



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Annual Report 2015-16

**Government of India
National Commission for Backward Classes**



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National Commission for Backward Classes

**Annual Report
2015-16**

Trikoot-1, Bhikaiji Cama Place,
New Delhi-110 066

Website: www.ncbc.nic.in

Present Commission

Justice V.Eswaraiah :- Chairperson

Shri A.K.Mangotra :- Member-Secretary

Shri S. K. Kharventhan :- Member

Shri Ashok Kumar Saini :- Member

Dr.Shakeel-Uz-Zaman Ansari :- Member

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Chapter -1

Introduction

The National Commission for Backward Classes has been set up as a Statutory Organisation under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment through the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (Act No. 27 of 1993). The Act came into effect from 2nd April 1993. The Government of India constituted the first Commission by its Notification No. 12011/34/BCC(C)/Pt. I dated 14th August, 1993 with the first team of five Members with a tenure of three years. Till date Seven Commissions have been constituted and presently the VII Commission is working under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Justice V.Eswaraiah.

The mandate of the Commission is to examine the requests of inclusion and exclusion of castes from the Central Lists of OBCs and give suitable advice to the Government of India. With this limited power vested in the Commission, it has always tried to work without fear or favour for the cause of social justice and for the welfare of OBCs. The Commission objectively examines the requests of the various caste groups and tenders its advice based on a thorough and detailed examination of each case. The Commission has been vested the powers of a Civil Court and performs its function as a quasi-judicial body. The Commission goes out of its way to help the backward classes by drawing the attention of the highest levels in the Government towards various burning issues plaguing the backward classes. During the year under reference also, apart from various brain storming sessions on the Creamy Layer issue, the Commission has highlighted and taken up the issues of recognition of Backward

Classes Employees Associations, reservation in private sector for OBCs, reservation for OBCs in Delhi Judicial Services etc. with the highest levels of Government.

Review of Income Criteria

The first expert committee appointed by the Government of India submitted its creamy layer report on 10.03.1993 with the provision to review the income criteria for categories other than the service category every three years or earlier. The first review of the income criteria to exclude socially advanced persons/sections among OBCs was entrusted to the NCBC on 6th October, 2003. The Commission submitted its report on 23rd January, 2004 and recommended that the income limit to determine the socially advanced persons/sections among OBCs be raised from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2.5 lakhs. The recommendations contained in the Report were accepted by the Government along with the recommendation that the task of future Periodic Review of the Income criteria should be taken up every three years or earlier, if the situation demands. The Government of India notified the higher income limit vide DOP&T O.M.No. 36033/3/2004-Estt.(Res.) dated 9th March, 2004 (**Annexure- I**) raising the income limit to Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

Having regard to the fact that the period of three years had elapsed from the date of issue of O. M. dated 9th March, 2004, the Government of India in the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, vide Office Order No. 12015/13/2007-BCC dated 27th December, 2007, entrusted the task of review of the income criteria to this Commission. The Commission had also been asked to give suggestions/recommendations on some other issues relating to the creamy layer criteria. The Commission submitted its report on this

subject on 1st July, 2008 and recommended that the income limit for person/sections among OBCs be raised from Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs. 4.5 lakhs. These recommendations contained in the Report were accepted by the Government of India and notified vide DOP&T O.M.No. 36033/3/2004-Estt. (Res.) dated 14th October, 2008 raising the income limit to Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment vide Office Order No. 12015/10/2011-BC-II dated 15th July, 2011, again entrusted the task of review of the income criteria to this Commission. The Commission submitted its report on 14th September, 2011 and recommended income limit for person/sections among OBCs to be raised from Rs. 4.5 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakh in urban areas i.e. Metropolitan cities and Rs. 9 lakhs in the remaining areas. However, the Government of India vide DoPT O.M. No. 36033/1/2013-Estt.(Res.) dated 27th May, 2013 **(Annexure- II)** raised the income limit only to Rs. 6 lakhs.

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment vide letter No. 12015/18/2013-BC-II dated 27th June, 2014 requested NCBC to comprehensively re-examine the criteria and income limit for determination of creamy layer of OBCs. A five member team of Joint Secretaries from the concerned Departments of Government of India was set up to assist the Commission in examining the whole gamut of issues pertaining to the creamy layer and submit its recommendations to the Government.

The Commission held a series of meetings on the various aspects of the subject and also received inputs and suggestions from the Officers of DoPT, MoSJE, DFS, DHE and DPE. Apart from this, discussions were also held with representatives of the Corporate and Private

sectors, agriculturists and views of the State Government were also taken on board.

The guiding principle behind the changes proposed to the Rule of Exclusion (popularly known as the Creamy Layer) was the need to prevent misuse of the various lacunae in the existing instructions and the need to keep the instructions as simple as possible to prevent any misinterpretation at the field level.

After taking into consideration all the material before it, the Commission submitted its report dated 2nd March, 2015 and has recommended an increase of the income limit from Rs. 6 Lakhs to Rs 10.5 Lakhs. In its Supplementary Report dated 26th October, 2015 the Commission recommended to further enhance the income limit from Rs. 6 Lakhs to Rs 15 Lakhs. The reports are yet to be accepted by the Government. The Commission's Reports are placed in **Annexure -III**.

Decadal Review and Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011

Section 11 of NCBC Act 1993 envisages that 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 consult the Commission. Since the year 2000, MoSJE is requesting NCBC to undertake this decadal review. However, NCBC has time and again stressed that to undertake the work of revision of Central List of OBCs it was absolutely necessary to have contemporaneous data about the social backwardness of the castes for which details of different castes and professions (traditional occupation of the caste) are necessary.

NCBC has forwarded a resolution dated 08.12.2014 to MoSJE requesting the Government to finalize SECC 2011 and to supply the caste based data in SECC-2011 for undertaking this work. The Commission is constantly impressing upon Government to set up an Expert Group for culling out SECC data pertaining to Other Backward Classes. This crying need for a decadal review based on contemporaneous data has been highlighted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court also in the Ram Singh case as follows:

"48. Certain other issues arising may be conveniently considered at this stage.

One such issue arises from the contentions advanced on behalf of the respondents, particularly on behalf of the Union Government, that the OBC lists of the concerned States, by themselves, can furnish a reasonable basis for the exercise of inclusion in the Central Lists. The above contention is sought to be countenanced by the further argument that the Union and the State Governments under the constitutional scheme have to work in tandem and not at cross purposes. While there can be no doubt that in the matter of inclusion in the Central Lists of other backward classes, the exercise undertaken by the State Governments in respect of the State Lists may be relevant what cannot be ignored in the present case is the very significant fact that in respect of all the States (except Haryana) the inclusion of Jats in the OBC Lists was made over a decade back. A decision as grave and important as involved in the present case which impacts the rights of many under Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution must be taken on the basis of contemporaneous inputs and not outdated and antiquated data. In fact, under Section 11 of the Act revision of the Central Lists is contemplated every ten years. The said provision further illuminates on the necessity and the relevance

of contemporaneous data to the decision making process.” The chronology of events and Resolutions passed by the Commission are placed in **Annexure - IV**.

Empowerment of the Commission

For the past many years, the Commission has been seeking the provision of Constitutional Status to the National Commission for Backward Classes. At present, the NCBC has been set up under the NCBC Act of 1993 but the power to look into the issues of welfare and complaints related to the Backward Classes continues to be entrusted to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) under clause (10) of Article 338 of the Constitution. As the result, the NCBC does not have any power to look into the complaints and welfare measures for the Backward Classes. Its role is presently limited only to inclusion and exclusion of castes from the Central List of OBCs.

For the empowerment of NCBC, a Constitutional Amendment would be necessary and this was the recommendation made by the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes in 2012-13. Some steps were taken in this regard by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment but no finality has yet been achieved towards this end. NCBC has passed several Resolutions dated 05.12.2003, 21.12.2004, 12.07.2007, 25.11.2008, 09.08.2010, 09.09.2010, 27.09.2013 and 28.05.2014 in this regard and forwarded to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. A copy of the proposed Constitutional Amendments which need to be carried out in this regard to place NCBC at par with SC/ST Commissions is placed in **Annexure - V**.

Chapter II

Functions of the Commission

The functions of the Commission are laid down in Section 9 and Section 11 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act 1993. 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 in 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 case 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”.

Powers of Government of India When Specific Legislation is there

As stated in Ram Singh Case:

“47. Of relevance, at this stage, would be one of the arguments advanced on behalf of the Union claiming a power to it self to bypass the NCBC and to include groups of citizens in the Central List of OBCs on the basis of Article 16 (4) itself. Undoubtedly, Article 16(4) confers such a power on the Union but what cannot be overlooked is the enactment of the specific statutory provision constituting a Commission (NCBC) whose recommendations in the matter are required to be adequately considered by the union Government before taking its final decision. Surely, the union cannot be permitted to discard its self-professed norms which in the present case are statutory in character.”

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. As stated earlier no such decadal revision has taken place so far. 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 Commission to regulate its own procedure. Sections 14 and 15 provide that the Commission shall prepare its annual report for each financial year 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 NCBC 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 a questionnaire for obtaining data in respect of requests for inclusion of castes/communities.

The Commission has been making additions and streamlining this procedure from time to time, based on experience and according to needs.

Conferment of Review Powers on the Commission

The Powers of the Commission has been widened by Gazette Notification No. 12011/9/2007-BCC dated 03/05/2011 wherein the Commission has also been given the powers to review any earlier advice tendered erstwhile to the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section-9 of NCBC Act, 1993.

Chapter III

Composition of the Commission

In accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court in the Indra Sawhney Case, the Government of India enacted the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (Act No.27 of 1993) on 2nd April 1993 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 first Commission by its Notification No.12011/34/BCC/Pt.I dated 14 August 1993. Thereafter, the Commissions were reconstituted after the expiry of tenures. The Commissions constituted till date are given below:

I 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 |

II 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
(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 his 3-year term).

III From 28.7.2000 onwards

1. Chairperson Justice (Retd.) B L Yadav
(died in harness on 24.3.2002)
2. Member-Secretary Shri C T Benjamin
(6.4.2000 to 31.7.2000 as Secretary)
(1.8.2000 to 31.7.2003 as Member Secretary)
3. Member Shri M S Matharoo
(14.7.1999 to 13.7.2002)
4. Member Dr. B M Das
(28.08.2000 to 27.08.2003)
5. Member Smt. Neera Shastri
(03.9.2000 to 02.9.2003)

IV From 13-8-2002 to 12-8-2005

1. Chairperson Justice (Retd.) Ram Surat Singh
(13.8.2002 to 12-8-2005)
2. Member-Secretary Smt. Chitra Chopra
Secretary
(04-8-2003 to 30-7-2004)
Shri S.K. Purkayastha
(9.8.2004 onwards)
3. Member Shri M S Matharoo
(19.8.2002 onwards)
4. Member Smt. Neera Shastri
(29.9.2003 onwards)
5. Member Dr. B. Babu Rao Verma
(6.10.2003 onwards)

V From 14-8-2005 onwards

1. Chairperson Justice (Retd.) S. Ratnavel Pandian
(14.8.2006 to 13.08.2009)
2. Member-Secretary Shri S.K. Purkayastha
(9.8.2004 to 8.8.2007)
Shri Lakshmi Chand
(18.08.2007 to 05.07.2008)
Smt. Chitra Chopra
(11.11.2008 onwards)
3. Member Shri.Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh
(from 10.03.06 to 31.05.2007)
Shri Ram Awadhesh Singh
(08.06.2007 to 07.06.2010)

4. Member Smt. Neera Shastri
(from 29.09.2003 to 28.09.2006)
Dr. Subbha Somu
(28.03.2007 to 27.03.2010)
5. Member Dr. B. Babu Rao Verma
(6.10.2003 to 5.10.2006)
Shri Abdul Ali Azizi
(15.10.2007 to 14.10.2010)

Note : * Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh died in harness on 31.05.2007.

VI From 07.06.2010 onwards

1. Chairperson Justice (Retd.) M N Rao
(07.06.2010 to 06.06.2013)
2. Member-Secretary Smt. Chitra Chopra
(11.11.2008 till 10.11.2011)
Dr. Shyam Agarwal
(Secretary-Additional Charge)
(15.11.2011 to 08.04.2013)
3. Member Shri S.K. Kharventhan
(03.11.2010 to 02.11.2013)
4. Member Shri Ram Awadhesh Singh
(from 08-06-2007 to 07.06.2010)
Shri Deepak Katole
(12.11.2010 to 11.11.2013)
5. Member Shri Abdul Ali Azizi
(15.10.2007 to 14.10.2010)
Dr. Shakeel-uz-Zaman Ansari
(27.07.2011 to 23.01.2014)

VI. From 19.09.2013 onwards

1. Chairperson Justice Vangala Eswaraiah
(19.09.2013 onwards)
2. Member-Secretary Shri A.K.Mangotra
(17.06.2013 onwards)
3. Member Shri S.K. Kharventhan
(12.12.2013 onwards)
4. Member Shri Ashok Kumar Saini
(06.01.2014 onwards)
5. Member Dr. Shakeel uz-Zaman Ansari
(13-02-2014 onwards)

Chapter IV

Work done by the Commission

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

Since its inception, the Commission has tendered 1563 Advices in respect of cases of castes/communities/sub-castes/synonyms for inclusion/rejection of Other Backward Classes in the Central List for various States and Union Territories from time to time under section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993 and for further necessary action by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment under section 9(2) of the Act.

II. Work done during April 2015 to March 2016

Under sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, the Commission examines requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a Backward Class in the lists and hears 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. While the Commission processes the requests received from various Organisations, it is only those cases in respect of which advices are furnished and sent to the Government which are reflected in this Report. The advices of the Commission are finalized after holding Public Hearings in the formal meetings of the Commission for which a date and time are fixed by the Chairman.

During the year 2015-16, the Commission held 13 meetings upto March 2016 and 101 advices relating to inclusion/rejection/correction of castes/communities/sub-castes/synonyms had been considered & approved and were sent to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

During the period from April 2015 to March 2016, the Commission held **5 Public Hearings** for considering the requests for inclusion of castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs for the respective States /UTs as per details indicated below:-

Public Hearings held during April, 2015 – March, 2016

Sl. No.	City, State	Date of Public Hearing	Castes/ Communities for Which the Public Hearing was held
1	Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	06.04.2015	1. Agnikulakhatriya, Palli, Vadabaliya, Bestha, Jalari, Gangavar, Gangaputra, Goondla, Vanyakulakshtriya, Vannekapu, Vannereddi, Pallikapu, Palliredd), Nayyala, Pattapu,
			2. Rajaka, Chakali, Vannar
			3. Korcha, Koracha
			4. Nayi- Brahmin (Mangali, Mangala, Bhajanthri)
			5. Vamsha Raj,
			6. Pardhi (Mirshikari, Nirshikari)
			7. Veeramushti (Neetikotala), Veerabhadreeya
			8. Valmiki, Boya (Boya Bedar, Kirataka Nishadi, Yellappi, Yellapu/Yellapondlu, Pedda Boya) Talayari, Chunduvallu
			9. Kinthala Kalinga, Buragana Kalinga, Buragam Kalinga, Pandiri Kalinga, Kalinga
			10. Mondepatta
			11. Joshinandiwala
			12. Odde, Oddilu, Vaddi, Vaddelu
			13. Kurakula
			14. Pondara
			15. Kasi Kapadi

Sl. No.	City, State	Date of Public Hearing	Castes/ Communities for Which the Public Hearing was held
	Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	06.04.2015	16. Sikligar
			17. Achukatlavandlu
			18. Ediga, Gowda (Gamalla, Kalalee) Goundla Settibalija (of Visakahapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna District) Srisayana (Segidi)
			19. Gandla, Telikula, Devathilakula
			20. Karikalabhakthula, Kaikolan or Kaikola (Senapathula, Thogata Sali)
			21. Perika (Perike Balija, Puragiri Kshatriya)
			22. Padmasali (Sali, Saiyan, pattusali, Senapathulu, Thogata Sali)
			23 Thogata, Thogati or Thogata Veerakashatriya
			24. Viswabrahmin or Viswakarma (Ausula or Kamsali, Kammari, Kanchari, Vadal or Vadra or Vadrangi and Silpi)
			25. Lodh, Lodha, Lodhi
			26. Arekatika, Katika, Quresh, (Muslim Butchers)
			27. Bhataraju
			28. Krishnabhalija (Dasari, Bukka, Bukka Ayavar)
			29. Koppulavelama
			30. Neeli (Nelli)
			31. Satani (Chattadasrivaishnava, Chatadi)
			32. Tammali
			33. Turupu Kapu and Gajula Kapu of Srikakulam, Vizianagram & Visakhapatnam District Who are Subject to Socil customs of divorce & remrriages among their women
			34. Ayyaraka
			35. Nagaralu
			36. Atirasa (of Polavaram, Gopalapuram, Koyyalagudem, Buttayagudem, Chagallu Mandals of West Godavari Distt. And Devipattanam, Korukond and Gokavaram Mandals of East Godavari Distt.)

Sl. No.	City, State	Date of Public Hearing	Castes/ Communities for Which the Public Hearing was held
	Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	06.04.2015	37. Gajula Balija (Who are traditionally Associated With selling of Bangles)
			38. Vannia, Vanniar, Vannikula-Kashatriya
			39. Sarollu
			40. Gudia/Gudiya (Confined to Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam Districts only)
			41. Kurmi (confined to Telangana Region and also Krishna District Only)
			42. Budubunjala/ Bhunjawa/ Bhadbhunja (confined to Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy Districts Only)
			43. Dammali/ Dammala/ Dammula/ Damala
			44. Samanthula/ Samantha/ Sountia/ Sauntia/ Sauntia
			45. Pala- Ekari, Ekila, Vyakula, Ekiri, Nayanivaru, Palegaru, Tolagari, Kavali confined to Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Nellore, Hyderabad& Rangareddy Districts
			46. Ranjannala, Rajannalu Confined to Karimnagar, Warangal, Nizamabad & Adilabad District
			47. Bukka Ayyavar
			48. Bondili
			49. Are Marathi, Maratha (Non-Brahmins), Arakalies and Surabhi Natakavallu
			50. Bare, Barai, Marar and Tamboli
			51. Arava confined to Srikakulam district
			52. Aghamudian, Aghamudir, Agamudivellalar and Agamudimudaliar (including Thuluva Vellalas) confined to Chittoor, Nellore, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Hyderabad and Rangareddy Districts
			53. Sondi/ Sundi
			54. Sistakaranam
			55. Pitchiguntla
			56. Aasadula/ Asadula
			57. Keuta/ Kevuto/ Keviti

Sl. No.	City, State	Date of Public Hearing	Castes/ Communities for Which the Public Hearing was held
	Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	7.04.2015	58. Achukattalavandlu, Singali, Singamvally, Achchupanivally, Achchukattuvaru, Achukatlavandlu
			59. Attar Saibulu, Attarollu
			60. Dhobi Muslim/ Muslim Dhobi/ Dhobi Musalman, Turkha Chakla or Turka Sakala, Turaka Chakali, Tulukka Vannan, Tsakalas, Sakalas or Chakalas, Muslim Rajakas
			61. Faqir, Fhaker, Budbudki, Ghanti Fhaker, Ghanta Fhakerlu, Turaka Budbudki, Darvesh, Fakeer
			62. Garadi Muslim, Garadi Saibulu, Pamulavally, Kani-Kattuvally, Garadollu, Garadiga
			63. Gosangi Muslim, Phakeer Sayebulu
			64. Guddi Eluguvally, Elugu Bantuvally, Musalman Keelu Gurravally
			65. Hajam, Nai, Nai Muslim, Navid
			66. Labbi, Labbai, Labbon. Labba
			67. Pakeerla, Borewale, Deera Phakerlu, Bonthala
			68. Qureshi, Kureshi/Khureshi, Khasab, Marati Khasab, Khatik Muslim
			69. Shaik/Sheikh
			70. Siddi, Yaba, Habshi, Jasi
			71. Turaka Kasha, Kakkukotte, Zinka Saibulu, Chakkitakanevale, Terugadu Gontalavaru, Thirugatigantla, Rollaku Kakku Kottevaru, Pattar Phodulu, Chakketakare, Thuraka Kasha
			Name of the Caste/ Community for Deletion
			72. Lakkamarikapu confined to Telangana region only
			73. Siddula confined to Telangana region only
			74. Munnurukapu (Telangana)
			75. Lakkamari Kapu (confined to Telangana Region only)
			76. Are, Arevally and Arollu of Telangana

Sl. No.	City, State	Date of Public Hearing	Castes/ Communities for Which the Public Hearing was held
2	Hyderabad, Telengana	08.04.2015	<p>1. Agnikulakshatriya, Palli, Vadabalija, Bestha, Jalari, Gangavar, Gangaputra, Goondla, Vanyakulakshtriya, Vannekapu, Vannereddi Pallikapu, Pallireddi, Nayyala, .Pattapu</p> <p>2. Bandara</p> <p>3. Rajak, Chakali, Vannar</p> <p>4. Dasari (formerly engaged in Bhikshatana)</p> <p>5. Korcha, Koracha</p> <p>6. Nayi- Brahmin (Mangali, Mangala, Bhajanthri)</p> <p>7. Vamsha Raj</p> <p>8. Pardhi (Mirshikari, Nirshikari)</p> <p>9. Veeramushti (Neetikotala), Veerabhadreeya</p> <p>10. Valmiki, Boya (Boya Bedar, Kirataka Nishadi, Yellappi, Yellapu/Yellapondlu, Pedda Boya) Talayari, Chunduvallu</p> <p>11. Kinthala Kalinga, Buragana Kalinga, Buragam Kalinga, Pandiri Kalinga, Kalinga</p> <p>12. Mondepatta</p> <p>13. Joshinandiwala</p> <p>14. Odde, Oddilu, Vaddi, Vaddelu</p> <p>15. Kurakula</p> <p>16. Pondara</p> <p>17. Kasi Kapadi</p> <p>18. Saikilgar</p> <p>19. Poosala</p> <p>20. Achukatlavandlu</p> <p>21. Ediga, Gowda (Gamalla, Kalalee) Goundla Settibalija (of Visakhapatnam, EastGodavari, West Godavari and Krishna District)</p> <p>22. Gandla, Telikula, Devathilakula</p> <p>23. Karikalabhakthulu, Kaikolan or Kaikola, (Sengundam or Sengunther)</p> <p>25. Nagavaddilu</p> <p>26. Perika (Perike Balija, Puragiri Kshatriya)</p> <p>27. Padmasali (Sali, Saiyan, Pattusali, Senapathulu, Thogata Sali)</p>

Sl. No.	City, State	Date of Public Hearing	Castes/ Communities for Which the Public Hearing was held
	Hyderabad, Telengana	08.04.2015	28. Thogata, Thogati or ThogataVeerakshatriya
			29. Viswabrahmin or Viswakram(Ausula or Kamsali, Kammari, Kanchari, Vadla or Vadra or Vadrangi and Silpi)
			30. Lodh, Lodha, Lodhi
			31. Agar
			32. Arekatika, Katika, Quresh (Muslim Butchers)
			33. Atagara
			34. Bhataraju
			35. Gavara
			36. Godaba
			37. Krishnabhalija (Dasari, Bukka, Bukka Ayyavar)
			38. Koppulavelama
			39. Nagavasam (Nagavamsa)
			40. Polinavelama (of Srikakulam & Visakhapatnam Districts)
			41. Satani (Chattadasrivaishnava, Chatadi)
			42. Tammali (Non- Brahmins) (Shudra Caste)
			43. Turupu Kapu and Gajula Kapu of Srikakulam, Vizianagram & Visakhapatnam Districts Who are Subject to social customs of divorce & remarriages among their women
			44. Ayyaraka
			45. Nagaralu
			46. Samanthula/ Samantha/ Sountia/ Sauntia confined to Srikakulam district
			47. Arava confined to Srikakulam district
			48. Dammali/ Dammala/ Dammula/ Damala of Srikakulam Dist.
			49. Pala- Ekari, Ekila, Vyakula, Ekiri, Nayanivaru, Palegaru, Tolagari, Kavali
			50. Pitchiguntla
			51. Bukka Ayyavar
			52. Gotrala
			53. Bondili

Sl. No.	City, State	Date of Public Hearing	Castes/ Communities for Which the Public Hearing was held
	Hyderabad, Telangana	08.04.2015	54. Are Marathi, Maratha (Non-Brahmins), Arakalies and Surabhi Natakavallu
			55. Bare, Barai, Marar and Tamboli as a Synonyms of Mail
			56. Are, Arevallu and Arollu
			57. Aghamudian, Aghamudiar, Agamudivellalar and Agamudimudaliar
			58. Sondi/ Sundi
			59. Varala
			60. Sistikaranam
			61. Achchukattalavandlu, Singali, Singamvallu, Achchupanivallu, Achchukattuvaru, Achukatlavandlu
			62. Attar Saibulu, Attarollu
			63. Dhobi Muslim/Muslim Dhobi/Dhobi Musalman, Turkha Chakla or Turka Sakala, Turaka Chakali, Tulukka Vannan, Tsakalas, Sakalas or Chakalas, Muslim Rajakas
			64. Faqir, Fhaker, Budbudki, Ghanti Fhaker, Ghanta Fhakerlu, Turaka Budbudki, Darvesh, faker
			65. Garadi Muslim, Garadi Saibulu, Pamulavallu, Kani-Kattuvallu, Garadollu, Garadiga
			66. Gosangi Muslim, PhakeerSayebulu
			67. Guddi Eluguvallu, Elugu Bantuvallu, Musalman Keelu Gurravallu
			68. Hajam, Nai, Nai Muslim, Navid
			69. Labbi, Labbai, Labbon, Labba
			70. Pakeerla, Borewale, Deera Phakerlu, Bonthala
			71. Qureshi, Kureshi/ Khureshi, Khasab, Marati Khasab, Muslim Katika, Khatik Muslim
			72. Shaik/ Sheikh
			73. Siddi, Yaba, Habshi, Jasi
			74. Turaka Kasha, Kakkukotte, Zinka Saibulu, Chakkitakanevale, Terugadu Gontalavaru, Thirugatigantla, Rollaku Kakku Kottevaru, Pattar Phodulu, Chakketakare, Thuraka Kasha

Sl. No.	City, State	Date of Public Hearing	Castes/ Communities for Which the Public Hearing was held
3.	Jaipur, Rajasthan	07.05.2015	1. Kalal (Mewara), Kalal (Suwalka), Kalal (Jaiswal), Kalal (Ahluwalia), Kalal (Patel), Kalal
			2. Krishak (Karsha), Rajpoot (Kharwad, Chadana, Unthad, Parmar, Kadecha, Taladara, Diya, Gul, Dashana) Samaj
			3. Moyla
			4. Nagori (Muslim)
			5. Chhipa (Chhipi), Bhavsar, Nama, Khatti Chippa, Rangrej, Neelgar
			6. Gadaria (Gadri), Gayri, Ghosi (Gvala)
			7. Gadia-Lohar, Gadolia
			8. Maha-brahman (Acharaj), Fakir (Working in Kabristan)
			9. Nai, Sain, Vednai
			10. Swarankar, Sunar, Soni, Jadia
			11. Thathera, Kansara (Bharava)
4.	Gangtok, Sikkim	09.06.2015	1. Dewan
			2. Bshun
			3. Chettri
			4. Newar
			5. Limboo (including Tsong, Subba, and Yakthungba)
5.	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	13.07.2015	1. Batehda
			2. Bhat or Bhatta (whether with or without the appendage Brahman) Darpi
			3. Gorkha (whether with or without the any appendage like Rajput, Brahman, Khatri)
			4. Gaddi (Whether with or without and appendage like Rajput, Brahman, Khatri etc.) who are not listed in the ST list shall continue as OBC
			5. Turi
			6. Bharbunha, Bharbhunja or Bharbhunja
			7. Chahang
			8. Changar
			9. Dhimar
			10. Daiya
			11. Keshap Rajput
			12. Prajapati
			13. Kangehra
			14. Kanjar, Kanchan
			15. Nalband

