

**Report of the Dedicated Commission
for Reservation for Backward Class of
Citizens in Local Bodies of
Maharashtra**

Part – 1

7th July 2022

Part - 1

REPORT SUBMISSION

As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 980/2019, the Government of Maharashtra, *vide* its Order dated 11th March 2022, has set up a Dedicated Commission to conduct contemporaneous rigorous empirical inquiry into the nature and implications of the backwardness *qua* local bodies with respect to the Backward Class of Citizens (Other Backward Classes) within the State of Maharashtra.

As per its Terms of Reference, the Dedicated Commission, hereby submits its report to the Government of Maharashtra after conducting contemporaneous rigorous empirical inquiry into the nature and implications of political backwardness. This report is prepared on the basis of the analysis of the data from the government records, statistical reports, survey reports and other information made available by the Government and other literature and independent data sets referred by the Dedicated Commission. The proportion of Backward Class of Citizens was ascertained for rural and urban local bodies and reservation of seats for Backward Class of Citizens have been recommended accordingly by the Dedicated Commission. (This is the English Translation of Marathi Report)



Jayant Kumar Banthia, IAS (R)
Chairman, Dedicated Commission
& Ex-Chief Secretary, Maharashtra
State



Prof. K. S. James, Member &
Director, International Institute
for Population Sciences,
Mumbai



Dr. Shaileshkumar Darokar,
Member & Associate Professor,
Representative of Tata Institute of
Social Sciences, Mumbai



H. B. Patel, Member & Retired
Principal Secretary
(Legislation), L&J Deptt. Govt
of Maharashtra



Mahesh Zagade, IAS (R), Member
& Retired Principal Secretary, Govt
of Maharashtra



Dr. Naresh Gite, IAS (R)
Member & Retired Joint
Secretary, Govt of Maharashtra



Pankaj Kumar, IAS
Member Secretary &
Managing Director, Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd.,
Govt of Maharashtra

Date: 07th July 2022
Place: Mumbai

PREFACE

Government of Maharashtra, vide its Order dated 11th March 2022, constituted a Dedicated Commission for Reservation of Backward Class of Citizens in Local Bodies of Maharashtra. The terms of reference for the Dedicated Commission included conduct of contemporaneous rigorous empirical inquiry into nature and implications of the political backwardness *qua* local bodies in the State of Maharashtra and to ascertain rural and urban local body-wise proportion of population of Backward Class of Citizens to the total population, on the basis of records, reports, surveys and other available data. It was tasked to submit a report with its recommendations to the State Government as per the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Orders in the W.P. No. 980 of 2019, SLP No. 19756/2021 and W.P. No. 141/2022.

The members of the Dedicated Commission under my Chairmanship include Prof. K. S. James, Director, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, Sh. Shailesh Kumar Darokar, Associate Professor and representative of the Director Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, Sh. H. B. Patel, Retired Principal Secretary Legislation, Law and Judiciary Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, Sh. Mahesh Zagade, Retired Principal Secretary to Government of Maharashtra, Retired IAS Officer, Sh. Naresh Gite, Retired IAS Officer and Sh. Pankaj Kumar, IAS, Managing Director, Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation, Govt. of Maharashtra, was appointed as Member Secretary of the Commission.

After its establishment the Commission immediately requested the various Departmental Secretaries to the Government of Maharashtra to present the data sets of their respective departments on the various social groups. Several presentations were made by the departments of the government, the foremost being led by the Additional Chief Secretary, Rural Development Department, the nodal department for all rural local bodies and the chief coordinator for all local bodies including urban local bodies. The Commission soon thereafter interacted with the Divisional Commissioners, District Collectors, Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishads, Municipal Commissioners and Chief Officers of Municipal Councils for data collection. The Commission appointed, on contract, experienced and retired officers from Census Organization, as also took assistance of young research scholars and Ph.D holders from International Institute of Population Studies (IIPS) and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, (TISS) Mumbai, the two reputed institutes on population and social studies. To receive the views of the general public, the Commission issued public notices in various newspapers seeking opinions from citizens, institutions, organizations and registered political parties in connection with the in-depth empirical inquiry into the nature and extent of political backwardness. The Commission toured extensively during the summers and held meetings at Divisional Headquarters with the members of public, organisations, political parties etc. who gave their constructive suggestions for the social, educational, economic and political development of BCCs in the state of Maharashtra. The Commission was also following the developments in similar petitions before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of the neighbouring state and have taken appropriate note of these developments. Despite the limited time period, I am happy to record the fact, that given the enormous and challenging task before it, the Commission has been able to address, to the best of its ability and certain constraints, the Terms of Reference mandated to

it and presents this report to Government of Maharashtra. This could not have been possible without the support of all the stakeholders and the active cooperation of individuals, social and political organizations, the media and of the officers of Government of Maharashtra. There are not enough words to thank the people of Maharashtra for their overwhelming response to the Commission and for their contributions in this exercise.

On behalf of the Commission, I would like to thank the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Sh. Uddhav Thackeray and Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Ajit Pawar, as also the current Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Eknath Shinde and the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Devendra Fadnavis, who entrusted this important responsibility to the Dedicated Commission. As the Chairman of the Dedicated Commission, I am happy to state that it was due to mutual trust and cooperation that the Commission is submitting this report to the government within the stipulated time after conducting a thorough study on such a sensitive issue. With the proactive support of the members of the Commission and their extensive knowledge on various critical subjects relevant for this task such as sociology, law, demography and statistics, of conducting elections at all levels of urban and rural local bodies and experience of working therein, helped much in drafting this report in the limited period assigned to it. The Commission also expresses its deep gratitude to the Chief Secretary Shri Manu Srivastava, Additional Chief Secretary Rural Development Department Shri Rajesh Kumar, PS Urban Development Ms Sonia Sethi, Metropolitan Commissioner MMRDA, Principal Secretaries and Secretaries of other Departments, Divisional Commissioners, District Collectors, CEO Zilla Parishads, Municipal Commissioners, Chief Officers and their colleague officers in the field. The Commission is grateful for the support extended by the editors and journalists of various national, regional and local newspapers in the State for raising awareness among the general public by publishing information about the Commission's tour program, objectives and other important issues.

Many officers have contributed in the collection of information and statistics for the Commission. I consider it my duty to thank all Officers and Staff of governmental, semi-governmental, various organizations for their cooperation. Likewise, I would like to put on record my sincere and profuse thanks to all my fellow colleague members of the Dedicated Commission and the staff of the Commission, who worked tirelessly and relentlessly day and night. I consider it my privilege to express my sincere and deep sense of gratitude to all the organizations and individuals who have contributed directly or indirectly in the preparation of this report of the Dedicated Commission.



