38	Christians converted from Scheduled Castes	170
39	Chitrakathi	192
40	Dabgar	23
41	Das or Dangdidas	22
42	Dawari/Davari	157
43	Depala	24
44	Devli	25
45	Devdig	26
46	Dhangar	28
47	Dhangar/Dhanwar	215
	Ahir	
	Telwar	
	Hatkar	
	Hathai	
	Tellari	
	Kannade	
	Kurmar	
	Sangar	
	Kokni-Dhangar	
	Varahade-Dhangar	
48	Dholi	27
49	Devanga	29

50	Dode Gujar,	220
	Dore Gujar	
51	Fakir Bhandarwala	167
52	Futgudi	154
53	Gadaria	32
54	Gadhavi	34
55	Gadri	33
56	Ganali or Gandali	164
57	Gandharap	30
58	Garpagri	35
59	Garudi/Gavadi	193
	Ghisadi	
60	Gavandi	39
61	Ghadshi	168
62	Ghisadi Lohar,	194
	Gadi Lohar	
	Ghitodi Lohar	
	Rajput Lohar	
63	Gochaki	36
64	Golla	195
	Gollewar,	
	Goler	
	Golkar	
65	Gondhali	196
66	Gopal	197
	Gopal Bhorpi	
	Khelkari	
67	Gosavi	188
	Bava	
	Bairagi	
	Bharati	
	Girigosavi	
	Bharati Gosavi	
	Saraswati Parbat	
	Sagar,	
	Ban or	
	Van	
	Teerth Ashram	
68	Gowli	38
69	Gujrath Baori	31

70	Guruv/Gurav	37
71	Halapaik	40
72	Hatkar/Hatker	41
73	Helve	198
	Hilav	
74	Jagiasi	42
75	Jajak	43
76	Jangam	51
77	Jatigar	45
78	Jatiya	44
79	Javeri	46
80	Jingar	52
81	Jhadi	53
82	Jogi	47
83	Jogin	48
84	Johari	49
85	Joshi	199
	Budbudki	
	Damruwale	
	Sahedev Joshi	
	Sarvade	
	Saroda	
86	Julaha,	50
	Momin,	
	Julaha-Ansari	
	Momin-Ansari	
87	Kachi/kachhia	72
	Kachhi	
88	Kachora	61
89	Kadera	62
90	Kaikadi	177

*[in Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Pune,  
Ahmednagar, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Nanded  
districts and Rajura (Tehsil of Chandrapur District)]*

Dhontle  
Korva  
Makadwale or  
Kochi Korva  
Pamlor,  
Korvi

*(throughout the State)*

91	Kalal, Kalar, Sav Kalar	219
92	Kamati	63
93	Kammi	54
94	Kapdi	55
95	Kasar (Sub-castes Kanchar Kachari)	74
96	Kasbi	64
97	Kasikapadi	200
98	Katabu	179
99	Kathar (Kathar Wani Kanthahar Wani (Lingayat Wani or Ladwani excluded)	165
100	Kathi	73
101	Khati	57
102	Khatik (other than those who are included in the list of Scheduled Castes for Maharashtra) Kasai, Kasab, Kasai-Qureshi	217
103	Kohli (This does not cover members of the Khatri caste/community who originally belong to the Punjab and use Kohli as a title/surname)	221
104	Kolhati Dombari	201
105	Koli Christian Koli, Chumle, Gabit Kharwa or Kharwi Machhimar Koli Mangela/Mangala Panbhare (Panbhari) Son Koli Koli Suryavamshi Vaiti Ahir Koli, Pan Koli, Bari	65
106	Kongadi	59

107	Korchar	60
108	Koshti	66
109	Koskanti Devanga	152
110	Kuchbandh	67
111	Kuchhria	68
112	Kumbhar/Kumhar	69
113	Kunbi	70
	(Sub-Castes : Lewa Kunbi, Lewa Patil, Lewa Petidar)	
114	Kurhinshetty	150
115	Kurmar	71
116	Labha	75
117	Ladaff	77
	Laddaf	
118	Ladia	76
	Ladhia	
	Lari/Laria	
119	Lakhera	78
120	Lanzad	171
121	Lohar	79
122	Lonari	160
123	Machhi	80
124	Mahali	88
125	Mahli	86
126	Mairal	202
	Dangar	
	Vir	
127	Mali	159
	(Sub-Castes : Phulmali Phule, Halade, Kacha, Kadu, Bawane, Adhprabhu, Adhshethi, Jire, Unde, Lingayat Mali, Banka Mali, Gase Mali,	

	Kosare Mali,	
	Marar,	
	Maral,	
	Savta Mali	
	Van Mali	
	Bagban/Rayeen	
128	Manbhav	81
129	Marwar Baori	83
130	Masanjogi	203
	Sudgadsiddha	
	Mapanjogi	
131	Mathura	90
132	Me	84
133	Medar	87
134	Mina	85
135	Mitha	89
136	Namdhari	91
137	Namdhari Paik	92
138	Nandiwale	204
	Tirmal	
139	Naqqashi/Naqqashi	97
140	Navi, Nhavi/Nai/Nabhik	94
141	Neeli	98
142	Neelkanti	99
143	Nekar, Jada	100
144	Nethura	95
145	Nilgar	151
	Neeli	
	Nirali	
146	Nirshikari	93
147	Nonia,	96
	Lonia,	
	Luniya,	
	Nuniya	
148	Otari, Otankar,	214
	Otkar, Vatari Ojhari	
149	Padharia	101
150	Padiar	102
151	Pahad, Pahadi	218
152	Pakhali	106
153	Pal Pardhi	181

154	Panchal	107
155	Panka	108
156	Pangul	205
157	Pareet or Dhobi including Gujarati Dhobi	111
158	Patkar	112
159	Patradavaru/Patradaveru	103
160	Perki/Perkewad	109
161	Phasechari	104
162	Phudgi	105
163	Phulari	113
164	Pinjara/Pinjari	155
165	Powar, Bhoyar Powar, Bhoyar	216
	(Note : Entry No. 216 does not include persons having their surnames as Pawar or Powar but not belonging to these communities/caste.)	
166	Putligar	110
167	Rachbandhia	117
168	Rachevar	114
169	Raghavi (in Vidarbha Districts)	162
170	Raikari	115
171	Raj Pardhi	182
	Gaon Pardhi	
	Haran Shikari	
172	Rajput Bhamta	183
	Pardeshi Bhamta	
	Pardeshi Bhamti	
173	Ramoshi	184
174	Rangari	118
175	Rangrej (Bhawsar or Rangari)	121
176	Rangrez	119
177	Raot, Rawt, Rautia	120
178	Raval	206
	Raul or Raval-Yogi	
179	Sahis	127
	Sais	
	Shis	
180	Sali	132
	Padamshali	
181	Sangar	122
182	Sanjogi	123



183	Sapera	128
	Nath	
184	Sarania	124
185	Shilavat	129
186	Shimpi	133
187	Singiwala	130
188	Sikkalgar	207
	Katari	
189	Sonar	134
190	Suppalig,	125
	Sappaliga	
191	Sutar	153
192	Sutharia (from Sindh)	126
193	Swakul Sali	131
194	Talwar Kanade	161
195	Tambat	139
196	Tamboli	169
197	Tandel	135
198	Targala	136
199	Teli	158
	Teli-Lingayat	
	Teli Sahu	
	Teli Rathod	
	Ganiga	
200	Thakkar (in Ratnagiri District only)	208
201	Thelari (in Dhulia, Nasik, Jalgaon and Aurangabad District)	213
202	Thetwar	137
203	Thoria	138
204	Thogti/Thogati	140
205	Vaddar/Vadder	185
	Gadi Vaddar	
	Jati Vaddar	
	Mati Vaddar	
	Pathrvat/Patharod	
206	Vaghari,	186
	Salat	
	Salat Vaghri	
207	Vaidu	209
208	Vanjari/Wanjari	146
	Vanjara/Wanjara	

	Vanjar	
209	Vasudeo	210
210	Wadi	141
211	Wadhai (Sutar)/Wadai/Bhadai	144
212	Wansfoda	143
213	Warthi	145
214	Yadav	172
	Ahir	
215	Yerkula	147

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
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**MANIPUR**

1	Badi (Nepali), Damai (Nepali), Gainay (Nepali), Kami (Nepali), and Sarki (Nepali) (who have been living in Manipur as members of the domiciled community since the 9th July, 1947, and their descendents).	1
2	Meitei, Meetei (including Meitei Brahmin, Meitei/Meetei Sanamahi and Meitei Rajkumar)	2
3	Meitei Pangal	3
4	Teli (who have been domiciled in Manipur for 10 years, and their descendents).	4

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>ORISSA</b>		
1	Agharia, Agaria, Aghria,	1
2	Alia	192
3	Aranedan	2
4	Arua	189
5	Ashtalohi/Ashtalohi Karmakar, Kamila, Sunari, Sunaree, Viswa Brahman (Sunari), Swarnakar/Swaransilpi	183
6	Asur	3
7	Badasuda	5
8	Baipari	6
9	Badhai, Barhai, Bindhania, Sutradhar, Badhira, Badharia	4
10	Baira	7
11	Bairagi	8
12	Bariji, Barui, Tambuli, Tamali	9
13	Barika, Bhandari, Napit, Nai	10
14	Bellara	11
15	Bentkar	12
16	Bhanja Puran	185
17	Bhatua	13
18	Bhogta	14
19	Bhokta	15
20	Bhujan	16
21	Bhuliya	17
22	Binedhanies	20
23	Birjhia	18
24	Bissoy-Barangi Jodia, Bennangi, Daduva, Frangi, Hollar, Jhoriya, Kollai, Konde, Paranga, Pengajodia, Sodojodia, Takoara	19
25	Bogada	21
26	Bolodhia	22
27	Buruashankar, Barna Suankar	23
28	Byagari	24
29	Chasa(This Entry of Chasa is meant to conform to Entry No.27 'Chasa' in Orissa State OBC	177

	List), Odachasa, Banayat Oriya.	
30	Chaupal	25
31	Chero	26
32	Cheruman	27
33	Chikbaraik	28
34	Chik	29
35	Chitra, Chitrakar	30
36	Churia	31
37	Dahalia	32
38	Darji	33
39	Damal	34
40	Dangua	35
41	Dehuri	36
42	Dhakhada	37
43	Dhaner	38
44	Dumala, Dumal	39
45	Ghatwar	40
46	Girigiris	41
47	Godda	42
48	Gola, Golla, Gope/Gop, Sadgope/Sad Gop, Ahir, Gour, Gouda, Goudo, Mekala Golla, Punnu Golla, Yadav, Gopal/Gopala, Sholakhandia, Magadha gouda, Laxminarayan Gola and Goudia Gola	43
49	Gudia, or Guria, Gurja, Gunju	44
50	Gosangi	45
51	Gondu-Bato, Bhirthya, Budho Kouriya, Hato, Jatako, Joria	46
52	Habra	47
53	Hansi, Tanti, Sukuli, Vina, Tulabhina, Rangani, Dera, Dewanga, Kosta, Salia, Patsalia, Buna, Bunkar/Bunkara, Bangali Tanti/ Bangiya Tanti, Matibansa Tanti, Asina Tanti, Aswina Tanti, Ashani Tanti, Aswinna Tanti	48
54	Hatua	190
55	Holeya	49
56	Irula	50
57	Jadapus	51
58	Jaintrapans	52
59	Jogi, or Yogi	53
60	Jyotish	54

61	Kadan	55
62	Kalandi Baishanaba/Kalindi Vaishnab	193
63	Kalanga	184
64	Kalanji/Kalinji/Kalingi	181
65	Kalladi	56
66	Kalwar	188
67	Kammara, Kamara, Kamar, Kammaro, Muli, Loharu, Loharo	57
68	Kanakkan	58
69	Kandarpa	59
70	Kanjar	60
71	Kapudia	61
72	Karhara/Kachara/Kachera	62
73	Karimpalan	63
74	Karmali	64
75	Kattunayakan	65
76	Khaira	66
77	Khandnals	67
78	Khatti-Khatti	68
79	Khatua	69
80	Khetauri	71
81	Khodra, Khadura, Kharuda	70
82	Koda, Kuda	72
83	Koilar	73
84	Kolam	74
85	Kond(Kul)	75
86	Konda Kapu	76
87	Kondareddy, Reddy Dhakas	77
88	Koppula Vellama	186
89	Koraga	78
90	Kosalya Goudus, Bosotheriya Goudus, Chiti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya goudus, Pullo Soriya Goudus	79
91	Kota	80
92	Kudiya	81
93	Kudubi	82
94	Kudumban	83
95	Kulta	86
96	Kumbhar Kulal, Kumhar, Kumbharo, Kandha-Kumbhar	84

97	Kundamatia	85
98	Kuraiar	87
99	Kuravan	88
100	Kurichchan	89
101	Kurmi,Kurma Chasa, Kudumi, Kuduma,Kurma, Kurmi Mahto, Kurmi Khetriya,Kurumi, Kudumi Kshyatriya	179
102	Kuruman (Kurumba)	90
103	Lakhra	91
104	Lambadi	92
105	Luhura	93
106	Machua	94
107	Maghi, or Meghia	95
108	Magura	96
109	Mahunta	97
110	Magatha Goudus, Bermia Goudus, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Poona Magatha, Sana Magatha	98
111	Magadhi Goral	99
112	Mahla/Mahlar	182
113	Maila	100
114	Maladasu	101
115	Malasar	102
116	Mali, Phulia, Sagbaria, Bhajemali, Muni, Raula (Raula of Ganjam Distrtict only	103
117	Malis,Korchia Malis, Paido Malis, Podda Malis	104
118	Mal Paharia	105
119	Manna Dhora	106
120	Marathi	108
121	Matangi	109
122	Maune	107
123	Mavilan	110
124	Minka	111
125	Monger	112
126	Mukhadora-Mokka Dhora	113
127	Muliya	114
128	Mundala	115
129	Muria	116
130	Nahar	117
131	Nalakeyava	118
132	Nat	119

133	Nayadi	120
134	Nolia	121
135	Nuhura, Huhuraj	122
136	Nuniya	123
137	Ojulu, or Metta, Kamasalie	124
138	Omeyita	125
139	Padaria, Pamaría, Pandara	126
140	Pagadai	127
141	Paigarapu	128
142	Paky	129
143	Pai	130
144	Palasi	131
145	Paliyan	132
146	Paiko	133
147	Palli	134
148	Pulayan	135
149	Pambada	136
150	Paniyan	137
151	Panjira	138
152	Panniandi	139
153	Paraiyan	140
154	Paravan	141
155	Parhaiya	142
156	Patara/Patra, Goudia Patara	178
157	Pathuria	143
158	Pengua	144
159	Pita	145
160	Raneyar	146
161	Ronas	147
162	Routia	148
163	Sagarpasha	149
164	Samban	150
165	Sankhari	151
166	Sanyasi, Membram	152
167	Saraka/SarskaTanti	176
168	Sauria Paharia	156
169	Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity and their progeny	187
170	Seerithi Goudu	153
171	Semman	154
172	Sholagar	155