Sl. No.	City, State	Date of Public Hearing	Castes/ Communities for Which the Public Hearing was held
			16. Rechband
			17. Gujjar or Gujar
	Kangra, Himachal Pradesh	15.07.2015	19. Populace, ie. Bangahalias residing since time immemorial in Chhota Bhangal and Bara Bhangal area of Kangra District
	Kullu, Himachal Pradesh	17.07.2015	18. Populace living in Malana revenue Village of Kullu District

During the period under report, the Commission tendered 101 Advices for inclusion/rejection/ correction in the Central List of OBCs, in respect of castes/ sub-castes/ communities/ synonyms of 10 States to the Central Government as per the details given below:

Advices tendered to the Government of India During April, 2015 to March, 2016

S.No	State/ UT	Caste/community	Advice No. & Date
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Aanjana	NCBC Advice No. 63/MP/2015 dated 17.04.2015 (rejection)
		Otari Kaser	NCBC Advice No. 64/MP/2015 dated 17.04.2015 (inclusion)
		Baiswar	NCBC Advice No. 65/MP/2015 dated 17.04.2015 (rejection)
		Batthi, Baretha	NCBC Advice No. 66/MP/2015 dated 17.04.2015 (rejection)
		Rajak	NCBC Advice No. 67/MP/2015 dated 17.04.2015 (inclusion)
		Vishnoi	NCBC Advice No. 68/MP/2015 dated 17.04.2015 (rejection)
		Koshkati (Lingayat)	NCBC Advice No. 69/MP/2015 dated 17.04.2015 (rejection)

S.No	State/ UT	Caste/community	Advice No. & Date	No. dated
	Madhya Pradesh	Joshi (Bhaddari), Dakocha, Dakota	NCBC Advice 70/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Kodar	NCBC Advice 71/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Rajjad, Rajjhad	NCBC Advice 72/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (inclusion)	No. dated
		Rathore	NCBC Advice 73/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Singaraha (Kashyap, Batham) Nishad,	NCBC Advice 74/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Soni (Swarnakar)	NCBC Advice 75/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (rejected)	No. dated
		Usarete	NCBC Advice 76/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Vani	NCBC Advice 77/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Sai, Shah, Kabra Khodu	NCBC Advice 78/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (inclusion)	No. dated
		Kankar	NCBC Advice 79/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (inclusion)	No. dated
		Shishgar	NCBC Advice 80/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (inclusion)	No. dated
		Rajgir	NCBC Advice 81/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (inclusion)	No. dated
		Dafali	NCBC Advice 82/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (inclusion)	No. dated
		Sikligar	NCBC Advice 83/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (inclusion)	No. dated
	Nakkal	NCBC Advice 84/MP/2015 17.04.2015 (inclusion)	No. dated	

S.No	State/ UT	Caste/community	Advice No. & Date
2.	Karnataka	Entry No.156 Vokkaliga (Rural areas only), Vakkaliga (Rural areas only), Sarpa Vokkaliga (Rural areas only), Uppina Kolaga Vokkliga (Rural areas only), Gouda/Gowda (Rural areas only), Hallikara (Rural areas only),	NCBC Advice No. 222/Karnataka/2015 dated 04.09.2015 (Correction)
		Entry No. 159 Kurushina Setty	NCBC Advice No. 223/Karnataka/2015 dated 04.09.2015 (Correction)
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Viswakarma	NCBC Advice No. 147/UP/2015 dated 14.07.2015 (correction)
4.	Rajasthan	Kalal, Kalal (Mewara), Kalal (Suwalka), Kalal (Jaiswal), Kalal (Ahluwalia), Kalal (Patel)	NCBC Advice No. 70/Rajasthan/2015 dated 14.07.2015 (rejection)
		Krishak (Karsha), Rajpoot (Kharwad, Chandana, Unthad, Parmar, Kadecha, Taladara, Diya, Gul, Dashana)	NCBC Advice No. 71/Rajasthan/2015 dated 14.07.2015 (rejection)
		Nagori (Muslim)	NCBC Advice No. 72/Rajasthan/2015 dated 14.07.2015 (rejection)
5.	Bihar	Batham Vaishya	NCBC Advice No. 42/Bihar/2015 dated 27.07.2015 (rejection)
		Bagti (Bagchi)/ Bagdi	NCBC Advice No. 43/Bihar/2015 dated 27.07.2015 (rejection)
		Biahut Kalwar	NCBC Advice No. 44/Bihar/2015 dated 27.07.2015 (rejection)
		Chhippi	NCBC Advice No. 45/Bihar/2015 dated 27.07.2015 (inclusion)

S.No	State/ UT	Caste/community	Advice No. & Date	No. dated
	Bihar	Donwar	NCBC Advice 46/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Goldar	NCBC Advice 47/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Gora, Ghosi, Mehar	NCBC Advice 48/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Itfarosh /Itafarosh /Gadheri Itpaj /Ibrahimi (Muslim)	NCBC Advice 49/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (inclusion)	No. dated
		Jadupatia	NCBC Advice 50/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Lakshmi Narain Gola	NCBC Advice 51/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Madarai (Muslim)	NCBC Advice 52/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Malik (Muslim)	NCBC Advice 53/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Modak / Maira	NCBC Advice 54/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Sainthwar	NCBC Advice 55/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Surjapuri Muslim	NCBC Advice 56/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (rejection)	No. dated
		Gorh, Gonrh, Goud	NCBC Advice 57/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (Deletion)	No. dated
		Khatwe	NCBC Advice 58/Bihar/2015 27.07.2015 (Deletion)	No. dated
6.	Sikkim	Entry No. 03, Limboo (including Tsong, Subba and Yakthungba)	NCBC Advice 7/Sikkim/2015 dated 17.11.2015 (Deletion)	No. dated

S.No	State/ UT	Caste/community	Advice No. & Date
7.	Telangana	List of Other Backward Classes applicable to newly formed State of Telangana, Entry No. 1 to Entry No. 86(iii)	NCBC Advice No. 2/Telangana/2015 dated 26.11.2015 (Adaptation of Central List of OBCs from the Undivided State of Andhra Pradesh in conformity with State list of BCs for the State of Telangana)
		Entry No.18, 'Dammali/ Dammala/ Dammula/ Damala'	NCBC Advice No. 3/Telangana/2015 dated 26.11.2015 (Inclusion)
		New Entry No. 87 'Rajannala, Rajannalu	NCBC Advice No. 4/Telangana/2015 dated 26.11.2015 (Inclusion)
		Entry No. 14 'Pitchiguntla'	NCBC Advice No. 5/Telangana/2015 dated 26.11.2015 (Inclusion)
		New Entry No. 86 (iv) 'Faqir', 'Fakeer"	NCBC Advice No. 6/Telangana/2015 dated 26.11.2015 (Inclusion)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Entry No.7 'Batehda'	NCBC Advice No. 20/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Correction)
		Entry No. 47 'Gaddi (in merged areas only)'	NCBC Advice No. 21/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)
		Entry No. 1 'Turi'	NCBC Advice No. 22/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)
		Entry No. 9 'Bharbunha, Bharbhujja or Bharbhunja'	NCBC Advice No. 23/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)
		Entry No. 13 'Changar'	NCBC Advice No. 24/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)
		Entry No. 15 'Dhimer or Dhimar or Dhiwar'	NCBC Advice No. 25/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)
		Entry No.17 'Daiya'	NCBC Advice No. 26/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)
		Entry No. 28 'Keshap Rajput'	NCBC Advice No. 27/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)

S.No	State/ UT	Caste/community	Advice No. & Date
	Himachal Pradesh	Entry No. 30 'Prajapati'	NCBC Advice No. 28/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)
		Entry No.31 'Kangehra'	NCBC Advice No. 29/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)
		Entry No. 32 'Kanjar, Kanchan'	NCBC Advice No. 30/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)
		Entry No. 41 'Nalband'	NCBC Advice No. 31/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)
		Entry No. 44 'Rechband'	NCBC Advice No. 32/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)
		Entry No. 48 'Gujjar or Gujar (in merged areas only)'	NCBC Advice No. 33/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Deletion)
		New Entry No 56 'Populace i.e. Bangahalias residing since time immemorial in chhota bhagal and bara bhagal area of Kangra District (HP)	NCBC Advice No. 34/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Inclusion)
		New Entry No 57 'populace living in Malana revenue village of Kullu District (HP)	NCBC Advice No. 35/Himachal Pradesh/2015 dated 04.12.2015 (Inclusion)
9.	Maharashtra	Entry No. 211 'Malhav'	NCBC Advice No. 79/Maharashtra/2015 dated 15.12.2015 (Correction)
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Entry No.01 'Agnikulakshatriya, Palli, Vadabaliya, Bestha, Jalari, Gangavar, Gangaputra, Goondla, Vanyakulakshtriya (Vannekapu, Vannereddi Pallikapu, Pallireddi), Neyyala & Pattapu'	NCBC Advice No. 83/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)

S.No	State/ UT	Caste/community	Advice No. & Date
	Andhra Pradesh	Entry No.05 "Rajaka (Chakali, Vannar),Chakali, Vannar"	NCBC Advice No. 84/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 15 "Nayi-Brahmin (Mangali), Mangala, Bajantri"	NCBC Advice No. 85/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No.17 "Vamsharaj, Pitchiguntala"	NCBC Advice No. 86/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 22 "Veeramushti (Nettikotala), Veerabhadreeya"	NCBC Advice No. 87/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 23 "Valmiki Boya, (Boya, Bedar, Kirataka, Nishadi, Yellapi, Pedda Boya), Talayari and Chunduvallu"	NCBC Advice No. 88/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 35 "Odde (Oddilu, Vaddi, Vaddelu) Vaddera, Waddera"	NCBC Advice No. 89/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No.99 "Kurakula confined to Srikakulam, Vizianagaram &Visakhapatnam Districts"	NCBC Advice No. 90/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 97 "Pondara confined to Srikakulam, Vizianagaram & Visakhapatnam Districts"	NCBC Advice No. 91/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No.100 "Kasi Kapadi"	NCBC Advice No. 92/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Deletion)

S.No	State/ UT	Caste/community	Advice No. & Date
	Andhra Pradesh	Entry No.106 "Sikligar/Saikilgar"	NCBC Advice No. 93/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No.39 "Achukadavandlu in the districts of Visakhapatnam and Guntur confined to Hindus only"	NCBC Advice No. 94/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 42 "Goud, Ediga, Gouda (Gamalla, Kalalee), Goundla, Settibalija of Vishakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts and Srisayana (Segidi)"	NCBC Advice No. 95/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 47 "Karikalabhakthulu, Kaikolan of Kaikala (Sengundam of Sengunther)"	NCBC Advice No. 96/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 53 "Perika (Perika Balija, Puragiri Kshatriya)"	NCBC Advice No. 97/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 55 "Padmasali (Sali, Salivan, Pattusali, Senapathulu, Thogata Sali)"	NCBC Advice No. 98/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 58 "Thogata, Thogati or Thogataveerakshariya"	NCBC Advice No. 99/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No.98 "Lodh, Lodha, Lodhi"	NCBC Advice No. 100/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Deletion)
		Entry No. 62 "Arekatika, Katika"	NCBC Advice No. 101/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 62-A "Qureshi (Muslim Butchers)"	NCBC Advice No. 101/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)

S.No	State/ UT	Caste/community	Advice No. & Date
	Andhra Pradesh	Entry No. 64 "Bhatraju"	NCBC Advice No.102/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 75 "Krishnabhalija (Dasari, Bukka)"	NCBC Advice No. 103/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 82 "Neeli"	NCBC Advice No. 104/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 88 "Satani (Chattadasrivaishnav a)"	NCBC Advice No. 105/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No.89 "Tammali (Non-Brahmins) (Shudra Caste)"	NCBC Advice No. 106/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No.95 "Ayyaraka Confined to Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna & Guntur Districts"	NCBC Advice No. 107/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 109 "Kurmi (Confined to Krishna District only)"	NCBC Advice No. 108/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)
		Entry No. 110 "Budubunjala/Bhunjwa/Bhadbhuj (confined to Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy Districts only)"	NCBC Advice No. 109/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Deletion)
		Entry No.74 "Surya Balija (Kalavanthula, Ganika)"	NCBC Advice No. 110/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Correction)

S.No	State/ UT	Caste/community	Advice No. & Date
	Andhra Pradesh	Entry No.21 Dammali/ Dammala/ Dammula/ Damala / Peddammavandlu, Devaraavandlu, Yellammavandlu, Mutyalammavandlu”	NCBC Advice No. 111/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Inclusion)
		Entry No 112 “Samanthula/Samant ha/Sounita/Saunita Confined to Srikakulam District	NCBC Advice No. 112/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Inclusion)
		Entry No. 111 “Lakkamarikapu (Confined to Telangana region only)”	NCBC Advice No. 113/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Deletion)
		Entry No. 107 “Siddula”	NCBC Advice No. 114/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Deletion)
		Entry No. 80 “Munnurkapu (Telangana)	NCBC Advice No. 115/Andhra Pradesh/2015 dated 07.01.2016 (Deletion)

**State-wise inclusion/deletion/correction of castes in the Central
List of OBCs during 2015-16**

S.No	State	Remarks	Gazette Resolution No. and Date
1.	Haryana	Entry at No. 58 corrected to Weaver (Julaha) (excluding those who are included in Scheduled Castes)	12011/1/2015-BC-II dated 27.05.2015
2.	Karnataka	Entry at No. 87 corrected to Bovi [excluding Bovi (Non-Besta) who are Scheduled Caste]	12011/1/2015-BC-II dated 27.05.2015
3.	Himachal Pradesh	New Entry at No. 55 Populace i.e. Bangahalias residing since time immemorial in Chhota Bhangal and Bara Bhangal area of Kangra District (HP)	12015/05/2011-BC-II dated 14.07.2015
4.	Gujarat	Entry at No. 65 corrected to Sipai, Patni Jamat or Turk Jamat (all Muslims)	12011/06/2014-BC-II dated 09.09.2015
5.	Uttarakhand	Entry at No. 39 corrected to Kahar, Tanwar Singhariya	12011/06/2014-BC-II dated 09.09.2015

The Gazette Notifications are placed in the **Annexure- VI**.

**The Cumulative Number of Entries in Central List of OBCs as
on 31st March, 2016**

S.No.	States/UTs	No. of Entries in the Central List.
1	A& N Islands	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	111
3	Assam	28
4	Bihar	133
5	Chandigarh	60
6	Chattisgarh	67
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10
8	Daman & Diu	44
9	Delhi	57
10	Goa	20
11	Gujarat	104
12	Haryana	74
13	Himachal Pradesh	54
14	Jammu & Kashmir	21
15	Jharkhand	129
16	Karnataka	199
17	Kerala	83
18	Madhya Pradesh	66
19	Maharashtra	261
20	Manipur	4
21	Odisha	200
22	Puducherry	59
23	Punjab	68
24	Rajasthan	68
25	Sikkim	10
26	Tamil Nadu	181
27	Tripura	42
28	Uttar Pradesh	76
29	Uttarakhand	78
30	West Bengal	99
	Total	2411

Meeting with Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes

The present Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes was set up on 12.09.2014 under the Chairmanship of Shri Rajen Gohain, Hon'ble Member of Parliament. The National Commission for Backward Classes met the Parliamentary Committee on 14th October, 2015 and 3rd December, 2015 in the Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi. Various issues concerning OBCs were discussed in the Committee Meetings. Some of these are:

- i) Rationalisation of Creamy Layer Limit and Simplification of Creamy Layer instructions.
- ii) Complete exclusion of agriculturists from the purview of Creamy Layer.
- iii) Exclusion of sitting MPs from Creamy Layer.
- iv) Recognition of OBC Welfare Associations.
- v) Sub-categorization among OBCs.
- vi) Non implementation of OBC reservation in Delhi Judicial Services.
- vii) Low representation of OBCs in the services of Central Government.

प्रशासन अनुभाग द्वारा वर्ष 2015-2016 के दौरान हिन्दी में कार्य करने से संबंधित विवरण।

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक स्वषासी संस्था है। भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग अधिनियम 1993 के अंतर्गत इस आयोग का वर्ष 1993 में गठन किया था। इस आयोग के गठन का मुख्य उद्देश्य नागरिकों के किसी वर्ग की सूची में पिछड़े वर्ग के रूप में सम्मिलित किए जाने के अनुरोधों की जांच करना और ऐसी सूची में किसी पिछड़े वर्ग के अधिक सम्मिलित किए जाने या कम सम्मिलित किए जाने की शिकायतों को सुनकर केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी राय देना जो उचित समझे।

2. राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग में राजभाषा अधिनियम 1993 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कार्य हिन्दी में किया जाता है और राजभाषा विभाग गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी संघ का राजकीय कार्य हिन्दी में करने के लिए वार्षिक कार्यक्रम 2015-16 में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप कार्य किया गया है।

3. राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग में हिन्दी तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट ऑनलाईन भेजने के लिए राजभाषा विभाग की वेबसाईट पर पंजीकरण कराया गया है। वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान तीन कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गईं जिसमें सभी कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया। इन कार्यशालाओं के माध्यम से अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के सामने जो भी हिन्दी भाषा के प्रयोग से संबंधित समस्याएं आईं। उनके समाधान के लिए चर्चाएं की गईं तथा जो भी अच्छे सुझाव प्राप्त हुए उनको प्रयोग में लाने का प्रयास किया गया।

4. इस आयोग में हिन्दी दिवस 14 सितम्बर 2015 को मनाया गया तथा हिन्दी पखवाड़ा 14 सितम्बर से 28 सितम्बर 2015 तक मनाया गया। हिन्दी पखवाड़े में अनेक प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें हिन्दी निबंध प्रतियोगिता श्रुतलेख प्रतियोगिता हिन्दी टिप्पण आलेखन प्रतियोगिता व हिन्दी काव्य पाठ प्रतियोगिता उल्लेखनीय है। हिन्दी पखवाड़े में प्रथम द्वितीय व तृतीय पुरस्कारों की राशि वितरित की गई। कुछ कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन राशि भी दी गई। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग ने राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस व सर्तकता जागरूकता सप्ताह के दौरान अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में शपथ दिलायी।

5. इस आयोग का दिनांक 11/9/2015 को राजभाषा निरीक्षण उपनिदेशक (कार्यान्वयन) राजभाषा विभाग गृह मंत्रालय दिल्ली द्वारा किया गया और उनके द्वारा जो भी कमियां पायी गई उन पर आयोग द्वारा कार्यवाही की गई। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सभी अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी हिन्दी में ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करने में अपना योगदान दे तथा हिन्दी की प्रगति का विश्लेषण करने के लिए आयोग में विभागीय राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की हर तिमाही में एक बैठक की गई तथा इस विषय में प्रभावी सुझाव दिए गए।

नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति (दक्षिण) की हर बैठक में इस आयोग से अधिकारी सम्मिलित हुए। उनको हर तिमाही की हिन्दी रिपोर्ट भी भेजी गई।

6. इस आयोग में विभिन्न स्तरों पर जांच बिन्दु बनाए गए हैं ताकि राजभाषा नियम 12 के अनुसार राजभाषा नीति और अनुदेशों का प्रभावी ढंग से पालन सुनिश्चित हो सके।

विगत वर्ष इस आयोग में हिन्दी के विषय में संतोषजनक प्रगति हुई है।



Public Hearing for inclusion of caste/community in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Andhra Pradesh held on 06.04.2015 and 7.04.2015 at Vijayawada.



Public Hearing for inclusion of caste/community in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Andhra Pradesh held on 06.04.2015 and 7.04.2015 at Vijayawada.



Public Hearing for inclusion of caste/community in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Telengana held on 08.04.2015, 09.04.2015 and 10.04.2015 at Hyderabad.



Public Hearing for inclusion of caste/community in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Telengana held on 08.04.2015, 09.04.2015 and 10.04.2015 at Hyderabad.



Public Hearing for inclusion of caste/community in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Rajasthan held on 07.05.2015 at Jaipur.



Public Hearing for inclusion of caste/community in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Sikkim held on 09.06.2015 at Gangtok.



Public Hearing for inclusion of caste/community in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Himachal Pradesh held on 13.07.2015 at Shimla, 15.07.2015 at Kangra, and 17.07.2015 at Kullu.



सत्यमेव जयते

कार्यालय महानिदेशक लेखा परीक्षा (केन्द्रीय व्यय)
Office of the Director General of Audit (Central Expenditure)
इन्द्रप्रस्थ इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-110 002
Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi -110 002

पत्र संख्या: ए.एम.जी.-1/4-4/एस.ए.आर./एन.सी.बी.सी. /2016-17/

दिनांक:

सेवा में,

सचिव, भारत सरकार,
सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय,
शास्त्री भवन,
नई दिल्ली-110001.

उप सचिव (प्र०)

23-11-16

रा.पं.व.सं. 2801/सचिव/493
23-11-16

विषय : वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग, नई दिल्ली के लेखाओं पर पृथक लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

महोदय,

मैं, राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2015-16 के प्रमाणित वार्षिक लेखे की प्रति उसके पृथक लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन तथा लेखापरीक्षा प्रमाणपत्र सहित की प्रति संसद के पटल पर रखने के लिए संलग्न कर रहा हूँ।

संसद को प्रस्तुत कर दस्तावेज की दो प्रतियाँ उस तिथि को दर्शाते हुए, जब वे संसद को प्रस्तुत किए गए थे, इस कार्यालय को तथा भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक का कार्यालय, 9-दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110124 को भेजी जाएं।

कृपया यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि पृथक लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन को संसद के दोनों सदनों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने से पहले वार्षिक लेखाओं को शासी निकाय (Governing body) द्वारा अनुमोदित अवश्य करा लिया जाए तथा यह भी सुनिश्चित करें कि 2015-16 के लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन एवं लेखापरीक्षा प्रमाण पत्र को संसद के पटल पर रखने से पहले सभी पूर्व वर्षों के लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन एवं लेखापरीक्षा प्रमाणपत्र संसद के पटल पर प्रस्तुत किये जा चुके हों।

लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन का हिन्दी अनुवाद एवं इसरो जारी करने से सम्बन्धित सभी कार्यों को आपके निकाय द्वारा किया जाना ही अपेक्षित है। पृथक लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन का हिन्दी अनुवाद जारी करते समय निम्नलिखित अस्वीकरण (disclaimer) अंकित करें।

“प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन मूल रूप से अंग्रेजी में लिखित पृथक लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन का हिन्दी अनुवाद है। यदि इसमें कोई विसंगति परिलक्षित होती है तो अंग्रेजी में लिखित प्रतिवेदन मान्य होगा।”

अनुलग्नक: यथोपरि

भवदीय,

कलम 3 के तहत
A/C
23/11
Desing & Co. SAR
An. Ban. Sent for
Hindi Translation
23/11

sd-
उप-निदेशक (ए.एम.जी.-1)

1 8 NOV 2016

पत्र संख्या: ए.एम.जी.-1/4-4 /एस.ए.आर./एन.सी.बी.सी./2016-17/870

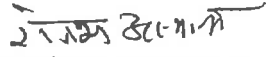
दिनांक:

प्रति:

श्री राकेश श्रीवास्तव, सचिव, राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग, भीकाजी कामा प्लेस, नई दिल्ली-110066 को वर्ष 2015-16 की पृथक लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षा प्रमाणपत्र तथा प्रमाणित वार्षिक लेखे की प्रति सहित आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अग्रेषित की जा रही है। पृथक लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन के हिन्दी अनुवाद की एक प्रति शीघ्र इस कार्यालय को भेजी जाए।

संसद को प्रस्तुत दस्तावेजों की दो प्रतियाँ उस तिथि को जब वे संसद में प्रस्तुत किए गए थे, दर्शाते हुए इस कार्यालय को तथा भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक का कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली-110124 को भेजी जाएं।

अनुलग्नक: यथोपरि


उप-निदेशक (ए.एम.जी.-I)

पत्र संख्या: ए.एम.जी.-1/4-4/एस.ए.आर./एन.सी. बी.सी. /2016-17/


दिनांक:

प्रति:

प्रशासनिक अधिकारी (रिपोर्ट-ए.बी.), भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक का कार्यालय, 9-दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110124 को प्रमाणित वार्षिक लेखे की प्रति, उसका पृथक लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षा प्रमाणपत्र सहित अग्रेषित की जा रही है।

यह महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा (केन्द्रीय व्यय) के अनुमोदन से जारी किया जा रहा है।

अनुलग्नक: यथोपरि


उप-निदेशक (ए.एम.जी.-I)

Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India on the Accounts of National Commission for Backward Classes, New Delhi for the year ended 31 March 2016.

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), New Delhi as at 31 March 2016, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended on that date under Section 19(2) of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers & Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 read with Section 13(2) of the National Commission for Backward Classes, Act 1993. These financial statements are the responsibility of the National Commission for Backward Classes, New Delhi management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

2. This Separate Audit Report contains the comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) on the accounting treatment only with regard to classification, conformity with the best accounting practices, accounting standards and disclosure norms etc. Audit observations on financial transactions with regard to compliance with the Law, Rules and Regulations (Propriety and Regularity) and efficiency-cum-performance aspects, etc, if any, are reported through Inspection Reports/Comptroller and Auditor General of India's Audit Reports separately.

3. We have conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

4. Based on our audit, we report that :

- (i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- (ii) The Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account/Receipts and Payments Account dealt with by this report have **not** been drawn up in the common format approved by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- (iii) In our opinion, proper books of accounts and other relevant records have been maintained by the Commission as required under Section 13(1) of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act., 1993 in so far as it appears from our examination of such books.

(iv) We further report that:

A. Balance Sheet

A.1 Liability

A.1.1 Current Liability- Rs. 63.38 lakh (Schedule 5)

Salaries amounting to Rs. 22.15 lakh pertaining to March 2016 were paid in April 2016. However the provision for the salary of month of March 2016 was not made under Current liabilities and Provisions in the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 March 2016.

This has resulted in understatement of Current liabilities and Provisions by Rs.22.15 lakh and understatement of current year expenditure by the same amount.

B. Income & Expenditure

B.1 Expenditure - Rs. 368.14 lakh

Salaries amounting to Rs.20.61 lakh pertaining to March 2015 were paid in April 2015 & May 2015 and bills of security charges amounting Rs. 5.59 lakh pertaining to year 2014-15 were paid in June 2015 and booked in the year 2015-16.

Further, an amount of Rs. 3.73 lakh (3.06 lakh electricity charges and Rs. 0.67 lakh water charges) pertaining to the period 2013-14 and 2014-15 were paid in April 2015 & May 2015 and booked as expenditure of 2015-16. However, the provision for the above expenditure was not made under Current liabilities and Provisions in the Balance Sheet of the relevant year.

This has resulted in overstatement of Expenditure of Rs. 29.93 lakh and understatement of prior period expenses by the same amount.

C. General

C.1 An amount of Rs.20400/- "Advance to Employees" in schedule-C "Contingent & Other Advances" were pending for settlement for last three years i.e, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

C.2 An amount of Rs. 1.91,606/- was shown as addition of Assets during 2015-16. However, the same was not depicted in Fixed Assets Register.

C.3 The Commission has not made the provision of Retirement Benefits viz. Gratuity, Superannuation/ Pension and Leave encashment on actuarial basis which is in contravention of AS 15.