Jayant Kumar Banthia
Chairman, Dedicated Commission

Date: 7th July 2022

Place: Mumbai

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Dedicated Commission constituted on the 11th March 2022 worked from that day until the 7th July 2022 when the report is submitted to the Government of Maharashtra.

The report provides the details of process, and literature reviews to unfold the concepts and theories of the Varna - caste, the history of the local self-government in India and Maharashtra, the definition of Backward Classes and its evolution, the details of establishing and functioning of the Commission's office, various efforts undertaken by the Commissions for citizens active participation in this exercise, and various data sets and literature used and reviewed to estimate the proportion of BCC population and their backwardness etc.

Chapter 1 provides details about how the Commission began functioning soon after the order establishing it was issued by the Government of Maharashtra. Considering the quantum of work before it, processes were simplified and smoothened and all the possible efforts were taken by the respective authorities to complete the work successfully within the limited time available.

Chapter 3 provides the background of and rationalises the need for reservation for BCC through unfolding the historical religious philosophy and caste-based social structure, practices, and beliefs. It also highlights the work of social reformers such as Mahatma Phule, Chattrapati Shahu Maharaj, Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi's contribution in their fight against caste-based injustice for lower castes in the Varna system.

Chapter 4 provides the various definitions of backward classes from 1885 until recent times. Further, this unfolds the concepts of Alutedars, and Balutedars in the village system and how they functioned historically. It also records the origins of the Department of BCCs, established for their welfare by the government especially since independence.

Chapter 5 provides the background of the Panchayati Raj System started in 1882 to contemporary times. It unfolds how the certain provisions in electing members to Panchayati Raj Institutions restricted or put barriers for backward castes and women from voting rights and contesting elections. And how Dr. Ambedkar fought for securing their voting rights and reservation. It also provides the details of Constituent Assembly debates on the PRI and reservation for the BCCs.

Chapters 6 and 7 deal with the several Constitutional provisions with regards to the BCCs (OBCs). Moreover, this also discusses Article 15 (4), Article 16 (4), Article 340 and the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment. This highlights recent amendments to Constitution under Article 338 (B) for safe guarding the interests of socially and educationally backward classes more effectively and Article 366 (26 C) which defines socially and educationally backwards classes.

Chapter 8 provides the details of the efforts undertaken by the Commission for active participation of the citizens' participation, various social and political organizations, academic and other institutions. It highlights how the Commission created several electronic and physical platforms for the citizens to submit their representation at the office as well the details of public hearings

conducted at each divisional office. Moreover, it provides details of the oral and written representation to the Commission on the subject by all the political parties invited.

A section in this chapter provides details of the webinar organised on “Political Backwardness and its Implications” for Reservation for Backward Class of Citizens in Local Bodies. This part provides the details of submissions and views of the expert presenters from legal, sociology, political sciences and economics background on the mentioned subject.

Chapter 9 highlights the political barriers for the BCCs reservation in India. There is qualitative and quantitative approach to this issue. The qualitative aspects are described through the social distribution of BCCs, constitutional provisions, decision-making confidence of BCCs etc. as key hurdles. The quantitative aspects provide analysis of data of elected representatives demonstrating clear marginalization of BCCs in that group and their low visibility.

Chapter 10 provides various data sets presented by the government and those used by the Commission to estimate the proportion of BCC population at different administrative levels and local bodies and the challenges therein. The data sets and its analysis include decadal population census, NSSO and NFHS survey, Social Security programs data, SARAL and UDISE on student enrollment etc.

Chapter 11 of the report discusses the data demonstrating the backwardness of the BCCs on important indicators such education, wealth and access to various amenities and assets from the Census and NFHS survey.

Chapter 12 deals with the proportion of BCC population estimated local body wise based on the voters list survey undertaken by the government and provides details thereof. It also describes the guidelines used by the Commission to recommend seats for BCCs local body wise taking into account the limits of overbreadth in overall reservation set by the Hon’ble Supreme Court and the upper limit of provisioning up to 27 % reservation for BCCs for any local body. The details of the recommendation of local body wise proportion of population and seats for BCC therein are provided as a separate volume to the report. Finally, the report ends with recommendations to the government.

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CHAPTER – 1
INTRODUCTION

1. Constitution of Dedicated Commission
2. In view of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court contained in para. 12 of its Order dated 4th March 2021 in the case of *Vikas Kishanrao Gawali Vs. State of Maharashtra* [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 980 of 2019], the Government of Maharashtra constituted a Dedicated Commission *vide* Rural Development Department's Order dated 11th March 2022 (**Annexure 1**) under the Chairmanship of Shri Jayant Kumar Banthia, Ex-Chief Secretary, State of Maharashtra. The constitution of the Commission is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1	Sh. Jayant Kumar Banthia, Ex-Chief Secretary, State of Maharashtra.	Chairman
2	Director or its representative, International Institute of Population Studies.	Member
3	Director or its representative, Tata Institute of Social Sciences.	Member
4	Sh. H.B. Patel, Retired Principal Secretary (Legislation), Law and Judiciary Department.	Member
5	Sh. Mahesh Zagade, Retired IAS Officer.	Member
6	Sh. Naresh Gite, Retired IAS Officer.	Member

3. Shri Pankaj Kumar, Managing Director, Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation was appointed as the Member-Secretary of the Commission.
4. Prof. K. S. James, Director International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai represented IIPS. Dr. Shaileshkumar Darokar was designated as the representative of the Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.
5. The following Terms of Reference were stipulated by the Government:
 1. To conduct the contemporaneous rigorous empirical inquiry into nature and implications of the political backwardness *qua* local bodies in the State of Maharashtra.
 2. To ascertain rural and urban local body-wise proportion of population of Backward Class of Citizens to the total population, on the basis of records, reports, surveys and other available data and also to submit a report with its recommendations to the State Government as per the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Orders in the W.P. No. 980 of 2019, SLP No. 19756/2021 and W.P. No. 141/2022.

3. To submit its report to the State Government, within the period of three months or such other period as may be extended by the State Government. Further that Commission may, —
 - (a) take the assistance from various organizations, institutions or individuals for obtaining such information or statistics as it may consider necessary or relevant for its purpose, in such form and manner as they may think appropriate, from the Central and State Government Offices, public sector undertakings, establishments, Universities and other institutions and such other authorities;
 - (b) avail advice of experts and researchers by holding meetings with them and also get assistance of recognized research institutions as and when necessary for analysis of the empirical data and also for the efficient and effective functioning of the Commission; and
 - (c) arrange study tours to visit the various areas in the State of Maharashtra or in other States in India to achieve the above objectives.