173	Shudra (in Puri dist. Only)	193
174	Sinke	157
175	Suda	158
176	Sulia	159
177	Sunri, Sundi/Sundhi	160
178	Tana	161
179	Telaga, Pamula, Telugu Kachara, Telugu, Telanga, Telenga (only those members of "Telugu, Telanga, Telenga" who belong to the same caste as Telega, Pamula or Telegu Kachara.)	163
180	Teli, telli, Kubara/Kubera, Tatarak, Sahu/Sahoo, Bahaldia	162
181	Thanu	164
182	Thatari/Kansari	165
183	Thoria/Thodia/Thudia/Thuria	180
184	Thoti	166
185	Tiruvalluvar	167
186	Tivoro	168
187	Toda	169
188	Valluvan	170
189	Vannan	171
190	Vettuvan	172
191	Yandi	173
192	Yerna Golta	174
193	Yerukula	175

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>PUNJAB</b>		
1	Aheria Aheri Heri Naik Thori or Turi	1
2	Arain	64
3	Barra	2
4	Beta Hensi or Hesi	3
5	Bagria or Bagaria	15
6	Barwar	25
7	Barai	26
8	Baragi, Bairagi	27
9	Battera	28
10	Bharbhunja Bharbhuja	29
11	Bhat Bhatra Darpi Ramiya	30
12	Bhubalia Lohar	31
13	Bhar, Rajbhar	65
14	Chahang	32
15	Changar	4
16	Chirimar	5
17	Chimba or Chimbe, Chippi or Faqir Chhipi Darzi Tonk	33 & 36
18	Christian (converted from Scheduled Castes)	63

19	Daiya	6
20	Dhobi	22
21	Dakaut	34
22	Dhimar	35
	Mallah	
	Kashyap Rajput	
23	Dhosali	37
	Dosali	
24	Dhaura or Soni	61
	Sunar/Swarnkar	
25	Gwaria	7
	Gauria	
	Gwar	
26	Ghirath including	12
	Chang and Bahti	
27	Ghasi	14
	Ghasiara or	
	Ghosi	
28	Gorkha	19
29	Gawala	38
	Gowala	
30	Gaddaria	39
31	Gujjar	62
32	Hajjam	41
	Naik	
33	Jhangra Brahman	40
	Khati, Lohar, Saifi, Ramgharia, Turkhan	
34	Jogi Nath	42
35	Kanjar or Kanchan	8
36	Kurmi	9
37	Kahar,	13
	Jhindwar or Jhinwar	
	Dhinwar, Dhiwar	
38	Kumhar, Prajapati	20
39	Kamboj	23
40	Khanghera	45
41	Kucha Band	46
42	Kachhi,	68
	Kachhi Shakya	
	Kachhi Maurya,	
	Kachhi Kushwaha	

43	Labana or Lavana	18
44	Lakhera, Manihar	48
45	Madari	50
46	Mochi (other than Scheduled Castes)	52
47	Mirasi	53
48	Nar	10
49	Nai, Sain	21
50	Noongar	54
51	Nalband	55
52	Rehar, Rahara	11
53	Riaigar	16
54	Raisikh	24
55	Rechband	44
56	Rahbari	66
57	Pinja, Penja	57
58	Shorgir	56
59	Soi	58
60	Singhikant	59
	Singhiwala	
61	Saini	67
62	Teli	60
63	Thathera, Tamera	47
64	Weaver	17
	(Jullaha or Julaha (including Kabirpanthi Julaha excluding those who are Scheduled Castes)	
65	Vanzara	49

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
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## RAJASTHAN

1	Ahir (Yadav)	1
2	Badhai	3
	Jangid	
	Khati	
	Kharadi	
	Suthar	
	Tarkhan	
3	Badwa	2
	Bhat	
	Rao	
	Jachak	
	Jaga	
4	Bagaria	4
5	Banjara	5
	Baladia	
	Labana	
6	Bari	59
7	Bharbhuja	6
8	Bhatiara	64
9	Charan	7
10	Chhippa (Chhipi)	8
	Nama	
	Bhavsar	
11	Chungar	57
12	Dakaut	9
	Deshantri	
13	Damami	10
	Nagarchi	
14	Daroga	11
	Daroga-Rajot	
	Ravana-Rajput	
	Hazuri	
	Wazir	
15	Darzi	12
16	Dhakad	13

17	Dhivar	14
	Kahar	
	Bhoi	
	Sagarvanshi-Mali	
	Keer	
	Mallah	
	Mehra	
18	Dhobi (other than those who are included in the List of Scheduled Castes for Rajasthan)	55
19	Faqir/Faquir (Kadiris Chistis and Naqshbandias are not included)	60
20	Gadaria (Gadri) Ghosi (Gvala) Gaddi	15
21	Gadia-Lohar Gadola	16
22	Ghanchi	17
23	Giri Gosain (Gushain)	18
24	Gujar Gurjar	19
25	Hela	20
26	Janwa Sirvi	21
27	Jat (except in Bharatpur & Dhaulpur districts)	58
28	Jogi Nath	22
29	Julaha (Hindu & Muslim)	23
30	Kachhi Kachhi Kushwaha Kachhi-Shakya	24
31	Kalal (Tak.)	25
32	Kalbi	63
33	Kanbi	26
34	Kandera Pinjara Mansoori	27
35	Kasai	61
36	Kharol	28

37	Kirar (Kirad)	29
38	Kumhar (Prajapati)	30(a)
	Kumawat	30(b)
39	Lakhera (Lakhara)	31
	Manihar	
40	Lodhi (Lodha, Lodh)	32
41	Lohar	33
	Panchal	
42	Maha-Brahman (Acharaj)	34
43	Mali	35
	Saini	
	Bagwan	
	Rayee/Rayeen	
	Kunjra	
44	Mer	36
	(Mehratt-Kathat,	
	Mehratt-Ghodat,	
	Cheeta)	
45	Mirasi	37
	Dhadi	
46	Mochi (other than those who are included in the list of Scheduled Castes for Rajasthan)	54
47	Mogia (Mogya)	38
48	Nai	39
	Sain	
	Baid Nai	
49	Nyaria	40
50	Odd	41
51	Patwa (Phadal)	42
52	Rai-Sikh	65
53	Raika, Rehbari (Debasi)	43
54	Rangrez	56
	Nilgar	
55	Rawat	44
56	Sad	45
	Swami	
57	Sakka-Bhishti, Saqqa-Bhishti, Bhishti-Abbasi	53
58	Satiya-Sindhi	46
59	Sikligar	47
60	Sirkiwal	48

61	Swaranakar	49
	Sunar	
	Soni	
62	Tamoli (Tamboli)	50
63	Teli	51
64	Thathera	52
	Kansara	
	Bharawa	



Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>SIKKIM</b>		
1	Bhujel	1
2	Gurung	2
3	Jogi	10
4	Limboo (including Tsong, Subba, and Yakthungba	3
5	Manger	4
6	Rai	5
7	Sanyasi	8
8	Sunuwar (including Koincha/Mukhia)	6
9	Tamang	7
10	Thami	9

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>		
1	Agamudayar including Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala	1
2	Alwar, Azhavar and Alavar (in Kanniyakumari district and Sheoncottah Taulk of Tirunelveli district )	2
3	Ambalakarakar, Ambalakaran	3
4	Andi pandaram	4
5	Arayar, Arayan, Nulayar (in Kanniyakumari district and Sheoncottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	5
6	Archakarai Vellala	6
7	Aryavathi (in Kanniyakumari district and Sheoncottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	7
8	Attur Kilnad Koravar (in Salem, South Arcot) Ramanathapuram Kamarajar and Pasumpon Muthuramadigam district)	8
9	Attur Melnad Korvar (in Salem district)	9
10	Badagar	10
11	Battu Turkas	173
12	Bestha Siviar	11

13	Bhatraju (other than Kshatriya Raju)	12
14	Billava	13
15	Bondil	14
16	Boyar	15
17	Chakkala	17
18	Changayampadi Koravar (In North Arcot District)	18
19	Chavalakarar (in Kanniyakumari district and Sheoncottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	19
20	Chettu or Chetty (including Kottar Chetty, Elur Chetty, Pathira Chetty, Valayal Chetty, Pudukkadai Chetty) (in Kanniyakumari district and Sheoncottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	20
21	C.K. Koravar (in South Arcot district)	21
22	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	22
23	Christian converts from any Hindu Backward Classes	172
24	C.S.I. Formerly S.I.U.C. in Kanniyakumari district and Sheoncottah	23

	taluk of Tirunelveli district	
25	Dabi Koravar in Thanjavur, Trichirapally, Pudkukottai and North Arcot district)	24
26	Dasari (including Donga Dasari and Gudu Dasari)	25
27	Dekkani Muslim	26
28	Devagudi Talayari	174
29	Devangar, Sedar	27
30	Dobba Koravar (in Salem district)	28
31	Dobbai Koracha (In Tiruchirappally and Pudukottai districts)	29
32	Dommar (including Domb & Dommar)	30
33	Donga Ur. Koracha	31
34	Dudekula	32
35	Enadi	33
36	Eravallar (except Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Tribe)	34
37	Ezhavathy (in Kanniyakumari district and Sheoncottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	35
38	Ezhuthachar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	36
39	Ezhuva (in Kanniyakumari	37

	district and Sheoncottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	
40	Gandarvakottai Koravar (In Thanjavur, Tiru- chirapally Pudukottai and South Arcot districts)	38
41	Ganagavar	39
42	Gavara, Gavarai (Kavarai) and Vadugar (Vaduvar)(other than Kamma, Kapu, Balija and Reddi)	40
43	Gounder	41
44	Gowda (including Gammala, Kalali and Anuppa Gounder)	42
45	Hegde	43
46	Idiga	44
47	Illathu Pillaimar, Illuvar, Ezhuvar and Illathar	45
48	Inji Koravar (In Thanjavur, Tiruchirapally and Pudukottai districts)	46
49	Isaivellalar	47
50	Jambuvanodai, Vankodai	48
51	Jangam	49
52	Jhetty	50
53	Jogi (including Jogis)	51
54	Kabbera	52
55	Kaikolan, Kaikolar Sengunthar	53
56	Kaladi	54
57	Kala Koravar (In Thanjavur, Tiruchirapally and	55

	Pudukottai districts)	
58	Kalari Kurup including Kalari Panicker (In Kanniyakumari district and Sheoncottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	56
59	Kalingi	57
60	Kalinji Dabikoravar (In Thanjavur and Pudukottai districts)	58
61	Kallar (including Easanattu Kallar Gandarvakottai Kallar Koottappal Kallar Pirampati Kallar and Periasooriyar Kallar	59
62	Kallar Kula Thondaman	179
63	Kalveli Gonuder	60
64	Kambar	61
65	Kammalar or, Viswakarama, Viswakammala, (including Thattar, Porkollar, Kannar Karumar Kollar, Thacher, Kalthacher Kamsala and Viswabrahmin	62
66	Kani, Kanisur Kaniyar Panikkar	63
67	Kannada Saineegar, Kannadiyar and Dasapalanjika (Coimbatore, Periyar and Nilgiris districts)	64
68	Karuneegar, (Seer Karuneegar, Sri Karuneegar,	65

	Sarattu Karuneegar, Kaikatti, Karuneegar, Mathu Vazhi, Kanakkar, Sozhi Kanakkar and Sunnambu Karuneegar)	
69	Katesar Pattamkatti	66
70	Kavuthiyar	67
71	Kepmari (in Chengalpattu, Pudukottai and Tiruchirapally districts)	68
72	Kerala Mudali	69
73	Kharvi	70
74	Khatri	71
75	Kongu Chettiar (in Coimbatore and Periyar district only)	72
76	Kongu Vellalar (including Vellala Gounder & Nattu Gounder, Narambukkatti Gounder, Tirumudi Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder, Anuppa Vellala Gounder, Kurumba Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Chendalai Gounder, Pavalankatti Vellala, Gounder Pala Vellala Gounder, Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder and Rathinagiri Gounder	73
77	Koppala Velama	74
78	Koracha	75

79	Koravar (in Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar, Pasumpen Mutouramalingam, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Madras Madurai and the Nilgiris districts	76
80	Koteyar	77
81	Krishnanvaka (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	78
82	Kudumbi (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	79
83	Kuga Vellalar	178
84	Kulala (including Kuyavar, Kumbarar and Velar)	80
85	Kunchidigar	81
86	Kunnuvar Mannadi	82
87	Kurhini Chetty	83
88	Kurumba (where they are not Scheduled Tribe)	84
89	Labbai, Rowthar and Marakayar (whether their spoken language is Tamil or Urdu)	85
90	Lambadi	86
91	Latin Catholic (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	87



92	Jangama	88
93	Mahratta (non-Brahmin) (including Namdev Mahratta)	89
94	Mahendra, Medara	90
95	Malayan, Malayar	91
96	Malc	92
97	Maujagar	93
98	Mapilla	94
99	Maravar (including Karumaravar, Appanad Kondayamkottai Maravar and Sembanad Maravar)	95
100	Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakkattalavar, Velakkattalanair and Pronopakari	96
101	Meenavar, Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar (including converts to Christianity)	97
102	Monda Koravar	98
103	Mooppan	99
104	Moundadan Chetty	100
105	Mukkuvan, Mukkuvar or Mukayar (including converts to Christianity)	101
106	Muthuraja, Muthuracha, Muttiriyar, Muthiriyar, Mutharaiyar	102
107	Mutlakampatti	103
108	Nadar, Shanar and Gramani, Including Christian	104

	Nadar Christian Shanar and Christian Gramani	
109	Nagaram	105
110	Nangudi Vellalar	177
111	Naikkar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	106
112	Nanjil Mudali in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	107
113	Narikoravar	108
114	Nokkar	109
115	Odar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	110
116	Oddar (including Boya, Donga Boya, Gorrela Dodda Boya Kalvathila Boya, Pedda Boya, Oddar Kaloddar Nellorepet oddar and Sooramari Oddar)	16
117	Odiya	111
118	Ovachar	112
119	Pamulu	113
120	Panar (Except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste)	114
121	Pannayar (including Kathikarar in Kanniya- kumari district)	115
122	Pannirandam Chettiar	116

123	or Uthama Chettiar Paravar including converts to Christianity (except in Kanniya- kumari district and Shenocottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste)	117
124	Parkavakulam (Suruthimar including those Suruthimar who call themselves as Moopanmar, Natham including those Natham who call themselves as Nainar, Malayamar)	118
125	Perike (including Perike Balija)	119
126	Perumkollar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	120
127	Podikara Vellalar	175
128	Ponnai Koravar (in North Arcot district)	121
129	Poraya	122
130	Pulavar	176
131	Pullavar or Poolavar, Pooluva Gounder	123
132	Pusala	124
133	Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty, Telugupatty Chetty, Twenty four Manai Telugu Chetty)	125
134	Sakkaravar or Kavathi (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	126
135	Sakkaraithamada Koravar (in North	127