D. Grants in Aid

During 2015-16, Grants-in-aid of Rs. 399.42 lakh was received from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment under Non-Plan. The Commission had an unspent balance of previous year

amounting to Rs. 31.87 lakh. Out of total Grant, the Commission utilized a sum of Rs. 370.05 lakh (368.14 lakh as revenue expenditure and 1.91 lakh as Capital expenditure) leaving an unspent balance of Rs.61.24 lakh.

- v. Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance sheet, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipt & Payment Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the book of accounts.
- vi. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the said financial statements read together with the Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts, and subject to the significant matters stated above and other matters mentioned in Annexure to this Audit Report give a true and fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India:
- (a) In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the National Commission for Backward Classes as at 31 March, 2016 and
- (b) In so far as it relates to Income and Expenditure Account of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

For and on behalf of the C&AG of India

Director General of Audit
(Central Expenditure)

Place: New Delhi
Date:

Annexure

1. Adequacy of Internal audit system:

Neither the Commission has any Internal Audit Wing nor has any internal audit been conducted by the Ministry.

2. Adequacy of Internal Control System:

The Internal Control System was inadequate as

- (i) the Commission has not taken any action to settle advances pending for last 3 years, absence of internal audit, assets are not being depicted in fixed Assets Register,
- (ii) Physical verification of Fixed Assets not done since 2009-10,
- (iii) Physical verification of inventory was not done.

3. System of physical verification of fixed assets:

Physical verification of fixed assets has not been conducted since 2009-10.

4. System of physical verification of inventory:

Physical verification of Inventory was also not found recorded.

5. Regularity in payment of statutory dues:

As per Accounts, no payment over six months in respect of statutory dues was outstanding.


Dy. Director (AMG-I)

National Commission for Backward Classes
Tricoot-1, Bhika Ji Kama Palace, New Delhi-110066
Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2016

Liabilities	Sch.	Current year 2015-		Previous year 2014-15	Assets	Sch.	Current year 2015-16		Previous year 2014-15
		16	15				16	15	
(A) Capital Assets Fund	1	5,168,102	5,889,533	5,889,533	(A) Fixed Assets	A	5,168,102	5,889,533	
(B) Excess of Income Over Expenditure	2	2,581,076	2,276,655	2,276,655	(B) Investments	B	-	-	
PAO Account					(C) Contingent Advances & Other Advances	C	2,917,169	3,119,158	
(c) Current Liabilities and Provisions					(D) Security Deposit / Earnest Money	D	45,000	45,000	
(i) Remittances	3	722,128	567,275	567,275	(E) Provident Funds etc.	E	-	-	
(ii) Provident Funds etc.	4	-	-	-	(F) Sundry Debtors	F	-	-	
(iii) Sundry Creditors and Expenses payable	5	6,337,915	4,381,027	4,381,027	(G) Closing Balance				
					a. Cash in Hand		14,313	11,010	
					b. Cash at Bank				
					i. State Bank of India		52,319	49,544	
					ii. Union Bank of India		6,612,318	4,000,245	
							14,809,221	13,114,490	



शुभोदित सिंग / BALJIT SINGH
 वे अकाउंट्स/ड्युटी सेक्रेटरी
 राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
 National Commission for Backward Classes
 स्टाफिंग वॉरर अंड एम्प्लॉयमेंट
 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
 नई दिल्ली / New Delhi

राकेश श्रीवास्तव / RAKESH SRIVASTAVA
 सचिव / Secretary
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श्रीधर और रंजित अचिकारी / D.D.
 राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
 National Commission for
 Backward Classes

लेखा अधिकारी / Accountants Officer
 सचयवत/Consultant
 राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
 National Commission for Backward Classes
 नई दिल्ली / New Delhi

National Commission for Backward Classes
Tricoot-I, Bhika Ji Kama Palace, New Delhi-110066
Receipt & Payment Account of the National Commission for Backward Classes for the year ending 31st March, 2016

Receipt	Plan	Non Plan	Total Amount	Previous Year	Payment	Plan	Non Plan	Total Amount	Previous Year
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,716,014.00
i. Cash in Hand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Cash at Bank	-	11,010	11,010	11,010	-	-	-	-	-
a. State Bank of India	-	49,544	49,544	46,920	-	-	-	-	-
b. Union Bank of India	-	4,000,245	4,000,245	11,605,266	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Cheques In Hand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Grant in aid From the M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. Recurring	-	-	-	38,109,772	-	-	-	330,181	301,014
ii Non Recurring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Refund received from Indian Council of Social Science Research	-	-	-	8,716,489	-	-	-	83,760	69,367
3. Revenue received by the Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I. Plan- Recurring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(A). Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. Each value or investments encashed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii Interest on Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Interest on Bank Account and FDR'S	-	-	-	669,869	-	-	-	135,529	235,119
(B). Revenue Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. Miscellaneous Receipt	-	465	465	300	-	-	-	45,542	59,450
ii. Fees if any, charged by the commission(RTI)	-	3,202	3,202	7,137	-	-	-	197,685	90,681
iii. Prior Period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total c/f	-	44,308,045	44,308,045	59,166,763	-	-	-	24,658,849	40,364,438



SUNEIL K. GUPTA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants
FRI 62152N NEW DELHI

शुभेन्द्र सिंह / BALJIT SINGH
शुभेन्द्र सिंह / Deputy Secretary
National Commission for Backward Classes
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
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राकेश श्रीवास्तव / RAKESH SRIVASTAVA
सचिव / Secretary
National Commission for Backward Classes
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
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आर.डी. सिंह / R.D. SINGH
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National Commission for Backward Classes
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लेखा अधिकारी / Accounts Officer
परामर्शदाता / Consultant
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National Commission for Backward Classes
New Delhi

National Commission for Backward Classes
Tricoot-I, Bhika Ji Kama Palace, New Delhi-110066
Receipt & Payment Account of the National Commission for Backward Classes for the year ending 31st March, 2016

Total b/f	44,308,045	44,308,045	59,166,763	Total b/f	24,658,849	24,658,849	40,364,438
(C) Debt/Deposit Receipts				vi. Hospitality Expenses	64,536	64,536	80,627
1. Recovery of Advance to staff				vii. Repairs / Maintenance	1,450	1,450	-
i. House Building Advance				viii. Repair of Furniture & fixtures	1,800	1,800	-
ii. Motor car Advance				ix. Repair of Machinery & equipments	121,799	121,799	130,887
iii. Motor car / Scooter Advance				x. Printing & Stationery	1,042,698	1,042,698	1,437,914
iv. Other Advances				xi. Maintenance of Vehicle	254,170	254,170	353,170
a. Computer Advance				xii. Petrol, Oil Lubricants	416,978	416,978	387,317
b. Festive Advance			4,500	xiii. Telephone Charges	470,323	470,323	357,799
c. LTC Advance	9,279	9,279	5,256	xiv. Legal Charges	126,000	126,000	36,000
d. TA Advance	3,185	3,185	3,790	xv. Audit Fees	320,800	320,800	-
e. Interest on HBA				xvi. Electricity & Water expenses	945,173	945,173	91,210
f. Interest on MCA				xvii. Overtime allowance	68,978	68,978	82,629
g. Interest on SCA				xviii. Bank Charges & Commission	670	670	953
h. Other				xix. Case Hearing Expenses			
2. Recovery of Contingent Advance				xx. Conveyance	502,912	502,912	529,865
i. Advance to CPWD				xxi. Prior Period Expenses			
ii. Advance to DGS & D				xxii. Staff Uniform			
iii. Advance to Suppliers				xxiii. Transport Expenses			
iv. Case Hearing Advance			237,568	xxiv. Travelling Expenses	953,856	953,856	542,087
v. Advance to DDO	4,075	4,075	9,687	xxv. Hiring of Coolers			43,072
vi. Advance to DDO				xxvi. Advertisement & Publicity			65,704
3. Other Deposits				(C) Provident Funds & Other Contribution			
i. Security Deposits				I. Pension & Gratuities (including commutation of pension & LSPC)			
ii. Earnest money deposit	5,000	5,000	110,000	ii. Interest on GPF			
				iii. GPF Advance/ Final Payment			
				iv. CGESIS/CGEIS			
Total c/f	44,329,584	44,329,584	59,537,564	Total c/f	29,950,992	29,950,992	44,403,672



श्री जसवीर सिंह / BALJIT SINGH
 वरिष्ठ / Deputy Secretary
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 National Commission for Backward Classes
 भारतीय न्याय और शक्ति और शक्ति
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National Commission for Backward Classes
Tricoot-I, Bhika Ji Karna Palace, New Delhi-110066

Receipt & Payment Account of the National Commission for Backward Classes for the year ending 31st March, 2016

Total b/f	44,329,584	59,537,564	Total b/f	29,950,992	44,403,672
(D) Remittance receipt i. GPF/CPF etc. recoveries from Deputationist	-	-	(D) Grant in aid to other organisation i. Expenditure in Litigation and special studies ii. Promotional & Educational Research	-	-
ii. Licence Fee	-	37,211	(E) Investments Investments (detail to be shown in schedule)	-	-
iii. Income Tax	-	-	(F) Contingent Advances	-	-
a. On Salary	-	-	i. Advance to CPWD	810,400	3,913,400
b. On Non Salary	-	-	ii. Advance to DGS & D	-	-
iv. Central Govt. Health Scheme	-	-	iii. Advance to NICSI	-	-
v. Postal Life Insurance	-	-	iv. Case Hearing Advance	-	-
vi. Central Govt. Employees Group Insurance Scheme	-	-	v. Advance to DDO	-	-
vii. Defined Pension Contribution	-	-	(G) Advances to staff	61,625	138,100
viii. GPF	-	-	i. House building Advance	-	-
ix. New Pension Scheme	-	450	ii. Motor Car/ Scooter Advance	-	-
III. Non-Recurring	-	-	iii. Other Advances	-	3,000
i. Sale of Car	-	-	a. Festival Advance	36,000	18,000
ii. Sale of Newspaper	-	-	b. LTC Advance	307,889	148,948
	-	-	c. TA Advance	6,735	45,527
	-	-	d. Advance for Medical Expenses	58,000	-
	-	-	e. Other	-	-
	-	-	(H) Other Adjustments (Remittances)	-	-
	-	-	i. GPF/CPF etc. recoveries from Deputationist	-	-
	-	-	ii. Licence Fee	-	-
	-	-	iii. Income Tax	-	-
	-	-	a. On Salary	2,441,515	2,267,154
	-	-	b. On Non Salary	172,312	120,323
	-	-	iv. Central Govt. Health Scheme	75,000	81,900
	-	-	v. CGEGIS / CGEIS	13,878	13,716
	-	-	vi. GPF	2,391,300	2,430,850
	-	-	vii. MBA Recovery	43,740	45,055
Total c/f	44,329,584	59,537,564	Total c/f	36,369,386	53,666,856



श्री श्री श्री / BALJIT SINGH
अधीक्षक/डिप्युटी सचिव
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Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
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नई दिल्ली / New Delhi

**National Commission for Backward Classes
Tricoot-I, Bhika Ji Kama Palace, New Delhi-110066**

Receipt & Payment Account of the National Commission for Backward Classes for the year ending 31st March, 2016		Total b/f	36,369,386	36,369,386	53,666,856
Total b/f	44,329,584	44,329,584	59,575,225	59,575,225	116,776
viii. New pension Scheme					
ix. Contribution to Prime Minister Relief Fund				209,326	209,326
x. CPF					32,250
xi. Computer Advance			936,000	936,000	1,076,000
xii. Interest on SCA Advance			6,496	6,496	6,596
3. Non-Recurring Expenditure (A) Other Establishment Charges					
i. Land					
ii. Building					
iii. Furniture & Fixtures			1,950	1,950	
iv. Machinery & Equipment					
v. Motor vehicle					
vi. Electrical Equipment			6,885	6,885	217,244
vii. Mobile Phone					10,000
viii. Computer Software			52,304	52,304	221,646
ix. Air Conditioner					
x. Book			8,047	8,047	
xi. Ipad					
xii. Office equipment					52,121
xiii. Telephone			6,590	6,590	44,937
xiv. UPS			43,650	43,650	
(B) Deposits					
i. Security Deposit					
ii. Earnest Money Deposit			10,000	10,000	70,000
(C) Closing Cash Balance					
i. Cash in Hand			14,313	14,313	11,010
ii. Cheque in Hand					
iii. Cash at Bank					
a. State Bank of India			52,319	52,319	49,544
b. Union Bank of India			6,612,318	6,612,318	4,000,245
Total		44,329,584	44,329,584	44,329,584	59,575,225



श्री. रजि. / BALJIT SINGH
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 Government of India

रमेश श्रीवास्तव / RAKESH SRIVASTAVA
 सचिव / Secretary
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लेखा अधिकारी / Accounts Officer
 परामर्शदाता / Consultant
 राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
 National Commission for Backward Classes

National Commission for Backward Classes
Tricoot-I, Bhika Ji Kama Palace, New Delhi-110066
Income & Expenditure Account of the National Commission for Backward Classes for the year ending 31st March, 2016

Expenditure	Plan		Non Plan		Total Amount		Previous Year	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Recurring								
(a) Establishment Charges								
1 Salaries (Chairperson and Members)		12,422,878	12,422,878	11,132,785			39,942,825	38,109,772
2 Salaries (Officers and Establishment)		13,242,210	13,242,210	12,417,502				8,716,489
3 Honorarium		45,800	45,800	59,450			3,186,834	10,769,469
4 Case Hearing Expenses (2013-14)				1,032,343				
5 Travel Expenses		733,780	733,780	817,245				
6 Tuition Fees		330,181	330,181	319,781			191,606	1,285,318
7 Bonus		83,760	83,760	65,913				
8 DA Arrears		468,745	468,745	247,887				
9 Leave Salary & Pension Contribution				104,358			6,124,382	3,186,834
10 Leave Encashment		197,685	197,685	90,681				
11 Leave Travel Concession		37,186	37,186	345,174				
12 Medical Reimbursement		193,529	193,529	180,965			36,813,671	18,716,014
(b) Other Establishment Charges								
1 Wages		2,461,503	2,461,503	1,615,842				
2 Office Expenses		156,435	156,435	129,339			300,754	669,869
3 Electricity & Water Expenses		945,173	945,173	716,210				
4 Advertisement & Publicity				65,704			3,667	7,437
Total c/f		31,318,865	31,318,865	29,341,279			37,118,092	35,084,870

आहू और सकि काि
 राष्ट्रीय पिछडा व
 National Commission for
 Backward Classes
 for
 DDO
 National Commission for Backward Classes
 नई दिल्ली / New Delhi

लेखा अधिकारी / Accounts Officer
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रकेश श्रीवास्तव / RAKESH SRIVASTAVA
 सचिव / Secretary
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 National Commission for Backward Classes
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 नई दिल्ली / New Delhi



**National Commission for Backward Classes
Tricoot-I, Bhika Ji Kama Palace, New Delhi-110066**

Income & Expenditure Account of the National Commission for Backward Classes for the year ending 31st March, 2016

	Total b/f	31,318,865	29,341,279	Total b/f	37,118,092	37,118,092	35,054,870
5 Hospitality Expenses	101,298	-	101,857	2. Fees, if any, charged by commission	-	-	-
6 Salary Arrear	-	-	-	3. Sale of Newspaper	-	-	450
7 Repair & Maintenance	1,187,186	1,187,186	1,243,117	4. Miscellaneous Recovery payable	-	-	-
8 Repair of Furniture & Fixtures	3,090	3,090	-	5. Honorarium Received	-	-	-
9 Repair of Machinery & Equipment	122,510	122,510	78,143	6. Prior Period Adjustments	-	-	2,541,628
10 Maintenance of Vehicle	256,074	256,074	334,167				
11 Petrol, Oil & Lubricants	421,544	421,544	356,196				
12 Hiring of Cooler Expenses	-	-	43,979				
13 Telephone Charges	472,639	472,639	357,799				
14 Miscellaneous Expenditure	143,195	143,195	281,564				
15 Legal Charges	140,000	140,000	40,000				
16 Audit Fee	190,800	190,800	130,000				
17 Professional Fee	724,938	724,938	532,928				
18 Overtime Allowance	68,978	68,978	82,629				
19 Bank Commission & Charges	670	670	953				
20 Conveyance Expenses	489,680	489,680	531,990				
21 Printing & Stationery	1,045,495	1,045,495	1,237,427				
22 Prior Period Expenses	1,115	1,115	-				
23 Transport Expenses	-	-	-				
24 Uniform Expenses	-	-	-				
25. Website Development Charges	-	-	-				
Total c/f	36,688,077	36,688,077	35,725,978	Total c/f	37,118,092	37,118,092	37,626,948

लेखा अधिकारी / Accountant Officer
प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय / Prime Minister's Office
राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
National Commission for Backward Classes
नई दिल्ली, भारत

DDG
राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
National Commission for Backward Classes
नई दिल्ली, भारत

शकेश श्रीवास्तव / RAKESH SRIVASTAVA
सचिव / Secretary
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National Commission for Backward Classes
सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
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उप सचिव / Deputy Secretary
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National Commission for Backward Classes
Tricoot-I, Bhika Ji Kama Palace, New Delhi-110066

Income & Expenditure Account of the National Commission for Backward Classes for the year ending 31st March, 2016

Total b/f	35,688,077	35,688,077	35,725,978	37,118,092	37,118,092	37,626,948
(c) Provident Fund & Other Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Pension & Gratuity	-	125,594	81,214	-	-	-
(Including committed value of Pension & LSPC)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Contribution to CPF	-	-	1,142,000	-	-	-
3 Deposit Linked Insurance scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Interest on CPF	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Interest on GPF	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Group Insurance Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insurance Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Saving Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Assistance to other organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Studies & expenditure on litigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promotional & Educational Research	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess of Income over Expenditure	-	304,421	677,756	-	-	-
Total	-	37,118,092	37,626,948	37,118,092	37,118,092	37,626,948



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 New Delhi

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2016

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated and on the accrual method of accounting.

2. FIXED ASSETS

2.1. Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental and direct expenses related to acquisition less depreciation according to the rates as per the Income Tax Act, 1961. Sale of fixed asset if any, is reduced from the WDV of respective asset as per the Income Tax Act, 1961

3. DEPRECIATION

3.1. Depreciation is provided on the written down value method as per the rates specified in the Income Tax Act, 1961.

3.2. In respect of additions to/ deduction from fixed assets during the year, depreciation is considered as per the Income Tax act, 1961.

3.3. Depreciation charges are credited to Capital Assets Funds as entire cost of fixed assets is debited to Capital Assets Fund.

4. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

Miscellaneous expenditure has been booked under the head other charges in the income & expenditure account.

5. GOVERNMENT GRANTS / SUBSIDIES

5.1. Grants in respect of specific fixed assets acquired are shown as deduction from the cost of related assets.

5.2. Government grants/subsidy is accounted on realization basis.

6. CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES

In the opinion of management, current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business, equal at least to the aggregate amount shown in the balance sheet.



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7. TAXATION

In view of there being no taxable income under the Income Tax Act, 1961, no provision for income tax has been considered necessary.

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. License Fees deducted on Salary could not be deposited due to non-acceptance of the same by software of the Director of Estate.
2. Cheques issued which were more than 3 months old but yet to be encashed should be reversed by commission in their books of accounts.
3. TDS deducted but not yet deposited amounting to Rs.1,333 should be deposited along with interest.



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Tricoot-I, Bhika Ji Kama Palace, New Delhi-110066**

CAPITAL ASSET FUND

Schedule-"1"

S.NO.	Description	Opening Balance	Addition	Amount Written Off/Sold Off	Closing Balance
1	Land	-	-	-	-
2	UPS	97,790	43,650	21,216	120,224
3	Furniture & Fixtures	1,743,290	1,950	174,524	1,570,716
4	Machinery & Equipment	247,569	-	37,135	210,434
5	Vehicles	1,368,260	-	205,239	1,163,021
6	Telephone	17,325	6,590	3,093	20,822
7	IPAD	199,328	-	29,899	169,429
8	Mobile Phone	36,066	-	5,410	30,656
9	Office Equipment	349,528	-	52,429	297,099
10	Electricals	582,997	6,885	58,988	530,894
11	Computer System & Software	209,909	52,304	156,623	105,590
12	Air Conditioners	1,037,471	72,180	161,034	948,617
13	Books	-	8,047	7,447	600
Total:		5,889,533	191,606	913,037	5,168,102



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EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE

Schedule-"2"

S.No.	Description	Amount
1	Balance as per last Balance Sheet	2,276,655
2	Excess of Income over Expenditure	304,421
3	Others	0
Total		2,581,076

REMITTANCES

Schedule-"3"

Sl.No	Description	Opening Balance	Addition	Amount Remitted	Closing Balance
1	General Provident Fund etc. recd of staff on deputation	-	-	-	-
2	Licence Fee	112,692	104,747	8,127	209,312
3	Income Tax	-	2,441,773	2,441,515	258
4	Central Govt. Health Scheme	8,393	81,475	81,025	8,843
5	Postal Life Insurance	-	-	-	-
Central Govt. Employees Group					
6	Insurance Scheme	1,575	14,760	15,210	1,125
7	Computer Advance Recovery	1,625	1,456	1,456	1,625
8	General Provident Fund Subscrip	338,826	2,400,300	2,400,300	338,826
9	HBA Advance Recovery	12,150	47,385	47,385	12,150
10	Interest on HBA Recovery	-	-	-	-
11	Interest on MCA Recovery	1,000	-	-	1,000
12	Interest on SCA Recovery	1,005	6,496	6,496	1,005
13	SCA Advance Recovery	3,180	-	-	3,180
14	MCA Advance Recovery	1,780	-	-	1,780
15	TDS Payble	614	192,814	176,701	16,727
16	National Pension Contribution	5,386	-	-	5,386
17	New Pension Scheme	79,049	304,072	262,210	120,911
18	Contribution to CPF	-	936,000	936,000	-
	Contribution to Prme	-	-	-	-
19	Minister Relief Fund	-	-	-	-
20	Recovery of Conveyance	-	26,025	26,025	-
Total		567,275	6,557,303	6,402,450	722,128



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PROVIDENT FUND Etc.

Schedule-"4"

Sl.No.	Description	Amount
(A) General Provident Fund		
	1. Opening Balance	-
	2. Subscription	-
	3. Recovery of Advance	-
	4. Interest	-
	Less:- Advance/Final Payment/Advance	-
	Sub Total:	-
(B) Group Insurance Scheme		
(a) Saving Fund		
	1. Opening Balance	-
	2. Subscription	-
	3. Interest	-
	Less:- Payment/Investment	-
	Sub Total:	-
(b) Insurance Fund		
	1. Opening Balance	-
	2. Subscription	-
	3. Interest	-
	Less:- Payment/Investments	-
	Sub Total:	-
	Total	-



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SUNDRY CREDITORS/OTHER LIABILITIES

Schedule-"5"

S.No.	Description	Opening Balance	Addition	Amount Written Off	Closing Balance
1	Security Deposits	-	-	-	-
2	Earnest Money Deposits	40,000	5,000	10,000	35,000
3	Sundry Creditors	-	-	-	-
4	Other Liabilities	3,186,834	39,942,825	37,005,277	6,124,382
5	i. Unutilised Grant	-	-	-	-
6	Professional Fees Payable	1,154,193	4,539,857	-	5,515,517
7	Expenses Payable	4,381,027	44,487,682	42,530,794	6,337,915
	Total				



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ASSETS FUND

Schedule-"A"

S. NO	Description	Opening Balance	Addition	Amount Written Off	Closing Balance
1	Land	-	-	-	-
2	Building	-	-	-	-
3	Air Conditioners	1,037,471	72,180	161,034	948,617
4	Computer System & Software	209,909	52,304	156,623	105,590
5	Electricals	582,997	6,885	58,988	530,894
6	Furniture & Fixtures	1,743,290	1,950	174,524	1,570,716
7	I-Pads	199,328	-	29,899	169,429
8	Machinery & Equipment	247,569	-	37,135	210,434
9	Mobile Phones	36,066	-	5,410	30,656
10	Office Equipment	349,528	-	52,429	297,099
11	Telephone	17,325	6,590	3,093	20,822
12	UPS	97,790	43,650	21,216	120,224
13	Vehicles	1,368,260	-	205,239	1,163,021
14	Books	-	8,047	7,447	600
	Total:	5,889,533	191,606	913,037	5,168,102

INVESTMENT

Schedule-"B"

S.NO.	Details	Amount
1	Fixed Deposits with Bank (s)	
	(a) Opening Balance	-
	(b) Investment	-
	(c) Investment Encashed	-
	(d) Closing Balance	-
	TOTAL	-



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CONTIGENT & OTHER ADVANCES

Schedule-"C"

S.No.	Description	Opening Value	Addition	Recoveries	Closing Balance
(A)	Contigent Advance				
	(a) Advance to CPWD	2,881,646	810,400	1,257,916	2,434,130
	(b) Advance to DDO	16,200	69,192	83,392	2,000
	(c) Advance to NICS	-	-	-	-
	(d) Advance for Case Hearing	-	-	-	-
(B)	Advances to Employees				
	(a) House Building Advances	-	-	-	-
	(b) Advances for Computer	10,400	-	-	10,400
	(c) Motor Car/Scooter Advance	9,600	-	-	9,600
	(d) Advance for Mobile Phone	10,000	-	-	10,000
	(e) Advance of Staff	34,167	-	-	34,167
	(f) Festival Advance	7,050	36,000	20,700	22,350
	(g) LTC Advance	109,445	307,889	40,237	377,097
	(h) TA Advance	25,725	6,735	29,960	2,500
	(i) Advance for Uniform	-	-	-	-
	(j) Advance for Medical Expenses	-	58,000	58,000	-
(C)	Other Advances				
	Salary in Advance	14,925	-	-	14,925
	Total	3,119,158	1,288,216	1,490,205	2,917,169

SECURITY/EARNEST MONEY DEPOSIT

Schedule-"D"

S.No.	Description	Opening Balance	Addition	Amount Written Off	Closing Balance
1	Security Deposit	45,000	-	-	45,000
2	Earnest Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	45,000	-	-	45,000



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PROVIDENT FUND ETC

Schedule-"E"

Sl.No.	Description	Opening Balance	Addition	Amount Written Off	Closing Balance
1	General provident fund				
	Opening Balance	-	-	-	-
	Add: Investment made during the year	-	-	-	-
	Less: Investments encashed	-	-	-	-
	Amount of Balance in cash	-	-	-	-
2	Group Insurance Scheme				
	(a) Saving Fund				
	Opening Balance	-	-	-	-
	Add: Investment made during the year	-	-	-	-
	Less: Investments Encashed	-	-	-	-
	Amount of Balance in Cash	-	-	-	-
3	(b) Insurance Fund				
	Opening Balance	-	-	-	-
	Add: Investment made during the year	-	-	-	-
	Less: Investment encashed	-	-	-	-
	Amount of Balance in cash	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-

Schedule-"F"

SUNDRY DEBTORS

Sl.No.	Description	Opening Balance	Addition	Amount Written off	Closing Balance
		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-



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Calculation of Depreciation for the year ending 31st March 2016

S. No.	Description	Rate of Depreciation	Opening Balance	Addition		Amount Written Off	Depreciation		Closing Balance
				Before September	After September		Before September	After September	
1	Land	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Building	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Air Conditioners	15%	1,037,471	-	72,180	-	5,414	161,034	948,617
4	Books	100%	-	6,847	1,200	6,847	600	7,447	600
5	Computer System & Software	60%	209,909	49,954	2,350	155,671	705	156,623	105,590
6	Electricals	10%	582,997	6,885	-	58,988	-	58,988	530,894
7	Furniture & Fixtures	10%	1,743,290	1,950	-	174,524	-	174,524	1,570,716
8	i-Pads	15%	199,328	-	-	29,899	-	29,899	169,429
9	Machinery & Equipment	15%	247,569	-	-	37,135	-	37,135	210,434
10	Mobile Phones	15%	36,066	-	-	5,410	-	5,410	30,656
11	Office Equipment	15%	349,528	-	-	52,429	-	52,429	297,099
12	Telephone	15%	17,325	6,590	-	2,599	494	3,093	20,822
13	UPS	15%	97,790	43,650	-	21,216	-	21,216	120,224
14	Vehicles	15%	1,368,260	-	-	205,239	-	205,239	1,163,021
	Total		5,889,533	109,285	82,320	905,825	7,213	913,038	5,168,102



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आरओ और सीओ अधिकारी

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Accounts Officer
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National Commission for Backward Classes
Receipt and Payment Account-Provident Fund & Group Insurance Scheme Etc. for the year ending 31st
March,2016

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
1	2	3	4
A. General Provident fund		A. General Provident fund	
(a) Opening Balance	338,826	(a) Advance/ withdraw/Final Payment	-
(b) Subscription	2,400,300	(b) Remittances	2,400,300
(c) Recovery of Advance	-	(c) Investment of Balance	-
(b) Interest	-	(b) Closing Balance	338,826
B. Group Insurance Scheme		B. Group Insurance Scheme	
(a) Opening Balance	-	(a) Payment for insurance cover	-
(b) Insurance Fund	-	(b) Payment for Saving Fund	-
(c) Saving Fund	-	(c) Investments	-
		(d) Closing balance- Cash at Bank	-
Total	2,739,126	Total	2,739,126



बलजीत सिंह / BALJIT SINGH
 उप सचिव / Deputy Secretary
 राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
 National Commission for Backward Classes
 सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
 Ministry of Social Justice And Empowerment
 भारत सरकार / Govt. of India
 नई दिल्ली / New Delhi

आष्ट और सचिव अधिकारी / DDO
 राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
 National Commission for
 Backward Classes

लेखा अधिकारी / Accounts Officer
 परामर्शदाता / Consultant
 राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
 National Commission for Backward Classes
 नई दिल्ली / New Delhi

राकेश श्रीवास्तव / RAKESH SRIVASTAVA
 सचिव / Secretary
 राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
 National Commission for Backward Classes
 सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
 Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
 नई दिल्ली / New Delhi

ANNEXURES

No.36033/3/2004-Estt(Res)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi.
Dated: 9th March, 2004.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Revision of Income criteria to exclude socially advanced persons/sections (Creamy Layer) from the purview of reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs)

The undersigned is directed to invite attention to this Department's O.M. No.36012/22/93-Estt.(SCT) dated 8th September, 1993 which inter alia provides that sons and daughters of persons having gross annual income of Rs. 1 lakh or above for a period of three consecutive years fall within the creamy layer and are not entitled to get the benefit of reservation available to the Other Backward Classes. It has been decided to raise the income limit from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2.5 lakh for determining the creamy layer amongst the OBCs. Accordingly the following entry is hereby substituted for the existing entry against Category VI in the Schedule to the above referred O.M.:

Category Description of Category To whom the rule of exclusion will apply

VI INCOME/WEALTH TEST Son(s) and daughter(s) of

(a) Persons having gross annual income of Rs. 2.5 lakh or above or possessing wealth above the exemption limit as prescribed in the Wealth Tax 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 or wealth which will bring them within the income /wealth criteria mentioned in (a) above.