CHAPTER- 2

MAHARASHTRA – AN OVERVIEW

1. Maharashtra occupies the western & central part of India and has 720 km long coastline along the Arabian Sea and is also fortified naturally by Sahyadri and Satpuda mountain ranges. The State is surrounded by Gujarat to the north west, Madhya Pradesh to the north, Chhattisgarh to the east, Telangana to the south east, Karnataka to the south and Goa to the south west. With a population of 11.24 crore, as per Population Census 2011 and with geographical area of about 3.08 lakh sq. km, the State ranks 2nd by population and 3rd in terms of geographical area.
2. For administrative purposes, the state is divided into 36 districts and 6 revenue divisions (Table -1.), of which Nagpur (6 districts) and Amravati (5 districts) Divisions, (formerly part of Central Provinces and Berar) popularly known as Vidarbha, are in the eastern part of the state. Aurangabad Division, in central part, consists of eight districts which were part of the Nizam of Hyderabad princely state – commonly known as Marathwada. The three divisions namely Pune (5 districts), Nashik (5 districts) and Konkan 6 (districts), were part of the Bombay Presidency. The State capital Mumbai is the financial capital of India. It is not only home for leading corporate houses and firms but also has Asia's oldest Stock Exchange, the Bombay Stock Exchange. Nagpur, the winter capital of the state of Maharashtra where Assembly Session is also held, is a fast-growing metropolis and third largest city in Maharashtra after Mumbai and Pune.
3. **Revenue Divisions & Districts**

Table No. 1. List of Revenue Divisions & Districts		
Nagpur Division	Amravati Division	Aurangabad Division
1. Bhandara	1. Akola	1. Aurangabad
2. Chandrapur	2. Amravati	2. Beed
3. Gadchiroli	3. Buldhana	3. Hingoli
4. Gondia	4. Washim	4. Jalna
5. Nagpur	5. Yavatmal	5. Latur
6. Wardha		6. Nanded
		7. Osmanabad
		8. Parbhani

Nashik - Division	Pune Division	Konkan Division
1. Ahmadnagar	1. Kolhapur	1. Mumbai City
2. Dhule	2. Pune	2. Mumbai Sub Urban
3. Jalgaon	3. Sangli	3. Palghar
4. Nandurbar	4. Satara	4. Raigad
5. Nashik	5. Solapur	5. Ratnagiri
		6. Sindhudurg
		7. Thane

CHAPTER – 3

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND - EVOLUTION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

1. Vedic Era

- 1.1 In Hindu the four Vedas are considered to be very holy treatises and these Treatises form the basis of Hindu theology. Vedic traditions has risen as Hindu religion as the Sanatan and Brahmin Oriented Society propagated and adopted the Vedic traditions on large scale. In Rugveda, the conflict between Arya's and servants/servitude is mentioned. The persons not performing Yadnyas or do not follow the divine instructions are called as servants/servitude in these treatises. Since ancient period the existence social system based on the class (Varna's) is mentioned. and he caste system originates by this class (Varna) system only. Mainly four classes that is Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra have been incorporated in Hindu religion since the post Vedic period. As per the thought process in Manusmruti, '*Janamna Jayate Shudra*', it has been clarified that all are Shudras by birth. As per Vedic rituals it is observed that the first three classes have been given the power to undergo Upanayan-*sacrament rituals*. However, the fourth class, the Shudras, have been prohibited to observe this Upanayana ritual, hence a social barrier created for them. It will not be out of place to say that this Vedic ritual was *reserved* only for first three classes i.e. Brahman, Kshatriya and Vaishya. It therefore implies that in Hindu religion there was hundred percent reservation for the Vedic rituals for first three higher classes from the inception itself, since the first three classes received the powers of Vedic ritual by birth itself since the Post Vedic era, although the Shudras were in majority they were not offered any Vedic ritual privileges. It is noticed that this tradition remains unchanged. As the Shudra class were deprived of performance of Upanayana ritual, they were neglected in the social, economic, cultural, educational and political fields.
- 1.2 It needs to be mentioned emphatically that since the population of the Shudras happens to be more in the population in general, majority of the community remained Backward. The social arrangement based on, 'Karma' (action), in the initial period based on birth, soon culminated into caste system. In this resulting social set up the upper strata showed their real power in this caste arrangement e.g. that is in the Hindu religion, the right over the natural resources of only vested in the upper castes i.e. Land, Animals, Water etc. and it was ordained that this right to be held only by this class. As a result the Shudra's were permanently deprived access to the natural resources. And this resulted their generations remaining backward in all the fields. Since Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and were granted the right Upanayana. they were only addressed as 'Dvija' and the Shudras came to be considered as being devoid of rituals. There was a hierarchical social system creating division of labour in caste system itself. In Vedic period there were four habitations of the four classes; Brahman Purohit, Kshatriya were placed in the upper most stratum level one after the another, whereas the traders were in the third stratum and servants, mazdoors, craftsmen etc. were in the fourth level. This led to fragmentation of castes in Hindu society and as a result of had far-reaching impact and consequences. The deprivations based on caste and the related restrictions were fostered. The traditional caste based occupations and resulting restrictions correlates are the salient features of caste system and due to the practice of untouchability , caste and class differences resulted in inhuman atrocities on the Shudras and they were deliberately deprived of social and material progress.

- 1.3 In the Vedic period when the Aryans came to India, they faced much opposition from the locals for claiming access and rights to natural resources. As the Purohit and the rulers were placed higher than Vishyas by the Aryans, the Brahmans and Rulin elite enriched themselves from this mutual co-operation and perpetrated atrocities constantly on Shudras for the benefit of upper classes in the society
- 1.4 In Post Vedic era different crafts arose as per newer economic diversity and necessities of social system, in which the use of forest timber was required for farming implements , wheels for chariot, doors and windows for the houses of the rulers and thus the carpenter community came into being. Iron was discovered in the next period, and the craftsmen preparing metal products i.e. blacksmith was born, whereas potter community came into being for manufacture of earthen ware and pots. . Since the Brahmans were the top most in the caste hierarchy in the society, they enjoyed full reservation in education, since birth. and remained in the fore front of educational proficiency. Therefore, this community on the basis of educational proficiency kept leadership of the society in its hands. The Kshatriyas acquired and reserved the right to education and skills of war they expanded their empire. The Vaishyas started and practiced different trades and businesses and developed and expanded them, the business field was reserved for them. At the end of this Vedic period, the Shudras were made the workers/ servants for lower category of work and they continued to meet the needs of the society by rendering services of lower level. This became their only source of livelihood. In this manner, the Brahmans attained the highest place thereafter the position of Kshatriyas and Vaishyas was fixed . Following hymn has been given as per circleless Purush sukta 90 hymn 42 of Rigveda for establishing the hierarchy of the castes,