	Arcot district)	
136	Salem Melnad Koravar (in Madurai Coimbatore Periyar, Pudukottai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and North Arcot districts)	128
137	Salem Uppu Koravar (in Salem district)	129
138	Salivagana, Sahivahana	130
139	Saliyar, Padmasaliyar Pattusaliyar Pattariyar and Adhaviyar	131
140	Saranga Palli Koravar	132
141	Sathatha Srivaishnava (including Sathanai, Chattadi and Chattada Srivaishnava)	133
142	Savalakkarar	134
143	Senaithalaviar, Senaikudiyar and Illaivaniar pair	135
144	Sourashtra (Patnulkarar)	136
145	Sozhia Chetty	137
146	Sozha Vellar (including Sozha Vallar, Vetrilaikarar, Kodikalkarara and Keeralkarar	138
147	Srisayar	139
148	Thalli Koravar (in Salem district)	140
149	Thiyya	180
150	Thogamalai Koravar or Kepmari (in Tiruchirappalli, and Pudukottai districts)	141
151	Thogatta Veerakshatriya	142
152	Tholkollar (in	143

	Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	
153	Tholuva Naicker and Vetalakara Naicker	144
154	Thondaman	145
155	Thoriyar, Badaga Thoraiyar of Nilgiris	146
156	Thottiya Naicker (including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Tholuva Naicker)	147
157	Uppara, Uappillia and Sagara	148
158	Uppukoravar or Settipalli Koravar (in Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Madurai and North Arcot districts)	149
159	Urali Gounder (throughout the state) and Orudya Gounder, or Oorudaya Gounder (in Madurai, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai and Salem districts)	150
160	Vaduvarpatti Koravari (in Madurai, Ramanathauram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai districts)	151
161	Valaiyar, including Chettinad Valaiyar	152

162	Vallambar	153
163	Valmiki	154
164	Vaniyar, Vania Chettiar (including Gandla, Ganika, Telikula and Chekkalar)	155
165	Vannar (Salavai Thozhilalar) including Agasa, Madivala, Ekali, Rajakula, Veluthadar and Rajaka (except in Kanniya Kumari District and Shen Cottah Taluk in Tirunelveli District where the community is a Scheduled Caste)	156
166	Vanniyakula Kshatriya (including Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli and Agnikula Kshatriya)	157
167	Varagaveri Koravar (in Tiruchira Palli and Pudukottai districts)	158
168	Vayalpad or Nawalpeta Koracha	159
169	Veduvar/Vettaikkarar (throughout the state) and Vedar (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste)	160
170	Veerasaiva (in Kanniya- kumari district and Shenocottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	161
171	Vellan Chettiar	162

172	Veluthodathu Nair (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	163
173	Vetta Koravar (in Salem district)	164
174	Vettuva Gounder, Punnan Vettuva Gounder	165
175	Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar Okkaligar, Kappiliyar, Kappiliya, Okkaliya, Gowda Okkaliya Gowda Okkaliya Gowder	166
176	Wynad Chetty (the Nilgiris dist.)	167
177	Yadava (including Idaiyar, Telugu, speaking Idaiyar known as Vaduga Ayar or Vaduga Idaiyar or Golla, Mond Golla and Asthanthra Golla)	168
178	Yavana	169
179	Yerukula	170
180	Yogeswarar	171

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>TRIPURA</b>		
1	Badyakar Dhuli, Nagarchi, Sabdakar	1
2	Baishnab	2
3	Bangshi	41
4	Barui, Baruijibi	3
5	Bauri	4
6	Bhar, Rajonar	5
7	Bhumij Bumij	6
8	Bin	7
9	Bind	8
10	Bishnupriya Manipuri	37(a)
11	Chouhan	9
12	Dosadh Dosad	10
13	Gara	11
14	Gareri	12
15	Giri	42
16	Goala, Gope, Yadav, Aheer	13
17	Jhara	14
18	Kandh	15
19	Kapali	16
20	Karmakar Kamar	17
21	Koiri	18
22	Kaumbhakar, Kumar	19
23	Kuri	36
24	Kurmi	20
25	Lohar	21
26	Manipuri	22



27	Marar	23
28	Napit, Shil	25
29	Nat, Natta	24
30	Nayak	26
31	Nepali (Limbo, Matwali, Rai)	27
32	Nuniya, Nunia	28
33	Pan	29
34	Pangal	37(b)
35	Panki, Painak	30
36	Pasi	31
37	Rai (Oriya)	38
38	Raily	39
39	Sutradhar	32
40	Tanti Tati	33
41	Telenga	40
42	Teli (Oriya)	34
43	Yogi, Jogi Nath	35

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
1	Aheria/Aheriya	68
2	Ahir, Yadav	1
3	Arakh, Arakvanshiya	2
4	Atishbaz, Darugar	61
5	Bairagi	33
6	Banjara, Mukeri, Ranki, Mekrani	30
7	Barhai, Badhai, Vishwakarma, Ramgarhia	31
8	Bari	32
9	Bind	34
10	Biyar	35
11	Bhand	64
12	Bhar	36
13	Bhatiara	38
14	Bhurji, Bharbhuj, Bharbhunja, Bhooj, Kandu	37
15	Bot	69
16	Chhipi, Chhipe	18
17	Chikwa, Qassab (Qureshi) Kasai/Qassai, Chak	17
18	Dafali	21
19	Darzi	24
20	Dhivar, Dhiver	25
21	Dhobi (other than those who are already included in the list of SCs of U.P.)	55
22	Dohar	72
23	Faqir	29
24	Gaderia	14
25	Gaddi, Ghosi	15
26	Giri	16
27	Gossain	12
28	Gujar	13
29	Hajjam(Nai), Salmani, Nai, Sain(Nai)	53
30	Halalkhor, Hela, Lalbegi (other than those who are included in the list of SCs).	54
31	Halwai	52
32	Jhoja	20
33	Jogi	19

34	Kachhi, Kachhi-Kushwaha, Shakya	3
35	Kahar, Tanwar Singhariya	4
36	Kalal, Kalwar, Kalar	71
37	Kasgar	10
38	Kasera, Thathera, Tamrakar, Kalaikar	73
39	Kewat or Mallah	5
40	Khumra, Sangtarash, Hansiri	59
41	Kisan	6
42	Koeri, Koiri	7
43	Koshta/Koshti	58
44	Kumhar, Prajapati	8
45	Kunjara or Rayeen	11
46	Kurmi	9
47	Kuthaliya Bora(Belonging to Almora, Pithoragarh, Bageswar and Nainital Distts.	70
48	Lodh,Lodha, Lodhi, Lodhi-Rajput	48
49	Lohar, Luhar, Saifi	49
50	Lonia, Noniya, Luniya, Gole Thakur, Nunere	50
51	Madari	62
52	Mali, Saini	39
53	Manihar, Kacher, Lakher, Lakhera(Excluding Lakhera sub-caste of Brahmins in Tehri Garwal Region), Churihar	40
54	Marchha	46
55	Mewati,Meo	56
56	Mirasi	43
57	Mochi(excluding those who are included in the list of SCs of U.P.)	65
58	Momin (Ansar, Ansari), Julah	42
59	Murao or Murai, Maurya	41
60	Muslim Kayastha	44
61	Naddaf (Dhunja), Mansoori, Behna, Kandere, Kadere, Pinjara.	45
62	Nalband, Sais	63
63	Naqqal	26
64	Nayak	28
65	Nut (excluding those who are included in the list of SCs.)	27
66	Patwa, Patua, Pathar (excluding Agarwala, Deobansi, Kharewal or Khandelwal who are sub-castes of Baniya and Kharwar	60

	who claim to the rank of Rajput), Tatwa	
67	Rai-Sikh (Mahatam)	74
68	Raj (Memar)	66
69	Rangrez, Rangwa	47
70	Saqqa-Bhishti, Bhishti-Abbasi	57
71	Sheikh Sarvari(Pirai), Pirahi	67
72	Sonar, Sunar	51
73	Tamoli	22
74	Teli, Samani, Rogangar, Teli-Malik(Muslim), Teli Sahu, Teli Rathore	23

*"Explanation:- In the above list for U.P. all castes linked with traditional hereditary occupations except those entered except those entered with specific mention of name of Religion, are included, irrespective of whether their members follow Hindu, Islam or any other religion."*

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
1	Baishya Kapali	1
2	Barujibi	2
3	Betkar (Bentkar)	36
4	Bhar	42
5	Bhujel	34
6	Bungchheng	33
7	Chamling	51
8	Chitrakar	21
9	Churihar	38
10	Dhanuk	(v)
11	Dhimal	41
12	Dhunia	40
13	Fakir, Sain	29
14	Goala, Gope (Pallav Gope, Ballav Gope, Yadav Gope, Gope, Ahir and Yadav)	3
15	Hawari, Dhobi (other than those included in the List of SCs)	47
16	Hela/Halia/Chasi-Kabartta, Das Kaibartta	54
17	Jogi	28
18	Jolah (Ansari Momin)	(ii)
19	Kahar	35
20	Kalwar	46
21	Kansari	(iii)
22	Kapali	4
23	Karani	16
24	Karmakar	5
25	Kasai-Quraishi	45
26	Keori/Koiri	18
27	Khen (Non-Bania category)	50
28	Kosta/Kostha	20
29	Kumbhakar	6
30	Kurmi	7
31	Malakar	(i)

32	Lakhera/Laahera	43
33	Moirā (Halwai), Modak (Halwai)	8
34	Nagar (This does not include immigrant Maithili Brahmins and immigrant Nagars from other States who are Brahmins and Baniyas)	15
35	Napit	9
36	Nembang	30
37	Raju	17
38	Rangwa	44
39	Rayeen (Kunjra)	53
40	Sampang	31
41	Sarak	19
42	Satchasi	10
43	Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity and their progeny)	52
44	Shankhakar	27
45	Sutradhar	11
46	Sukli (excluding Solanki Rajputs who claim themselves to be Sukli)	37
47	Swarnakar	12
48	Tamboli/Tamali	48
49	Tamang	49
50	Tanti, Tantubaya	(iv)
51	Teli	13
52	Thami	39
53	Turha	32
54	Yogi, Nath	14

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>CHANDIGARH</b>		
1	Aheria, Aheri, Heri, Naik, Thori or Turi	1
2	Bagria/Bagaria	2
3	Bairagi, Baragi/Baregi	3
4	Barai, Tamboli/Tomboli	4
5	Barra	5
6	Barwar	6
7	Batera/Battera	7
8	Beta, Hensi/Hansi or Hasi	8
9	Bhar, Rajbhar	55
10	Bharbhunja, Bharbhuja	9
11	Bhat, Bhatra, Darpi, Ramiya	10
12	Bhuhalia-Lohar, Bhubalia-Lohar	11
13	Chang	12
14	Changar	13
15	Chhimba/Chimba Chhippi/Chhipi/Chippi	14
16	Chirimar/Chrimar	15
17	Christian converted from Scheduled Castes	16
18	Daiya	17
19	Dakaut/Dahakaut	18
20	Dhimar, Dhinwar, Jhinwar, Kahar, Mallah	19
21	Dhobi	20
22	Dhosali, Dosali	21
23	Faquir	22
24	Gadaria/Gaddaria	23
25	Gawala/Gwala/Gowala/Gowale/Gawla	24
26	Ghasiara, Ghosi	25
27	Ghirath including Chahng and Bahti	26
28	Gujjar	57
29	Gwaria, Gauria, or Gwar	27
30	Hajjam/Hazam, Nai	28
31	Jhangra-Brahman/Jhangara-Brahman/ Jangra-Brahman, Khati	29
32	Jogi, Nath	30
33	Jullaha/Julaha (Weavers)	31

	(excluding those in Scheduled Caste)	
34	Kamboj	32
35	Kanjar, Kanchan	33
36	Khanghera	36
37	Kuchband	37
38	Kumhar/Kumahar	34
39	Kurmi	35
40	Labana, Vanzara	38
41	Lakhera, Manihar	39
42	Madari	40
43	Mirasi	42
44	Mochi (excluding those in Scheduled Caste)	41
45	Nalband	43
46	Nar	44
47	Noongar	45
48	Pinja, Penja	46
49	Rai-Sikh	47
50	Ramgarhia	56
51	Rechband	48
52	Rehar, Rehare/Rehara, Rer/Re	49
53	Saini	58
54	Shorgir	50
55	Singhikant/Singiwala/Singhiwala	51
56	Soi	52
57	Sunar/Swarnakar	59
58	Teli	53
59	Thathera/Thethera	54



Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI</b>		
1	Agri	1
2	Ahir, Bharvad, Yadav	2
3	Bhrhmi	3
4	Dhobi	4
5	Kahari Kumbhar	5
6	Kapadi	6
7	Kolaga (Misal)	7
8	Koli	8
9	Makrana (Muslim)	9
10	Nai (Valand)	10

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
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**DAMAN AND DIU**

1	Banjara, Lambadi, Lamani, Sugali	1
2	Bhandari	2
3	Christian Chamar	3
4	Christian Mahar	4
5	Dhangar	5
6	Dhobi	6
7	Dhor	7
8	Gauda	8
9	Goggi	9
10	Gosavi	10
11	Kasar	11
12	Koli	12
13	Kunbi	13
14	Mitna	14
15	Naidu	15
16	Nath, Jogi	16
17	Nhavi Nai	17
18	Sagar	18
19	Yadav, Gavli	19

Sl.No.	Name of the Castes/Sub-castes/Synonyms/ Communities	Entry No. in the Central List
<b>PONDICHERRY</b>		
1	Achukatlavandlu	1
2	Agamudiyas (including Thuluva Vellalas)	2
3	Agaru, Jurakula	3
4	Agasa	4
5	Agnikula Kshatriya (Pallekapu, Palloreddi, Vannekapu Vannereddi)	5
6	Alwar	6
7	Ambalakaran	7
8	Ambika	8
9	Anandan	9
10	Andipandaran	10
11	Anglo-Indian	11
12	Arayan (Nulayan) Araya	12
13	Archakatalavandu	13
14	Are Mahrati	14
15	Arya	15
16	Aryavathi (Nairuseri)	16
17	Atagara Atagora	17
18	Badaga	18
19	Balolika	19
20	Bestha Beztha (Jalarula Nagavadaity)	20
21	Bhatraju	21
22	Bhavassar Kshatriya Bangarajulu Rongare Darji Simpi	22
23	Bhottodas Bodo Battadu Muria Bhottada Sano Bhottada	23
24	Bhumias Bado Bhumias Bhuri Bhumia	24