Explanation:

Income from salaries or agricultural land shall not be clubbed.

2 The provisions of this Office Memorandum take effect from the 4th February, 2004.

3 All the Ministries/Departments are requested to bring the contents of this Office Memorandum to the notice of all concerned.



(K.G. Verma)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
Tele: 23092797

To

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi.
3. Department of Economic Affairs (Insurance Division), New Delhi.
4. Department of Public Enterprises, New Delhi.
5. Railway Board.
6. Union Public Service Commission/Supreme Court of India/Election Commission/Lok Sabha Secretariat/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/Central Vigilance Commission/President's Secretariat/Prime Minister's Office/Planning Commission.
7. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi.
8. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
9. National Commission for SCs and STs, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi.
10. National Commission for Backward Classes, Trikot-I, Bhikaji Cama Place, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
11. Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002.
12. Information and Facilitation Centre, DOPT, North Block, New Delhi. (100 copies)
13. Spare copies - 400

No. 36033/1/2013-Estt. (Res.)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi,
Dated: the 27th May, 2013

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Revision of income criteria to exclude socially advanced persons/sections (Creamy Layer) from the purview of reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs)-reg.

The undersigned is directed to invite attention to this Department's office memorandum No. 36012/22/93-Estt. (SCT) dated 8th September, 1993 which, *inter-alia*, provided that sons and daughters of persons having gross annual income of Rs. 1 lakh or above for a period of three consecutive years would fall within the creamy layer and would not be entitled to get the benefit of reservation available to the Other Backward Classes. The aforesaid limit of income for determining the creamy layer status was subsequently raised to Rs. 2.5 lakh and Rs. 4.5 lakh and accordingly the expression "Rs. 1 lakh" under Category VI of Schedule to OM dated 8th September, 1993 was revised to "Rs. 2.5 lakh" and to "Rs. 4.5 lakh" vide this Department's OMs No. 36033/3/2004-Estt. (Res.) dated 09.03.2004 and dated 14.10.2008 respectively.

2. It has now been decided to raise the income limit from Rs. 4.5 lakh to Rs. 6 lakh per annum for determining the creamy layer amongst the Other Backward Classes. Accordingly, the expression "Rs. 4.5 lakh" under Category VI in the Schedule to this Department's aforesaid O.M. of 8th September, 1993 would be substituted by Rs. "Rs. 6 lakh".

3. The provisions of this office memorandum have effect from 16th May, 2013.

4. All the Ministries/Departments are requested to bring the contents of this office memorandum to the notice of all concerned.



(Sharad Kumar Srivastava)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

To:

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Contd. 2...

अशोक मंगोत्रा
सदस्य सचिव
A. K. Mangotra
Member - Secretary



URGENT (BY HAND)
राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
आसक्ति न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
बि.क. - 1, भोकाजी कला प्लस, नई दिल्ली-110 066
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TRIKOTA BHIKAJI CAMP LANE, NEW DELHI-110066
TE: 011-26183190 FAX: 011-26183227
E-mail: ncbs@nic.nic.in Website: www.ncbc.nic.in

DO. No. NCBC/MS/1/2015

Dated 2nd March, 2015

Dear *Ms. Agnihotri,*

Subject:- Report on Income Criteria for Creamy Layer.

Kindly refer to MoSJ&E's letter No. 12015/18/2013-BC-II dated 27.06.2014 requesting the NCBC to comprehensively re-examine the criteria for determination of Creamy Layer of OBCs and to recommend modifications to the DoPT instructions on reservations for OBCs covered by the Rule of Exclusion.

2. The Commission held a series of meetings on various aspects of the subject and also received inputs and guidance from the officers of MoSJ&E, DFS, DHE, DPE and DoPT. The Commission would like to place on record its gratitude to these Departments and their officers who assisted the Commission in this important task.

3. The Commission has great pleasure in forwarding to the Government its Report on the subject. Specific recommendations have been made on rationalizing and simplifying the Rule of Exclusion and on the Income Criteria. The Government is requested to have the report examined and to take appropriate steps for implementing the various recommendations made in the Report as deemed fit.

With *Regards.*

Yours *Sincerely,*

A.K. Mangotra
(A.K. Mangotra) 2/3/15

Encl: Report (37 pages)

Ms. ANITA AGNIHOTRI,
Secretary,
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
Tel: 23382683, Fax: 23385180

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

**REPORT
ON
THE REVIEW OF INCOME CRITERIA
AND
PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE SCHEDULE (APPENDIX I)
TO THE GOI DEPT. OF PER. & TRG. O.M.NO.36012/22/93-Estt.
(SCT)
dated 8-9-1993 AS AMENDED FROM TIME TO TIME.**

1. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Second Backward Class Commission (Mandal Commission) providing reservations for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes in the services and Educational Institutions under the Government of India, the Government of India issued a Office Memorandum dated 13th August, 1990 and 25th September, 1991, providing 27% reservations which was the subject matter of the Judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Indra Sawhney & Ors. Vs. Union of India (W.P.No.930 of 1990) and the 9 Judge Bench of the Supreme Court in the Judgment reported in (1992) Supp 3 SCC 217 held that the said Office Memorandums are valid and enforceable subject to exclusion of socially advanced members of the sections from the notified Other Backward Classes, while giving preference to more backward classes on the basis of degree of social backwardness. Accordingly the Government of India, Ministry of Welfare appointed an Expert Committee for identification of Creamy Layer for exclusion of such socially advanced persons vide Resolution dated 22nd February, 1993. The said Committee submitted its report on 10-3-1993 and categorized the list for exclusion of the 'Creamy Layer' suggesting that the children of all the persons holding (I) Constitutional Posts; (II) Service Category (A) Group A/Class I Officers of the All India Central and State Services (Direct Recruitment); (B) Group B/Class II Central Services and State Services (Direct Recruitment); (C) Employees of Public Sector Undertakings, etc., holding equivalent or comparable posts of Group A and Group B; (III) Personnel of the Armed Forces including Para Military Forces at the level of Colonel and above; (IV) Professional Class and those engaged in trade, business and industry having the income limit specified therein; (V) Property Owners (A) holders of

6-5

agricultural land, (B) Plantations and (C) Vacant land and/or buildings in urban areas or urban agglomeration and (VI) Income, Wealth test, etc.

2. Pursuant to the aforesaid Committee Report, the Government of India, Department of Personnel and Training issued Office Memorandum No.36012/22/93 Estt. (SCT) dated 8-9-1993, which reads as follows:

"G.I., Dept. of Per. & Trg., O.M.No.36012/22/93-Estt. (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. (S\CT), dated the 13th August, 1990 and 25th 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 Judgment in the Indra Sawhney and others Vs. 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 I)*

(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:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Department of Public Enterprises,
New Delhi</p> <p>2. Ministry of Finance
(Banking and Insurance
Divisions), New Delhi</p> | <p>It is requested that the said instructions may be issued in respect of PSUs, Public Sector Banks and Insurance Corporations".</p> |
|--|--|

Schedule to the aforesaid OM is extracted below:

"SCHEDULE"

1	2	3
	Description of Category	To whom Rule of Exclusion will apply
I.	Constitutional Posts	<p>Sons and daughter(s) of –</p> <p>(a) President of India;</p> <p>(b) Vice-President of India;</p> <p>(c) Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts;</p> <p>(d) Chairman and Members of UPSC and of the State Public Service Commission; Chief Election Commissioner; Comptroller and Auditor-General of India;</p> <p>(e) Persons holding constitutional positions of like nature.</p>

(Handwritten signature)

II. Service Category

A. Group 'A'/Class I officers
of the All India Central and
State Services (Direct Recruits)

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

- (a) parents, both of whom are Class I
- (b) parents, either of whom is a Class I officer;
- (b) parents, both of whom are Class I officers, but one of them dies or suffers permanent incapacitation;
- (c) 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 organization like UN, IMF, World Bank, etc., for a period of not less than 5 years;
- (d) 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 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 ---
- (b) 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 Undertakings, etc.

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.11 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. Plantations
- (i) Coffee, tea, rubber, etc.
- (ii) Mango, citrus, apple plantations, etc.
- C. Vacant land and/or buildings in urban areas or urban agglomerations

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.

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 agricultural 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".

However, as per the Category II-C of the Schedule to the aforesaid Office Memorandum of the DoPT dated 8-9-1993 read with Explanation (i) to Category VI, the income from salaries or agricultural land of the employees working in the Public Sector Undertakings, Public Sector Banks, Insurance Organizations, Universities etc., shall not to be clubbed and only the income from other sources if exceeds the income criteria, their children will be excluded from the benefits of reservation. As regards the agricultural holdings are concerned, the Rule of Exclusion will not apply to the property owners of agricultural land if the land holding is exclusively un-irrigated upto the ceiling limit and if the irrigated land is more than 85% of the statutory area, their children are excluded from the benefits of reservation. Initially, the cadre based exclusion and the annual income limit of the parents was fixed having gross annual income of Rs. 1 lakh or above or possessing the wealth above the exemption limit prescribed in the Wealth Tax Act.

3. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment vide Office Order No.12011/6/97-BCC dated 6th October, 2003 in consultation with the Prime Minister entrusted the work relating to review of the income criteria to exclude the Creamy Layer from OBCs to the National



Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), with the following terms of reference:-

- (i) *To review the existing ceiling of income/wealth to determine the 'Creamy Layer' amongst OBCs as notified vide Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) OM No.36012/22/93-Estt.(SCT) dated 8th September, 1993 (copy enclosed).*
- (ii) *To evolve and suggest formulae through which the periodic revision of income ceiling/criteria in terms of quantum of rupee be fixed so that the income ceiling for determining the Creamy Layer amongst OBCs is revised from time to time as per the formula.*
- (iii) *Also to consider and advise the Government on the following:-*
- (a) *Whether the 'Creamy Layer' criteria will apply only to sons/daughters of the persons mentioned in the respective categories, such as, the service category or also to the persons themselves;*
 - (b) *Whether the rule of exclusion will apply where the income from salaries alone or from agricultural land alone, exceeds the prescribed limit or the income ceiling will apply to the consolidated income from both.*
 - (c) *The committee may also examine as to how income from sources other than salary or agricultural land is to be dealt with;*
 - (d) *Evaluation of posts equivalent or comparable in the public sector undertakings, banks, insurance organizations, universities or comparable posts and positions under private employment for the purpose of application of the criteria enumerated in category II-A and II-B.*
 - (e) *Presently, if any person in categories I, II, III and V-A, who is not ineligible to receive the benefit of reservation has income from other sources of wealth (without clubbing his income from salary or agricultural land) which will bring him within the criteria under Item VI, then he shall be ineligible for reservation. In this context, it may be examined whether, irrespective of the post, service, employment, profession, trade, industry, etc., if the income of a parent or the combined income of parents exceeds the limits specified under category V, the rule of exclusion be applied.*

4. Pursuant to the aforesaid Office Order, the NCBC vide its Report dated 23-1-2004 without making any attempt for evaluation of the posts equivalent or comparable in the Public Sector Undertakings, Banks, Insurance Organizations, Universities or the posts and positions under Private Employment; but only taking into account the changing price levels, Consumer Price Index numbers, known as cost of living index numbers and other data recommended to raise the income limit for determining the Creamy Layer among the Other Backward Classes from the existing limit of Rs. 1,00,000/- to Rs.2,50,000/- and to have the periodic review for every three years. This Report was accepted by the Government and the DOPT issued Office Memorandum No.36033/3/2004-Estt(Res) dated 9-3-2004 revising the income criteria upto Rs.2,50,000/-

5. Thereafter the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment vide Office Order No.F.12015/13/2007-BCC dated Nil December, 2007 in consultation with the Prime Minister entrusted the work relating to review of the income criteria to exclude Creamy Layer from OBCs to National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) with the following terms of reference:

- "(i) *To review the existing ceiling of income/wealth to determine the 'Creamy Layer' amongst OBCs as notified vide Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) OM No.36012/22/93-Estt.(SCT) dated 8th September, 1993 (copy enclosed).*
- (ii) *To evolve and suggest formulae through which the periodic revision of income ceiling/criteria in terms of quantum of rupee be fixed so that the income ceiling for determining the Creamy Layer amongst OBCs is revised from time to time as per the formula.*
- (iii) *Also to consider and advise the Government on the following:-*
 - (a) *Whether the Creamy Layer criteria will apply only to sons/daughters of the persons mentioned in the respective categories, such as, the service category or also to the persons themselves;*
 - (b) *Whether the rule of exclusion will apply where the income from salaries alone or from agricultural land alone, exceeds the prescribed limit or the income ceiling will apply to the consolidated income from both.*
 - (c) *The committee may also examine as to how income from sources other than salary or agricultural land is to be dealt with;*

- (d) Evaluation of posts equivalent or comparable in the public sector undertakings, banks, insurance organizations, universities or comparable posts and positions under private employment for the purpose of application of the criteria enumerated in category II-A and II-B.
- (e) Presently, if any person in categories I, II, III and V-A, who is not ineligible to receive the benefit of reservation has income from other sources of wealth (without clubbing his income from salary or agricultural land) which will bring him within the criteria under Item VI, then he shall be ineligible for reservation. In this context, it may be examined whether, irrespective of the post, service, employment, profession, trade, industry, etc., if the income of a parent or the combined income of parents exceeds the limits specified under category V, the rule of exclusion be applied.

6. Pursuant to the aforesaid Office Order, the NCBC vide its Report dated 26th June, 2008 recommended to revise the income limit from Rs.2,50,000/- to Rs.4,50,000/- without making any attempt to evaluate the posts equivalent or comparable in the PSUs, Banks, Insurance Organizations, Universities or posts and positions under private employment for the purpose of application of the criteria of category II-A and II-B. Accordingly the DOPT issued Office Memorandum No.36033/3/2004-Estt.(Res) dated 14-10-2008 revising the gross annual income to Rs.4,50,000/- or above for determining the creamy layer amongst the OBCs. In so far as the persons in Categories I, II, III and VA who are not disentitled to the benefit of reservation but have income from other sources of wealth will bring them within the income/wealth criteria of Rs.4.5 lakhs or above the exemption limit as prescribed in the Wealth Tax Act for a period of three consecutive years.

7. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment vide its Office Order No.12015/10/2011-BC-II dated 5-7-2011 entrusted the work relating to review of the income/wealth test criteria to exclude the creamy layer from the OBCs to NCBC with the following term of reference:

"To review the existing ceiling of income/wealth test to determine the creamy layer amongst OBCs as notified vide Item VI of the Schedule to DOPT OM No.36012/22/93-Estt(SCT) dated 8th September, 1993".

[Handwritten signature]

8. Pursuant to the aforesaid Office Order, the NCBC vide its Report dated 14-9-2011, while observing the adequacy of representation of the Other Backward Classes in services in all levels, the Commission indicated that to achieve the required representation of OBCs, they have to send their children in good schools to give them education, exposure to extra-curricular activities with emphasis on academic aspects, inter-mingling with higher cultural groups, they have to spent a reasonable amount, made the recommendations as follows:-

"Among the identified backward classes are many castes pursuing occupations considered very lowly, undignified, un clean and polluting by the forward classes/castes. The social stigma suffered by them, the deprivation and degradation to which they have been subjected for millenniums by the Hindu society act as insurmountable barriers for their rise in life – social and economic advancement. Despite acquiring modest wealth after a great deal of effort swimming against the current of societal forces, they cannot extricate themselves from the social backwardness of the class into which they are born. An annual income of rupees twelve lakhs for them for a fairly long period would be the irreducible minimum at which it can reasonably be said that their economic status dwarfs or eclipses their social backwardness.

We are, therefore, of the considered opinion that an annual income of Rs. 12 lakhs in urban areas i.e. Metropolitan cities and Rs. 9 lakhs in the rest of the areas for a period of three consecutive years would be the proper limit for applying the creamy layer restriction. The other aspect covered by clause (a) of Category VI, namely possession of wealth above the prescribed exemption limit under the Wealth Tax Act warrants no modification, having regard to the fairly high level of the present exemption limits. Clause (b) of Category VI also needs no modification since it seeks to bring within the fold of creamy layer persons in the specified categories if otherwise they satisfy the income/wealth test. The Explanation to the Category VI that income from salaries or agricultural land shall not be clubbed, in our opinion, is totally unnecessary and should therefore be deleted".

However, the Government of India, Department of Personnel & Training vide Office Memorandum No.36033/1/2013-Estt.(Res) dated 27th May, 2013 raised the income limit from Rs.4,50,000/- to Rs.6,00,000/- to exclude creamy layer from OBCs.

9. NCBC is regularly receiving a large number of complaints and petitions regarding the issuing of 'Non Creamy Layer' Certificates to undeserving candidates. Two major issues centered around the non-

clubbing of incomes and the non-determination of equivalent or comparable posts and positions between Government and PSUs. NCBC took up these matters with the MoSJE. Pursuant to the letters of NCBC dated 10-9-2013, 12-9-2013 and 16-9-2013 addressed to the DOPT seeking clarifications regarding Creamy Layer amongst OBCs and also the letter of the Secretary, Social Justice & Empowerment dated 18-9-2013 addressed to the DOPT to get the matter examined and issue suitable instructions regarding the other conditions which are relevant for determining the Creamy Layer amongst the OBCs, the DOPT vide their OM dated 7-4-2014 requested the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to refer the issues to the NCBC to comprehensively re-examine the criteria for determination of creamy layer of OBCs and accordingly the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment vide letter No.12015/18/2013-BC-II dated 27-6-2014 requested the NCBC to examine the aforesaid issues and in order to provide inputs to the NCBC, five concerned Joint Secretaries of Reservation, Department of Personnel & Training, Backward Classes, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Banking & Insurance, Department of Financial Services, dealing with issues related to PSUs, Department of Public Enterprises and Higher Education, Department of Higher Education were requested to assist the NCBC so as to enable the NCBC to submit its report to the Government of India. The group of Officers as indicated by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment met under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, NCBC, on 25-9-2014, 21-1-2015 and 18-2-2015 at NCBC and discussed the issues relating to (1) examining of the initial Office Memorandum issued by the DOPT dated 8-9-1993 and the clarification letter dated 14-10-2004 as also the proposals which modified from time to time raising the income limit; (2) Streamlining the complicated issues by simplifying the Schedule to the Description of Categories and Exclusion of Creamy Layer; (3) Whether to club the agricultural income with salary and other sources; (4) Determine/evaluate the equivalent or comparable posts in PSUs, Banks, Insurance Organizations, Universities, etc., and also the posts and positions under the Private Employment; (5) Raising of income limit of Creamy Layer.

10. It is relevant to mention here that while upholding the implementation of the Office Memorandum dated 13th August, 1990 and clause 2(i) of the Office Memorandum dated 25-9-1991 issued by the Government of India pursuant to the Mandal Commission Report providing 27% reservations to the OBCs, the Supreme Court in Indra



Sawhney case held that the 27% reservations in favour of the OBCs shall be implemented subject to exclusion of Socially advanced persons/Sections (Creamy Layer) from Other Backward Classes. The implementation of the aforesaid Office Memorandum dated 13th August, 1990 shall be subject to Exclusion of such socially advanced persons (Creamy Layer). While applying the 'means' test and 'creamy layer' so as to enable the Government to fill up 27% of posts/services and admissions in the Educational Institutions under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution, the advanced socially and educationally backward castes/communities shall be excluded. After excluding them all other OBCs would be a compact class. In fact, such exclusion benefits the truly deserving backward. Difficulty, however, really lies in drawing the line-how and where to draw line? For, while drawing the line, it should be ensured that it does not result in taking away with one hand what is given by the other. The basis of exclusion should not merely be economic unless, of course, the economic advancement is so high that it necessarily means social advancement. An example has been given that if a member of a Backward Class say a Carpenter goes to Middle East and works there as Carpenter and if he earns handful of annual income, his children should not be deprived of the benefits of Articles 15(4) and 16(4) unless the raise of income is so high economically as to become a factory owner and engage servants by which only it can be said that his social status is also raised. The drawal of the economic criteria should be a realistic one. While the income of a person can be taken as measure on his social advancement, the limit to be prescribed should not be such as to result in taking away with one hand what is given with the other. The Supreme Court also quoted the example of service category such as IAS, IPS or other All India Services Officers status in the society (social status). While limiting the income criteria it should not lead to a situation of non-filling the prescribed quota of 27%. Therefore, we have made an attempt to get the data of the recruitment in all categories of Group A, B and C in the Central Government Services, Public Sector Undertakings, Universities, Banks, Insurance Organizations, etc. for the last three years but could not get the full information in all categories. The first hurdle the Commission faced was the non-availability of data in a ready fashion. There is no Centralized Department or Organization which holds or maintains this data. Unless the data is collected and maintained centrally at a nodal point, no monitoring or evaluation can be done as to whether the OBC reservation policy is being implemented across the country or not.

And unless this is done, the outcome of the Government's efforts cannot be assessed, leave aside being enforced. NCBC would strongly urge Government of India to set up a monitoring mechanism to evaluate the extent and efficacy of the implementation of the reservation policy for OBCs. After close follow up, NCBC could manage to get past data from DOPT (for IAS and Central Ministries), DFS (for Banks, Insurance and Financial Institutions), DPE (for 105 PSUS out of 229), DHE (for Central Technical Institutions) and MoSJE (for a few autonomous organizations). An aggregated data-set is enclosed with this report. We have noticed that in many of the Departments even after 21 years from the date of implementation of the reservations by the Central Government from 1993, the representations of the OBCs is 0% to 12% only. This is due to unrealistic determination of annual income for constituting the creamy layer limit. Many of the Departments are unable to reach the prescribed limit of 27% reservations while there were others which have not kept any posts reserved for OBCs at all.

11. Though the Office Memorandum No.36012/22/93-Estt.(SCT) dated 8-9-1993 prescribed that 27% vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India are to be reserved and filled by OBCs through Direct Recruitment and candidates belonging to OBCs recruited on the basis of merit in open competition shall not be adjusted against the reservation quota of 27% and the aforesaid reservation shall not apply to the classes of the persons to whom the Rule of Exclusion will apply, the said Office Memorandum has not been implemented in its true letter and spirit. The Rule of Exclusion will not apply to the persons working as artisans or engaged in lowly occupations, callings but such list of occupations, callings have not been issued so far. Though as per para 3 of the said Office Memorandum, the said instructions apply to the Public Sector Undertakings and financial institutions including public sector banks, Category II (C) of the Schedule say that the criteria described for Category A and Category B (Service Category) will apply mutandis mutandis to the Officers holding equivalent or comparable posts in Public Sector Undertakings, Insurance Organizations, Banks, Universities, etc. and to equivalent or comparable posts and positions under private employment, none of the reports of NCBC attempted to determine the comparable or equivalent posts and positions so far. However, as per the said Office Memorandum, unless the comparable/equivalent posts or positions are determined, their salary



income and agricultural income shall not be taken into account. But their income from other sources alone shall be taken into account to exclude their children from the benefits of reservation. That is how instances have come to light how the children of Categories even upto the Chairman/Managing Director of PSUs are also enjoying the benefits of reservation. For that reason, pursuant to the letters of NCBC, the Government of India entrusted the work to NCBC to determine the equivalent or comparable posts in the Public Sector Undertakings, Banks, Insurance Organizations, University Employees, etc. and comparable posts and positions under private employment and also the revision of 'Creamy Layer'.

12. We have gathered the information about the Categories of Group A and Group B Officers of All India Central Services and also Class I and Class II Officers of the State Services. We have also gathered the information relating to the posts and pay scales of Defence Services. We have also gathered information from the Public Sector Undertakings with regard to their category and pay scales. We have considered various conditions of services, posts and positions, business, agriculture, plantation income as well as the income of the professionals, etc. In spite of the fact that when there was no exclusion of Creamy Layer, the representation of OBCs in various services of the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings was meager. Even after exclusion of the Creamy Layer, 27% of vacancies reserved for the Backward Classes have not been fulfilled. Therefore, one of the apprehensions is that when stringent restriction of the Creamy Layer may not achieve the objective of the Government of India in filling up the 27% vacancies by Other Backward Classes.