Brahmanosya mukhamaseed bahu rajannyaha kruthaha

Uru tadasya yadavaishyaha padabhyam shudro ajayat

- 1.5 (it means that Brahman was born through the mouth of the Almighty Kashtriya was born through the arms, the Vaishya through the hip, whereas Shudra was born through the leg. Taking into consideration the facts mentioned in the above *sholka* (verse), the Shudras were oppressed at social, psychological, moral, economical, cultural and educational level. They were excluded by design from decision making process, education and business field and it is clear that the upper classes played an important role in keeping them marginalized in every sphere of life. . In the Vyas Smruti also, the castes such as Carpenter, Barber, Ahir, Cobbler, Potter, Banjara, Kirat, Gardner, Kunbi, Bansod, Chandal/Asprushya, Barikori etc. were included as Shudras. Similarly Lodhi, Gadoria, Kahar, Kachi, have been included in Shudra class in Brahman Gupta Sanhita. The Shudras do not enjoy to practise the rituals and karma (action) stated in Vedas therefore, Shudras were subjected to the treatment of inferior level and no rights of any kind were conferred upon them. Shudras were always insulted constantly and they were subjected to injustice from other classes. Guru Drona Acharya from Mahabharat demanded thumb chopping from Eklavya belonging to the Shudra caste, as his archery knowledge was not directly imparted and by way off ***Guru Dakshina*** (Teacher's fees) to the teacher. This implied that since battle skills and knowledge was reserved for the Kshatriyas and it was the right of Kshatriyas only and, the thumb was demanded since he did obtain that proficiency on the battle field. It is clear from this that Shudras were subjected to excessive injustice. This is a glaring example of unfair social tradition and discrimination. The work of the Shudras in the society based on ***Karma*** (duty) is agriculture, animal husbandry, manual work service etc. The huge production out of forest, lands, and plantations was required to be handed over to the upper classes. Therefore,

the Shudra community was deprived of physical, economical, psychological, political, education development and were treated like animals. Since Brahman society reduced these facts in writing, in the Shastras (theological books), the status of Brahmanas was elevated. However Shudra was excluded from social, economical and political spheres of action etc. and it was the upper classes that kept them away permanently to push them in backwardness. The Shudras had no option but to reconcile to this status and bear sufferings and injustice as destiny and their fate and backwardness as their identity..

- 1.6 In Vedic period the social system was as per the classes. No compulsion of any specific profession existed. There did not exist any restriction in marriage for and among different classes and there was no bar on sharing food and entering marriage between classes i.e '*roti beti transaction*'. But in post Vedic period, these restrictions became stricter and class and caste arrangement came to stay for ever in the society and they have not been uprooted until till date,
- 1.7 In this manner the Shudras were totally neglected. The position of the Shudras was reduced to such a nullity that they have not been mentioned anywhere. However, during this time only the status of Brahmanas was on the top in the Indian history. The word 'Dvija' came to be used only for upper class persons in Vedic rituals and even touching of Shudras was considered inauspicious. The homes of Shudras were located away from the main habitation. The Brahman distanced himself much from Shudra as compared to other classes. *Karma-kands* (rituals) were expanded with a view to increase the social distance and increase the gulf between them. Learning of religious treatises and creation of temples increased the daily *Karma kand* ritual and these religious processes became more cumbersome. In such a social order slide, the number of anuloma, intermediate castes were on increase. On the contrary due to pratilomb marriages, the number of lower castes increased. Therefore, since intermediate and Shudra caste increased extensively, the Brahman and Kshatriya communities ruled the numerically more Shudra community by dominating in political, economy, social, cultural and educational field, and during this period castes and sub-castes increase tremendously in India as they continued to mixed up with each other due to marriages. and therefore newer castes came to existence. Through this arrangement a form of Feudalism was born from the social and economic point of view, and caste system was consolidated. The Vaishya was separated from land and agriculture income. Similarly, the position of the Shudras was reduced that of *mazdoor*, a labourer, perhaps even more vulnerable. No person is of lower level or Shudra because of birth in any of the specific caste, but on the contrary he is considered to be high or low because of his deeds and actions. Therefore, with use of knowledge intelligence, scientific approach and rationalism, the support of our thoughts we can get rid of the burning national problems such as religious devotional hypocrisy, casteism, communalism and terrorism etc.

2. Spiritual Preaching of Saints

- 2.1 Saint Kabir has remarked on the Hindu caste system that,

Jati na poochho sadhu ki, pooch lijiye gyan

Mol karo talwar ka pada rahan do myan

- 2.2 It means, "don't ask caste of the saints, ask for his knowledge. Understand the value of the sword not of the sheath."

2.3 Maharashtra has a legacy of number of saints. The spiritual thought of the saints has influenced the public mind in Maharashtra. The preaching of the saints have passed strictures on undesirable social practices, traditions in the society. Every man has right to lead a dignified life. Several Saints have preached equality through their, 'Ovies', 'Abhangas'. Ideological enlightenment has been brought about through the medium of Sant Kabir, Sant Dyaneshwar, Sant Eknath, Sant Tukaram, Sant Shreshta savta mali, Sant Chokhamela, Sant Basweshwar, Sant Namdeo, Sant Muktabai, Sant Janabai, Sant Narhari Sonar, Sant Gadge Maharaj. Saints in Maharashtra have achieved social enlightenment within their own spheres by advocating 'Bhagvat Dharma' with a view to diminish the feeling of superiority and inferiority prevalent between men and man. In spite of this, casteism has such an adverse impact on the society that it has even divided these saints into their respective castes. Many saints have attacked severely, the social undesirable practices, traditions, superiority-inferiority complex through their original thoughts for the purpose of social awareness. But blind faith, apartheid, casteism have held the roots so firmly that apartheid and casteism are being experienced, every now and then, today also. In upper and lower class, high degree of disparity is being observed in respect of social, economic and educational status. It is because of this only, in the later period, veteran social workers and revolutionaries have rendered valuable contribution

3. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule's period

3.1 Mahatma Jyotiba Phule played a significant role among social reformers in the 19th century. Mahatma Phule revolted against caste system and dedicated his life for uplift of 'Asprushyas'. He realized that unless illiterate backward society has been provided education, it will not attain uplift. The social and financial position of the country, Bharat, in the 19th century was very deplorable. Ignorance was the basic reason of deplorable condition of the society. Therefore only, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule took upon himself the vow of development of society through holding lamp of knowledge in order to dispel the darkness of innocence. Mr. and Mrs. Phule rendered valuable contribution in the Education field, inspired by the thought that education itself only will stop to operate automatically, undesirable practices in the society and light of knowledge will give an accurate direction and speed to the society. Jyotiba Phule was not only advocate of knowledge but was the highest mountain of reformers. Mahatma Phule permanently realized that without giving education to man, he will not be uplifted. He, with a view to break monopoly of specific class in Education with cooperation of the wife Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule, undertook the gigantic job of reaching Ganga of knowledge, to Shudras and Atishudras in the real sense and dedicated whole life for propagation of Education. Education is the medium of social transformation and with this credo only, Jyotiba-Savitri founded foundation of Education. They administered nectar in the form of Education and gave life to common people especially Shudras and Atishudras as well as to the ladies. The thoughts of Mahatma Phule were considered to be extremely inspirational in respect of Education. The people belonging to the lowest rung of society were completely plunged in ignorance and sorrow. He showed way to progress. Mahatma Phule had confidence of high degree that, until Shudras and Atishudras do not receive education they will not be able to develop and due to Education only the lower caste will feel self-confident and they will be able to come in the mainstream of society. He realized the importance of education. In the book 'Shetkaryancha Asud' of Phule importance of knowledge i.e. Vidya has been explained. It says that,

Vidyevina mati geli, mati vina niti geli

Niti vina gati geli, gati vina vitta gele

Vitta vina shudra khachle Ekdhe sagle anartha eka avidyene kele

- 3.2 Wisdom devoid of Education has been destroyed. Morality was destroyed without wisdom. Development was shattered without morality, the wealth was disappeared due to absence of development and Shudras were destroyed without wealth. All these calamities occurred due to non-presence of knowledge.
- 3.3 Mahatma Jyotiba established 'Satyashodhak Samaj' on 24th September 1873. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule was first president of Satyashodhak Samaj. The main objectives of the organization were to liberate the Shudras and Atishudras and to prevent their exploitation by higher class society. It was expected that all the members of Satyashodhak Samaj should consider all the men as children of God. Mahatma Phule denied considering Vedas in Hindu religion as holy and standard. He condemned four classes. In the opinion of Phule man and women both have right to enjoy equal powers and it is sinful to discriminate among men on the basis of sex. He emphasized solidarity of the society and presented the concept of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Mahatma Jyotirao Phule denied to accept the object of exploitation of people in the social arrangement by keeping them dependent on others, illiterate and poor, intentionally.
- 3.4 He vehemently criticized the undesirable practices and traditions in the society, in the books such as 'Brahmananche Kasab', 'Gulam Giri', 'Shetkaryancha Asud' and 'Trutiya Ratna' with the purpose of uprooting totally undesirable practices in the society

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule has said that,

“Satte vachoon sakala zalya avkala”

- 3.5 It means that until the person in the lowest caste does not come in power in decision making process he never will develop. No power no progress. Therefore Mahatma Phule invited attention to the fact that social, educational, and financial decline arises without power. He so said that no social justice will be achieved if no share is given in social field, in business and jobs in proportion to strength of caste in the society.
- 3.6 He explained before Hunter commission in the year 1882 that all the citizens should be imparted free and compulsory education

4 Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, Father of Social Justice and Reservation

- 4.1 Shahu Maharaj took several decisions against caste system and started to pounce upon apartheid and inhuman servitude. He took various revolutionary decisions to do away with the religious, financial and social harassment of non-brahman class by brahman class and implemented them. Because of the Vedokta matter Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj revolted against caste system. Maharaj implemented adventurous decision of keeping 50% reservation for backward castes and tribes in the Sansthan. As per the saying “Bole taisa chale tyachi vandavi paule” Maharaj took up novel campaigns in educational, administrative fields for the purpose of eradication of castes through his public contact. In Karvir State, the situation of the Asprushya society of Mahar, Mang, Chambhar, Dhor was extremely deplorable. Therefore, Shahu Maharaj appointed the people in Asprushya samaj

in his private work. Initially he accommodated the posts such as Mahut, Kochmat, Tapalwala, Ghodeswar, Motariche police in the jobs. Similarly, he gave opportunity to the candidates in lower castes by preference in government offices, dispensaries, sweepers, workman and in driver, cleaner and other posts. Similarly, he gave free access in schools and government aided educational institutions, the water drinking places etc. He provided for strict punishment in case of prohibition or prevention by caste Hindus of Asprushyas, coming over there. Shahu Maharaj also granted Sanads in advocacies, to less educated Asprushyas, in judicial system.

- 4.2 Shahu Maharaj assumed leadership in real sense for doing away with social rift, consciously. He did not only present thoughts in his Political Rule but also created model through action. Unless reservation is not given to the lower class of the society they will not match with the advanced classes in the society. Therefore, he offered reservation in jobs to the society which was extremely in need of giving reservation and he elevated the level of such society. For that action he had to face criticism from different levels of the society. Without bothering for criticism being leveled from the society he took steps in the proper direction with a view to eliminate feeling of superiority and inferiority complex in the society permanently. The people in the lower class of the society gained self-confidence. Shahu Maharaj established residential hostels for the students in different castes of the society and he has granted occasionally scholarships for the generation of youth, for educating them and for self-reliance. In this manner, there are no parallels for the work done by Shahu Maharaj for uplift of the society.

5. Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's contribution towards social reforms and justice

- 5.1 Bharat Ratana Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar architect of Constitution of India has written much on caste system in India. Dr. Ambedkar consistently cast light, in newspapers as well as through his lectures as to how the backward classes suffered losses due to caste system. The principle of reservation was accepted in the Constitution as and by way of compensation with a view to compensate the damage caused in loss caste system. Dr. Ambedkar was not ready to set the time limit of ten years for political reservation in the Article 334. The Constituent Assembly accepted this time limit by majority at that time, Dr. Ambedkar has said that this time limit was less. For this purpose, long period needs to be assigned taking into consideration that this period was required to be extended till 80 years since 1960 by amending constitution number of times. The role that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar acquired initially in respect of reservation was proper which is clear today also. Due to the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar received decisive zeal to the movement of uplift of Dalit society. **Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar introduced special provisions for development of other backward class in Indian Constitution alongside Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.** In the Constitution a way has been paved for the equal opportunity and equal justice.
- 5.2 A special care has been taken with a view to remove disparity arising out of caste system to each citizen, by acceptance of the principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in the constitution. Practicing untouchability has been considered as legal offence in the constitution. as per Article 16, of the Constitution no restrictions or conditions shall be imposed for denying entrance for any citizens at public place on the basis of religion, creed, race, caste, sex, place of birth. All were afforded equal opportunity in respect of government jobs due to Article 16 of the Constitution. Nobody shall be considered ineligible for the jobs in any state on the basis of religion, race, birth, caste, sex and place of birth etc. As per

Article 17, the untouchability arising out of caste system has been abolished. No entry will be denied to anybody based on religion, caste, race, creed and color in any of the educational institutions being run on the grant of the state or which have availed government aid as per Article 19. Structure of such social system shall be setup as per Article 38 so that all can get equal, social, economic and political justice.