25	Bhundari	25
26	Billava	26
27	Bisoy	27
28	Bondili	28
29	Bony	29
30	Boyar	30
31	Byagari	31
32	Chakkala	32
33	Chaptogra	33
34	Chatadi (Chattada or Srivaishnava)	34
35	Chavalakaranas	35
36	Chekkalas whose normal occupation is oil crushing like. Cap Vaniyans.	36
37	Chettadara	37
38	Converts to Christianity from Scheduled Castes	38
39	Dasari	39
40	Devadiga	40
41	Devanga, Devangan	42
42	Dhakkada	43
43	Dommara	44
44	Dovalkar	41
45	Dudokula Pinjari	46
46	Dudubi	45
47	Enadi	47
48	Eravaliar	48
49	Exhava (Exhuva, Ezhava Illuvan)	49
50	Exhuthachan	50
51	Ezhavathy (Vathi)	51
52	Ezhuthachans	52
53	Gaadla/Gandavars	53
54	Gaalda Konkani	54
55	Gandla	55
56	Gangavars	56
57	Ganika (including Nagavamasam)	57
58	Gatti	58
59	Gavara	60
60	Gazula Baliija Gazulasetti (Gajula)	59
61	Gobba	61
62	Godaba	62
63	Gondi	63

	Modya Gond and Rajo	
	Gonda	
64	Gound or Gowdi	64
	Machhus	
	Pal	
	Paiko Patra or Patara	
	Sundi or Telli	
	Tanti	
	Yèranagollas	
	Oriya or Veddy Samantho	
	Oriya Backward Classes Badhai	
	Bhokta	
	Darji	
	Gour	
65	Geudus Bato, Bhirithya, Dodhokouria,	65
	Hato, Jatako and Joria	
66	Gowda	66
	Gouda (including Gamalla or Kalali)	
67	Grammani	67
	Shanan	
	Nadar	
68	Gudigara	68
69	Hdiga (including Settibalijas of East and West	69
	Godavari Districts).	
70	Hedge	70
71	Helva	71
72	Idiga (including Sett Balija)	72
73	Illuvan (Ezhvan)	73
74	Irulas	74
75	Isai Vallalar or Melakarar	75
76	Jadapus	76
77	Jakkulas	77
78	Jalarlu	78
79	Jambuvandondai	79
80	Jandara	80
81	Jangam	81
82	Jetty	82
83	Jogi	83
84	Kabbara	84
85	Kadaiyan	85
86	Kadan	86

87	Kadupattan	87
88	Kaikolan or Kaikola (Sengunthar, Sengundar)	88
89	Kalarikurups (Kairai Panicker)	89
90	Kalavanthula	90
91	Kalingi	91
92	Kallan	92
93	Kallar	93
94	Kamalas (Viswakarmula)	94
95	Kammalan (Kamsala, Viswabrahmin and Viswakarma, Thattar, Por Kollar Thachar Kalthachar, Kollar, Karumar, Karuvan)	95
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**Annexure II.1**

**MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS**  
**(Legislative Department)**

*New Delhi, the 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 1993/Chaitra 12, 1915 (Saka)*

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 1993, and is hereby published for general information :—

**THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES ACT, 1993**  
**No.27 of 1993**

[2<sup>nd</sup> April, 1993]

An Act to constitute a National Commission for Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

**CHAPTER I**

**PRELIMINARY**

1. *Short title extent and commencement.*— (1) This Act may be called the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.  
 (2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.  
 (3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of February, 1993.
2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-  
 (a) “backward classes” means such backward classes of citizens other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as may be specified by the Central Government in the lists;  
 (b) “Commission” means the National Commission for Backward Classes constituted under section 3;  
 (c) “lists” means lists prepared by the Government of India from time to time for purposes of making provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of backward classes of citizens which, in the opinion of that Government, are not adequately represented in the services under the Government of India and any local or other authority within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India;  
 (d) “Member” means a Member of the Commission and includes the Chairperson;  
 (e) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

## CHAPTER II

## THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

3. *Constitution of National Commission for Backward Classes* .—(1) The Central Government shall constitute a body to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to, it under this Act.

(2) The Commission shall consist of the following Members nominated by the Central Government :—

- (a) a Chairperson, who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court;
- (b) a social scientist;
- (c) two persons, who have special knowledge in matters relating to backward classes; and
- (d) a Member-Secretary, who is or has been an officer of the Central Government in the rank of a Secretary to the Government of India.

4. *Term of office and conditions of service of Chairperson and Members* —(1) Every Member shall hold office for a term of three years from the date he assumes office.

(2) A Member may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Central Government, resign from the office of Chairperson or, as the case may be, of Member at any time.

(3) The Central Government shall remove a person from the office of Member if that person —

- (a) becomes an undischarged insolvent;
- (b) is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government, involves moral turpitude;
- (c) becomes of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;
- (d) refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting;
- (e) is, without obtaining leave of absence from the Commission, absent from three consecutive meetings of the Commission; or
- (f) has, in the opinion of the Central Government, so abused the position of Chairperson or Member as to render that person's continuance in office detrimental to the interests of backward classes or the public interest.

Provided that no person shall be removed under this clause until that person has been given an opportunity of being heard in the matter.

(4) A vacancy caused under sub-section (2) or otherwise shall be filled by fresh nomination.

(5) The salaries and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the Chairperson and Members shall be such as may be prescribed.

5. *Officers and other employees of the Commission*—(1) The Central Government shall provide the Commission with such officers and employees as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the Commission.

(2) The salaries and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the officers and other employees appointed for the purpose of the Commission shall be such as may be prescribed.

6. *Salaries and allowances to be paid out of grants*—The salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and Members and the administrative expenses, including salaries, allowances and pensions payable to the officers and other employees referred to in section 5, shall be paid out of the grants referred to in sub-section (1) of section 12.

7. *Vacancies, etc., not to invalidate proceedings of the Commission*—No act or proceedings of the Commission shall be invalid on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Commission.

8. *Procedure to be regulated by the Commission*—(1) The Commission shall meet as and when necessary at such time and place as the Chairperson may think fit.

(2) The Commission shall regulate its own procedure.

(3) All orders and decisions of the Commission shall be authenticated by the Member-Secretary or any other officer of the Commission duly authorised by the Member-Secretary in this behalf.

### CHAPTER III

#### FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

9. *Functions of the Commission*—(1) The Commission shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate.

(2) The advice of the Commission shall ordinarily be binding upon the Central Government.

10. *Powers of the Commission*—The Commission shall, while performing its functions under sub-section(1) of section 9, have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular, in respect of the following matters, namely:--

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court of office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents; and
- (f) any other matter which may be prescribed.

11. *Periodic revision of lists by the Central Government*—(1) The Central Government may at any time, and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of this Act and every succeeding period of ten years thereafter, undertake revision of the lists with a view to excluding from such lists those classes who have ceased to be backward classes or for including in such lists new backward classes.

(2) The Central Government shall, while undertaking any revision referred to in sub-section (1), consult the Commission.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

12. *Grants by the Central Government*—(1) The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Commission by way of grants such sums of money as the Central Government may think fit for being utilised for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Commission may spend such sums as it thinks fit for performing the functions under this act, and such sums shall be treated as expenditure payable out of the grants referred to in sub-section(1).

13. *Accounts and audit*—(1) The Commission shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(2) The accounts of the Commission shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General at such intervals as may be specified by him and any expenditure incurred in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Commission to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor General and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Commission under this Act shall have the same rights and privileges and the authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor General generally has in connection with the audit of Government accounts and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect any of the offices of the Commission.

14. *Annual report*—The Commission shall prepare, in such form and at such time, for each financial year, as may be prescribed, its annual report giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year and forward a copy thereof to the Central Government.

15. *Annual report and audit report to be laid before Parliament*—The Central Government shall cause the annual report, together with a memorandum of action taken

on the advice tendered by the Commission under section 9 and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any such advice, and the audit report to be laid as soon as may be after they are received before each House of Parliament.

## CHAPTER V

### MISCELLANEOUS

16. *Chairperson, Members and employees of the Commission to be public servants*—The Chairperson, Members and employees of the Commission shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

17. *Power to make rules*—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) salaries and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the Chairperson and Members under sub-section (5) of section 4 and the officers and other employees under sub-section (2) of section 5;
- (b) the form in which the annual statement of accounts shall be prepared under sub-section (1) of section 13;
- (c) the form in, and the time at, which the annual report shall be prepared under section 14;
- (d) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the succession sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form to be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

18. *Power to remove difficulties*—(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appear to it to be necessary or expedient, for removing the difficulty;



Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

19. *Repeal and saving*—(1) The National Commission for Backward Classes Ordinance 1993 (Ord. 23 of 1993) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

K.L. MOHANPURIA  
Secy. to the Govt. of India

**Judgement Writ Petition (Civil) No.930 of 1990 – Indira Sawhney  
Versus Union of India  
And others (16.11.1992)**

**THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS ARE GIVEN TO THE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
THE STATE GOVTS. AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF UNION  
TERRITORIES**

123(A). The Government of India, each of the State Governments and the Administrations of Union Territories shall, within four months from today, constitute a permanent body for entertaining, examining and recommending upon requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion in the lists of other backward classes of citizens. The advice tendered by such body shall ordinarily be binding upon the Government.

(B) Within four months from today the Government of India shall specify the bases, applying the relevant and requisite socio-economic criteria to exclude socially advanced persons/sections ('creamy layer') from 'Other Backward Classes'. The implementation of the impugned O.M. dated 13<sup>th</sup> August 1990, shall be subject to exclusion of such socially advanced persons ('creamy layer').

This direction shall not however apply to States where the reservations in favour of backward classes are already in operation. They can continue to operate them. Such States shall however evolve the said criteria within six months from today and apply the same to exclude the socially advanced persons/sections from the designated 'Other Backward Classes'.

(C) It is clarified and directed that any and all objections to the criteria that may be evolved by the Government of India and the State Governments in pursuance of the direction contained in clause (B) of Para 123 as well as to the classification among backward classes and equitable distribution of the benefits of reservations among them that may be made in terms of and as contemplated by clause (1) of the Office Memorandum dated 25<sup>th</sup> September 1991, as explained herein, shall be preferred only before this court and not before or in any other High Court or other court or Tribunal. Similarly, any petition or proceeding questioning the validity, operation or implementation of the two impugned Office Memorandums, on any grounds whatsoever, shall be filed or instituted only before this Court and not before any High Court or other Court or Tribunal.

124. The Office Memorandum dated August 13, 1990 impugned in these writ petitions is accordingly held valid and enforceable subject to the exclusion of the socially advanced members/sections from the notified 'Other Backward Classes', as explained in para 123(B).

Clause (i) of the Office Memorandum dated September 25, 1991 requires – to uphold its validity – to be read, interpreted and understood as intending a distinction between backward and more backward classes on the basis of degrees of social backwardness and a rational and equitable distribution of the benefits of the reservations amongst them. To be valid, the said clause will have to be read, understood and implemented accordingly.

Clause (ii) of the Office Memorandum dated September 25, 1991 is held invalid and inoperative.

The Writ Petitions and Transferred Cases are disposed of in the light of the principles, directions, clarifications and order contained in this Judgement.

No costs.

Sd/- CJI  
(M.H. KANIA)  
Sd/- J  
(M.N. VENKATACHALIAH)  
Sd/- J  
(A.M. AHMADI)  
Sd/- J  
(B.P. JEEVAN REDDY)

NEW DELHI,  
November 16, 1992

## Annexure –II.3

## NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

Under sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (Act No.27 of 1993), the National Commission prescribes the following procedure:

*I. Procedure for examination of requests for inclusion in the lists and hearing of complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion in such lists.*

1.
  - (i) Examination of requests and hearing of complaints under Section 9(1) of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act) shall generally be done by a bench of 2 members.
  - (ii) The benches shall be as per Annexure-I.
  - (iii) All cases of requests and complaints pertaining to a State or U.T. shall stand, referred to the bench indicated against that State.
  - (iv) The Chairperson may, if he so desires, associate with any of the other benches in addition to his benches for the specific States and U.T.s lists in Annexure-I.
  - (v) Whenever exigencies of work-load require, the Commission may create additional benches for any State or U.T.
2.
  - (i) The bench will place its findings in each case before the Commission.
  - (ii) In case of difference of opinion between the two members of a bench, each Member of the bench may place his findings separately before the Commission.
  - (iii) In case of difference of opinion between the 2 Members of a bench or under any other circumstances deemed necessary by the Commission, the Commission may expand a bench by adding a third Member to it and the Members of this expanded bench may place their findings jointly or separately to the Commission.

3.
  - (i) The Commission will consider the findings of each bench and formulate its advice to the Central Government.
  - (i) The advice may be formulated unanimously or by consensus or by majority.
  - (ii) Where any Member differs from the majority he may formulate his dissenting advice.
  - (iii) Where necessary, the Commission may request any bench to examine any further aspects and review its findings in that light, and thereafter again furnish its findings for the Commission's consideration.
4.
  - (i) The Commission will furnish its advice to the Government along with the dissenting advice, if any.

## ***II. Procedure for detailed background study, monitoring, guidance, etc.***

5.
  - (i) For purposes of detailed background studies, monitoring, guidance etc., all the States and U.Ts. shall be entrusted to the special care of a Member as listed in Annexure-II
  - (ii) The Chairperson and other Members may, in addition, tour any other State or U.T. for purpose of comparative understanding of situations and systems, etc.

## ***III. Tours***

6.
  - (i) The Members may undertake tours of States in the light of the work allocation made by the Commission under I & II above.
  - (ii) The Members will mark copies of their tour schedule to the Chairperson, Member-Secretary and other Members.
  - (iii) Important findings and observations arising from the tours may be intimated to the Office of the Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Office) for incorporation in the Annual Report under Section 14 of the Act.

## ***IV Meetings***

7.
  - (i) The Commission will normally hold its regular meetings twice a month.
  - (ii) The regular meetings will be held at the Commission's Office in Delhi.

- (iii) The Commission may hold additional meetings as and when necessary.
- (iv) The agenda items and agenda notes for and the minutes of the meetings will be prepared and circulated by the Member-Secretary.
- (v) Any Member may propose items for inclusion in the agenda leaving ordinarily a period of 15 days.
- (vi) Quorum for all meetings shall be 3.