13. We have gone through the earlier Reports on this subject submitted by the NCBC. As per the report submitted by the NCBC under the Chairmanship of Sri Justice S.Ratnavel Pandian dated 26-6-2008, the Commission has organized a meeting of Chairpersons of the State Backward Classes Commissions and Secretaries incharge of the Backward Classes of the States/Union Territories on 11-6-2008 to interact and have their views and suggestions for review the existing income criteria to exclude socially advanced persons/sections (Creamy Layer) from Other Backward Classes. In the said meeting, Puducherry State level Commission for Backward Classes have expressed the view to raise the income upto Rs. 10 lakhs. The States of Madhya Pradesh and Puducherry suggested to increase the existing limit of income

criteria upto Rs. 10 lakhs. The States of Goa, Sikkim and Karnataka suggested to increase the income limit upto Rs. 6 lakhs. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, NCT of Delhi, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala suggested to increase the income limit upto Rs. 5 lakhs. As the view of the majority States to increase the income limit is as stated above and taking into account of the paucity of time, increasing trend in GDP, per capita income, all around economic growth, acceleration in inflation in prices of commodities and continued high escalation in prices of the essential commodities, steady increase in the costs of medical, transport and education and the revision of pay scales by the Pay Commission and taking into account of various other aspects and also in view of the previous Commission's report dated 21-9-2011 suggesting increase of income criteria for the purpose of creamy layer upto 9 lakhs in rural areas and Rs. 12 lakhs in urban areas, the Commission is of the view that it is just and proper to increase the income limit by a substantial amount.

14. The children of the employees working under the Public Sector Undertakings, Public Sector Banks, Insurance Organizations, Universities, etc., holding the equivalent or above the posts of Group A and Group B of Central Government Services or Class I and Class II of State Government Services are getting the benefits of reservation in employment and admissions in the Educational Institutions. The Son(s) and daughter(s) of the parents both of whom are working and drawing much more than the income criteria are also availing the benefits of reservation. Taking into account the appointment of reserved quota in the Central Government, PSUs, Banks, Insurance Organizations, Universities, etc., still in many areas the implementation of 27% reservations have not been achieved. We are therefore of the opinion that it is just and proper to fix the income criteria upto Rs.10,50,000/- uniformly except the Cadre criteria for exclusion of the advanced sections of the Other Backward Class people. We, therefore, deem it proper to fix upto Rs.10,50,000/- of the parents income as the criteria for 'Creamy Layer' for excluding them from the benefits of reservation. Streamlining and simplifying the Schedule may achieve the objective of fair implementation of the Reservation Policy to some extent, but, however, it will be achieved to the greater extent only after the classification is done among the OBCs. The classification of OBCs to reach out benefits of reservation to the children of most vulnerable classes such as wandering classes,

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etc., to implement the reservation in proportion to their population is under the active consideration of the Commission.

15. After elaborate discussion, it was decided that NCBC will attempt a draft proposal based on these discussions and the various inputs and problems being raised before NCBC. A draft proposal was prepared by NCBC and discussed by the full Commission with the Experts Members as nominated by the Government of India. After thread bone discussion on all the issues considered by the previous Commissions and keeping in view the problems cropping up, the draft proposals were finalized. Accordingly the following changes are proposed in the existing guidelines.

PROPOSED 'SCHEDULE'

Category	Description of Category	To whom rule of exclusion will apply
1	2	3

I	Constitutional/ Statutory Posts whether held presently or formerly	<p>Son(s) and daughter(s) of</p> <p>(a) President of India;</p> <p>(b) Vice President of India;</p> <p>(c) Governors & Lt. Governors;</p> <p>(d) Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts;</p> <p>(e) Chairpersons and Members of the Central and State Administrative Tribunals;</p> <p>(f) Chairman and Members of UPSC and of the State Public Service Commissions; Chief Election Commissioner; Comptroller & Auditor General of India;</p> <p>(g) Persons holding (or who have held) Constitutional posts/positions and of like nature including Ministers, MPs, MLAs and MLC's. etc.</p> <p>(h) Chairpersons and Members of all Constitutional and Statutory Commissions of the Centre and States holding the rank of Secretary to the Government of</p>
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India/Secretary to the State Government or equivalent and above.

- II Service Category**
- A. Group A/ Class I officers of the Central and State Governments**
- Son(s) and daughter(s) of
- a) Parents, any of whom, is/was a Group A/ Class I officer in Central or State Governments.
- Provided that the rule of exclusion shall not apply in the following cases:
- a) Son(s)/daughter(s) of a parent, who is a Group A/ Class I Officer in the Central or State Government but who passes away while in service or suffers permanent incapacitation.
- B. Group B/Class II officers of the Central & State Governments**
- Son(s) and daughter(s) of
- a) Parents both of whom are/were Group B/ Class II officers in the Central or State Governments.
- Provided that the rule of exclusion shall not apply in the following case:
- a) Son(s)/daughter(s) of parents, who are/were both Group B/Class II officers but one or both of them have passes away while in service or suffers permanent incapacitation.
- C. Employees/ Officials in Public Sector Undertakings, Public Sector Banks, Insurance Organizations etc. of the Centre and State Governments.**
- Son(s) and daughter(s) of
- a) Parents any one of whom is/was working as Executive or above levels.
- Provided that the rule of exclusion shall not apply in the following cases:
- i) Son(s)/daughter(s) of parents both or anyone of whom while working as Executive or above levels passes away or suffers permanent incapacitation.

D. Employees of the Statutory Bodies, Universities, Private Companies, Firms, Corporate Companies, Cooperatives or any other organizations, bodies and institutes etc., not covered in Category II, the income criteria specified in Category VI below will apply. (For this purpose the gross annual income of both the parents clubbed together will be taken into consideration).

For the Son(s) and Daughter(s) of the employees of the Statutory Bodies, Universities, Private Companies, Firms, Corporate Companies, Cooperatives or any other organizations, bodies and institutes etc., not covered in Category II A,B or C.

III

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

(Persons holding Civil posts are not included). Provided that:-

(i) If the spouse of an Armed Forces Officers in the Armed Forces (i.e., the category under consideration the rule of exclusion will apply only when the spouse reached the rank of Colonel;

(ii) The service ranks below Colonel of the spouse shall not be clubbed together;

(iii) If the spouse 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 the spouse falls in the service category No. II in which case the criteria and conditions enumerated therein will apply to the children of the spouse independently.



Explanation: (1) For all other cases not covered by the above Category No.II and Category No.III, the gross annual income of both the parents combined will be taken into account and will be determined as per the Income/Wealth Test specified against Category VI below will be applied.

Explanation (2) Wherever the expression 'permanent incapacitation' occurs in Category II & III above, it shall mean incapacitation which results in putting an Officer out of service.

IV Professional Class and Those Engaged in Trade and Industry

Income Criteria as per Income Tax Returns of the preceding two years from Salary/ Business/ Other sources as specified in Category VI below will apply.

(i) Persons, engaged in profession as a medical/veterinary/dental doctor, lawyer, chartered accountant, Income Tax consultant, financial or management consultant, engineer, architect, computer specialist, film artists and other film professional, author, playwright, sports person, sports professional, Print and Electronic media professional or any other vocations of like nature, etc.

In case the parents are not IT assesses, gross annual income of both the parents combined will be assessed by the local Competent Authorities as per existing procedures.

(ii) Persons engaged in trade, business and industry, etc.

- V**
- PROPERTY OWNERS** Son(s) and daughter(s) of persons belonging to a family (father, mother and minor children) which owns
- A. Agricultural holdings**
- (a) Only irrigated land which is equal to or more than 85% of the statutory / Ceiling area.
- (b) The rule of exclusion shall not apply if the un-irrigated land holding of a family is not more than statutory ceiling area.
- Criteria of income/wealth specified in Category VI below will apply.
- B. Plantations**
- (i) Coffee, tea, rubber, spices, etc.
- (ii) Mango, citrus, apple plantations etc. Deemed as agricultural holding and hence criteria at 'A' above under this Category will apply.
- C. Vacant land and / or buildings** Criteria specified in Category VI below will apply.
- Explanation: Income derived from the Vacant land and/or buildings used for any purpose will be clubbed together.
- VI**
- INCOME / WEALTH TEST** Sons and daughters of
- (a) Persons having gross annual income of Rs. 10,50,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakhs Fifty Thousand) or above (as per the last two years' latest IT Returns) or possessing wealth above the exemption limit as prescribed in the Wealth Tax Act during the preceding year.
- (b) In case the parents are not IT assesses, gross annual income of both the parents combined will be assessed by the local Competent Authorities as per existing procedures.
- (c) Persons in Categories II, III and V who are otherwise entitled to the benefit of

reservation but who have income from any source including salary will be tested by the income / wealth criteria mentioned in Category VI (a) above and if the combined annual income of both the parents comes above the income level specified, in that case the rule of exclusion will apply.

Explanation:

(i) Agricultural income shall not be counted. Income from all other sources including salary shall be clubbed except the agricultural income.

(ii) Total income shall be the gross annual income as per IT Return of the preceding two year of both the parents taken together.

(iii) In case the parents are not IT assesses, gross annual income of both the parents combined will be assessed by the local Competent Authorities as per existing procedures.

Simplification and rationalization of the Rule of Exclusion:

16. The genesis of the present exercise of re-examining the various issues which have arisen out of over 20 years of implementation of the "Rule of Exclusion", popularly known as the "Creamy Layer", is the OM which was issued by the Department of Personnel vide their OM No. 36012/22/93-Estt (SCT) dated 08.09.1993 and which was subsequently clarified by an elaborate letter issued ten years later to various State Governments by DoPT vide their letter No. 36033/5/2004-Estt.(RES) dated 14.10.2004.

17. The experience at the ground level and the various complaints and petitions which are being received by the various authorities at different levels

clearly show that the original instructions of DoPT issued in the year 1993 had many complexities which necessitated the issuing of a detailed clarificatory letter in 2004. Even this did not settle the issues fully as a result of which it was seen that many ineligible cases were managing to get the benefits of reservations for OBCs by getting Non-Creamy Layer Certificates from the local authorities.

18. While there were a large number of different types of complaints coming from all across the country, the NCBC zeroed in onto two burning issues which were giving rise to a large number of complaints and which were palpably defective. These were:-

- (i) The non-clubbing of salary income with agricultural income if there was no third source of income; and
- (ii) The non-establishment of parity between Government services, public sector undertakings and private sector employment.

19. Apart from the above two major issues, there were numerous small-small issues which were also taken up, discussed and sorted out to the extent possible during the deliberations of the Commission with the Members on 5 nominated Departments and also with official Members from some of the PSUs who attended and also with senior representatives from the private sector.

Guiding Principles

20. While the guiding principle behind proposing changes to the Rule of Exclusion was the need to keep the instructions as simple as possible to avoid any misinterpretation at the field level – at the same time, it was emphasized again and again by all the participants that giving convoluted instructions from the highest levels of Government of India tended to be counterproductive because the Creamy Layer certificates are to be issued at the end of the day by the local Tehsildar or other empowered authorities at the local level only. Hence, all along the effort of the Commission was to make the instructions as simple as possible so as to be easily comprehensible to the lower level field functionaries and also to

prevent misinterpretation by them. The logic and the reasoning behind each of the changes proposed in the Schedule annexed to the Rule of Exclusion are given below.

Logic/reasoning behind the proposed changes:

21. Category-I – Constitutional Posts:


In this category, it has been proposed to specifically add Governors and Lt. Governors, Chairpersons/Members of CAT and SAT, Chairpersons and Members of other Constitutional/Statutory Commissions. These changes are being suggested to make it amply clear as to who are ineligible for this benefit.

Another specific change which has been suggested is based on the large number of complaints being received in DoPT and NCBC which is regarding MLAs and MLCs some of whom have managed to get Non-Creamy Layer certificates. It is proposed to add Ministers, MPs, MLAs and MLCs because by the very fact of their having being elected to such high offices, and hence having achieved social elevation, they should logically come within the category of Creamy Layer as propounded by the Supreme Court in the Indra Sawhney case.

22. Category-II – Service category

Clause A

The first change proposed is to remove the distinction between direct recruits and promotes and between organized services and individual posts. The Commission feels that any Group A/Class-I officer achieves a higher social status the moment he becomes a Group A/Class-I officer whether by direct recruitment or through promotion. Promotee Group A/Class I Officer draws much more salary than the direct recruitee Group A/Class I Officer. This elevation in social status also holds for organized services as well as to individual posts.



Clause B

The Commission feels that even if any one of the parents is a Group A/Class-I officer, he should be classified as belonging to the Creamy Layer. As far as Group B/Class-II officers are concerned, the Commission feels that if both the parents are Group B/Class-II officers, then they again come under the Creamy Layer and it has been proposed accordingly.

The rest of the changes in this category are incidental and removal of redundancy.

Clause C

This relates to officers in the public sector undertakings including public sector banks, financial organizations of the Central and the State Governments etc. The Commission is of the view that any one of the parents working at Executive or above level in the PSUs etc., makes them Members of the Creamy Layer.

However, in so far as lower level functionaries (Supervisory Levels) of the PSUs are concerned, there were a lot of deliberations and differences of opinion and the Commission finally decided not to make any recommendation for Supervisory Level staff of PSUs.,etc.

23. Clause D of Category II

This is a new clause added for employees of Universities, Statutory Bodies, Companies, Cooperatives and all other Institutes and organizations not covered above under any of those under category –II-A,B,C. Here, there was general agreement that the non-existence of such a residuary clause was a big loophole in the Rule of Exclusion which was being misused all around. To prevent misuse of this loophole, the Commission has recommended subjecting all employees not covered in A, B, C above to the income/wealth tax as specified under Category-VI below.

24. Category-III – Armed Forces:

Though the Armed Forces and Para-Military Forces are enjoying much higher levels of facilities/accommodation under the Rule of Exclusion, the Commission feels that because of their conditions of service, hard life, early retirement and other disadvantages viz-a-viz civil employees, we should continue with the existing provisions of the Armed Forces which would also be applicable to the equivalent ranks under the Para Military Forces.

25. Category-IV:

Under category of professional class and those engaged in trade and industries it has been recommended that the gross annual income of both the parents combined, as evidenced by their IT Returns for the preceding two years would be taken into consideration for applying the income test or the wealth test.

26. Category-V – Property Owners:

Clause A:

After detailed deliberations and considerations of various Members including those who are aware of the difficulties of the agricultural operations in the country, it was decided to retain the limit of 85% of the statutory/ceiling area keeping in view the fragmentation of land holdings since the last orders of 1993 and the fact that many of the irrigated areas have also become water-stressed. There is migration from the agriculture sector and no one is taking up this work voluntarily.

27. Category-VI Income/Wealth Tax:

Laying down the Income Limit was the most complex task before the Commission. As stated earlier in this Report, pursuant to the directions of the

→ DM,

Government of India, the NCBC submitted a report on 14.09.2011 recommending that the income criteria should be increased from the existing level of Rs. 4.50 lakhs to Rs. 9 lakhs for rural areas and Rs. 12 lakhs for Urban areas, i.e. Metropolitan Cities. However, after almost two years of this recommendation, the Government issued orders raising the limit to only Rs. 6.00 lakhs to exclude the Creamy Layer from amongst OBCs. In other words, the Government of India almost halved the recommendation of Rs. 12 lakhs for urban areas made by the NCBC. This was the background under which the present Commission carried out the present directives of the Government of India to recommend another income limit.

28. In the Schedule annexed to DoPT's O.M. No. 36012/22/93-Estt (SCT) dated 08.09.1993, it was laid down in Category-VI explanation (ii) that " 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." As per this clause, the income criteria of Category VI has not been modified every three years. Had it been modified every 3 years, the revisions ought to have been taken for 7 times. But so far only three revisions have been undertaken.

Here, it may be mentioned that although three years have passed since the Commission had made its last recommendation on 17.09.2011, the fact remains that the Government of India orders raising the income limit were issued only on 27.05.2013. In other words, though three years have passed since the Commission made its last recommendation, the three years interregnum between the consecutive orders of DoPT would be over only in May, 2016. However, be that as it may the Commission, under directives of MoSJ&E, has gone ahead with this exercise and have considered the following factors while recommending an income limit :-



29. Consumer Price Index (CPI):

(i) The value of the rupees as evidenced by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) movement has been obtained from the Department of Statistics, Government of India. The figures for the Consumer Price Index for General Consumer Price Index (combined for rural and urban areas) is as follows:-

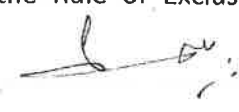
(i)	January, 2011	-	106
(ii)	January, 2012	-	114
(iii)	January, 2013	-	126
(iv)	January, 2014	-	137.4

From the above it is seen that in the three years period between January, 2011 to January, 2014 the Consumer Price Index has arisen by 29.62%. This incremental figure has been kept in the back of the mind while making recommendations for the new limit of income as also the previous recommendations of the Commission and the existing reduced limit approved by the Government of India in 2013.

(ii) Salary Structures:

Another set of data which has been studied by the Commission to arrive at a well considered decision is the comparative study of salary structures across the categories which are being placed in the creamy layer category on the basis of their social status.

30. Since the gross annual income of the various categories of officers like Group A/Class-I officers, Group B/Class-II officers, Executives, Army officers, Para Military officers etc., form a very important element of the Rule of Exclusion, the Commission has evaluated the total gross salary of the different level officers which have been indicated in the cut- off limits of the Rule of Exclusion as follows:-



31, Colonel in the Army:

To take the typical case of a Colonel who has been promoted from Lt. Colonel:-

	Rs
Pay Band	- 37400-67000
Basic Pay (typical)	- 46100
Grade Pay	- 8700
DA (107%)	- 58636
TPT	- 3200
DA (on TPT)	- 3424
HRA	- 17591
Military Service Pay	- 6000
DA on Military Pay -	6420
Grand Total	- 1,50,071

The gross annual salary of Colonel would thus come to Rs. 1.50 X 12 i.e. Rs. 18 lakhs. Hence Colonels are being excluded from the scheme.

Commandant in Para Military Forces:

	Rs
Pay Band	- 37400-67000
Basic Pay(typical)	- 46100
Grade Pay	- 8700
DA (107%)	- 58636
TPT	- 3200
DA (on TPT)	- 3424
HRA	- 17591
Military Service Pay	- -
DA on Military Pay -	- -
Grand Total	- 1,37,651

A typical case scenario would be the gross annual salary of a Commandant would thus come to Rs. 1.37 x 12 i.e. = Rs. 16.44 lakhs. They are also not being proposed for the benefit under these provisions.

Executive of ONGC at Entry Level:

	Rs
Basic Pay (at entry level)	- 24900
Perks (47%)	- 11703
DA (90%)	- 22410
HRA	- 2490
CPF	- 4357
Conveyance Allowance	- 10125
PRP	- 10000
Uniform Reimbursement	- 6388
Mining Allowance (15%)	- 3735
Grand Total	- 92,348

The gross annual salary for Entry Level officer in this Maharatana PSU would therefore come to **Rs. 11.08 lakhs**. They will also be excluded under our scheme of things.

IAS officers working as District Magistrates:

Pay Band-3: Typical case of a District Magistrate working in JAG Grade would be:

	Rs
Basic	- 29500
DA	- 39697 +
CCA	- 2950
Total	- 72147

(Here, it may be noted that perks like vehicles, residence and telephone etc., are all provided free of cost to DMs)

The gross annual salary would thus come to Rs. **72147 x 12 = 8.66 lakhs**

Here, it was felt that though the salary per-se may be less but the prestige and power attached to such posts is enormous. Hence the gross annual salary may not be an accurate indicator of the social standing of the District Magistrate. Hence, all Group A/Class I posts are excluded. However, a promote Group A/Class I Officer draws more than 10.5 lakhs annual salary

Section Officer (Class-II Gazetted):

Pay Band-2 - 9300-34800

A typical Class-II Section Officer would be having the following salary structures:-

	Rs
Basic Pay	- 13950
Grade Pay	- 4800
DA (107%)	- 20063
TPT	- 1600
DA (on TPT)	- 1712
HRA	- 5625
Military Service Pay	- -
DA on Military Pay -	- -
Grand Total	- 47750 x 12 = 5.73 lakhs

Over the full year he would be entitled to a gross salary of Rs. 5.73 lakhs. If **both the husband and wife are Class-II officers they would be getting approximately Rs. 11.50 lakhs.**

Being quite near our cut-off or Rs 10.50 lakhs, the Commission recommends to exclude children from this benefit if both husband and wife are Group B/Class II officers.

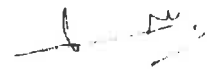


32. RECOMMENDATION ON INCOME LIMIT

Keeping all the above things in mind and drawing parallels between social standing and the salary structures in Government, PSUs and the Defence Forces etc., the Commission is of the considered view that the recommendation should be for only one income limit applicable to both urban and rural areas. There are many reasons behind a single recommendation. Firstly, the physical connectivity, the information flow and the mobility of people have increased enormously. Secondly, a large number of posts of the PSUs, the Government officers and especially the Defence Forces would be in rural areas as also in remote and far-flung areas. Thirdly many people have urban and rural income. Hence, the Commission recommends to submit only one limit equally applicable to rural and urban areas.

Keeping in mind the two limits of Rs. 9 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs recommended by the Commission in the year 2011 and the substantial reduction made by the Government thereto to Rs. 6 lakhs only, the various factors like the Consumer Price Index, the various cut offs now being proposed by the Commission and also the overriding priority of striking a balance between salaried and non-salaried class of people and keeping in view that the overall representations of the OBCs in various departments and categories not even 50% of the reserved quota of 27%, the Commission is of the unanimous opinion to recommend an income limit of Rupees Ten Lakhs and Fifty Thousand (Rs. 10,05,000/-) per annum for the income/wealth criteria applicable in Category VI of the Rule of Exclusion.

33. The explanation (ii) to Category VI about the income criteria in terms of the rupee value from 1993 onwards is not a scientific and practicable or lawful rule for implementing 27% reservations in favour of OBCs, but the rule should be to fill up all the 27% reserved vacancies in favour of OBCs as per Indra Sawhney case. In fixing the gross annual income of Rs. 1 lakh and above in 1993 for exclusion of OBCs (Creamy Layer) under Category VI Income/Wealth test and the Explanation (ii) to modify the income criteria in terms of rupees taking into




account the changes in its value every three years, no principle is involved in fixing Rs. 1 lakh. The fixation of Rs. 1 lakh in 1993 and revising the income criteria in terms of diminution value of rupee, is not based on any principle or criteria to brand of such people to have income of Rs. 1 lakh and above as socially and educationally advanced OBC communities. The fact that inspite of three revisions of income criteria, the 27% vacancies reserved in favour of OBCs have not been filled up because of the elimination of OBCs having the income above the prescribed income limit. What the Supreme Court apprehended in Indira Sawhney case that while fixing the income limit what is given in one hand i.e., reserving 27% vacancies in favour of OBCs is being taken away by other hand in fixing unreasonable stringent income criteria. Even though the Commission recommended to increase the income limit upto 10.5 lakhs, still it apprehends that the stringent restriction of the Creamy Layer may not achieve the objective of the Government of India in filling up the 27% vacancies by Other Backward Classes.


34. Finally, it would also be necessary to understand the effect which lowering the income limit recommended by the Commission would have on the filling up of the vacancies reserved for OBCs. For instance, during the last such exercise, the Commission had recommended income limits of Rs. 9 lakhs for rural areas and Rs. 12 lakhs for urban areas. This was reduced to Rs. 6 lakhs by the Government in its wisdom. What was the result of such reduction? From whatever data has so far been provided by DoPT, DFS, DHE and DPE (which was certainly not comprehensive as pointed out earlier), the data very clearly shows that the desired level of 27% reservation for OBCs has not been actually achieved in most of the organisations which have been reported upon. In fact, our fear is that the comprehensive figures may not have been produced because they do not present a flattering picture. So, the net result of the reduction of income limit from Rs. 12/9 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs last time around resulted in a much less number of OBC candidates competing for the 27% posts. Since many of them could not come up to the qualifying standards, the OBC's posts remained vacant thus defeating the very purpose of reservation. The Commission therefore would like to stress that the Central Government should compile a




comprehensive picture of the levels of OBCs recruitment under all the Departments, PSUs and all such organisations under the Central Government and only thereafter consider whether their income limit needs to be reduced as was done last time. During the present exercise, it was noted that many Government funded organisations are not reserving any posts for OBCs at all. This is unacceptable.

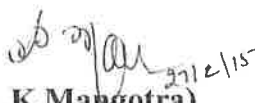
35. Moreover, the Commission would also recommend that the OBC candidates should be judged by relaxing the qualifying standards to ensure that all the 27% seats available for OBCs are filled up. This system is already prevalent in the case of SC/ST candidates and it is strongly recommended that the same should be adopted for OBC candidates also. Moreover, there should be no de-reservation of posts meant for OBCs and that this process should also be in line with that adopted for SC/ST candidates.


27-02-2015
(Justice V. Eswaraiah)
Chairperson


(S.K. Kharventhan) 27.02.2015
Member


(A.K. Saini) 27/2/15
Member


(Shakeel-uz-Zaman Ansari)
Member 27/02/15


(A.K. Mangotra) 27/2/15
Member-Secretary

3.	Department of Public Enterprises	CPSEs	2011	Group 'B'	NA	00	00	00	00
				Group 'C'	NA	01	02	00	00
				Group 'A'	NA	42	23	00	19
			2013	Group 'B'	NA	00	00	00	00
				Group 'C'	NA	00	00	00	00
				Group 'A'	6006	1725 (28.72%)	1470 (24.48%)	00	260
			2012	Group 'B'	500	154 (30.80%)	112 (22.40%)	00	61
				Group 'C'	1534	1004 (22.14%)	910 (20.07%)	00	178
				Group 'A'	5291	1484 (28.05%)	1317 (24.89%)	01	358
				Group 'B'	806	221 (27.42%)	180 (22.23%)	00	66
			2011	Group 'C'	4584	1118 (24.39%)	1177 (25.68%)	00	193
				Group 'A'	4299	1169 (27.19%)	1078 (25.08%)	00	276
Group 'B'	953	241 (25.29%)		314 (32.95%)	00	49			
Group 'C'	4459	978 (21.93%)		922 (20.68%)	00	85			
4.	Department of Higher Education	Technical Institutions	2013	Group 'A'	1726	640	239	00	280
				Group 'B'	331	158	62	01	45
				Group 'C'	499	303	134	00	148
			2012	Group 'A'	1104	529	136	00	234
				Group 'B'	275	123	40	00	28
				Group 'C'	538	300	163	00	23
			2011	Group 'A'	710	428	115	01	184
				Group 'B'	278	164	38	00	38
				Group 'C'	349	266	155	00	30
5.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	Autonomous / Statutory Organizations (04)	2013	Group 'A'	19	01	01	00	00
				Group 'B'	03	00	01 against UIR	00	00
				Group 'C'	20	05	02	00	00
			2012	Group 'A'	14	02	00	00	00
				Group 'B'	00	00	00	00	00
				Group 'C'	07	04	05	00	00
			2011	Group 'A'	18	03	02	00	00
				Group 'B'	00	00	00	00	00
				Group 'C'	09	02	01	00	00

अशोक मँगोत्रा
सदस्य सचिव

A. K. Mangotra
Member - Secretary



(URGENT (BY HAND))
राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

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NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TRIKOOT-1, BHIKAJI CAMA PLACE, NEW DELHI-110066
TEL. : 011-26183190 FAX : 011-26183227
E-mail : secy-ncbc@nic.in Website : www.ncbc.nic.in

Dated 26th October, 2015

DO. No. NCBC/MS/1/2015

Dear *Mr. Anuhotri,*

Subject: - Supplementary Report on Income Criteria for Creamy Layer.

Kindly refer to my earlier D.O. No. NCBC/MS/1/2015, dated 2nd March, 2015 under which NCBC had forwarded its Report on Income Criteria for Creamy Layer. This was submitted with reference to MoSJ&E's letter No. 12015/18/2013-BC-II dated 27.06.2014, requesting the NCBC to comprehensively re-examine the criteria for determination of Creamy Layer of OBCs and to recommend modifications to the DoPT instructions on reservations for OBCs covered by the Rule of Exclusion.

2. After the submission of the earlier report, the NCBC has been receiving many inputs calling for a review of some of our earlier recommendations. You would also recall that the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of OBC's also held a meeting on 14th October, 2015, in which I had made a presentation and the Committee had urged some modifications in the earlier NCBC's recommendations.