- 5.3 Dr. Ambedkar was intense supporter of the thinking of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule. Similarly, as a supporter of the thoughts of Phule he has followed the thinking of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity of Phule in the capacity of supporter of thought of Phule and his disciple. He vehemently opposed the caste system. He played an important role for uplift of backward elements. Dr. Ambedkar was for Dalits Deity of *Asprushya* community. Since inferiority and bitterness was shown towards Dalit society, he criticized *Manusmruti* and the old books of Law like, "*Arthashastra*". He was of the opinion that a person born in the caste should not be held responsible for craft of the caste. He criticized caste system vehemently for development of brotherhood in the society and he made efforts, day and night with a view to uprooting untouchability. He presented clear opinion from time to time that the thinking foundation on which caste system is based should be destroyed. In the year 1923, Dr. Ambedkar founded, '*Bahishkrut Hitkarini*'. He fought movements for his main object of giving education to disappointed class for their economic improvement. In the year 1927 he fought a battle for Asprushyas by taking water from "*Chavdar Tale*" (public lake). He led many "*Morchas*" with a view to secure right for Asprushyas in the society. He advocated the principle of social democracy due to which he gave momentum to the development of Dalits in the society believing in the principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. He focused his special attention for fostering the interests of Dalit community; he gave special emphasis in making legal provision for Education and Recruitment of jobs for social and political progress. Similarly, Dr. Ambedkar consistently presented his thoughts for persuading British government for creating separate constituency for the Asprushyas. He has introduced proper provisions in the constitution for fundamental rights in the constitution of the country for Independence, Equality, and Fraternity, and for eradication of untouchability. He advocated justifiable distribution of wealth and resources. Therefore only, Dr. Ambedkar has taken proper step in the direction of removing rift in the society in the real sense. In 1942 he demanded reservation for Scheduled Castes in government service and education. After independence, the central government made efforts with a view to enable it to make special provisions for the progress of other backward classes.

6. Social Reform activities of Rashtrapita Mahatma Gandhi- Father of Nation.

- 6.1 After arriving India from South Africa Mahatma Gandhi started campaign against misdeeds of Untouchability. Till that time the social reforms had begun in India. He tried his best to remove the old caste system in the society and Untouchability from Hindu religion. Mahatma Gandhi was supporter of class system based on action. He was of the view that the class has nothing to do with caste. The demon of caste in the name of class has been leading the society to down fall. Joblessness and poverty create rift. Therefore, Gandhiji emphatically opposed caste system and prevalent traditions. According to the thinking of Mahatma Gandhi all are equal. Nobody is superior or inferior. It was his preaching that let a person be of any caste or religion he is equal as a man. Gandhiji rejected tradition of untouchability and he published weekly journal namely Harijan in the three languages of Gujarati, Hindi and English.

CHAPTER – 4

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE TERM “BACKWARD CLASSES” AND GOVERNMENT EFFORTS FOR THE WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASS OF CITIZENS

1. *Balutedars* (village servants) in Village Social setting

- 1.1 The traditional village social structure in Maharashtra evolving over several centuries in has a characteristic feature comprising of *Balutedars and Alutedars*, service providers and village servants. These include several occupationally functional castes/communities such as Sutar (carpenters), Lohar (ironsmiths), Kumbhar (potters), Nhavi (barbers), Dhobi/Parit, (washermen), Mahar, Mang, Chambhar, Teli (oilpressers), Tamboli, Mali, Koli, Sali, Sangar, Shimpi (tailors), Gondhali, Gosavi, Jangam, Vajantri, Kalavant, Bhoi, etc. These communities were on the fringe of the hierarchical social system and its evolution has been well commented upon in the introductory chapter of this report.
- 1.2 It is observed that the system of Balutedari was neither reciprocal nor symmetrical. It was rather '*coercive*' and '*asymmetrical*' as the Balutedars have been always at the mercy of the landowning class and those in charge of the social affairs such as Brahmans and Vaishyas. It is noted that the landholding castes in the village used their economic and political power along with their higher social status to their advantage by setting terms of the exchange in their own favour for the service rendered by these village artisan and servant communities.

2. Historical evolution of categorization of Backward Classes (BCs) in pre and post independent India

- 2.1 The term, '*Backward Classes*,' has different connotation in different context and during different periods in pre and post independent India. It also has different context depending of the use of this term for reservation for political, for educational purposes and for economic and public services. It is important to understand that every government realized that there is a significant proportion of the Indian population which was and is social, educationally, economically and even politically backward. Hence the definitions were framed in that particular context and period. The evolution of this categorization is captured in the paragraphs below for its better understanding and appreciation.
- (i) The term Backward Classes (BCs) historically evolved in Southern India well before the enactment of the Constitution. It was the Madras Government that framed Grant-in-Aid Code in 1885 for regulating financial aid to educational institutions to provide special facilities for the students of depressed classes (synonym for Untouchables), (Mandal Commission Report, 1980, Pg.5). Similarly, the Fort St. George Gazette No. 40 of November 5, 1895 mentions grants in aid to schools for “Backward Classes” which included most of the “untouchable” castes of Madras Presidency (Galanter, 1984:156).
- (ii) ‘Backward Classes’ acquired a technical meaning, when Mysore Government appointed a Committee in 1918, to look into question of adequate representation of “*backward communities*” in public service. *In this case, the “backward communities” were defined as “all communities other than Brahmins”.*