**Extract of the Meeting of the Commission  
held on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 1997 Amending the Procedure  
under Sub-Section (2) of Section 8 of the National Commission for Backward  
Classes Act, 1993  
(Act No.27 of 1993)**

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.....the Commission prescribed the following procedure under Sub-Section (2) of Section 8 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (Act No.27 of 1993) in continuation of/in amendment of the procedure laid down earlier with immediate effect :-

1. Examination of and Public Hearing in respect of the following types of Requests and Complaints under Section 9(1) of the Act and formulation of the Bench findings may be done by single-Member Benches :-
  - a) where inclusion is only by correction of spelling and other similar corrections like punctuations, etc. taking care that in the name of spelling correction, etc., a caste/community/sub-caste, which is not really in the relevant Central List, is not given an unintended entry into that List.
  - b) Absolute synonyms or synonyms which are co-terminus, i.e., names where the boundary denoted by one name is exactly the same as the boundary denoted by other name(s) and where one or more of these name(s) is/are in the relevant Central List and the Request is for the inclusion of the other name(s);
  - c) Fast Track cases, which are already included in the State List;
  - d) The Single-Member Benches will follow the same process of public notice of their hearings and other matters, as the existing Benches are following.
2. The Chairperson may nominate the Member for each such Single-member Bench.
3. Where necessary, the Chairperson may also add to or otherwise modify the composition of any of the Benches of the Commission.

## Annexure III.1

**Requests for inclusion of castes/sub-castes/communities/synonyms in the  
Central List of OBCs under consideration  
with the Commission as on 31.03.2003**

**Andhra Pradesh (3)**

- 1 Sikligar
- 2 Siddula
- 3 Toorpu Chalukya Kapu as a synonym of Telaga/Kapu

**Bihar (3)**

- 4 Bakho
- 5 Kurmi
- 6 Soyar

**Chattisgarh (1)**

- 7 Pinjara (Hindu)

**Delhi (1)**

- 8 Jat

**Gujarat (6)**

- 9 Jagari
- 10 Dhangar
- 11 Khavas
- 12 Sagar
- 13 Kansara
- 14 Chaki

**Maharashtra (3)**

- 15 Twashta Kasar, Kasar as synonyms of Tambat
- 16 Sindhisonar as a syn. of Sonar
- 17 Kurmi with Kunbi

**Orissa (2)**

- 18 Asini Patara/Aswini/Ashwini Patara
- 19 Rangini Hansi as a synonym of Hansi/Tanti



## Punjab (1)

20 Yadav/Ahir

## Rajasthan (1)

21 Ram Garhia as a synonym of Khati, Tarkhan

## Uttar Pradesh (5)

22 Kurmi, Sainthwar

23 Sanwat

24 Katua

25 Heroofia as a syn. of Halalkhor

26 Barai, Chourasia as syn. of Tamoli

Note :- Out of 26 cases/requests mentioned above cases/requests at sl. nos.4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,16,20,22 and 23 pertained to the period prior to April 2001.

## Annexure III.2

**Castes/sub-castes/communities/synonyms considered during public hearings  
from 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2003**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Caste/sub-caste/community/synonym
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Chandigarh (1)	Yadav/Ahir as synonyms of Gawala/Gwala/ Gowala/Gowale/Gawla
2	Haryana (1)	Lodhi as a synonym of Lodh, Lodha
3	Bihar (4)	1. Sadgope as synonym of Yadav 2. Saikalgar (Sikligar) Muslim 3. Kurmi 4. Soyar
4	Maharashtra (3)	1. Chakali 2. Sindhi Sonar 3. Twashta Kasar, Kasar as synonyms of Tamoli
5	Punjab (1)	Prajapati Ghumiyar
6	Gujarat (6)	1. Jagari 2. Dhangar 3. Khavas 4. Sagar 5. Kansara 6. Chaki
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1)	Bhandari
8	Andhra Pradesh (16)	1. Kapu, Telaga Balija, Ontari 2. All sections of Balija 3. Veerashaiva Lingayat/Linga Balija 4. Varala, Thogra Balija, Bholla 5. Ekili, Ekila, Ekari, Vyakari, Vyakula, Podegar, Tolagari, Nayaka and Nayanivaru as synonyms of Pala Ekari 6. Reddy Gandla

7. Sondi/Sundi
8. Gajula Kapu
9. Patra
10. Muslim
11. Mevafarosh
12. Muslim Katika
13. Queresh (Muslim butchers)
14. Sikligar
15. Siddula
16. Toorpu Chalikya Kapu as synonym of Telaga/Kapu

9 Orissa (10)

1. Dumal Gouda
2. Rangani Tanti/Rangani Tantee/  
Ranganee Tanti/Rangini Tanti/  
Ranguni Tanti
3. Kalal
4. Kalwar
5. Pandara Mali as sub-caste of Mali
6. Maahaata & Maahaanta
7. Ezhava
8. Reddi/Reddy
9. Kampo or Kapu
10. Gajulu Kampa or Gajula Kapu

10 Uttar Pradesh (6)

1. Bagwan
2. Kurmi Sainthwar
3. Sanwat
4. Katua
5. Herufia as a synonym of Halalkhor
6. Barai, Chaurasia as synonym of Tamoli

**Annexure III.3****Castes/sub-castes/communities/synonyms notified between  
2001 and 2003****A Jammu & Kashmir**

1. Tarkhan

**B Karnataka**

1. Lonari
2. Yekkali
3. Yakalara
4. Chitara
5. Chittari

**C Maharashtra**

1. Khatik (other than those who are included in the list of Scheduled Castes  
for Maharashtra),  
Kasai,  
Kasab,  
Kasai Kureshi

**D Pondicherry**

1. Yeinkula

**E Tamil Nadu**

1. Thiyya

**Annexure III.4****List of castes/sub-castes/communities/synonyms rejected for inclusion  
in the Central List****Kerala**

Mallave (Veere Shaiva)

**Pondicherry**

- i) Muslim
- ii) Kapu, Telaga, Baliya, Ontari

**Rajasthan**

- i) Chobdar
- ii) Siddh
- iii) Rajput
- iv) Patidar, Kulmi, Kurmi, Patel, Dangi, Anjana
- v) Sahu, Rathore
- vi) Kakri, Krekani

**Maharashtra**

Chakali

**Orissa**

- i) Maahaata & Maahaanta
- ii) Ezhava
- iii) Reddi/Reddy
- iv) Kampo, Kapu
- v) Gajulu Kampa or Gajulu Kapu

**Dadra & Nagar Haveli**

Bhandari

**Andhra Pradesh**

- i) Kapu, Telaga, Baliya, Ontari
- ii) All sections of Baliya
- iii) Veerashaiva Lingayat/Linga Baliya

- iv) Varala, Thogra Balija, Bholla
- v) Ekili, Ekila, Ekari, Vyakari, Vyakula, Palegar, Tolagari, Nayaka  
and Nayanivari as synonym of Pale Ekaru
- vi) Reddy Gandala
- vii) Sondi/Sundi
- viii) Muslim
- ix) Mewafarosh
- x) Muslim Katika

**Proceedings of the National Conference of the Chairpersons, Member-Secretaries and Members of the State Backward Classes Commission and Secretaries of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations dealing with the Welfare of Backward Classes on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> February 2003**

The National Commission for Backward Classes (Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment) organized a National Conference of the Chairpersons, Members and Member-Secretaries of the State/Union Territory Backward Classes Commissions and Secretaries of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations dealing with the welfare of Backward Classes on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> February 2003 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi to discuss the various issues relating to collection of data regarding the first decennial revision of the Central List of Other Backward Classes as envisaged under Section 11 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993. It was also proposed that the data/information furnished for revision of the Central list of Other Backward Classes could be used for the purpose of classification of castes/communities in the Central list into different categories based on their relative backwardness. A copy of the background paper circulated in this regard is at Appendix 1.

2. The Conference was attended by the Chairpersons, Member Secretaries and Members of 19 State/Union Territory Backward Classes Commissions and 13 Secretaries and officials from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations dealing with the welfare of backward classes. In addition, ex-Chairperson/Member-Secretary/Members of the National Commission for Backward Classes, social scientists/experts and Central Government Officials also participated in the Conference. A list of participants is at Appendix 2.

3. The Conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, Dr. S N Jatiya on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2003. Justice Ram Surat Singh, Chairperson, National Commission for Backward Classes presided over the function. The Chairperson, National Commission for Backward Classes welcomed the Hon'ble Minister and distinguished guests and participants of the Conference. In his welcome address, he stated that the National Commission for Backward Classes has been entrusted with the challenging task of identifying backward classes that have ceased to be backward for the purpose of revision of Central lists of Other Backward Classes. He mentioned that many of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have expressed their difficulty in providing the requisite data/information on the ground that they have not conducted any survey of castes/communities that have been included in the concerned Central Lists of backward classes. He further stated that since the decennial revision of Central Lists of Other Backward Classes is to be completed during 2003, requisite data/information from the States/Union Territories is urgently needed. He emphasized the need for indepth discussions in this regard during the Conference so that

a common strategy for getting the required information without any delay could be evolved. He also mentioned that without active support of the State Governments/Commissions it would not be possible for the National Commission for Backward Classes to complete this task within the limited time frame. He invited the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the issues of upward revision of income limit of creamy layer and delegation of more powers to the National Commission for Backward Classes by amending the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 to enable it to deal with the implementation of reservation quotas and grievances of other backward classes. The welcome address of the Chairperson is at Appendix 3.

4. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, Hon'ble Union Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment in his inaugural address stated that exclusion of castes/communities from the Central Lists of Other Backward Classes is a difficult task and we have to decide realistically which castes/communities are to be excluded and which are to be included. He was in complete agreement with the Chairperson, National Commission for Backward Classes regarding upward revision of income ceiling for creamy layer and stated that the matter is under active consideration of the Ministry and a decision is expected to be taken shortly. He also emphasised the importance of proper identification of Other Backward Classes. He was of the opinion that a system/methodology should be worked out in such a way that our traditional artisans/artisanal classes are properly taken care of. He wished the Conference every success and hoped that the deliberations of the Conference would be fruitful and meaningful.

5. Smt. Neera Shastri, Member, National Commission for Backward Classes delivered the vote of thanks and hoped that the Conference would be a success and it would be possible to evolve a realistic strategy for achieving the objective.

6. Initiating the discussions during the Business Session, Shri C.T. Benjamin, Member-Secretary, National Commission for Backward Classes explained that the conference has been convened in the context of the imminent revision of the Central lists of OBCs and therefore the methodology for obtaining the necessary data/information that will enable us to carry out such revision will be the dominant theme of this Conference. He stated that first decennial revision of Central Lists of Backward Classes is due in 2003. He mentioned that the National Commission for Backward Classes has devised a Questionnaire, which has been sent to all States/Union Territories as well as State Backward Classes Commissions in March 2001 with a view to collecting the data that are needed by the National Commission for Backward Classes to carry out the exercise assigned to it. However, in spite of repeated requests, none of the States/Union Territories have furnished the required information so far. He stated that the task of identifying notified backward classes that have ceased to be backward is complex and considering the fact that there are more than 2300 castes and communities in the central list, the task becomes mammoth in nature. The difficulty is also compounded by the absence of a definition of what constitutes social backwardness. Therefore, the National Commission for Backward Classes has identified indicators of social backwardness on the basis of which social status of each caste or community can be ascertained. It is the



totality of these criteria that will give an indication of the position occupied by each caste/community in the social hierarchy in the given milieu. The Questionnaire that has been evolved is quite elaborate and exhaustive, and apart from seeking general information about social conditions, literacy and employment obtaining in each State/Union Territory, it also seeks data on the social status of each caste/community with emphasis on indicators like the perception of other castes and communities about its position in the social hierarchy, social practices followed by members of the caste/community, the nature of occupation they are engaged in, apart from the data on their educational & employment status, *vis-à-vis* other castes/communities.

7. Member-Secretary, National Commission for Backward Classes also indicated that according to the feedback received by the Commission, States/Union Territories are not able to provide all the data either because they are not readily available or they have to be collected from a large number of agencies. He felt that though this might be true to a great extent, yet it should not be difficult to get the required data/information relating to literacy, educational and employment status of castes and communities, etc. since such data are available with the various agencies of the Government. It is therefore imperative that the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should furnish the requisite information without any further loss of time to enable the National Commission for Backward Classes to complete the identification work expeditiously. The text of his address is at Appendix 4.

8. Dr. B M Das, Member, National Commission for Backward Classes, presented a strategy for collection of data on other backward classes for the purpose of the decennial revision. He mentioned that National Commission for Backward Classes has not been able to collect adequate data in the Questionnaire because the States/Union Territories have not provided the requisite information. Explaining the strategy proposed by him, Dr. Das said that he has prepared a new questionnaire requiring only the bare minimum of information which can be obtained from State Government agencies, etc. and by conducting a limited survey. Thus, it can be called a study or some sort of survey. The Questionnaire for obtaining the above information on other backward classes is at Appendix 5. Dr. Das mentioned that this Questionnaire consists of general information about family, e.g., its location, economy, occupation, employment, etc. The information, more particularly about family assets, loans, etc. and information in respect of traditional occupation of family, present occupation of individual members, educational qualifications for individual members, etc. should preferably be collected from the head of the family. As regards social backwardness of the community, *vis-à-vis*, other communities. Dr. Das indicated that the following should be considered for determination of backwardness of caste/community:

- i) Factors related to commensality:- interdining, acceptance and exchange of cooked food and water from other castes, fetching water from common pool of water, sharing of hookah (hubble bubble), participation in village festivals.

- ii) Representation in the elected bodies:- number of elected members in the village panchayats or district council, MLAs, MPs, etc.
- iii) Number of persons of a caste/community with higher education including technical, vocational education during the last 10 years since education is an indicator of progress.
- iv) Marital status and age of marriage are indicators to know the prevalence of child marriages etc. in determining social status of a community.

9. As regards the methodology for collection of data on other backward classes Dr. Das mentioned that though India is a vast country and situation varies from region to region and State to State, yet one person, i.e., Gram Pradhan/Village Head knows the village people and is available in every village. There are Gram Sevaks also available in every village. If the State Governments decide to carry out such a study or a survey, they can direct Gram Sevaks to collect the information/data from Gram Pradhan or Village Head. He sought the views of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and State Backward Classes Commissions in the matter. Highlighting the importance of time factor in the study/survey he said that it may vary from State to State and depend on the situation but even then the representatives of the State Governments./Union Territory Administrations should give some idea about the time required for collection of data. Thereafter, the States may have to analyse the data for which they may need some more time. He suggested that the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations may consider adopting this method for collecting information and furnish the data to the National Commission for Backward Classes. He requested the participants to give their suggestions on this so that the Conference could decide whether this sort of approach would help the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to expedite the collection and analysis of data.

10. Dr. Sanjay Paswan, Hon'ble Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment who attended the business session, emphasised that there is a need for a vision to achieve any mission. Every inclusion is welcome and every exclusion is unwelcome. Delisting of castes will give rise to a hue and cry and may become meaningless. He declared his full support to the National Commission for Backward Classes in its endeavour to ameliorate the conditions of backward classes.