3. Taking into consideration all the requests and suggestions received from various sources since the submission of the earlier report, the Commission has now recommended certain modifications to some of our earlier proposals. All these have been detailed in the enclosed Supplementary Report. Based on these modifications we have prepared a Revised Schedule to the Rule of Exclusion and placed it in the Supplementary Report. The Government is requested to consider this Supplementary Report proposing to revise the Schedule appended to OM dated 08.09.1993 amended from time to time by DoPT for issuing appropriate orders on the various recommendations made in this Supplementary Report. This final proposed Schedule completely supersedes the Schedule included in the earlier Report dated 27.02.2015 sent to the Government on 2nd March, 2015.

With *regards,*

Yours *Sincerely,*

A.K. Mangotra
(A.K. Mangotra) 26/10/15

Encl: Supplementary Report (19 Pages)

Ms. ANITA AGNIHOTRI,
Secretary,
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES
NEW DELHI**

**SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT
ON
THE REVIEW CRITERION FOR DETERMINING THE CREAMY LAYER
AND
PROPOSAL TO FURTHER AMEND THE SCHEDULE (APPENDIX I)
TO THE GOI DEPT. OF PER. & TRG. O.M.NO.36012/22/93-Estt.
(SCT) DATED 08-09-1993 AS AMENDED FROM TIME TO TIME
SUPPLEMENTING THE NCBC REPORT DATED 27-02-2015.**

- 1.** The Commission forwarded a Report dated 27-02-2015 proposing to amend the Schedule for Exclusion of Creamy Layer on 2nd March, 2015 and later placed the said Report on the Website of the Commission also. Representations, Objections and Suggestions from various corners including the State Commissions and also from the OBC M.Ps by way of a Press Note dated 10th August, 2015 expressing their views have been received by the Commission.
- 2.** Three Hon'ble Members of the NCBC made a written requisition to convene an urgent meeting of the Commission to reconsider the Commission's report dated 27-02-2015 and to clarify the creamy layer issues and also to raise the proposed income limit from 10.5 lakhs to 15 lakhs and further they requested to restore the Explanation given under Clause VI of O.M. dated 08-09-1993 i.e. "while deciding Income/Wealth Test salary and agriculture income should not be clubbed". Accordingly, the Commission met on 12-10-2015 and discussed various issues and decided to reconsider the earlier Report dated 27-02-2015.
- 3.** The Additional Director, Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat by Office Memorandum No.5/1/2/OBC/2015-16 dated 1st October, 2015 informed the Commission that the Committee will hold a sitting on Wednesday, the 14th October, 2015 to have briefing of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) on issues relating to rationalization of Creamy Layer, implementation of reservation policy in employment and in educational institutions. Accordingly, the Member-Secretary along with Officers of the Commission appeared before the Committee and briefed about the issues relating to

rationalization of Creamy Layer and the income criteria. Various issues raised by the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes have been noted and briefed to all the members of the Commission.

4. It is stated that in addition to the various issues some of the points raised by the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes are that the existing income limit and the proposed income limit of Rs.10.5 lakhs is an unrealistic and unreasonable criteria to exclude the creamy layer for availing the reservations and also observed that the reservations in various Departments of the Central Government have not even reached 16% as against the required quota of 27%. Accordingly they expressed their unanimous opinion to enhance the income criteria to Rs.20 lakhs. They further stated that since the income criteria was first fixed in 1993, it has not been revised periodically as stipulated. Therefore, had the Government revised the income limit every three years in the interregnum least periods regularly, the income limit would have been at least Rs.20 lakhs by now. This has gone against the interest of the OBCs. Keeping in view various factors such as the expenses in education of children, cost of living, etc., they expressed a desire to raise the income limit to Rs.20 lakhs. The Members also suggested that agricultural income should be done away with completely. The Creamy Layer under the Rule of Exclusion is applicable to holdings of irrigated land to more than 85% of the statutory ceiling area. This was fixed in 1993 and after 1993 the land holdings of the families have been divided into several fragments and the agricultural operations are no longer sustainable as on date. They have also unanimously pointed out that the former and present MPs and MLAs should also not be brought under the Creamy Layer and further submitted that merely because an OBC candidate is elected as MP or MLA, it cannot be said that they have become socially and educationally advanced. They have also requested to have a relook on the application of creamy layer criteria as recommended by NCBC to the employees of the Public Sector Undertakings as well as salaried employees of all other sectors including private employment.

5. The reasons put forth before the Commission are that when the income limit was fixed to identify the creamy layer limit of Rs.1.00 lakh, it was arbitrarily fixed in the Office Memorandum dated 08-09-1993 without taking into consideration of the ground realities of

filling up 27% of the posts reserved for OBCs. Moreover, no proper reasons were set out in the Report of the Expert Committee for the basis on which this figure of Rs.1.00 lakh was introduced in the Schedule. It is to be noted that though the income limit of Rs. 1 lakh was fixed in September, 1993, it was enhanced to Rs.2.5 lakhs only after a period of 11 years in March, 2004. Thereafter, after four years this was raised to Rs.4.5 lakhs on 14-10-2008. Though the Commission submitted its next report on 14-09-2011 for enhancing the creamy layer limit from Rs.4.5 to Rs. 12 lakhs in urban areas i.e. metropolitan cities and Rs. 9 lakhs in the rest of the areas, the Government enhanced the income limit to Rs. 6 lakhs after two years only on 27-05-2013. When the Commission has proposed to enhance the creamy layer limit from Rs. 6 lakhs to 10.5 lakhs vide its report dated 27-02-2015, which was forwarded to the Government on 02-03-2015, the crucial issue that the fact of non-clubbing of salary income for all other employees other than the excluded cadre based Categories were not taken into proper consideration by the NCBC.

6. DoPT issued Office Memorandum dated 08-09-1993 providing 27% reservation to OBCs and excluded the category of persons mentioned in Column 3 of the Schedule to the said Memorandum. As per the Rule of Exclusion of Creamy Layer, the persons mentioned in Category I, II and III with certain exceptions are excluded from the benefits of reservation. As per Category II A & B (Service Category), the son(s) and daughter(s) of Group A/Class I Officers and both the parents of Group B/Class II Officers only are excluded from availing the the benefit of reservation. All other Officers i.e. if only one of the parents is a Group B/Class II Officer and all the Officers below the Category II Officers are entitled to avail the rule of reservation unless their other income other than the salaries and agricultural land exceeds the income criteria limit prescribed in Category VI. In so far as employees working in Public Sector Undertakings, Banks, Insurance Organizations, Universities, etc., are concerned, the terms for Officers holding equivalent or comparable posts and also posts and positions under the private employment as equivalent to that of the criteria enumerated in the Service Category II A & B of Group A/Class I and Group B/Class II Officers are required to be applied mutatis mutandis to these Officers also. But, pending evaluation of equivalent or comparable posts, their salaries income and agricultural income should not to be clubbed for the purpose of Rule of Exclusion based on income/wealth test. The salaries of the employees below the Category

II A & B of Group A/Class I and Group B/Class II officers were never intended to be taken into account when computing the total income for the Income/Wealth test under Category VI.

7. If the existing Rule of Exclusion and the Schedule are examined with regard to the description of the Category and to whom the Rule of Exclusion shall apply, it is crystal clear that even in respect of the children of Group A/Class I Officers who die or suffer permanent incapacitation and if one of the spouse is a Group B/Class II Officer, their salaries are not to be taken into account while applying the income criteria unless the parents have third source of income other than the salary and agricultural land exceeding the income/wealth test. In so far as Group B/Class II Officers are concerned, if one of the parents of the children while working as Group B/Class II Officer gets into Group A/Class I Officer at the age of 40 or earlier, then also the children are not entitled to the benefit of reservation. But in case the Group B/Class II Officer gets into Group A/Class I Officer after the age of 40 years, the children are entitled to get the reservation. We are of the opinion that if one of the parents gets into Group A/Class I Officer after 40 years, they should not be brought under the creamy layer. The Commission also now feels that the clubbing the salary income of Officers working below the rank or equivalent to that of both parents working as Group B/Class II Officers is likely to seriously affect the reservation policy in achieving the reserved quota level of 27%.

8. The Commission closely examined the Schedule appended to original OM dated 08-09-1993 which was amended from time to time with regard to the income/wealth test criteria to Category VI and noticed that the Rule of Exclusion of the sons and daughters of persons having gross annual income of Rs.1 lakh and above was fixed without any criteria and principle to categorize them as socially and educationally advanced communities by excluding them under OBC category for availing the benefit of reservation. However, the original Schedule also stipulated the revision of the income criteria of Rs. 1.00 lakh every three years or in the interregnum if the situation demands within a period of less than three years also. The revision of income criteria should have been made atleast seven times but it was revised only three times so far. In the first instance, it was enhanced after a period of 11 years in 2004 from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs.2.5 lakhs and after 4 years it was enhanced to Rs.2.5 lakhs to Rs.4.5 lakhs and though the NCBC submitted its report on 14-09-2011 proposing to enhance

Rs.12/9 lakhs in urban areas i.e. Metropolitan Cities and in the rest of the areas respectively, the Government of India enhanced the income limit to Rs. 6.00 lakhs only after two years on 27-05-2013.

9. The Commission in its report dated 27-02-2015 forwarded on 02-03-2015 proposed to enhance the creamy layer limit from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs.10.5 lakhs clubbing the gross annual income of both the parents working below the Service Category II of Group B/Class II Officers while calculating the creamy layer limit. The crucial and fundamental issues which are germane not to club the income of both the parents and if one of whom is working as Group B/Class II Officer and other spouse is working below the position of Group B/Class II Officer was never intended to be clubbed from 1993 onwards. The income of the parents unless they are socially and educationally advanced and occupy the posts and positions of Category II A or both are Category II B Officers, their salary income was never intended to be taken into account. One of the parents is only Group B/Class II Officer and other one is Group C/Class III Officer, the salary of the parents shall not be taken into account while applying the income criteria.

Similarly in respect of "Category II-C" employees working in Public Sector Undertakings, Public Sector Banks, Insurance Organizations, or posts and positions under private employment, the Rule of Exclusion will apply to the Category of Services equivalent to Group A/Class I or both the parents holding the position of equivalent to Group B/Class II Officers. But the salary income of all other employees below the rank of Group B/Class II and one of the parents only Group B/Class II Officer and other spouse below Group B/Class II Officer, the salary income of both the parents was never intended to be clubbed with the income of other sources while applying the income criteria.

10. Therefore, the salary income of one of the parents of the children holding the post of Group B/Class II Officer or the employees working under the private employment whose position is not equivalent or comparable to Group B/Class II Post and if only one parent is working with equal and comparable posts and positions of Group B/Class II Officer should not be clubbed along with other source of income while applying the income criteria as this would be discriminatory to this section of salaried employees vis-à-vis their

equivalent Government counterparts. The posts and positions under the Private Employment cannot be compared with the cadre of Group A/Class I and Group B/Class II Officers of Government, but the salary of employees in private employment equivalent to the salary of a Group 'B' Officer alone can be compared/taken into account. These crucial issues have been missed by the Commission while sending the earlier proposed Schedule for applying the creamy layer criteria by clubbing the income of both the parents and making it applicable to even those categories of salaried employees whose counterparts in Government were not subjected to this condition.

11. Thus it is clear that in the case of all the salaried employees of the Central Government, State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings, Insurance Organizations, etc., and persons in the private employment below the equivalent or comparable posts and positions of Group A/Class I Officers and Group B/Class II Officers, their salaries cannot be clubbed with other sources of income. However, if they independently have any other source of income other than salaries and agricultural land exceeding the income limit under Category VI, the Rule of Exclusion for availing the reservation will apply. Therefore, it was never the intention of the Government or the Commission to bring the Officers below the rank of Group A/Class I or Group B/Class II into the fold of the creamy layer, if their income from salaries and agricultural land was not exceeding the limit of income criteria. The Commission was asked only to determine the equivalent or comparable posts in the Public Sector Undertakings, Banks, Insurance Organizations, etc. and posts and positions under private employment. From the explanation (i) of Category VI of the Schedule viz. Income/Wealth Test, it is clear that income from salaries or agricultural land shall not be clubbed in respect of the Officers/persons other than mentioned in Category I, II, III and IV, they would be deprived of the benefit of reservation only if their income from sources other than the salaries and agricultural land exceeds the income/wealth criteria under Category VI. Suppose, if one of the parents is a Group B/Class II Officer and the other is continuing below that level, the salary of both the parents cannot be taken into account while applying the Rule of Exclusion under Category VI. Therefore, it is very clear that the salary income and agricultural income was never clubbed from 1993 onwards for exclusion of the children one of whose parents is Group B/Class II Officer and other is working at a lower

level (provided of course, that there was no third source of income exceeding the income criteria).

12. In fact the DoPT in its clarifications issued in OM No.36033/5/2004 Estt(Res) dated 14th October, 2004 has clarified with regard to the following question:

4(x) What is the scope of the explanation, 'Income from salaries or agricultural land shall not be clubbed', given below the Income/Wealth Test ?

Answer: It was clarified in para 10 that while applying the "Income/Wealth Test to determine creamy layer status of any candidate as given in Category-VI of the Schedule to the OM, income from the salaries and income from the agricultural land shall not be taken into account. **It means that if income from other sources other than the salary and agriculture exceeds the income limit, then only the candidates shall be treated as Creamy Layer.** Therefore the salary income of various categories of persons other than the cadre based exclusion has not been taken into account from 1993 onwards till date. By reason of inclusion of the total salary income and the income from other sources is proposed to be clubbed, majority of Group B/Class II and Group C/Class III employees are in danger of being eliminated. It is also to be noted that the Nine Judge Bench Judgment of the Supreme Court in the Case of Indra Sawhney (1992) 3 Supp. SCC 217 held that while fixing the income limit it should ensure that it does not result in taking away the benefit of providing 27% reservations. The basis of exclusion should not merely be economic unless of-course his income is so high that he becomes an owner of the factory or industry and engages servants then only his social status can be said as raised. Therefore, the reservations are for the socially and educationally backward classes. The Commission in its report dated 27-02-2015 noticed that in many of the Departments even after 21 years from the date of implementation of the reservations by the Central Government from 1993, the representation of OBCs is 0% to 12% only. The Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of OBCs also observed that not more than 16% of the OBCs quota has been filled as against the reserved quota of 27%. Therefore they have also requested to revise the creamy layer criteria liberally enhancing the income criteria upto Rs.20 lakhs and to have a relook into various other categories.

13. The Commission discussed the Schedule appended to the initial O.M. dated 08-09-1993 Category-wise and application of Rule of Exclusion.

(i) In so far as Category I is concerned, the Commission is of the opinion that the persons holding the Constitutional Posts of like nature are alone to be excluded from creamy layer but not the persons who have held the constitutional posts of like nature in the past. After hearing the Parliamentary Committee on this issue and after taking into consideration all the ground realities, including the short tenure of some State Legislatures, the Commission has come to a conclusion that MLAs, MLCs may be excluded from the purview of creamy layer. Merely because an OBC person has been elected as MLA or MLC, it is not always that his social status has necessarily been raised. Many of them are less educated and their children are not well settled and it is not possible for their children to compete with advanced communities and therefore the MLAs, MLCs may not be included in the creamy layer category and they should be excluded from the creamy layer. The Commission has also found that the salaries and perquisites of MLAs and MLCs are much lesser than that of MPs and therefore the MLAs and MLCs should not be brought under the creamy layer and that the Rule of Exclusion should not be made applicable to them. However, as far as sitting MPs is concerned, they are on a completely different footing altogether. They come from the top strata of their OBC society and provide voice and leadership not only to OBCs but also to the lakhs of persons whom they represent. Accordingly, the earlier proposal of Category I(g) is to be modified as "Persons holding constitutional posts/positions and of like nature including Ministers of Central/States, sitting MPs, etc."

(ii) In so far as Category II A. is concerned, no change is required to be made except to add a proviso (b) mentioned in the original OM dated 08-09-1993 i.e. "a spouse belonging to OBC category has got married to a Class I Officer, and may himself/herself likes to apply for a job, then the rule of exclusion shall not apply to him/her".

(iii) In so far as Category II B. is concerned, clause (b) is required to be added i.e. parents of whom only one of the spouse is a Group B/Class II Officer and gets into Group A/Class I at the age of 40

or earlier alone is to be excluded from the Rule of Reservation but if the children of one of the parents is Group B/Class II Officer and gets elevated to Group A/Class I after the age of 40 years is entitled for reservation. Accordingly, clause (d) and (e) in Original OM dated 08-09-1993 is required to be retained in the proposed Schedule as many of the Group B/Class II Officers who are getting promotions after the age of 40 years are being eliminated. In view of non-fulfillment of the reserved quota, the children of one of the parents who get promotion from Group B/Class II to Group A/Class I Officer after 40 years are also entitled to avail the benefits of reservation. Therefore, clause (b) be added after clause (a) to the effect that parents of whom one of the spouses is Group B/Class II Officer and gets into Group A/Class I at the age of 40 years or earlier and proviso (b) requires to be added to the effect that the son(s) and daughter(s) of the parents who are working as Group B/Class II Officers and both of them die or suffer permanent incapacitation.

(iv) In so far as Category II C. employees working in Public Sector Undertakings, Public Sector Banks, Insurance Organizations, etc. of the Centre and State Governments is concerned, the equivalence or comparable posts are determined in so far as PSUs, Public Sector Banks, Insurance Organizations alone are comparable to the post of Executive to that of a Cadre Group A/Class I Officer. But if both the parents of Public Sector Undertakings, Public Sector Banks, Insurance Organizations, etc. are working in the Supervisory cadre or any other cadre below the level of Executive, their salary income shall not be added or clubbed to other sources of income. If the income from other sources other than the salary exceeds the income limit criteria in Category VI, their children would not be entitled to avail the benefits of reservation.

(v) But in so far as the salaried employees working in the Statutory Bodies, Autonomous Bodies, Universities, Private Companies, Firms, Corporate Companies, Co-operatives and any other Organizations, Bodies and Institutes, posts and positions under private employment, etc., not covered in Category II 'A', 'B' or 'C' are concerned, a separate Category II 'D' is proposed. The posts and positions of the employees under Category II 'D' cannot be compared or equated and therefore a comparable salary to that of Group B/Class II Officer is taken into account. The salary of Group B/Class II Officer depending upon the service ranges from Rs. 80,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/-

per month i.e., Rs.9,60,000/- to Rs.12 lakhs per year. Therefore while applying the Rule of Reservation in respect of employees working in the Statutory Bodies, Autonomous Bodies, Universities, Autonomous Bodies, Private Companies, Firms, Corporate Companies, Co-operatives or any other Organizations, Bodies and Institutes, posts and positions under private employment, etc., not covered in Category II 'A', 'B' or 'C', shall be taken into account after excluding the salary of both the parents. Even if the average gross salary of Group B/Class II Officer is taken into account at the rate of Rs.90,000/- per month, the gross annual salary income would be Rs.10,08,000/- and therefore if one of the parents is drawing salary of Rs. 9 lakhs and another spouse is also drawing a lesser salary, say Rs.6 lakhs, the salaries of both the parents on an average comes to Rs. 15 lakhs. That means after deducting from the salary of both the parents an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs and if the remaining amount exceeds Rs.15 lakhs, the prescribed income limit under Category VI, their children will fall in the Creamy Layer. As regards Category II 'D' employees are concerned, the income limit mentioned in Category VI (a) shall be derived after excluding a gross amount from the salaries of both the parents an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs. This deduction would introduce parity and equivalence between the Government Officers and all other salaried employees whether from private or public sectors.

(vi) In so far as Category III is concerned, no change is required to be made.

(vii) In so far as Category IV is concerned, the Explanation (i) and (ii) of original OM dated 08-09-1993 requires to be added.

(viii) In so far as Category V is concerned, Son(s) and daughter(s) of persons consisting of father, mother and minor children holds only irrigated land more than 85% are sought to be excluded irrespective of any income. However, if the total holding of the family is un-irrigated the Rule of Exclusion will not apply. The Commission is of the opinion that the land holdings have been fragmented from 1993 onwards and the present situation and the land holding by family is much lesser than the land holding that they were holding in the year 1993. The existing land holding has been divided into various fragments over a period of 22 years and added to that the agricultural operations are no more profitable and nobody is able to comfortably educate their children only on agricultural incomes. It was highlighted

by many agriculturists that because of the shortage of rainfall the land is becoming unfertile day by day and because of indiscriminate use of chemical pesticides, earth is becoming unfertile and requires more chemical fertilizers as the result of which the investment is increasing and income is less. The statutory land ceiling limit is not uniform but varies from State to State and some States have fixed smaller sizes as the statutory land ceiling limits and therefore the Commission is of the opinion that the category of agricultural holding can be liberalized further. Accordingly, the Commission is of the view that Category V 'A' requires to be modified as follows:-

V. PROPERTY OWNERS

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Agricultural holding | Son(s) and daughter(s) of persons belonging to a family (father, mother and minor children) which holds - |
| | (a) Only irrigated land which is equal to or more than 90% of the statutory ceiling area; |
| | (b) The rule of exclusion will not apply if the land holding of a family is exclusively un-irrigated. |
| B. Plantations
Coffee, tea, rubber, etc. | Criteria of income specified in Category VI below will apply. |
| C. Vacant land and/or building in urban areas or other agglomerations | Criteria specified in Category VI below will apply. |

Explanation: Income derived from the Vacant land and/or buildings used for any purpose will be clubbed together.

(ix) In so far as Category VI Income is concerned, the Commission noticed that even after exclusion of Creamy Layer, 27% vacancies reserved for the Backward Classes have not been fulfilled because of the stringent and unrealistic figures of creamy layer limit initially fixed in 1993. Accordingly, the Commission after elaborate discussion and taking into consideration of various aspects viz. the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Indra Sawhney and the objections, representations and suggestions received from various Associations, Organizations, State Commission, Members of Parliament and the Members of the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes, the Commission advises to enhance the creamy layer limit from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs. In so far as wealth tax is concerned, as per the Finance Act, 2015, the filing of the Wealth Tax returns have been exempted with effect from 1st April, 2016 and therefore the question of applying wealth tax does not arise hereafter.

(x) In so far as the appointment by direct recruitment to civil posts and civil services of All India Posts by competitive examinations are concerned, the 27% reservations are provided for the members of the Other Backward Classes. But in so far as Group C and D posts are concerned, the reservations are not uniformly fixed at 27% and the reservations are fixed at not even 50% of the BC population in many States such as Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Uttarakhand and many other States/Union Territories. Only 6% are reserved in favour of OBCs in the State of Chattisgarh, 18% in the State of Goa, 20% in the State of Himachal Pradesh, 12% in the State of Jharkhand, 15% in the State of Madhya Pradesh, 12% in the State of Orissa, 21% in the State of Punjab, 20% in the State of Rajasthan and 13% in the State of Uttarakhand. That means in appointments of Group C and D posts are concerned, the recruitment itself is being made lesser than the 27% reservation provided for OBCs and therefore the reservation policy of the Government of India in fixing much less than 27% reservations in favour of OBCs is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution and Indra Sawhney Judgment. Under the Constitution proportionate reservations are provided in proportion to the population of SCs and STs. OBC population of the Chattisgarh as per NSSO 61st Round 2004-2005 of 2011 Census is 41.90%. But reservations have been fixed at the rate of 6% alone on the ground that the reservations are fixed for STs 32% and STs 12%. At least 21% of the posts in Group C and D should have been reserved in favour of OBCs in the State of Chattisgarh. Therefore, the OBCs

have been deprived of their right to be appointed upto the limit of 27%. The ceiling limit of 50% cannot be clubbed with reservations provided in favour of SCs, STs in any circumstances. No judgment can override the constitutional provisions. Therefore, the reservation policy in so far as appointment of Group C and D posts is required to be relooked.

14. The policy of the Government, pursuant to the report submitted by the Mandal Commission appointed under Article 340 of the Constitution of India, is to provide 27% reservations in favour of Other Backward Classes in posts and services and educational institutions of the Central Government. Till 27% reservations provided are fulfilled, the exclusion falling under the Creamy Layer should be liberal. Therefore, the Government should ensure to achieve 27% reservations in favour of Other Backward Classes while applying the Creamy Layer for excluding advanced OBC persons. This final proposed Schedule completely supersedes the Schedule included in the earlier report dated 27-02-2015 sent to the Government on 2nd March, 2015. Accordingly, the Schedule is revised and proposed as follows:-

PROPOSED 'SCHEDULE'

Category	Description of Category	Who will fall in Creamy Layer
1	2	3

I	CONSTITUTIONAL/ STATUTORY POSTS	<p>Son(s) and daughter(s) of the present and former</p> <p>(a) President of India;</p> <p>(b) Vice President of India;</p> <p>(c) Governors & Lt. Governors;</p> <p>(d) Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts;</p> <p>(e) Chairpersons & Members of the Central and State Administrative Tribunals and all other Tribunals;</p>
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Category	Description of Category	Who will fall in Creamy Layer
1	2	3

- (f) Chairman & Members of UPSC and of the State Public Service Commissions, Chief Election Commissioner, Comptroller & Auditor General of India, Attorney General of India, Solicitor General of India and Advocate General of various States;
- (g) Persons holding Constitutional posts/positions and of like nature including Ministers of Central/States;
- (h) Sitting MPs;
- (i) Serving Chairpersons and Members of all Constitutional and Statutory Commissions of the Centre and States equal to the rank of Secretary to the Government of India/Secretary to the State Government or equivalent and above.

II**SERVICE
CATEGORY**

A. Group A/Class I Officers of the Central and State Governments (Direct Recruits)

Son(s) and daughter(s) of Parents, any of whom, is/was a Group A/Class I Officer in Central or State Governments.

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

- a) Son(s)/daughter(s) of a parent, who is a Group A/Class I Officer in the Central or State Government but who passes away while in service or suffers permanent incapacitation.

Category	Description of Category	Who will fall in Creamy Layer
1	2	3

B. Group B/Class II Officers of the Central & State Governments (Direct Recruitment)

b) A spouse belonging to OBC category married to a Group A/Class I Officer can apply for a job under OBC category and his/her creamy layer status will be decided by his/her parents status only.

Son(s) and daughter(s) of

a) Parents both of whom are/were Group B/ Class II Officers in the Central or State Governments.

b) Parents of whom only one of the spouse (direct recruit or pre-forty promoted) is a Group B/ Class II Officer and gets into Group A/Class I at the age of 40 years or earlier.

c) Parents, one of whom is a Group A/Class I Officer and the other spouse is a Group B/Class II Officer and the Group B/Class II Officer passes away or is permanently incapacitated.

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

(i) Son(s)/daughter(s) of parents, who are/were both Group B/Class II Officers but one or both of them have passes away while in service or suffers permanent incapacitation.

(ii) If the father or mother are directly recruited to Class III / Group C or Class IV / Group D Posts and they get promoted into Class I / Group A before the age of 40 years, their sons and daughters shall not be treated to be falling in the creamy layer.