- (iii) In 1925 (Government of Bombay Finance Department Resolution No. 2610 of Feb. 5, 1926) a Government Resolution defined, '*Backward Classes*', as all except Brahmins, Prabhus, Marwaris, Parsis, Baniyas, and Christians.
- (iv) The Hortog Committee in 1928 defined, '*Backward Classes*', in their glossary as castes or classes, *which are educationally backward and include the depressed classes, aboriginal, hill tribes, and criminal tribes.*
- (v) In 1929 the Indian Central Committee counted aboriginals, criminal tribes and others among the less advanced of the inhabitants of British India as '*backward classes*'.
- (vi) In 1930 the Starte Committee in Bombay proposed that the wider group should be called '*Backward Classes*' *which should include Depressed Classes (i.e., untouchables); Aboriginals and Hill Tribes and Other Backward Classes (including wandering tribes).*
- (vii) In 1937 the Travancore Government abandoned the '*Depressed Classes*' nomenclature and substituted it with the term "*Backward Communities*" to include all educationally and economically backward communities. However, in Madras and elsewhere the term, "*Backward Classes*", remained in use to refer to the strata above the untouchables.
- (viii) The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 *provided untouchables with token nominated representation in provincial governing bodies.* Subsequently the Government of India Act of 1935 allowed them full elected representation according to their numbers.
- (ix) The question of reservations was debated extensively in the Round Table Conferences (1930-1932) and provisions were made in the Communal Award, for the reservation of seats in the legislature in favour of several communities including depressed classes. Subsequently, an agreement known as *Poona Pact* was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The provisions of this Pact included reservation of seats for the depressed classes out of the general electorate seats in the Provincial Legislatures. Thus, as per the Poona Pact a total of 148 seats were reserved for the depressed classes in the provincial legislature of Madras, Bombay with Sind, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam, Bengal and United Provinces.
- (x) Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1933 provided *reserved seats for representatives of women, Muhammadans, Harijans or backward tribes.*
- (xi) During the early twentieth century a cluster of terms were devised mainly in British bureaucratic context. These terms included '*Outcastes*', '*Depressed Castes*' and '*Exterior Castes*'. The endpoint of this line of conceptual development was the term '*Scheduled Castes*', *which is now the official identifier of Ex-Untouchables.* The said Schedule is a list of castes entitled to parliamentary seats, public employment and educational benefits. This Schedule was originally promulgated by the British Government of India in 1936, but the term '*Scheduled Castes*' only became widely used after independence after the inclusion of the Schedule in the Constitution.
- (xii) The Objectives Resolution of the Constituent Assembly, moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946, had resolved to provide adequate safeguards for "*minorities, backward and tribal areas, and depressed and other backward classes*" (Galanter, 1984:156).

- (xiii) With promulgation of the *Constitution*, the term, 'backward classes', finds place in Articles 15(4) and 16(4) wherein the State is empowered to make special provision for any socially and educationally backward classes (SEBCs) of citizens. Yet unlike the categories of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) that were distinctly defined, *the definition of the category 'Backward Classes' remained ambiguous and had different compositions in different settings*. The term came into usage during the British period but with a variety of referents and evidently without any clearly specified parameters regarding the inclusion and exclusion of groups clubbed as backward. In its early usage, the 'Backward Classes' was an all-encompassing category that would include the underprivileged and the marginalized castes, tribes and communities.
- (xiii) Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, Section 2 defines, "*Backward Classes of Citizens*" such classes or parts of or groups within such classes as are declared, from time to time by the State Government to be *Other Backward Classes and Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes*.
- (xiv) The Section 2 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 defines "*backward classes*" as *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*. There are about 261 castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs for Maharashtra.
- (xv) The latest amendment to the Article 366 of the Constitution, viz. the Constitution (One Hundred and Fifth Amendment) Act, 2021, states as follows - In Article 366 of the Constitution, for clause (26C), the following clause shall be substituted, namely: — '(26C) "*socially and educationally backward classes*" means such backward classes as are so deemed under article 342A for the purposes of the Central Government or the State or Union territory, as the case may be.'

3. Evolution of the department for Backward Classes (BC)

- 3.1 Even when the definition of the term "backward classes" has been changing frequently, the government and administrative response to create a separate department for the 'Backward Classes,' has been rather slow. Initially the departments were established mostly to serve the needs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For development program and policies for these two communities, separate department were created much later and the special budget provisions have been made only in the last 3 decades or so after much debate. Maharashtra state has been a pioneer in creating special budgets based on the proportion of population of the SC and ST communities, under the commonly known head as, 'Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan'. Outlined below is the evolution of the department for these and Backward Class of Citizens in the last 7 decades or so.
- (i) Social Welfare Directorate was created by amalgamating the office of Chief Inspector Certification School and Director Backward Class Welfare vide Government Resolution dated 23rd September, 1957.
- (ii) Social Welfare Department was created by Government of Maharashtra in March 1972.
- (iii) A separate Department for Tribal Development was created in the year 1982.

- (iv) In 1983 it was renamed as Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, and Sports and Tourism Department.
- (v) Department of Welfare of Denoted Tribes, Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Class was created in 1999.
- (vi) In February 2001 Social Welfare, Cultural affairs and Sports Department was renamed as Social Justice, Culture affairs and Sports Department. Subsequently it was renamed as Social Justice and Special Assistance Department.

4. Evolution of a separate Department for Other Backward Classes (OBCs)

- 4.1 The state soon realized that a separate department was required exclusively to look after the welfare and service the BCCs. Thus, for the effective implementation of various schemes for the economic, social and educational development of Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Classes, a separate department, **Other Backward Classes and Bahujan Welfare Department** has been created as per the Government Notification dated March 9, 2017.

5. State BCCs list and Central OBC List

- 5.1 The Maharashtra State BCC list includes Other Backward Classes (OBC), VJ (Vimukta Jati), NT-B (Nomadic Tribes), NT- C and NT-D. As per the GR issued by Social Justice & Special Assistance Department, Government of Maharashtra, dated 26th September, 2008, the list of OBC has 295 castes, VJ – 14 communities, NT-B – 35 communities, NT-C – 1 (Dhangar) community, NT-D – 1 (Vanjari) community and Special Backward Classes (SBC) – 7 communities. Thus, the BCCs in Maharashtra included is total about 351 communities/castes.
- 5.2 The Central OBC list for Maharashtra has only 261 communities/castes. This list does not include for example, four communities from NT –B, namely (i) Mariaaiwale, Kadaklakshmiwale, Margammwale, (ii) Gihra, Gahra, (iii) Bharatiya Irani, (iv) Gawli, Mumslim Gawli, Galwan, Gwalvansh. There is always a time lag for inclusion of the state governments recommendation in the Central OBC list. This time gap needs to be reduced considerably so that the expanded list of community gets benefits in central government sooner rather than later.

6. Educational and Economic Reservations for BCCs

- 6.1 Reservation for Backward Classes (BCs) in the State services and educational institutions existed since the State came into being in 1960. The first ever State-level Committee to look into reservations for Backward Classes (BC) in state services was appointed in 1961, under the Chairmanship of Shri. B. D. Deshmukh. The Committee in its report submitted in 1964 recommended to group BCs under four categories – (i) Scheduled Castes and Neo Buddhas, (ii) Scheduled Tribes, (iii) De-notified and Nomadic Tribes and (iv) Other Backward Communities.
- 6.2 The second recommendation of the Committee was that reservation in services and educational institutions for different categories of Backward Classes should be on the basis of proportion of population of BCs in the State.