11. Justice R.N. Prasad, former Chairperson, National Commission for Backward Classes felt that unless change is brought about, there can be no progress in human affairs, much less in the matter of social reforms. He explained that Section 11 of the NCBC Act embodies the concept of the necessity of change so that there may be continuous progress in the matter of empowering those who have remained deprived for ages and centuries. He also stated that revision of central lists in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 of National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 is a gigantic and complex task. Stressing the need for data collection to carry out this exercise, he mentioned that in his opinion before data collection is done, the parameters according to which the data collection is to be done should be clearly specified to avoid

any ambiguity at a later stage. Speaking on creamy layer, Justice Prasad said that no doubt creamy layer concept applies to individuals but there is a need to define the criteria relating to social groups of castes/communities as a whole who would have to be excluded as a social group or who would be called the creamy layer social groups.

12. Shri P.S. Krishnan, former Member-Secretary, National Commission for Backward Classes was of the view that it is unnecessary to carry out a survey of every community. He said that social groups like artisan communities, nomadic communities, semi-nomadic communities, scavenger communities etc. are still backward and there is no need to carry out a survey in respect of such castes/communities, in the context of revision of the central lists. There may be one or two castes in each State where data collection may be necessary and justified for revision work and therefore survey should be limited only to those castes only. He suggested that by narrowing down the scope of survey to those castes/communities about which some doubt has been raised as regards justification for their inclusion in the Central list, the task would become manageable and realistic.

13. Shri Sahu Akshay Bhai, former Member, National Commission for Backward Classes observed that there is no need to collect data because it may not be possible to exclude any caste/community from the lists of backward classes at the present scenario and existing political climate. Also, neither the Government nor the Parliament will be in a position to support the exclusion of any caste/community from the list of the backward classes. Thus according to him there is no need to waste the time, money and energy on this. However, he suggested that the classification of the backward classes as backward and most backward classes as has been done in the States should be done. According to him if the classification as the backward, most backward and the most depressed classes is done, then there may be no need of any survey for them. He suggested that the survey for the data collection should be limited to castes/communities who are forward among backwards. As an alternative to the survey he suggested that the Central Government should issue a circular to the State Governments to furnish the information within three-four months' time period after collecting the same from the Panchayats and Panchayati Raj institutions. Shri Sahu also suggested that the limit of income for the creamy layer should be at least 5 lakhs and that there should be an in-built mechanism to revise the income ceiling after every three years.

14. Thereafter presentations in the Conference were made by the officials of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and State Backward Classes Commission. Their views are summarized, statewise, below :

#### *I. Assam*

Justice Safique Haque, Chairperson, Assam State Backward Classes Commission mentioned that the provisions regarding decennial revision of Central and State lists of OBCs are similar and mandatory. He disclosed that the Govt. of Assam has directed all State Government departments/offices to furnish the data particulars required by the

National Commission for Backward Classes. While some of the establishments furnished some data for 1993-94 they failed to provide the community-wise information because in all establishments and educational institutions only the main column 'OBC' was recorded. They did not maintain records as OBC, MOBC, or community-wise. After 1995-96 establishments in Assam did not maintain records castewise or communitywise required for collection of data needed for decennial revision. In the absence of well-defined criteria, the State Government are not in a position to furnish the requisite data to identify any community for exclusion from the list of backward classes of the State of Assam. He suggested the need for laying down uniform criteria by the National Commission for Backward Classes for identifying those castes/communities which have ceased to be backward. The level of their social upliftment and educational advancement should be nearer to equilibrium

He suggested that a detailed survey of the classes, population, literacy, job and occupational engagements would be necessary before undertaking such exclusion. He categorically mentioned that there is no need to consider the communities/classes included in the list in 1993 for revision at this stage. He also indicated that the process of survey and collection of data in respect of each community is a massive exercise and will involve both time and money. The State Government has expressed its inability to provide funds for this purpose as the State is facing a financial crunch. Therefore, survey and collection of data for the decennial revision may not be possible unless the National Commission for Backward Classes or the Central Government provides funds to the State Backward Classes Commission for this purpose. He also emphasized the need to have a close network between the National Commission for Backward Classes and the State Commission by which the State Commission will be able to discharge its function properly and effectively to comply with the provisions for revision. He suggested that a small committee consisting of 4-5 persons and headed by one of the Members of the National Commission for Backward Classes be constituted to formulate a scheme within 3 months, which may help the Centre as well as the State Commission to implement the revisional process. He also suggested that the National Commission for Backward Classes should be given more powers by amending the Act to enable it to deal with the implementation of the provisions of the reservation and facilities to Other Backward Classes. He also proposed immediate revision of income ceiling for creamy layer to avoid hardship to the affected people.

## **II. *West Bengal***

Shri R. Bandhopadhyay, Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Backward Classes Welfare Government of West Bengal stressed the need for conducting a thorough survey of the listed backward castes and communities to arrive at any realistic assessment for the reasons that there was no caste-based census after 1931 and with the partition of Bengal in 1947 large number of people migrated to West Bengal from Bangladesh. However, he expressed funds constraints to carry out this exercise. He stated that if the Govt. of India or the National Commission for Backward Classes is willing to provide some funds, the State Government will certainly like to complete the job through state agencies

### **III. Andhra Pradesh**

Shri Babu Rao Verma, former Member, Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Commission explained the criteria evolved, methodology adopted, procedure followed and results of the survey conducted in the State by the Indian Statistical Institute, Hyderabad. He disclosed that the survey work took three years and Indian Statistical Institute adopted serpentine method for identifying the social backwardness, the educational backwardness and the economic backwardness. Describing the lacunae in the survey carried out by the Indian Statistical Institute he stated that nearly 100 communities representing about 1% of the total population of the backward classes were left out in the sample survey. In order to know the lacunae in the survey, the survey report was made open to the public so that they could express their views regarding the parameters adopted for determining social backwardness etc.. The survey report ran into rough weather and almost all the communities were of the view that social backwardness had not been fully captured. They felt that social and educational criteria which are very important in terms of Article 15(4) could not be properly captured in a survey. He maintained that when a community has been included in the category of backward classes based on its social & educational backwardness how can the same community be excluded from the list of backward classes without examining the criteria itself, the basis on which it was included. For this purpose, it is necessary to decide about 10-12 parameters to determine social backwardness and the same can be adopted by all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations ensuring uniformity and consistency in approach. After this is done, survey as suggested by Dr. Das, Member, National Commission for Backward Classes may be relevant.

He further suggested that the surveys in the beginning may be confined to well known backward communities as the other most backward communities which have started receiving benefits only for the last 7-8 years may not have progressed to the desired level during this short period. According to him, it is also necessary to see that entire community cannot be treated as creamy layer to be excluded unless it is established that it has come up to the level of other advanced sections of the society.

He also suggested that adequate powers should be given to the National and State Backward Classes Commissions on the analogy of National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes to ensure empowerment of backward classes.

### **IV. Uttar Pradesh**

Justice Hari Nath Tilhari, Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Backward Classes Commission stressed the need to decide the criteria to identify social backwardness. Economic backwardness should not be the only criterion. He referred to the Supreme Court decision according to which economic factor should be considered alongwith social and educational backwardness. He suggested that in order to identify the castes/communities which have come up to the level of forward classes, it is necessary that the Government should have the relevant data. He also suggested delegation of authority and powers to the National and State Backward Classes Commissions to

enforce the provisions of reservation and facilities made for backward classes. He, however, assured to furnish the data to the National Commission for Backward Classes shortly.

Shri Harish Chandra, Principal Secretary, Backward Classes Welfare Department of Uttar Pradesh stated that there are a number of affluent and prosperous communities which have been included in the list of backward classes and this fact should be taken into consideration while deciding the issues of identification, inclusion or exclusion of backward classes. He suggested that the initiative for this should come from the Governments and the National Commission for Backward Classes.

#### ***V. Tripura***

Shri B.B. Das, Director, SC, ST and OBC Welfare Department., Government of Tripura and Ex-officio Member-Secretary, State Other Backward Classes Commission stated that neither the State Government nor the State Commission for Other Backward Classes has any machinery to make an exhaustive survey of the population and position of Other Backward Classes. There is also no provision for assessing the position of Other Backward Classes through census by the Central Government. He, however, opined that this aspect should be included in nation-wide census in future. He suggested a statewide special drive in respect of Other Backward Classes population for decennial revision. He also opined that appropriate time has not yet come to consider deletions from the OBC list. He made it clear that an amount of Rs 20 lakh will be required to conduct survey of families in Tripura. According to him in Tripura reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has gone upto 47% leaving 3% for Other Backward Classes which constitute 24% of the total population.

#### ***VI. Bihar***

Shri Dhanpal Sinha, Chairman, State Backward Classes Commission, Bihar stated that the decennial revision exercise requires a lot of data and there are no data available. Also the State Government has not been able to collect it. In this situation and in view of dwindling percentage of recruitment, exclusion of any caste from the list of Other Backward Classes will create serious trouble and there may be agitations. He therefore suggested that the Supreme Court may be approached to review its decision for decennial revision. He further suggested the necessity of classification of backward castes into different categories and data should be collected in respect of a few selected groups whom the people consider little advanced. However, to conduct even surveys of those groups the State government has no money and the National Commission for Backward Classes may consider funding this programme.

#### ***VII Tamil Nadu***

Justice Arumugham, Chairperson, State Backward Classes Commission, Tamil Nadu stated that the formulation and specification of the data and the parameters for elimination is a must. He suggested that the National Commission for Backward Classes should spell out the clear-cut norms and parameters for the purpose of exclusion of

castes/communities from the other backward classes list. He disclosed that though suitable officers and infrastructure are available with the State Commission to carry out survey of other backward classes population, yet considerable amount of funds are necessary to carry out the work according to the modalities spelt out by the National Commission for Backward Classes for implementing the decennial revision. The National Commission for Backward Classes may consider these suggestions and take decisions. The State Backward Classes Commission will do everything thereafter.

#### *VIII. Andaman & Nicobar*

Shri Diwan Chand, Member- Secretary, Andaman & Nicobar Other Backward Classes Commission explaining the population composition of Andaman stated that specific castes or communities are not there. In fact over the years among the different castes/communities which have migrated there from other states and/or were resettled there have been frequent inter-marriages and inter-mingling leading to a more or less casteless society. However, the Commission undertook the job of identification of Other Backward Classes in 1995 and the Department of Statistics was entrusted with the collection of the educational, economic and social data. Unfortunately, this did not work. Subsequently, a sample survey of communities of 18 villages where pre-1942 settlers were there and 10 villages where post-1942 settlers were there was conducted and the Commission in 2001 recommended 4 different communities for inclusion in the list of Other Backward Classes. He, therefore, made it clear that the question of the decennial revision of Other Backward Classes List in the Union Territory Administration does not arise at this stage as the Administration is still in the incipient stage of identifying the communities.

#### *IX. Daman & Diu*

Shri S. Sindhu, Director, Social Welfare, Daman & Diu stated that since survey has to be conducted as per the Supreme Court's directions by all the States and Union Territories, the National Commission for Backward Classes should prepare a model format for collection of data. He also suggested the need to have a standardised software which the National Commission for Backward Classes should develop and circulate to all the States and Union Territories. This will ensure uniformity and consistency in approach. As the reservation requires one generation to make any impact, he felt review after 10 years is too early. He, therefore, suggested that a request should be made to the Supreme Court that at least for the first 10 years we should defer it. He further suggested that the survey should be clubbed with the census operations.

#### *X. Rajasthan*

Shri B.L. Shishu, Member-Secretary, Rajasthan State Backward Classes Commission also stressed the need for prescribing certain indicators for exclusion of castes/communities from the other backward classes list. He also wanted to know whether the castes/communities included in other backward classes list for less than 10 years period should also be reviewed. According to him, castes/communities included in

the other backward classes list in 1998-99 will be put under scanner if 10-year criteria is taken. This needs to be looked into to provide benefits of reservation to all castes/communities uniformly. He stated that there has to be some objective test to determine as to which caste/community has received sufficient level of advancement. The communities included in the central list of other backward classes for Rajasthan are not affluent classes and there is absolutely no need for survey for these communities. Quoting from Para 11 and 12 of the background note, Shri Shishu pointed out that traditional arts and crafts of artisan/artisanal castes/communities have been adversely affected because of modernisation, urbanisation, free economy and globalisation and consequently many of the service classes have been compelled to either become agricultural labourers in the villages or ended up in the cities and towns as unskilled manual workers. On the contrary, the the peasant castes, particularly rich farmers have taken the benefits of modern technology and increased their agricultural production . Many of these castes have become cultivators-cum-traders. Hence these castes need to be put under scanner. He suggested that both social & educational backwardness should be taken together while determining the status of any caste/community.

## *XI Goa*

Shri Babu S. Gaonkar, Chairman, Goa State Commission for Backward Classes raised doubts about the decennial revision of central list of other backward classes in the absence of required information from the States/Union Territories. He stated that the National Commission for Backward Classes should devise appropriate strategy to make it mandatory for all the States/Union Territories to furnish the required information to the National Commission for Backward Classes within a stipulated time period. He suggested that decennial revision of the list should be done with utmost care, cautiously and judiciously without fear or favour. The States and Union Territories should be very much vigilant and diligent about the whole exercise as it takes place only after 10 years. He also emphasized the need to impress upon the Government of India to provide sufficient funds to the States for undertaking surveys. He opined that the exercise of identification of backward classes that have ceased to be backward in the list of Other Backward Classes is a major task and hence, decennial revision is very much essential. He however made it clear that delisting of the communities can be challenged before the court and therefore information furnished should be very accurate.

## *XII. Gujarat*

Shri P.N.R. Iyer, representative of Backward Classes Commission, Gujarat presented a paper on behalf of Ms. Sugna Ben Bhatt, Chairperson, Gujarat State Backward Classes Commission. The suggestions and/or points raised in the paper are as under :-

- i) This Commission feels that as a matter of fact it is the regional background coupled with educational and economic backwardness which would lead to consideration of a particular caste/community for inclusion in the list of Other Backward Classes. It will be the State Commission



which can better apply itself to grassroot and ground level situations prevalent in every nook and corner of the State;

- ii) The data/information sought for decennial revision by the National Commission for Backward Classes is voluminous in nature. These details can neither be created nor compiled by this Commission with its limited resources. This also requires assistance of Census Department;
- iii) The first and foremost thing which should not be lost sight of is that not all the communities which are included in the OBC list have taken benefits of such inclusions for 10 years continuously. As a matter of fact even if it is taken for granted that certain castes have been included in the list as early as in 1993 when at the earliest available opportunity some state commissions would have been constituted, many might not have come into existence. Therefore the time for considering them after a span of 10 years on the assumption that they might have acquired the status of forwardness and ceased to be backward is not quite justifiable. In case of remaining castes the question of decennial revision is out of question at this stage. The whole issue is premature and could certainly be deferred for a few years.
- iv) Section 11 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act be got amended by Parliament to the effect that revision as embodied in the Act would only mean and include those castes and communities which have enjoyed the fruits of reservation in the Other Backward Classes category for a full period of 10 years from the date of inclusion in the list. Thus the emphasis on 10 years for decennial revision should be from the date of inclusion and not from the date when the Act came into force.