Category	Description of Category	Who will fall in Creamy Layer
1	2	3

	<p>C. Employees/ Officials in Public Sector Undertakings, Public Sector Banks, Insurance Organizations etc. of the Centre and State Governments.</p>	<p>Son(s) and daughter(s) of Parents any one of whom is/was working at Executive or above levels.</p> <p>Provided that the rule of exclusion shall not apply in the following cases:</p> <p>(i) Son(s)/daughter(s) of parents of whom any one gets promoted as Executive entry level after the age of 40 years;</p> <p>(ii) Son(s)/daughter(s) of parents both or anyone of whom while working as Executive or above levels passes away or suffers permanent incapacitation.</p>
	<p>D. Salaried Employees/ Officials of the Statutory Bodies, Autonomous Bodies, Universities, Private Companies, Firms, Corporate Companies, Co-operatives and any other Organizations, Bodies and Institutes, posts and positions under Private</p>	<p>For the Son(s) and Daughter(s) of the salaried employees of the Statutory Bodies, Autonomous Bodies, Universities, Private Companies, Firms, Corporate Companies, Co-operatives and any other Organizations, Bodies and Institutes, posts and positions under Private Employment, etc., not covered in Category II 'A', 'B' or 'C', the income criteria specified in Category VI below will apply.</p> <p>Provided that if the gross salary income of both the parents exceeds Rs.15,00,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Lakhs only), the income criteria under Category VI will be applied to the amount remaining AFTER deduction of an amount of Rupees Fifteen Lakhs from the gross salary of both</p>

Category	Description of Category	Who will fall in Creamy Layer
1	2	3

Employment, etc., not covered under Category II A,B or C above.

parents. (Example: If gross annual income of both parents is Rs. 25 lakhs, in that case, their income for applying the Income Criteria will be: 25 lakhs minus 15 lakhs i.e. Rs.10 lakhs only).

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/was or are/were in the rank of Colonel and above in the Army and to equivalent posts in the Navy and the Air Force and the Para Military Forces;

Provided that:-

- (i) If the spouse of an Armed Forces Officers in the Armed Forces (i.e., the category under consideration the rule of exclusion will apply only when the spouse reaches the rank of Colonel);
- (ii) The service ranks below Colonel of the spouse shall not be clubbed together;
- (iii) If the spouse 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 the spouse falls in the service category No.II in which case the criteria and conditions enumerated therein will apply to the children of the spouse independently.

Category	Description of Category	Who will fall in Creamy Layer
1	2	3

Explanation: Wherever the expression 'permanent incapacitation' occurs in Category II & III above, it shall mean incapacitation which results in putting an Officer out of service.

IV PROFESSIONAL CLASS AND THOSE ENGAGED IN TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- (i) Persons, engaged in profession as a medical/veterinary/dental doctor, lawyer, chartered accountant, income tax consultant, financial or management consultant, engineer, architect, computer specialist, film artists and other film professional, author, playwright, sports person, sports professional, print and electronic media professional or any other vocations of like nature, etc. Criteria specified against Category VI below will apply.
- (ii) Persons engaged in trade, business and industry, etc. Criteria specified against Category VI below will apply.

Category	Description of Category	Who will fall in Creamy Layer
1	2	3

EXPLANATION:-

- (i) Where the husband is in some profession and the wife is in a Group B/Class II or lower grade employment, the income/wealth test will apply on the basis of the husband's income alone.
- (ii) If the wife is in any profession and the husband is in employment in a Group B/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 the persons belonging to a family (father, mother and minor children). which holds -

- (a) Only irrigated land which is equal to or more than 90% of the statutory ceiling area;
- (b) The rule of exclusion will not apply if the land holding of a family is exclusively un-irrigated.

(i) Mango, Citrus,
Apple Plantation etc.

Deemed as agricultural holding and hence criteria at Category V.A(a) above will apply.

Category	Description of Category	Who will fall in Creamy Layer
1	2	3

B. Plantations
Coffee, tea, rubber,
spices, etc.

Criteria of income specified in Category VI below will apply.

C. Vacant land and/or
Buildings

Criteria specified in Category VI below will apply.

Explanation: Income derived from the Vacant land and/or buildings used for any purpose will be clubbed together.

VI INCOME TEST

Sons and daughters of

(a) Parents having gross annual income of Rs. 15,00,000/- or above (Rupees Fifteen Lakhs or above) for a period of three consecutive years.

(b) Persons in Categories II, III and IV who are otherwise entitled to the benefit of reservation but have income from any other sources other than the salary and agricultural land will be tested under the income criteria mentioned in (a) above.

EXPLANATIONS:

(Applicable to all the above Categories)

- (i) Income from salaries and agriculture operations will not be clubbed with any other sources of income. Only the other sources of income other than salaries and agriculture income will be taken into consideration for arriving at the income limit of both parents taken together.
- (ii) As regards the Category II 'D' employees are concerned, the income limit mentioned in Category VI(a) shall be arrived after deducting an amount of Rs.15 lakhs (Rupees Fifteen Lakhs) from the combined gross annual salaries of both the parents.
- (iii) The creamy layer status of a candidate is determined on the basis of the status of his/her parents and not on the basis of his/her own status or income or that of his/her spouse. Therefore, while determining the creamy layer status of a person, the status or the income of the candidate himself or of his/her spouse shall not be taken into account.

(Justice V.ESWARAIAH)
Chairperson

(S.K.KHARVENTHAN)
Member

(A.K.SAINI)
Member

(Dr.SHAKEEL-UZ-ZAMAN ANSARI)
Member

(A.K.MANGOTRA)
Member-Secretary

**Status Report on Decadal Review of OBC Castes
u/s 11 of NCBC Act, 1993**

- 1) 02-04-1993 - National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 came into force.
- 2) 14-08-1993 - NCBC Constituted
- 3) 31-10-2000 - MoSJ&E entrusted the task of undertaking revision of Central list of OBC (No.12015/13/2000-BCC dated 31-10-2000) and requested to furnish Action Plan.
- 4) 13-12-2000 - NCBC submitted Action Plan to send Questionnaire to States/UTs by Jan.2001 and requested to furnish necessary data within 3 months. This will take atleast 1½ years and decided to finalise in 2002.
- 5) 11-1-2001 - Action Plan submitted by NCBC was approved by Ministry and intimated. Then matter was taken with all States/UTs.
- 6) 29-07-2003 (26th Meeting) - Commission not received any response from States/UTs, hence Commission decided that in the absence of the data to identify the caste it is not possible to revise the list. It was communicated to Ministry.
- 7) 2007 - Once again Government requested NCBC to revise the list.
- 8) Oct., 2007 - NCBC informed to Government that revision of caste will take 3 to 5 years for evolving a detail procedure.
- 9) 20-5-2011 - Joint meeting held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister MoSJ&E with Chairman and Members of NCBC and Additional Registrar General of India and in that meeting Hon'ble Minister announced that the Govt. ha decided to conduct Caste Census along with BPL Census in 2011.
- 10) 17-8-2012 - Once again MoSJ&E requested NCBC to submit its views on the revision of Central list of OBCs
- 11) 23-8-2012 - NCBC during its VI Commissions Meeting it was decided to Undertake the revision of Central lists of OBCs provided the Details of Social Backwardness and Caste profession are Necessary

- 12) 06-09-2012 - Above decision was communicated to MoSJE by NCBC (NCBC/6/7/2000-RW)
- 13) 18-3-2013 - MoSJE called a meeting of NCBC. The Members informed to Minister that neither the schedule of BPL Census 2002 nor Socio Economic and caste census – 2011 Questionnaire there no column to indicate the traditional occupation of the caste and without it, it is not possible to identify the Social Backwardness under Art 15(4) and 16(4).
- 14) 30-4-2013 - It was decided to go through the raw data available on the Website and see the other parameters to identify Social Backwardness.
- 15) - On perusal of SECC – 2011 there is no data available for OBC and there is no column for OBCs. NCBC communicated this defect to all authorities concerned.
- 16) 8-12-2014 - NCBC forwarded its resolution to MoSJE and requested to finalise the SECC 2011 at the earliest.
- 17) 23-12-2014 - A joint Meeting of Secretary, MoSJE Member Secretary, NCBC and RGI officials held and discussed the status of SECC-2011.
- 18) 01-04-2015 & 17-04-2015 - Member Secretary, NCBC sent D.O. Letters to MoSJE regarding to set up an Expert Group to call out OBC data from SECC-2011.
- 19) 05-05-2015 - Decided to send letter to Registrar General and Census Commissioner and requesting them to furnish full details canvassed by the field staff during Caste Census operations of 2011.
- 20) 12-05-2015 - The above decision was communicated to Registrar General and Census Commissioner and further requested RGI to furnish his view about inclusion of OBC in Central Census 2011.

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A. K. Mangotra
Member - Secretary



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Dated 1st April, 2015

DO. No. 6/7/2013-RW-NCBC

Dear *Ms Anita Agnihotri,*

I am to refer to your predecessor's D.O. letter No. 12017/1/2013-BC-II dated 26th December, 2014 regarding Constitution of an Expert Group to process the raw data of the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC - 2011). The matter was further discussed by your predecessor with Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India and myself on 23.12.2014 and it was decided that a Cabinet Note would be moved for Constitution of the Expert Group to finalise the OBCs related SECC data.

2. It would be pertinent to point out that in the absence of OBC related SECC-2011 data, it will not be possible for NCBC to undertake the Decadal Review. Recently, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Judgement on the Jat issue (Ram Singh and others V/s Union of India and Writ Petition (Civil - 274 of 2014) has stressed upon the need for an exercise for exclusion from the present List of OBCs.

3. Under these circumstance, it is therefore requested that the Expert Group may kindly be constituted at an early date to enable the OBC data to be culled out from SECC-2011 so as to enable the Commission to consider a Decadal Review and also to consider the cases of Over Inclusion and Under Inclusion in the view of the recent Judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

With *Regards.*

Yours *Sincerely,*

(A.K. Mangotra)
(A.K. Mangotra)

Ms. ANITA AGNIHOTRI,
Secretary,
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
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A.K. Mangotra
Member Secretary



(83)
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DO. No. 6/7/2013-RW-NCBC

Dated 1st April, 2015

Dear

As you are aware, the following key issues pertaining to NCBC are pending for further action by MoSJ&E:-

- (i) Empowerment of NCBC by Constitutional amendment;
- (ii) Setting up of an Expert Group to cull out data specific to OBCs from the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) of 2011;
- (iii) Issuing of formal orders pertaining to the Creamy Layer amongst OBCs; and
- (iv) Government approval for conducting the exercise of Sub-Categorization amongst OBCs.

2. In this regard, I am to inform you that the Hon'ble Chairman of the NCBC is desirous of calling on the Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment to discuss the above pending issues. We shall be obliged if a suitable date and time could be indicated to the Hon'ble Chairman.

With

Yours

dc
Issued
ws
1/4/2015

Sd/-
(A.K. Mangotra)

✓ Shri Babu Lal Meena,
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अ. क. मंगोत्रा
सदस्य सचिव

A. K. Mangotra
Member - Secretary



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DO. No. 6/7/2013-RW-NCBC

Dated 17th April, 2015

Dear Shri Meena

I am to refer to your letter No. 12017/1/2013-BC-II dated 15th April, 2015 regarding the processing of the raw data of the Socio-Economic Castes Census (SECC) -2011. It may be recalled that when the SECC-2011 was decided to be undertaken, it was also decided that the Government would take a decision upon setting up of an Expert Group at the appropriate time. Now that MoSJE has started the process for preparing a Cabinet Note for setting up this Expert Group, it would be necessary to point out the following issues:-

1. The SECC-2011 was a nationwide exercise conducted by the Registrar General of India and covers the whole gamut of castes of the country from the highest to the lowest. Data collected for OBCs, if at all, is only a small part of the whole exercise. The first phase of the exercise would be for the RGI to compile, collate and validate the Statewide data which is their domain expertise as they do this exercise every ten years. NCBC is in no position to offer any advice or suggestion on this computational exercise.
2. Hence, for this first phase work, the NCBC would not like to venture to suggest either the names of National Institutes or the Organisations which can work as the Secretariat for the Expert Committee. The processing of the nationwide data would basically be a computational exercise which would need to be done by the experts and organisations having domain knowledge of this work. The proper course would be to seek opinion of the Ministry of Home Affairs and particularly the Registrar General of India who conducts such computational exercises every 10 years and brings out a nationwide data series. Another organisation which would have expertise in this field of compiling, collating and validating data would be the National Sample Survey Organisation and the Departments of Statistics with the back-end support of the Indian Statistical Institute. They have the domain expertise for such large scale nationwide statistical data – crunching exercises.

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3. Once the primary computation and compiling of data is complete and the Caste-wise and State-wise Census data is made available, after that we can take the help of an Expert Organisation like the Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR) who can help in culling out which castes from out of the "Others" would form part of the Backward Classes in each State. Also, it would be absolutely necessary to have the designated authorities on board from each State who will authenticate the lists of OBCs as generated by this Caste Census. However, this second stage of the exercise can be taken up only after the primary computation and compilation of State-wise, Caste-wise data has been compiled by the experts from RGI, NSSO etc.

4. You may like to consider these points while processing the case for setting up an Expert Committee to handle the second phase of placing each person in their specific caste category. Only then will any meaningful data be generated for OBCs.

With Regards

ISSUED
20/4/2015

Yours sincerely,
(A.K. Mangotra)

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A. K. Mangotra
Member - Secretary



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E-mail : secy-ncbc@nic.in Website : www.ncbc.nic.in
Dated 12th May, 2015

DO. No. 6/7/2013-RW-NCBC

Dear Dr. Chandramouli

As you are aware, National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has so far not been able to get any data pertaining to OBCs from the SECC-2011 for various reasons. We are therefore considering alternatives which can be pursued in order to get firm and validated data pertaining to the OBC population of the country.

2. In this regard, I would request you to send us a complete set of schedules which were canvassed by your field staff during the General Census Operations of 2011. We would particularly be interested in the Social, Educational and Economic data which was sought to be collected through the individual, family, household, village and town schedules etc.

3. In this regard, I would also like to have your advice and suggestions on how to obtain this OBC related data in the schedules which would be prepared for the next General Census – 2021.

4. We shall be grateful for an early reply in this regard.

With Regards

Yours Sincerely

17/5/15
(A.K. Mangotra)

DR. C. CHANDRAMOULI,
Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India,
2 A, Man Singh Road,
New Delhi-110 011.
Tel: 011- 23383761,
Fax: 011- 23383145



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उच्च न्यायालय
उच्च न्यायालय आंध्र प्रदेश)

Justice V. Eswaraiah
Chairperson
(Former Acting Chief Justice
High Court of Andhra Pradesh)
(Status of Union Cabinet Minister)

TRIKOOT-1, BHIKAJI CAMA PLACE, NEW DELHI-110066
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TEL : 011-26183152 FAX : 011-26182388
E-mail : vej@rediffmail.com

D.O. CP/NCBC No. 15/2015

Dated 5th June, 2015

Respected Shri Tharun Chand Gahlot Ji

Kindly recall the discussions held by you with the full Commission for Backward Classes on 15.05.2015. One of the key issues which has been pending for a long time pertains to the Decadal Review to be undertaken by the Central Government in consultation with NCBC under Section 11 of the NCBC Act, 1993.

2. The Commission had been receiving regular reminders from MoSJE for taking up this Decadal Review. It may kindly be recalled that in a meeting taken by your predecessor on 20.05.2011, it was decided that the exercise for undertaking this revision under Section 11 of the NCBC Act would be commenced after the results of BPL-cum-Caste Census become available. However, despite regular follow up from our side, the OBC data obtained during the SECC-2011 has not yet been made available to us. As a result of this, the Commission is not in a position to proceed ahead in the matter.

3. When the matter pertaining to Constitution of an Expert Group to cull out the data about OBCs collected through SECC-2011 went to the Cabinet, the decision was that the office of the Registrar General of India would hand over the details of the caste data returned in the enumeration to the proposed Expert Group. For Constitution of the Expert Group, the MoSJE was required to put up expenditure estimates in consultation with Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Cabinet had approved this proposal with the modification that the decision regarding Constitution of the Expert Group will be undertaken by the Government at an appropriate time.

*Letter issued
5/6/2015*

4. Since the matter has been pending for long and no progress appears to have been made in this direction, the Commission impresses upon the Government the urgent need for appointment of an Expert Group for culling out the SECC data pertaining to Other Backward Classes of the Central Lists for all the States. The Expert Group would thus be required to be appointed State-wise.

5. It is therefore requested that you may kindly have the matter taken up with the concerned authorities as early as possible for Constitution of this Expert Group.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely



(Justice V. Eswaraiah)

Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot
Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment,
2nd Floor,
Shastri Bhawan
New Delhi - 110 001

अशोक मंगोत्रा
सदस्य सचिव
A. K. Mangotra
Member - Secretary



राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग (114)
सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
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E-mail : secy-ncbc@nic.in Website : www.ncbc.nic.in

D.O. No. 6/7/2013-RW-NCBC

Dated 10th June, 2015

Dear Mr. Agnihotri,

I am to refer to your predecessor's D.O. letter No. 12017/1/2013-BC-II dated 26th December, 2014 regarding the Constitution of an Expert Group to process the raw data of Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) – 2011.

2. The SECC-2011 was a nationwide exercise conducted by the Registrar General of India and covers the whole gamut of castes of the country from the highest to the lowest. Data collected for OBCs, if at all, is only a small part of the whole exercise. The first phase of the exercise would be for the RGI to compile, collate and validate the Statewide data which is their domain expertise as they do this exercise every ten years.

3. Once the primary computation and compiling of data is complete and the Caste-wise and State-wise Census data is made available, after that we can take the help of an Expert Organisation like the Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR) who can help in culling out which castes from out of the "Others" would form part of the Backward Classes in each State. Also, it would be absolutely necessary to have the designated authorities on board from each State who will authenticate the lists of OBCs as generated by this Caste Census. However, this second stage of the exercise can be taken up only after the primary computation and compilation of State-wise, Caste-wise data has been completed by the experts from RGI..

4. Here, I would like to state that the issue of collecting contemporaneous data for identifying of OBCs has been dwelt upon by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in many of its Judgements. I would like to draw your attention to the following three leading Judgements which have stressed upon the need for recent and authentic data for identification of OBCs:-

Indra Sawhney and others V/s Union of India and others (Civil Writ Petition No. 930 of 1990);

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- (ii) Ashoka Kumar Thakur V/s Union of India and others (Civil Writ Petition No. 265 of 2006); and
- (iii) Ram Singh and others V/s Union of India (Civil Writ Petition No. 274 of 2014) (popularly known as Jat Case).

5. I am enclosing relevant extracts from the three Judgements in order to impress upon you the fact that in Judgement after Judgement the Hon'ble Supreme Court has stressed upon the need for surveying the entire populace and for using only contemporaneous data for inclusion as well as exclusion from the list of OBCs. (Annexure -I).

6. In this regard, I am also to draw your kind attention to the Resolution which was passed by the Commission on 21st November, 2014 and which was sent to your predecessor's vide D.O. letter No. 6/27/2011 (Part-1)-NCBC/RW dated 08.12.2014. In this Resolution a detailed justification has been given on the urgent need of culling out the OBC data from out of the SECC-2011. A copy of the Resolution is again enclosed at Annexure-II for your kind perusal.

7. The issue of Decadal Review and SECC-2011 was also discussed in detail when the full Commission met the Hon'ble Minister for SJ&E on 15.05.2015 and it was decided that a Cabinet Note would be moved by MoSJE for Constitution of the Expert Group to finalise the OBC related SECC data.

8. Under these circumstance, it is therefore requested that the Expert Group may kindly be constituted at an early date to enable the OBC data and other most distressed classes data to be culled out from SECC-2011 so as to enable the Commission to undertake a Decadal Review and also to consider the cases of over inclusion and under inclusion in the view of the various Judgements of the Hon'ble Supreme Court three of which have been listed above.

With *Regards.*

Yours *Sincerely.*

Encl: (Annexure-I & II)

(A.K. Mangotra) 20/6/15

Ms. ANITA AGNIHOTRI,
Secretary,
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
Tel: 23382683, Fax: 23385180

Relevant extracts from Judgements of Hon'ble Supreme Court stretching the need for contemporaneous data for identification of OBCs.

(i) Indra Sawhney and others V/s Union of India and others (Civil Writ Petition No. 930 of 1990)

“ 782. Coming back to the question of identification, the fact remains that one has to begin somewhere – with some group, class or section. There is no set or recognized method. There is no law or other statutory instrument prescribing the methodology. The ultimate idea is to survey the entire populace. If so, one can well begin with castes, which represent explicit identifiable social classes/groupings, more particularly when Article 16(4) seeks to ameliorate social backwardness. What is unconstitutional with it, more so when caste, occupation poverty and social backwardness are so closely intertwined in our society? ----- This does not mean that one can wind up the process of identification with the castes. Besides castes (whether found among Hindus or others) there may be other communities, groups, classes and denominations which may qualify as backward class of citizens.----- Having exhausted the castes or simultaneously with it, the authority may take up for consideration other occupational groups, communities and classes. The effort should be to consider all the available groups, sections and classes of society in whichever order one proceeds: Since caste represents an existing, identifiable, social group spread over an overwhelming majority of the country's population, we say one may well begin with castes, if one so chooses, and then go to other groups, sections and classes ”.

(ii) Ashoka Kumar Thakur V/s Union of India and others (Civil Writ Petition No. 265 of 2006)

“ 91. It is to be noted that the foundation of fixing 27% appears to be the view that 52% of the population belong to the OBC. There is no supportable data for this proposition. In fact, different Commissions at different points of time have different figures. It is the stand of the respondents that no Commission has fixed the percentage below 52% and, therefore, there is nothing wrong in fixing the percentage at 27%.

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This is not the correct approach. It may be that in no case the percentage of persons belonging to OBC is less than 27% but supposing in a given case considering the fact that the actual percentage is 40% a figure less than 27% should have been fixed. The Commission set out pursuant to the directions of this Court seems to have somewhat acted on the petitions filed by the people claiming exclusion or inclusion. That was not the real purpose of this Court's decision to direct appointment of Commission. The very purpose was to identify the classes. This was the exercise which was to be undertaken apart from considering the applications for inclusion or exclusion as the case may be. As has been conceded at the beginning of the case affirmative action is not under challenge. Affirmative action is nothing but a crucial component of social justice in the constitutional dispensation but at the same time it has to be kept in view that the same does not infringe the principles of equality of which it is a part and/or unreasonably restraint or restrict other fundamental freedoms and that it does not violate the basic structure of the Constitution".

" 115. The Constitution of India is not intended to be static. It is by its very nature dynamic. It is a living and organic thing. It is an instrument which has greatest value to be construed. "Ut Res Valeat Potius Quam Pereat" (the construction should be preferred which makes the machinery workable). Our Constitution reflects the beliefs and political aspirations of those who had framed it. It is therefore desirable that while considering the question as to whether 27% fixed for the other backward classes to be maintained without definite data the rights of those who belong to the unfortunate categories of other economic backward classes deserve to be concerned, else there shall be no definite determination of number of other backward classes. While fixing the measure for creamy layer it would not be difficult also to fix the norms ~~for the socially and economically backward classes rather the latter exercise would be easier to undertake~~ ".

(iii) Ram Singh and others V/s Union of India (Civil Writ Petition No. 274 of 2014) (popularly known as Jat Case).

51. A very fundamental and basic test to determine the authority of the Government's decision in the matter would be to assume the advice of the NCBC against the inclusion of the Jats in the Central List of Other Backward Classes to be wrong and thereafter by examining, in that light, whether the decision of the Union Government to the contrary would pass the required scrutiny.

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Proceeding on that basis what is clear is that save and except the State Commission Report in the case of Haryana (Justice K.C. Gupta Commission Report) which was submitted in the year 2012, all the other reports as well as the literature on the subject would be at least a decade old. The necessary data on which the exercise has to be made, as already observed by us, has to be contemporaneous. Outdated statistics cannot provide accurate parameters for 'measuring backwardness for the purpose of inclusion in the list of Other Backward Classes. This is because one may legitimately presume progressive advancement of all citizens on every front i.e. social, economic and education. Any other view would amount to retrograde governance. Yet, surprisingly the facts that stare at us indicate a governmental affirmation of such negative governance inasmuch as decade old decisions not to treat the Jats as backward, arrived at on due consideration of the existing ground realities, have been reopened, inspite of perceptible all round development of the nation. This is the basic fallacy inherent in the impugned governmental decision that has been challenged in the present proceedings. The percentage of the OBC population estimated at "not less than 52% (Indra Sawhney) certainly must have gone up considerably as over the last two decades there has been only inclusions in the Central as well as State OBC Lists and hardly any exclusion therefrom. This is certainly not what has been envisaged in our Constitutional Scheme.

52. In so far as the contemporaneous report for the State of Haryana is concerned, the discussion that has preceded indicate adequate and good reasons for the view taken by the NCBC in respect of the said Report and not to accept the findings contained therein. The same would hardly require any further reiteration.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution of India for empowerment of the National Commission for Backward Classes by conferring Constitutional status.

The Constitution of India requires to be amended as follows:-

- (i) From Article 338(10) of the Constitution of India, the following underlined words are to be **deleted**:

338 (10) In this article references to the Scheduled Castes shall be construed as including references to such other backward classes as the President may, on receipt of the report of a Commission appointed under clause (1) of Article 340, by order specify and also to the Anglo-Indian community.

- (ii) **A new Article 338-B is to be added as follows:**

338-B. National Commission for Backward Classes, -

(1) There shall be a Commission for the Backward Classes to be known as the National Commission for Backward Classes.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Commission shall consist of -

- (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;

and the conditions of service and tenure of the office of the Chairperson and other Members so appointed shall be such as the President may by rule determine.

(3) The Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

(4) The Commission shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.

(5) 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.

(6) The Central Government shall undertake the revision of the Lists for every 10 years 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.

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

(8) It shall be the duty of the Commission -

- (a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Backward Classes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;

- (b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Backward Classes;
- (c) to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Backward Classes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;
- (d) to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- (e) to make in such reports recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the Backward Classes; and
- (f) to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Backward Classes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify.

(9) The President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

(10) Where any such report, or any part thereof, relates to any matter with which the State Government is concerned, a copy of such report shall be forwarded to the Governor of the State who shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the

State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

(11) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in sub-clause (a) or inquiring into any complaint referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (8) 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 or office;
- (e) Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents;
- (f) Any other matter which the President may, by rule, determine.

(12) The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Backward Classes.



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

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सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
(सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग)

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, 27 मई, 2015

सं. 12011/1/2015-बीसी-II.--भारत सरकार, कल्याण मंत्रालय का दिनांक 10.9.1993 का संकल्प संख्या 12011/68/93-बीसीसी जिसे भारत के राजपत्र के असाधारण अंक भाग-I, खण्ड-1, जीएन सं. 186 में सोमवार, 13 सितम्बर 1993 को प्रकाशित किया, इसके द्वारा हरियाणा राज्य में सामान्य सूची: वीवर (कबीरपंथी जुलाहा सहित जुलाहा) (उनको छोड़कर जो अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल हैं) क्रम सं. 58 पर शामिल किया गया था तथा दिनांक 16.6.2011 को सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या 12015/15/2008-बीसीसी जिसे भारत के राजपत्र के असाधारण अंक, भाग-I, खण्ड-1 में जीएन संख्या 123, बुधवार, 16 जून 2011 को प्रकाशित किया गया था, इसके द्वारा कर्नाटक राज्य में: बोवी को प्रविष्टि संख्या 87 पर शामिल किया गया था। चूंकि अब उक्त समुदायों "(कबीरपंथी जुलाहा)" और "बोवी (नोन-वेसता)" को हरियाणा और कर्नाटक राज्य की अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल कर लिया गया है, इसलिए उक्त संकल्प में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किए जाते हैं यथा:-

1. क्रम सं. 58 और प्रविष्टि नामतः "वीवर (कबीरपंथी जुलाहा सहित जुलाहा)(उनको छोड़कर जो अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल हैं)" को हरियाणा राज्य के लिए अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग की केंद्रीय सूची में से हटा दिया जाएगा और निम्नलिखित प्रकार से संशोधित किया जाएगा।

मौजूदा प्रविष्टि	संशोधित प्रविष्टि
58. वीवर (कबीरपंथी जुलाहा सहित जुलाहा)(उनको छोड़कर जो अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल हैं)	58. वीवर (जुलाहा)(उनको छोड़कर जो अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल हैं)

2. कर्नाटक राज्य के लिए अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग की केंद्रीय सूची की प्रविष्टि संख्या 87 को निम्नानुसार संशोधित किया गया है:-
2358 GI/2015

(1)

मौजूदा प्रविष्टि	संशोधित प्रविष्टि
87. गंगाकुला, गंगेमाङ्गलु, गंगामाथा, गंगापुत्र, गौरीमाथा, अमबीग, अमबीगा, वेसता, कब्बालिग, कबीली, कब्बर, कवेरा, खारवी, भोई, भोयी, बोई, बोवीथोरेया, हरकन्थरा, हरिकन्थरा, कहार, मीनागर, मोगावीरा, खारिया, मुन्नागार, सिवियार, परिवार, गालडाकोन्कानी, पागी	87. गंगाकुला, गंगेमाङ्गलु, गंगामाथा, गंगापुत्र, गौरीमाथा, अमबीग, अमबीगा, अम्बी, वरिका, राजभोई, गंगमथास्था, जलागारा, कोंकन, कारवी, कोली, कोलीमहादेव, मद्दर, वेसता, कब्बालिग, कबीली, कब्बर, कवेरा, खारवी, भोई, भोयी, बोई बोवी [बोवी (नॉन-बेस्ता) जो अनुसूचित जाति हैं, उनका छोड़कर] थोरेया, हरकन्थरा, हरिकन्थरा, कहार, मीनागर, मोगावीरा, खारिया, मुन्नागार, सिवियार, परिवार, गालडाकोन्कानी, पागी

बी एल मीना, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(Department of Social Justice and Empowerment)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 27th May, 2015

No. 12011/1/2015-BC-II.—Whereas by the Resolution of the Government of India, Ministry of Welfare bearing No.12011/68/93-BCC dated 10.9.1993 published in Extra Ordinary issue of the Gazette of India, Part-I, Section-I, G.N.No.186, Monday, September 13, 1993 in the State : Haryana : Common List : Weaver (Julaha including KabirPanthiJulaha) (excluding those who are included in Scheduled Castes) was included against S.No.58 and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment bearing No.12015/15/2008-BCC dated 16.06.2011 published in Extra Ordinary issue of the Gazette of India, Part-I, Section-I, G.N.No.123, Thursday, June 16, 2011 in the State : Karnataka : Bovi was included against S.No.87. Whereas the said communities "KabirpanthiJulaha" and "Bovi (Non-Besta)" have now been included in the list of Scheduled Castes of Haryana and Karnataka, therefore the following amendments are made in the said Resolutions namely:—

1. S.No.58 and entry namely "Weaver (Jullaha including KabirPanthiJulaha) (excluding those who are included in Scheduled Castes)" delete in the Central List of OBCs for the State of Haryana stands modified as under:-

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
58. Weaver (Jullaha including KabirPanthiJulaha) (excluding those who are included in Scheduled Castes)	58. Weaver (Julaha) (excluding those who are included in the Scheduled Castes)

2. Entry at S.No.87 of the Central list of OBCs for the State of Karnataka stands modified as under:—

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
87. Gangakula, Gangemakkalu, Gangamatha, Gangaputra, Gowrimatha, Ambig, Ambiga, Ambi, Barika, Rajbhoi, Gangamathastha, Jalagara, KonkanKharvi, Koli, Kolimahadev, Maddar, Bestha, Kabbaliga, Kabbili, Kabber, Kabhera, Kharvi, Bhoi, Bhoyi, Boyi, Bovi, Thoreya, Harakanthra, Hariakanthra, Kahar, Meenagar, Mogaveera, Kharia, Sunnagara, Siviyaar, Parivara, Galadakonkani, Pagi.	87. Gangakula, Gangemakkalu, Gangamatha, Gangaputra, Gowrimatha, Ambig, Ambiga, Ambi, Barika, Rajbhoi, Gangamathastha, Jalagara, KonkanKharvi, Koli, Kolimahadev, Maddar, Bestha, Kabbaliga, Kabbili, Kabber, Kabhera, Kharvi, Bhoi, Bhoyi, Boyi, Bovi [excluding Bovi (Non-Besta) who are Scheduled Caste] , Thoreya, Harakanthra, Hariakanthra, Kahar, Meenagar, Mogaveera, Kharia, Sunnagara, Siviyaar, Parivara, Galadakonkani, Pagi.

B. L. MEENA, Jt. Secy.


भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग I—खण्ड 1

PART I—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय

(सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग)

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2015

फा. सं. 12015/05/2011-बी.सी. II.—जबकि मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट तथा राज्य सरकारों की सूची दोनों में शामिल जातियों और समुदायों को समाहित करके 26 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की सामान्य केन्द्रीय सूची को **अनुबंध-I** में यथा निर्दिष्ट कल्याण मंत्रालय के संकल्पों के तहत अधिसूचित किया गया था;

और जबकि, राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग (इसके बाद एनसीबीसी के रूप में संदर्भित) का गठन राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग अधिनियम, 1993 (1993 का 27) की धारा 3 के अंतर्गत किया गया था और इसे नागरिकों के किसी वर्ग को सूचियों में पिछड़ा वर्ग के रूप में शामिल करने संबंधी अनुरोध की जांच करने और ऐसी सूची में किसी पिछड़े वर्ग के अति समावेशन एवं अल्प समावेशन की शिकायतों को सुनने तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को सलाह देने, जैसा उपयुक्त हो, के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 की उप धारा (1) के अंतर्गत शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं;

और जबकि, उक्त केन्द्रीय सूची को एनसीबीसी की सिफारिशों पर संशोधित किया गया था और **अनुबंध-II** में यथानिर्दिष्ट संकल्प के तहत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर अधिसूचित किया गया था;

और जबकि, एनसीबीसी ने हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य के संबंध में उक्त केन्द्रीय सूची में समावेशन के लिए जातियों एवं समुदायों की आगे सिफारिश की है;

और जबकि, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एनसीबीसी की उपरोक्त सिफारिशों पर विचार किया है और उन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया है तथा उपर्युक्त राज्य की अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की केन्द्रीय सूची में समावेशन अधिसूचित करने का निर्णय लिया है;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 2 के खंड (ग) के साथ पठित खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, परिशिष्ट में यथानिर्दिष्ट उपरोक्त राज्य के संबंध में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की उक्त केन्द्रीय सूची में समावेशन एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है। ये समावेशन राजपत्र में इस संकल्प के प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रभावी होंगे।

बी. एल. मोना, संयुक्त सचिव

परिशिष्ट

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य की अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की केन्द्रीय सूची में समावेशन

मौजूदा प्रविष्टि	नई प्रविष्टि
55. शून्य	55. कांगड़ा जिला (हिमाचल प्रदेश) के छोटा भांगल और बड़ा भांगल क्षेत्र में चिरकाल से रह रहे जन साधारण अर्थात् बंगाहालिया।

अनुबंध-I

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सूची जिनके संबंध में सामान्य सूची अधिसूचित की गई है

क्रम सं.	संकल्प सं.	अधिसूचना की तारीख	संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
1.	सं.12011/68/93-बीसीसी(सी)	13.09.93	आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गोवा, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश
2.	सं.12011/9/94-बीसीसी	20.10.94	उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, पश्चिम बंगाल, दादरा और नागर हवेली, दमन एवं दीव और पुडुचेरी
3.	सं.12011/7/95-बीसीसी	25.05.95	जम्मू व कश्मीर, मणिपुर, सिक्किम और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली
4.	सं.12011/99/94-बीसीसी	12.12.97	चंडीगढ़

अनुबंध-II

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सूची जिनके संबंध में एनसीबीसी की सिफारिश पर अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की केन्द्रीय सूची में समावेशन/संशोधन अधिसूचित किए गए हैं

क्रम सं.	संकल्प सं.	अधिसूचना की तारीख	संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
1.	सं.12011/02/96-बीसीसी	29.01.96	असम
2.	सं.12011/96/94-बीसीसी	11.03.96	आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल
3.	सं.12011/44/96-बीसीसी	11.12.96	बिहार, गोवा, गुजरात, हरियाणा, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल
4.	सं.12011/13/97-बीसीसी	17.12.97	उत्तर प्रदेश
5.	सं.12011/68/98-बीसीसी	27.10.99	आंध्र प्रदेश, चंडीगढ़, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली, गोवा, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल

6.	सं.12011/88/98-बीसीसी	06.12.99	आंध्र प्रदेश, चंडीगढ़, बिहार, गोवा, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पुडुचेरी, पंजाब, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल
7.	सं.12011/36/99-बीसीसी	04.04.2000	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पुडुचेरी, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल
8.	सं.12011/44/99-बीसीसी	21.09.2000	आंध्र प्रदेश, गोवा, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पुडुचेरी, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल
9.	सं.12011/09/2000-बीसीसी	06.09.2001	आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू व कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पुडुचेरी, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल
10.	सं.12011/01/2001-बीसीसी	20.06.2003	आंध्र प्रदेश, चंडीगढ़, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और पश्चिम बंगाल
11.	सं.12011/04/2002-बीसीसी	13.01.2004	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, पंजाब, सिक्किम, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश
12.	सं.12011/09/2004-बीसीसी	17.01.2006	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली, गोवा, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पुडुचेरी और उत्तर प्रदेश
13.	सं.12011/14/2004-बीसीसी	12.03.2007	दमन एवं दीव, अंडमान एवं निकोबार, उत्तरांचल, पुडुचेरी, त्रिपुरा, कर्नाटक, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र
14.	सं.12011/16/2007-बीसीसी	12.10.2007	पंजाब और उड़ीसा
15.	सं.12018/06/2005-बीसीसी	30.07.2010	बिहार
16.	सं.12015/02/2007-बीसीसी	18.08.2010	छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, राजस्थान और दमन एवं दीव
17.	सं.12015/15/2008-बीसीसी	16.06.2011	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गोवा, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल, अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह और पुडुचेरी।
18.	सं.12015/13/2010-बीसी-II	08.12.2011	आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, गोवा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, सिक्किम, तमिलनाडु, उत्तराखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, चंडीगढ़, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली एवं पुडुचेरी।
19.	सं.12015/5/2011-बीसी-II	17.02.2011	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गोवा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली, पुडुचेरी और चंडीगढ़।

20.	सं.20012/129/2009-बीसी-II	04.03.2014	बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली।
21.	सं.12011/04/2014-बीसी-II	14.01.2015	आंध्र प्रदेश,
22.	सं.12011/7/2014-बीसी-II	27.01.2015	केरल
23.	सं.12011/1/2015-बीसी-II	27.05.2015	हरियाणा और कर्नाटक

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(Department of Social Justice and Empowerment)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2015

F. No. 12015/05/2011-BC-II.—Whereas the Common Central List of Other Backward Classes comprising castes and communities included in both the lists in the report of the Mandal Commission and the lists of the State Governments were notified in respect of 26 States and Union Territories vide the erstwhile Ministry of Welfare Resolutions as specified in **Annexure-I**;

And whereas, the National Commission for Backward Classes (hereinafter referred to as the NCBC) constituted under section 3 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (27 of 1993), hereinafter referred to as the said Act, has been empowered under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Act to examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as backward classes in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate;

And whereas, the said Central List has been amended, on the recommendations of the NCBC, and notified from time to time by the Central Government vide Resolutions as specified in **Annexure-II**;

And whereas, the NCBC has further recommended caste/community for inclusion in the said Central List in respect of the State of Himachal Pradesh.

And whereas, the Central Government has considered and accepted the aforesaid recommendations of the NCBC, and have decided to notify inclusion in the Central List of Other Backward Classes of the aforesaid State;

Now, therefore, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) read with clause (c) of section 2 of the said Act, hereby notifies the inclusions in the said Central Lists of Other Backward Classes in respect of the aforesaid State, as specified in the **Appendix**, which shall take effect from the date of publication of this Resolution in the Gazette.

B. L. MEENA, Jt. Secy.

APPENDIX

**INCLUSION IN THE CENTRAL LIST OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES FOR THE
STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH**

Existing Entry	New Entry
55. Nil	55. Populace i.e. Bangahalias residing since time immemorial in ChhotaBhangal and Bara Bhangal area of Kangra District (HP)

ANNEXURE-I

LIST OF STATES/UTs IN RESPECT OF WHICH COMMON LISTS HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED

Sl. No.	Resolution No.	Date of Gazette Notification	Concerned State/UT
1.	No.12011/68/93-BCC(C)	13.09.1993	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

2.	No.12011/9/1994-BCC	20.10.1994	Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Puducherry.
3.	No.12011/7/95-BCC	25.05.1995	J&K, Manipur, Sikkim and NCT of Delhi.
4.	No.12011/99/94-BCC	12.12.1997	Chandigarh.

ANNEXURE-II

LIST OF STATES/UTs IN RESPECT OF WHICH INCLUSIONS/AMENDMENTS IN THE CENTRAL LISTS OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs) HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED BASED ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF NCBC

Sl. No.	Resolution No.	Date of Gazette Notification	Concerned State/UT
1	No.12011/02/96-BCC	29.01.1996	Assam
2	No.12011/96/94-BCC	11.03.1996	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
3	No.12011/44/96-BCC	11.12.1996	Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
4	No.12011/13/97-BCC	17.12.1997	Uttar Pradesh.
5	No.12011/68/98-BCC	27.10.1999	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
6	No.12011/88/98-BCC	06.12.1999	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
7	No.12011/36/99-BCC	04.04.2000	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, NCT of Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
8	No.12011/44/99-BCC	21.09.2000	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and W.B.
9	No.12015/9/2000-BCC	06.09.2001	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
10	12011/1/2001-BCC	20.06.2003	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and W.B.
11	No.12011/4/2002-BCC	13.01.2004	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
12	No.12011/9/2004-BCC	17.01.2006	Andhra Pradesh., Bihar, NCT of Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry and U.P.
13	No.12011/14/2004-BCC	12.03.2007	Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar, Uttarakhand, Puducherry, Tripura, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra
14	No.12011/16/2007-BCC	12.10.2007	Punjab & Orissa

15	No.12018/6/2005-BCC	30.7.2010	Bihar
16	No. 12015/2/2007-BCC	18.8.2010	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Daman & Diu.
17.	No.12015/15/2008-BCC	16.6.2011	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry.
18.	No.12015/13/2010-BC-II	8.12.2011	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry,
19.	No.12015/5/2011-BC-II	17.2.2011	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, National Territory of Delhi, Puducherry and Chandigarh.
20.	No.20012/129/2009-BC-II	04.03.2014	Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and National Capital Territory of Delhi.
21.	No.12011/04/2014-BC-II	14.1.2015	Madhya Pradesh
22.	No.12011/7/2014-BC-II	27.01.2015	Kerala
23.	No.12011/1/2015-BC-II	27.5.2015	Haryana and Karnataka


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असाधारण

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भाग I—खण्ड 1

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सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय

(सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग)

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, 9 सितम्बर, 2015

फा.सं.12011/06/2014-बी.सी.II.- जबकि मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट तथा राज्य सरकारों की सूची दोनों में शामिल जातियों और समुदायों को समाहित करके 26 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की सामान्य केन्द्रीय सूची को **अनुबंध-1** में यथा निर्दिष्ट कल्याण मंत्रालय के संकल्पों के तहत अधिसूचित किया गया था;

और जबकि, राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग (इसके बाद एनसीवीसी के रूप में संदर्भित) का गठन राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग अधिनियम, 1993 (1993 का 27) की धारा 3 के अंतर्गत किया गया था और इसे नागरिकों के किसी वर्ग को सूचियों में पिछड़ा वर्ग के रूप में शामिल करने संबंधी अनुरोध की जांच करने और ऐसी सूची में किसी पिछड़े वर्ग के अति समावेशन एवं अल्प समावेशन की शिकायतों को सुनने तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को सलाह देने, जैसा उपयुक्त हो, के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 की उप धारा (1) के अंतर्गत शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं;

और जबकि, उक्त केन्द्रीय सूची को एनसीवीसी की सिफारिशों पर संशोधित किया गया था और **अनुबंध-II** में यथानिर्दिष्ट संकल्प के तहत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर अधिसूचित किया गया था;

और जबकि, एनसीवीसी ने दो राज्यों (गुजरात और उत्तराखंड) के संबंध में उक्त केन्द्रीय सूची में संशोधन के लिए जानियों एवं समुदायों की आगे सिफारिश की है;

और जबकि, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एनसीवीसी की उपरोक्त सिफारिशों पर विचार किया है और उन्हें मंजूर कर लिया है तथा उपर्युक्त राज्य की अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की केन्द्रीय सूची में संशोधन अधिसूचित करने का निर्णय लिया है;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 2 के खंड (ग) के साथ पठित खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, परिशिष्ट में यथानिर्दिष्ट उपरोक्त राज्य के संबंध में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की उक्त केन्द्रीय सूची में संशोधन एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है। ये संशोधन सरकारी राजपत्र में इस संकल्प के प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रभावी होंगे।

परिशिष्ट

भाग - क

**राज्य की सूची जिसके संबंध में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की केन्द्रीय सूची में संशोधन
अधिसूचित किया जा रहा है।**

- (1) गुजरात
(2) उत्तराखंड

भाग - ख

राज्य-वार अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की केन्द्रीय सूची में संशोधन

- (i) गुजरात

विद्यमान प्रविष्टि	संशोधित प्रविष्टि
65. सिपाईपाथी जमात या तुर्क जुमारत (सभी मुस्लिम)	65. सिपाई, पटनी जमात या तुर्क जमात (सभी मुस्लिम)

- (ii) उत्तराखंड

विद्यमान प्रविष्टि	संशोधित प्रविष्टि
39. कहार, तंवर, सिंघाड़िया	39. कहार, तंवर सिंघाड़िया

अनुबंध-1

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सूची जिनके संबंध में सामान्य सूची अधिसूचित की गई है

क्रम सं.	संकल्प सं.	अधिसूचना की तारीख	संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
1.	सं.12011/68/93-वीसीसी(सी)	13.09.1993	आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, विहार, गोवा, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश
2.	सं.12011/9/94-वीसीसी	20.10.1994	उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, पश्चिम बंगाल, दादरा और नागर हवेली, दमन एवं दीव और पुडुचेरी
3.	सं.12011/7/95-वीसीसी	25.05.1995	जम्मू व कश्मीर, मणिपुर, सिक्किम और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली
4.	सं.12011/99/94-वीसीसी	12.12.1997	चंडीगढ़

अनुबंध-II

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सूची जिनके संबंध में एनसीबीसी की सिफारिश पर अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की केन्द्रीय सूची में समावेशन/संशोधन अधिसूचित किए गए हैं

क्र. सं.	संकल्प सं.	अधिसूचना की तारीख	संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
1	सं.12011/21/95-बीसीसी	16.05.1995	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश
2	सं.12011/07/95-बीसीसी	17.07.1995	सिक्किम, मणिपुर और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली
3	सं.12011/02/96-बीसीसी	29.01.1996	असम
4	सं.12011/96/94-बीसीसी	11.03.1996	आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल
5	सं.12011/44/96-बीसीसी	11.12.1996	बिहार, गोवा, गुजरात, हरियाणा, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल
6	सं.12011/68/93-बीसीसी	08.07.1997	उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार
7	सं.12011/12/96-बीसीसी	02.09.1997	केरल
8	सं.12011/13/97-बीसीसी	17.12.1997	उत्तर प्रदेश
9	सं.12011/12/96-बीसीसी	04.08.1998	महाराष्ट्र
10	सं.12011/68/93-बीसीसी	06.08.1998	मध्य प्रदेश
11	सं.12011/68/98-बीसीसी	27.10.1999	आंध्र प्रदेश, चंडीगढ़, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली, गोवा, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल
12	सं.12011/88/98-बीसीसी	06.12.1999	आंध्र प्रदेश, चंडीगढ़, बिहार, गोवा, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पुडुचेरी, पंजाब, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल
13	सं.12011/36/99-बीसीसी	04.04.2000	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पुडुचेरी, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल
14	सं.12011/44/99-बीसीसी	21.09.2000	आंध्र प्रदेश, गोवा, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पुडुचेरी, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल
15	सं.12011/09/2000-बीसीसी	06.09.2001	आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू व कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पुडुचेरी, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल
16	सं.12011/01/2001-बीसीसी	20.06.2003	आंध्र प्रदेश, चंडीगढ़, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और पश्चिम बंगाल
17	सं.12011/04/2002-बीसीसी	13.01.2004	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, पंजाब, सिक्किम, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश
18	सं.12011/09/2004-बीसीसी	17.01.2006	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली, गोवा, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पुडुचेरी और उत्तर प्रदेश
19	सं.12011/14/2004-बीसीसी	12.03.2007	दमन एवं दीव, अंडमान एवं निकोबार, उत्तरांचल, पुडुचेरी, त्रिपुरा, कर्नाटक, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र
20	सं.12011/16/2007-बीसीसी	12.10.2007	पंजाब और उड़ीसा
21	सं.12011/01/2007-बीसीसी (भाग)	13.07.2010	आंध्र प्रदेश
22	सं.12018/06/2005-बीसीसी	30.07.2010	बिहार

23	सं.12015/02/2007-बीसीसी	18.08.2010	छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, राजस्थान और दमन एवं दीव
24	सं.12015/02/2007-बीसीसी	12.10.2010	छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, राजस्थान और दमन एवं दीव
25	सं.12015/15/2008-बीसीसी	16.06.2011	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गोवा, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल, अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह और पुडुचेरी।
26	सं.12015/13/2010-बीसी-II	08.12.2011	आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, गोवा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, सिक्किम, तमिलनाडु, उत्तराखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, चंडीगढ़, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली एवं पुडुचेरी।
27	सं.12015/5/2011-बीसी-II	17.02.2011	आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गोवा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली, पुडुचेरी और चंडीगढ़।
28	सं.20012/129/2009-बीसी-II	04.03.2014	बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली।
29	सं.12011/04/2014-बीसी-II	14.01.2015	आंध्र प्रदेश,
30	सं.12011/7/2014-बीसी-II	27.01.2015	केरल
31	सं.12011/1/2015-बीसी-II	27.05.2015	हरियाणा और कर्नाटक
32	सं.12015/05/2015-बीसी-II	15.07.2015	हिमाचल प्रदेश

बी.एल. मीना, संयुक्त सचिव,

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(Department of Social Justice and Empowerment)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 9th September, 2015

F.No.12011/06/2014-BC-II. –Whereas the Common Central List of Other Backward Classes comprising castes and communities included in both the lists in the report of the Mandal Commission and the lists of the State Governments were notified in respect of 26 States and Union Territories vide the erstwhile Ministry of Welfare Resolutions as specified in **Annexure-I**;

And whereas, the National Commission for Backward Classes (hereinafter referred to as the NCBC) constituted under section 3 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 (27 of 1993), hereinafter referred to as the said Act, has been empowered under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Act to examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as backward classes in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion and under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate;

And whereas, the said Central List has been amended, on the recommendations of the NCBC, and notified from time to time by the Central Government vide Resolutions as specified in **Annexure-II**;

And whereas, the NCBC has further recommended castes and communities (including sub-castes and their synonyms) for amendments in the said Central Lists in respect of two States, namely, Gujarat and Uttarakhand;

And whereas, the Central Government has considered and accepted the aforesaid recommendations of the NCBC, and have decided to notify modifications in the Central Lists of Other Backward Classes of the aforesaid States;

Now, therefore, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) read with clause (c) of section 2 of the said Act, hereby notifies the amendments in the said Central Lists of Other Backward Classes in respect of the aforesaid States, as specified in the **Appendix**, which shall take effect from the date of publication of this Resolution in the Official Gazette.

LIST OF STATES IN RESPECT OF WHICH AMENDMENTS IN THE CENTRAL LIST OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES ARE BEING NOTIFIED

1. Gujarat
2. Uttarakhand

**PART-B
STATE-WISE MODIFICATIONS IN THE CENTRAL LIST OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

(i) Gujarat

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
65. Sipai Pathi Jamat or Turk Jamat (all Muslim)	65. Sipai, Patni Jamat or Turk Jamat (all Muslims)

(ii) Uttarakhand

Existing Entry	Modified Entry
39. Kahar, Tanwar, Singhariya	39. Kahar, Tanwar Singhariya

ANNEXURE-I

LIST OF STATES/UTs IN RESPECT OF WHICH COMMON LISTS HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED

Sl. No.	Resolution No.	Date of Gazette Notification	Concerned State/UT
1.	No.12011/68/93-BCC(C)	13.09.1993	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
2.	No.12011/9/1994-BCC	20.10.1994	Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Puducherry.
3.	No.12011/7/95-BCC	25.05.1995	J&K, Manipur, Sikkim and NCT of Delhi.
4.	No.12011/99/94-BCC	12.12.1997	Chandigarh.

ANNEXURE-II

LIST OF STATES/UTs IN RESPECT OF WHICH INCLUSIONS/AMENDMENTS IN THE CENTRAL LISTS OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs) HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED BASED ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF NCBC

Sl. No	Resolution No.	Date of Gazette Notification	Concerned State/UT
1.	No.12011/21/95-BCC	16.05.1995	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh
2.	No.12011/07/95-BCC	17.07.1995	Sikkim, Manipur and Delhi.
3.	No.12011/02/96-BCC	29.01.1996	Assam
4.	No.12011/96/94-BCC	11.03.1996	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

5.	No.12011/44/96-BCC	11.12.1996	Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
6.	No.12011/68/93-BCC	08.07.1997	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
7.	No.12011/12/96-BCC	02.09.1997	Kerala
8.	No.12011/13/97-BCC	17.12.1997	Uttar Pradesh.
9.	No.12011/12/96-BCC	04.08.1998	Maharashtra
10.	No.12011/68/93-BCC	06.08.1998	Madhya Pradesh
11.	No.12011/68/98-BCC	27.10.1999	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
12.	No.12011/88/98-BCC	06.12.1999	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
13.	No.12011/36/99-BCC	04.04.2000	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, NCT of Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
14.	No.12011/44/99-BCC	21.09.2000	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and W.B.
15.	No.12015/9/2000-BCC	06.09.2001	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and W.B.
16.	12011/1/2001-BCC	20.06.2003	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and W.B.
17.	No.12011/4/2002-BCC	13.01.2004	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
18.	No.12011/9/2004-BCC	17.01.2006	Andhra Pradesh., Bihar, NCT of Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry and U.P.
19.	No.12011/14/2004-BCC	12.03.2007	Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar, Uttarakhand, Puducherry, Tripura, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra
20.	No.12011/16/2007-BCC	12.10.2007	Punjab & Orissa
21.	No.12011/1/2007-BCC(pt.)	13.7.2010	Andhra Pradesh
22.	No.12018/6/2005-BCC	30.7.2010	Bihar
23.	No. 12015/2/2007-BCC	18.8.2010	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Daman & Diu.
24.	No.12015/2/2007-BCC	12.10.2010	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Daman & Diu.
25.	No.12015/15/2008-BCC	16.6.2011	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry.

26.	No.12015/13/2010-BC-II	8.12.2011	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry,
27.	No.12015/5/2011-BC-II	17.02.2014	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, National Territory of Delhi, Puducherry and Chandigarh.
28.	20012/129/2009-BC-II	04.03.2014	Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, National Capital Territory of Delhi.
29.	12011/04/2014-BC-II	14.01.2015	Madhya Pradesh
30.	12011/7/2014-BC-II	27.01.2015	Kerala
31.	12011/1/2015-BC-II	27.5.2015	Haryana and Karnataka.
32.	12015/05/2011-BC-II	15.7.2015	Himachal Pradesh.

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