### ***XIII. Haryana***

Shri Satbir Verma, Chairman, Backward Classes Commission, Haryana stated that the Central Government should either provide funds to the State Government for survey or may get it done by some other agency. He observed that while inclusion of castes/communities can be done, their exclusion is very difficult and sensitive. Only inclusion and exclusion are not enough for development of Backward Classes. Instead other welfare programmes should also be implemented.

### ***XIV. Himachal Pradesh***

Justice Surendra Swaroop, Chairperson, State Commission for Backward Classes, Himachal Pradesh, explained the steps initiated by the Commission for the decennial revision of State List of Other Backward Classes. He indicated that the Commission has taken action for the survey of the entire populace. The Commission has proposed to

carry out an indirect survey on the basis of existing records of the gram panchayats and Patwaris and there is no direct dialogue of the surveyor with the populace so that no wrong information could be fed to the Commission through such survey. Personnel involved in the survey are Gram Panchayat cum Vikas Adhikaris who are responsible officials and the information so collected will be adopted by Gram Panchayat of the area to ensure its truthfulness. The information will be computerized for which a software is being prepared. This entire process would require money and for a small state like Himachal Pradesh, the expenditure is going to be around Rs. 25 Lakhs. The State Commission for Backward Classes is trying to get this money from the State Government but since the information and data is also required by the National Commission for Backward Classes for finalizing its own list, it would be appropriate if the expenditure is shared by the National Commission for Backward Classes and the State Commission.

He further pointed out the practical problem with regard to issuance of the separate caste certificates of other backward classes for Central and State lists. He mentioned that the Central lists depict a different picture and it creates a lot of confusion not only in the minds of the people but also in the minds of the authorities, who have been empowered to issue certificates. He therefore proposed that the recommendations made by the State Commissions and accepted by the State Governments should be sent by the State Commissions to the National Commission for Backward Classes which after holding such an inquiry as it deems fit, may accept the same or at least adjudicate upon the same so that a process of uniformity is ensured and people have a feeling of respite. Similarly, creamy layer norms for a State should be the same for State services as well as Central services.

#### *XV. Orissa*

Justice J.M. Mohapatra, Chairperson, Orissa State Commission for Backward Classes stated that the decennial revision in Orissa is not possible for at least a decade or so because of the peculiar condition of State. He stated that the people of Orissa are/were affected by super cyclone, flood, poverty, etc. with low literacy rate and revision of Other Backward Classes list may not be justified at this stage. He suggested that in order to develop the data base for backward classes caste-based census is necessary failing which the entire exercise may be futile.

#### *XVI. Karnataka*

Shri Muniraju, Chairperson, Karnataka Backward Classes Commission stated that since efforts are not being made to provide adequate welfare measures and facilities for improving the educational and socio-economic conditions of backward classes as envisaged under the provision in Article 15(4) and Article 16(4) there is no change in the social and educational status of Other Backward Classes. He felt that unless door to door survey of Other Backward Classes is conducted, it may not be possible to identify them and their socio-economic status. It is a voluminous and costly exercise. There are about 798 backward classes and castes including synonyms, grouped into five categories, depending on the magnitude of their backwardness in the State. These groups of Other Backward Classes have not been able to raise their social and educational status during

the last 10 years by availing various benefits provided by the State Government in general and the Central Government in particular. In fact, backward classes at the present juncture are facing more serious problems on account of unemployment, privatization, free economy and globalisation. He suggested that the National Commission and State Commissions should be associated with planning process and formulation of economic development programmes for backward classes by the Central and State Governments respectively.

#### ***XVII. Maharashtra***

Shri Iqbal Ansari, Member, Maharashtra State backward Classes Commission stated that decennial revision should be taken jointly by the State Commissions and the National Commission for Backward Classes. He suggested that economic progress should be taken into account while finalising the exclusion criteria as it is a major factor.

#### ***XVIII. Madhya Pradesh***

Shri S.S. Dangas, Chairperson, Madhya Pradesh Backward Classes Commission explained that from 1994 onwards the Government of Madhya Pradesh is implementing various programmes/ schemes for the educational, economic and social development of backward classes. However, they still need continuous assistance and support because they have not yet reached that stage of development where reservation can be given up. Therefore, there is no such community or caste that has ceased to be backward in Madhya Pradesh.

Elaborating the difficulties in conducting caste/community-wise survey/study, Shri Dangas pointed out that while the department does have adequate infrastructure, the State Government does not have sufficient financial resources for undertaking such large studies. According to him since the study of each caste/community may cost a few lakhs, the financial assistance that would be required from the Central Government will come to a few crores. He agreed to carry out the survey/studies provided funds are made available by the National Commission for Backward Classes.

#### ***XIX. Pondicherry***

Thiru S. Ramaswamy, Member, Pondicherry Commission for Backward Classes explained that the existing list of backward classes for Pondicherry is in vogue only from 19.2.2001. Therefore, the need for revision of the list does not arise at this stage. He also suggested that the castes included in the other backward classes list of the Union Territory of Pondicherry should be adopted in the Central list of other backward classes during the decennial revision.

15. The members of the Karnataka delegation proposed following resolutions, which were accepted by the Conference :-

- a) Expand the ambit of the National Commission for Backward Classes and State Commissions for Backward Classes with wide powers of monitoring and evaluating of welfare and developmental programmes for backward classes;
- b) Extend reservation to backward classes in the Central Government educational institutions; and
- c) Limit of income for creamy layer should be at least Rs.5 lakhs and there should be an in-built mechanism to review the income ceiling after every three years.

16. After the deliberations of the Conference, Shri C T Benjamin, Member-Secretary summed up the deliberations and dealt with some of the important points raised by participants:-

- i) Some of the participants have suggested that clear parameters should be identified so that the States/Union Territories can collect the data on that basis. The Member-Secretary brought to the attention of the participants that such parameters and guidelines have been incorporated in the questionnaire; a large number of indicators have been identified that will enable States/Union Territories to provide the necessary data having a bearing on the social, educational and employment status of each caste/community.

- ii) Many of the participants have suggested that a comprehensive survey should be conducted, while some felt that a selective survey limited to castes/communities in respect of which there is some ambiguity may be done.

The Member-Secretary expressed his reservations about both comprehensive survey and selective survey. A comprehensive survey would be similar to the census operation and the Govt. of India is opposed to caste-based census operation and the proposed survey would be no different. Also the time required for the kind of survey and expenditure involved would be very considerable. He also stated that a selective survey would be inherently defective because an amount of arbitrariness would creep into any decision to include or exclude certain communities/castes from the survey.

- iii) Some of the participants felt that it would be politically impossible to exclude any community/caste from the Central list and therefore any identification of castes/communities that have ceased to be backward, is infructuous.

Member-Secretary referred to the provisions in the NCBC Act and said that it is mandatory to carry out revision of Central lists in 2003 and identification of castes/communities that have ceased to be backward is

the first stage. Also one has to bear in mind that retention of castes/communities in the Central lists, which do not deserve to be in the lists on account of the advancement they have made or on account of wrong inclusion, will be at the cost of other castes/communities, more deserving than them.

- iv) Some of the participants pointed out certain difficulties faced by the State Commissions on account of the manner of their constitution, provision of less than the proportionate reservation for backward classes, inadequate financial support, need for more welfare measures for members of backward classes and criteria laid down for determining creamy layer, etc.

The Member-Secretary stated that many of these issue concerned States/Central Governments and they should be taken up at the appropriate forum.

17. Smt. Neera Shastri, Member presented the Vote of Thanks and the Conference was concluded.

## Appendix 1

### Background Paper for The Meeting of State Backward Classes Welfare Departments of State Governments/UT Administrations and others

The Supreme Court of India in its judgement in Indira Sawhney and others Vs. Union of India and Others, popularly known as the Mandal case, while directing the Government of India as well as each of the State Governments and the Administrations of Union Territories to constitute a permanent mechanism, in the nature of a Commission or Tribunal, for examining requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion or non-inclusion in the list of OBCs, had also said that "there should be a periodic revision of these lists to exclude those who have ceased to be backward or for inclusion of new classes, as the case may be". It was also stipulated that the permanent body or bodies so created by the Central Government and State Governments/UT Administrations shall be consulted in the matter of such periodic revision of lists of backward classes.

2. The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993, by which the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was set up by the Central Government, contains the following provision under Section 11:-

"11. Periodic revision of lists by the Central Government –

- (1) The Central Government may at any time, and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of this Act and every succeeding period of ten years thereafter, undertake revision of the lists with a view to excluding from such lists those classes who have ceased to be backward classes or for including in such lists new backward classes.
- (2) The Central Government shall, while undertaking any revision referred to in sub-section (1), consult the Commission."

3. The reservation for backward classes took effect from the 8<sup>th</sup> September 1993 when the Central Government issued O.M. No.36012/22/93-Estt(SCT), Department of Personnel & Training by which the Government provided 27% reservation for backward classes in civil posts and services under the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings and Financial Institutions subject to the condition laid down by the Supreme Court in its aforesaid judgement (i.e., exclusion of socially advanced persons/sections from reservation). On the 10<sup>th</sup> September 1993, the Central Government also notified the first lists of backward classes for 14 States, on the basis of the principle of commonality (ie., by including in the first-phase central list for each state/UT those castes/sub-castes/communities which were commonly found included in the list

recommended by the Mandal Commission as well as in the respective State Government/UT's list).

4. In view of the above, the first decennial revision of the lists envisaged under Section 11 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 is to be completed by 2003. Now the Central Government has entrusted to the National Commission for Backward Classes the task of identifying backward classes which have ceased to be backward for the purpose of revising the lists.

5. The underlying philosophy of periodic revision is that reservation should be only for those backward classes that are genuinely deserving and are handicapped without it and not for those who after availing themselves of and enjoying the benefits of reservation and/or through other socio-economic processes have ceased to be backward. Castes/communities which have advanced to a certain level of advancement should yield place to those who have not reached that stage of development and are in greater need of reservation. As such there is need for exclusion of such castes/communities from the list of backward classes, which have advanced socially and educationally.

6. The exercise can be carried out only on the basis of information and data on socio-economic and educational status and representation in central and State Government services (including public sector undertakings, financial institutions, banks etc.) in respect of each caste/community that has been notified as well as backward classes as a whole. This is a massive exercise and the time available is short and does not permit an exhaustive national survey of all the castes/sub-castes/synonyms etc. The Commission, therefore, decided to obtain the necessary information/data regarding socio-economic and educational status and the representation in the Government service, from the State Governments, UT Administrations and Ministries/Departments of the Central Government as well as other organizations. The bulk of the data is to come from the States and UTs but substantially also from the Central Government.

7. The Commission, for the purpose of generating such data, evolved a questionnaire (copy enclosed) and this was discussed and fine-tuned in a meeting with social scientists. The questionnaire is designed in such a way that an accurate and comprehensive profile of each caste/community is available, so that identification of castes/communities that have ceased to backward is facilitated.

8. The Commission had written (along with questionnaire) to all Chief Secretaries of States/UTs in March, 2001 requesting them to furnish the information asked for in the questionnaire latest by May 2001. Copies of the Questionnaire were also sent to the concerned Secretaries to States/UTs handling backward classes welfare. As the information was not forthcoming, reminders were also issued periodically to the concerned authorities by the Commission requesting for expeditious action.

9. The Commission has not so far received the required information from most of the States, exceptions being Andhra Pradesh and Goa which have furnished substantial

information. From the rest of the States either no information has been received or only part information has been received.

10. India's backward classes (other than SCs and STs) account for about 52% of the total population of the country and there is enormous range of diversity among them in terms of occupation, customs and level of development. Social formation and the pace of development might be slow but it has taken place in different forms because change is an inevitable phenomenon. It may vary from State to State, region to region and community to community. Therefore, there is a need to find out the changes that have occurred among the OBCs particularly in terms of population, occupational diversification, incidence of poverty etc by generating information based on a combination of macro level perspectives and micro level observations. Class, occupation, income, power and mobilization capacity are accepted today as the effective channels of upward social mobility.

11. A vast majority of the castes/communities in the OBC lists belong to artisan/artisanal, denotified, nomadic, semi-nomadic and lowly occupational or personal service groups. The moot question is whether these groups of people have been able to raise their socio-educational status during the last 10 years through the instrumentality of reservation or by other socio-economic processes. A limited number of families belonging to such castes may have obtained upward mobility, but what about the socio-educational status of the caste/community/group as a whole; have they remained the same or have undergone a downward slide? It is true that in the case of artisan, artisanal castes/communities, their traditional arts and crafts have been adversely affected because of modernization, urbanization, free economy and globalisation. For the same reason the traditional occupational services like tailoring, haircutting, washing of clothes, pressing of oil-seeds, pottery etc. may also have been affected. As a result, many of these service classes have been compelled to either become agricultural labourers in the villages or have ended up in the cities and towns as unskilled manual workers.

12. In the same way, some of the castes/communities in the OBC list who are peasants, cultivators, traders and professionals may have had scope for improvement in the last 10 years. The peasant castes, particularly rich farmers, have taken the benefits of modern technology and increased their agricultural production. Many of these castes have become cultivators-cum-traders. Some of them are now well-represented in the military, para-military and police services. They have been able to avail themselves of the educational opportunities and thus could gain from the reservation and other benefits, while those belonging to the lower status occupations continued to remain mostly illiterate, economically very backward and thus deprived of reservation benefits.

13. The Commission has already started obtaining information through secondary sources such as survey reports of the Anthropological Survey of India; reports of the National Sample Surveys, recent research studies conducted by research organizations and research scholars on castes/communities; relevant materials on castes/communities published in the form of articles in different journals and magazines and the ethnographic literature available on the subject. There may be a wealth of information available in the



survey reports of the economic and statistical organizations of the State Governments/UTs; reports of the socio-economic and educational surveys conducted by the State Governments/UTs; and also research studies on castes/communities conducted by different agencies and State Commissions from time to time. In this context, the survey conducted by the AP State Backward Classes Commission and the census of the UP Government for the purpose of classification of castes/communities in its list are relevant.

14. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, recognition of the backward classes as a category of people requiring special attention in socio-economic development was a late-starter at the national level and in a number of States. Now, it is necessary that this delay is not compounded by weakness in developmental planning and efforts for social, educational and economic advancement of the backward classes and each backward class so that they are able to reach a level of all-round equality expeditiously. While some measures have been undertaken in some States and the Centre, it is necessary to have a suitable mechanism to achieve the desired goal in this regard. Similarly it is necessary to have uniformity in status and facilities for Backward Classes Commissions to enable them to discharge their functions and responsibilities efficiently and expeditiously. Also it is imperative to have a close networking between NCBC on one hand and State Commissions for Backward Classes on the other hand for building up NCBC as a national level resource house and State Backward Classes Commissions as State level resource houses in respect of backward classes. These issues may also come up for deliberations in the meeting along with issues related to decennial review.

15. The meeting of Chairpersons or their nominees and Member-Secretaries of State Backward Classes and the Secretaries in charge of Backward Classes Welfare Departments of State Governments/UTs has to be convened to discuss issues relating to collection of data on the basis of which National Commission for Backward Classes can carry out the exercise of identifying backward classes that have ceased to be backward so that the revision of Central lists as envisaged under Section 11 of the NCBC Act is undertaken within the time-frame and other issues concerning development of backward classes both at the national level and State level. **The meeting will be equally useful to all the State Governments/UTs and State Backward Classes Commissions as they are also required to undertake revision of their respective lists of backward classes in due course.**

16. The data/information obtained for the revision and the ideas that will be generated at this meeting will also be relevant and useful for the purpose of classification of castes/communities in the Central lists into different categories based on their relative backwardness as also to improve the facilities and opportunities for the advancement of backward classes. It is necessary to ensure that the benefits of reservation are apportioned fairly among the backward classes which are at different levels of backwardness. The NCBC has been asked by the Government to look into this as well.

**Appendix 2****LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****A. Representatives of State Backward Classes Commissions****Assam**

1. Justice Safique Haque  
Chairman, Assam State Backward Classes Commission  
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**Bihar**

2. Justice Dharam Pal Sinha  
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4. Dr. Bhim Singh  
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9, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, PATNA – 800 001
5. Shri Gorakh Prasad  
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6. Shri Iqbal Ahmed Rizvi  
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7. Shri Ranjan Dayal  
Member  
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8. Shri Rajender Benipal  
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**Goa**

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Chairman  
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10. Shri Remedio Rebello  
Member  
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- Shri P.N.R. Iyer  
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**Haryana**

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14. Shri Satvir Jangra  
Member  
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15. Shri Rajkumar Yogi  
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18. Shri Ramesh Chandra  
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30. Shreeyut Shreeram Kushwaha  
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32. Shri Iqbal Ansari  
Member  
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**Orissa**

33. Shri B. B. Patnaik  
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**Rajasthan**

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Rajasthan State Backward Classes Commission  
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**Sikkim**

35. Shri P. M. Subba  
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**Tamil Nadu**

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**Uttaranchal**

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Uttaranchal
41. Shri Sultan Singh Chauhan  
Member  
Uttaranchal State Backward Classes Commission  
21/23, East Canal Road  
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Uttaranchal
42. Shri S. S. Nagyan  
Member  
Uttaranchal State Backward Classes Commission  
21/23, East Canal Road  
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Uttaranchal

**U.P.**

43. Justice Hari Nath Tilhari  
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44. Shri Mohd. Idrish, PCS  
Srecretary  
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45. Smt. Sarla Shakya  
Member  
UP State Backward Classes Commission  
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LUCKNOW 226 001



46. Shri J. P. Tomar  
Member  
UP State Backward Classes Commission  
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#### **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**

47. Shri Diwan Chand  
Member-Secretary  
Andaman & Nicobar Commission for Tribal & OBC Welfare  
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#### **Pondicherry**

48. Thiru S. Ramaswamy  
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49. Thiru Narakalainathan  
Member  
Pondicherry Commission for Backward Classes  
Venkatanagar Extension  
Vellalar Street (45' road), Pondicherry
50. Thiru T. Thiagarajan  
Member  
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51. Thiru L. Prathaprajudayar  
Member  
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52. Thiru N. Manavalan  
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**B. Representatives of Backward Classes Welfare Deptts.**

53. Shri S.R. Asthana  
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54. Shri Targey  
Secretary, SC, ST and OBC Welfare Deptt.  
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55. Shri Mani Ram  
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Govt. of Haryana  
SCO No. 68-70, Sector - A  
CHANDIGARH – 160 017
56. Shri Kashmir Chand  
Director, Deptt. of Welfare  
Govt. of Himachal Pradesh  
HP Secretariat  
SHIMLA – 171 002
57. Shri S. S. Gupta  
Commissioner & Secretary  
Deptt. of Social Welfare  
Addl. Sectt. Building  
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SHILLONG – 793 001
58. Shri K. S. Sripathy  
Secretary  
Backward Classes & Most Backward Classes Welfare Deptt.  
Govt. of Tamil Nadu  
Secretariat  
Chennai
59. Shri Kunwar Singh  
Under Secretary  
Deptt. of Social Welfare  
Govt. of Uttaranchal  
Subhash Road, Dehradun

60. Shri Harish Chandra  
Principal Secretary  
Deptt. of Other Backward Classes Welfare  
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh  
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LUCKNOW (Uttar Pradesh)
61. Dr. A.K. Sisodia  
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62. Shri R. Bandopadhyay  
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63. Dr. M.K. Chaudhary  
Director  
Cultural Research Institute  
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64. Shri Gurdeep Singh  
Director  
Social Welfare  
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65. Shri J.S. Sindhu  
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**C. Invitees**

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67. Dr. Dinesh Singh Yadav  
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73. Shri A.K. Singh  
Dy. Director  
Registrar General of India  
New Delhi.
74. Smt. Simmi Jain  
Chairperson  
Delhi Social Welfare Board  
New Delhi.

75. Mrs. Matoo  
Secretary  
Social Welfare Department  
Delhi Administration, Delhi

**E. Representatives of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment**

76. Shri C. Gopal Reddy  
Secretary  
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment  
Shastri Bhavan  
New Delhi
77. Smt. Sarita Prasad  
Additional Secretary  
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment  
Shastri Bhavan  
New Delhi
78. Smt. Swapna Ray  
Joint Secretary ( M & BC)  
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment  
Shastri Bhavan  
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79. Shri P. N. Murthy  
Joint Secretary (SCD & Parliament)  
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment  
Shastri Bhavan  
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80. Shri Prahlad Kumar  
Director (Backward Classes)  
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment  
Shastri Bhavan  
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**Appendix 3**

**Welcome Address**  
**By**  
**Justice Ram Surat Singh**  
**Chairperson, National Commission for Backward Classes**

Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, distinguished guests and friends, I extend you a hearty welcome to this long awaited conference, which was originally scheduled to be held in the Month of November, 2001 but due to some unavoidable reasons it was postponed. As you are aware, the Commission has been entrusted with the challenging task of identifying backward classes that have ceased to be backward for the revision of central lists of OBCs. You are also aware that this is a time bound task and in any case has to be completed by 2003. I would like to make a special mention here that we have already started the process of procuring information/data from different sources but incidentally it is not very encouraging. In a nutshell, a majority of the State Govts. and Union Territory Administrations are not in a position to provide the requisite information stating that they have not conducted surveys of all the castes/communities that have been included in the respective central lists of backward classes. In view of the importance and time bound nature of the work as well as the difficulties faced by the concerned authorities in providing the information, we have organized this conference to provide a forum to discuss the matter and evolve a strategy for getting the required information within the stipulated period. The background paper which you have already received deals exhaustively with the purpose, need and importance of this task.

We are gratified to note that a large number of Chairpersons and State/UT Backward Classes Commissions and Members, representatives of State Govts./UT Administration, social scientists and distinguished invitees have responded to our invitation and this no doubt is a measure of their abiding interest in the welfare of backward classes and need to initiate positive action towards amelioration of deprived sections of our society.

I would like to share with you, on this occasion, some of the important issues related to the OBCs. One of these relates to the creamy layer. The Commission has been receiving representations for revision of annual income limit of Rs.1 lakh laid down for the purpose of determining creamy layer. I am given to understand that the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is considering review of the earlier orders issued by it. In my opinion, the limit should be enhanced considerably taking into account that the present limit was fixed ten years ago. It is causing great difficulty to the OBCs in getting caste certificates and it is only appropriate that a realistic limit should be laid down.

Secondly, the Commission, under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993 has been assigned the limited mandate of examining requests for inclusion or over-inclusion in the central lists of OBCs and tender such advice to the Government as deems appropriate. However, very often the Commission receives representations from the members of OBC castes/communities seeking certain clarifications with regard to the implementation of reservation policy for OBCs and redressal of grievances of various types. Unfortunately, in view of the mandate given to the Commission, these matters lie outside the purview of the Commission and therefore, the Commission finds itself in a very awkward position being not able to respond to such grievances for lack of any provision in the NCBC Act, empowering the Commission to take action especially in regard to implementation of reservation quotas and grievances of members of OBCs. I would urge the Government to consider vesting in the Commission, the necessary powers to deal with such cases.

I am indeed grateful to Hon'ble Minister for devoting his precious time despite his busy schedule to inaugurate this conference. I am also grateful to all the participants for having responded to our invitation. I would like to emphasise again that without active support and assistance of the State Govts./UT Admns. and the State Backward Classes Commissions it would not be possible for the NCBC to complete this work within the limited time frame. I once again welcome you all to this conference and I am sure that in the next two days we shall have very useful, fruitful deliberation.

Thank you all, Jai Hind.

**Appendix 4****Revision of Central Lists of Backward Classes – 2003**

You are aware that the first decennial revision of the Central lists of backward classes is due in 2003. The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, in accordance with the Supreme Court Judgement in Indira Sawhney case, popularly known as Mandal Commission Judgement, has stipulated that the Central Government shall undertake, every ten years, revision of the lists with a view to excluding from such lists those classes who have ceased to be backward classes, or for including in such lists new backward classes in consultation with the Commission. The Government of India has entrusted the task of identifying backward classes that have ceased to be backward, to the NCBC.

In March, 2001 we had addressed all State Governments/UT Administrations as well as the State Backward Classes Commissions, to furnish certain data on the basis of which the NCBC will be able to identify those backward classes that have ceased to be backward. We have been pursuing this matter with the States/Union Administrations, but except for partial information supplied by some of the State Governments/UT Administrations, generally none of the States/UTs have furnished the required kind of information that we had sought.

We have devised a questionnaire, which we have sent to all States/UTs, so that you are able to provide the data that we need, to carry out the exercise assigned to the Commission. It has been our effort to make the questionnaire capture a reliable and accurate profile of each caste and community, that has been included in the Central list; considering the objective for which the questionnaire was prepared, it was inevitable that it has to be quite elaborate and exhaustive.

On account of the peculiar method resorted to, to prepare a “common list” of backward classes in the first instance, it is quite possible that a number of castes and communities included in the Central lists may not satisfy the criterion of social backwardness. Also it is likely that some castes/communities, that have been included in the list, may have socially and educationally advanced in the last few years, and therefore they no longer deserve to continue in the list.

No doubt the task of identifying notified backward classes that have ceased to be backward, is complex and considering the fact that there are about 2300 castes and communities included in the Central list, the task becomes mammoth in nature. The difficulty is compounded by the absence of a definition, of what constitutes social backwardness. Therefore, in the absence of a definition of what social backwardness is, we have identified indicators of social backwardness on the basis of which social status



of each caste or community can be ascertained. It is the totality of these criteria, that will give us an indication of the position, occupied by each caste/community in the social hierarchy in the given milieu. Therefore the questionnaire, apart from seeking general information about social conditions, literacy and employment, obtaining in each State/UT, also seeks data, on the social status of each caste/community, with emphasis on indicators like the perception of other castes and communities about its position in the social hierarchy, social practices followed by members of the caste/community, the nature of occupation that they are engaged in, as well as data about their educational and employment status, vis-à-vis other castes/communities. We feel that only data of this kind alone can be, the basis of an objective assessment of the relative social status of each caste/community.

The feedback from many States/UTs that we have received, is that they are not able to furnish all the information that we have asked for, either because it is not readily available, or its has to be collected from a large number of agencies. This may be true to some extent. But I have no doubt, that if a serious attempt is made, it should not be difficult for the States/UTs to furnish data relating to literacy, educational and employment status of castes/communities etc., since such data are available with the various agencies of the Government. As regards social status also, the States/UTs are in a position to provide most of the information, apart from an objective assessment, of the relative social backwardness obtaining at present in respect of castes/communities.

Here it is necessary to emphasise, that time is of the essence – the first mandatory decennial revision is to be carried out in 2003, and we have not yet completed the first stage of the exercise – that of identifying those notified backward classes, that have ceased to be backward. Unless the identification work is completed expeditiously, the Government will not be in a position to carry out the revision of the Central list.

Therefore it is imperative that the States/UTs furnish the data that we have sought from you without any further loss of time.

Thank you.

## Appendix 5

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of the State :
2. Population of the State :
3. Population of the State as percentage :  
of All India Population.
4. Population of OBC in the State :
5. Percentage of OBC population to the :  
total State population
6. Percentage of Reservation of job in
  - a) Govt. service :
  - b) Semi-Govt. Service :
  - c) Others (specify) :
7. Percentage of Reservation of students in
  - a) School :
  - b) College :
  - c) University :
  - d) Technical Institute (specify) :  
(like Medical College,  
Engineering College)
8. Literacy rate of the State:
 

	Male	Female
a) State Literacy :		
b) Total (Rural + Urban) :		
c) Rural :		
d) Urban :		
9. Literacy Rate of OBC
 

	Male	Female
a) OBC Literacy :		
b) Total (Rural + Urban) :		
c) Rural :		
d) Urban :		

Sl.No.

Family No:

Family : Location

<u>State</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Village/Town</u>	<u>Panchayat</u>	<u>Police Station</u>
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Family : Information

Caste/Community	-	Religion	Traditional
Sub-Caste/Sub-Community	-		Occupation
Synonyms	-		

Family : Economy

<u>Family Asset</u>	<u>House Type</u>	<u>Drinking Water</u>	<u>Loan, if any</u>
Agriculture Land	Kachha	Tubewell/Well	Amount -
Annual Income	Pucca	Pond/River	Source
Landless	Semi Pucca	Distance from Residence	

Individual Information

<u>SNo.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Relation</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Educational</u>	<u>Marital</u>	<u>Age at</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
		<u>With Head</u>			<u>Qualification</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Marriage</u>	<u>Primary Secondary</u>

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

General Information

Is the Community considered as socially backward by others? Yes/No  
If yes, state.....

Elected Member : Village Panchayat/District Council/MLA/MP/Other (Specify)  
Yes/No If yes, Number :

Any other relevant information

Informant	:	Date :
Recorder	:	Place:

**NOTE :**

1. Information should preferably be collected from the Head of the Family (more particularly about Family Asset, Loan, etc.)
2. For recording information on
  - (a) Traditional Occupation of Family
  - (b) Present occupation of Individual Members
  - (c) Educational Qualifications of Individual Members

A list to be prepared by the NCBC is to be attached as Guidelines

3. As regards Social Backwardness opinions of the Members of the Community as well as that of other Communities should also be recorded  
On what basis the opinions are give should also be noted.  
For this purpose certain criteria will have to be listed as Guidelines.