6.3 The Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee and made the following provision of reservation in the State services and educational institutions for the BCs –

S. No	Name of Category	Percentage of Reservation
1.	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Caste Converts to Buddhism	13%
2.	Scheduled Tribes	7%
3.	De-notified and Nomadic Tribes	4%
4.	Other Backward Communities	10%
Total		34%

6.4 Thus, the reservation for BCs in the State services and educational institutions accounted for 34% which remained unchanged till 1994. ***However, it must be understood clearly that the reservation for OBCs and VJ and NT (BCCs) together was only 14 %.*** The major change in percentage of reservations for the BCs was made in 1994, which was an after effect of implementation of Mandal Commission report.

6.5 Government of Maharashtra issued a GR on 23rd March 1994 (BCC-1093/2167/CR - 141/93/16 – B), which made provision for further increasing proportion of reservation for Other Backward Classes, Vimukta Jatis (VJ) and Nomadic Tribes (NT, Bhatkya Jamati) to 30%.

6.6 In 1995, Government issued another GR BCC-1094/2167/CR-68//94/16–B) dated 15th June 1995, which included 5 communities/castes into newly created category of Special Backward Classes (SBC).

6.7 In addition to this, the State Election Commission, Maharashtra issued an Order (SEC/MMC-1196/Pra. Kra. 196/Ka-3.), dated 7 September 1996, allowing the candidates belonging to Special Backward Classes (SBCs) to contest elections from seats reserved for BCCs, for election to the Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats.

6.8 In 2001, the government carried out another modification through the Maharashtra State Public Services (Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes (Vimukta Jatis), Nomadic Tribes, Special Backward Category and Other Backward Classes), Act, 2001, providing reservation for BCCs in public services and posts to 32%.

6.9 It is evident that over the years, the BCCs were expanded to include more categories (the last addition is that of the SBC category).

6.10 As far as reservation of seats in admission for professional educational institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and BCCs is concerned, the Government of Maharashtra promulgated the Maharashtra Private Professional Educational Institutions (reservation of seats for admission for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, De-notified Tribes (Vimukta Jatis), Nomadic Tribes and Other Backward Classes) Act, 2006.

- 6.11 It provides seats for reserved categories (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, De-notified Tribes (Vimukta Jatis), Nomadic Tribes and Other Backward Classes) to 50% including 13% for Scheduled Castes and 7 % for Scheduled Tribes.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 Thus, it is clear that the village social structure evolved historically and certain communities were classified as service providers and artisan (Balutedars and Alutedars) and were socially, educationally and economically marginalized. During pre-independence India period the term Backward Class got coined and had different connotations but clearly underlining the fact that there was significant section of the society which required special attention in every sphere of life educational, social, economic and political as well. Special constitutional provisions were introduced in independent India for improving their conditions and status. Maharashtra acted immediately after its formation and provided reservation in public services in the year 1964. Since then, this reservation as a state policy continued and expanded to new areas to provide reservations for BCCs with a view to improve their overall conditions and bring them in the main stream in all walks of life. This state supports needs to be sustained until considerable improvements are made and visible for BCCs specially for several numerically smaller communities in OBCs and VJ/NTs.

CHAPTER – 5

EVOLUTION OF THE RESERVATION OF BACKWARD CLASS OF CITIZENS IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENTS.

1. Introduction

In the pre independence period, in year 1882 Lord Ripon founded local self-government in the beginning. Thereafter during last 140 years many developments various transitions took place in local self-governments and over time the citizens at the grass root level were given participation in the power and they were afforded opportunities of self-development in decision making process. Simultaneously the weaker sections in the society were also legal provisions were resorted to, in order to accommodate them in this decision making process also. The explanation in brief as to the participation in decision making process of these weaker sections in local self-governments. During last 140 years, is as followed.

2. History of Panchayati Raj System

- 2.1 Panchayati Raj system is not new in India. Traditionally *Panch* (five) from the village, mostly senior members from the dominant caste called Panch would take decisions involving the sociological practices of the village e.g., endogamy, social norms, beliefs, practices etc. Some of those practices are even found today and adjudicated upon e.g., *Khap Panchayat*. As the Indian sociology is rooted in the hierarchical caste and varna system, Panch would follow the same and lower castes were several times the sufferers of such a system. There was no scope for representation in the Panch, especially for the ex-untouchables (today's SCs) and Shudras (today's BCCs) in the traditional Panch system.

3. Commencement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Colonial-Era

- 3.1 In 1882, the Government of India Resolution on local self-government was announced by Lord Ripon. The government had sent circulars to the provinces on the subject of local self-government, as they wanted to find out what was the public opinion. The issues in the circular became the basis for the Government of India Resolution (1882) and later the Local Bodies Act of 1885 came into being. The Bengal Self Governance Act (BSGA) 1885 came into existence that introduced a two-tier system at district and local bodies (sub-divisional) (BSGA, 1885). The Act made a two-tier panchayat system under the power of the Lieutenant-Governor (LG). The Act keeps scope for the nominated (that includes one-half government servants) and elected members as per the order of LG from time to time for district members (9) and a local board (6). The voting rights were given only to males those who fulfil the conditions mentioned in Sections 9 (1) and (2) of the Act that focuses on those who pay road cess, license-tax and possess an annual income not less than two hundred and forty rupees. **The depressed classes, women and backward classes were excluded from voting and contesting rights in the local bodies. Thus, this was the first barrier to political participation against the BCCs and women.**

4. O.H.B. Start commission 1928

- 4.1 A commission was appointed with the initiative of Dr. P. G. Solanki with a view to inquire into educational, economic and social status of backward class and tribes, and to suggest measures for their upliftment in Mumbai Presidency, in the pre-independence period. It

comprised Shri Solanki, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and representatives from other backward class communities. The Chairman of the said commission, O.H.B Start was one of the famous Colonist, Penologist who was the in charge of the undertakings for rehabilitation of the prisoners and for rehabilitation of so-called criminal tribes. **In the said report, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, had recommended that, backward class persons should get equal opportunity in Education and Politics in order to remove social and political disparity in the society.**

- 4.2 The idea of political representation for the marginalised caste such as depressed classes first time was put forth by Dr. Ambedkar. The British Parliament had first passed the Government of India Act, 1919 on the recommendation of the Southborough Commission to which Dr. Ambedkar submitted the memorandum and raised the issue of the 'right to vote' and adequate representation of depressed classes (BAWS 2014, Vol 1). He further submitted the demand for a separate electorate for the depressed classes to the Simon Commission and pushed the same in a Round Table conference held from 1930 onwards. He argued how the political representation became significant for such caste communities in their social, economic and political development. Dr. Ambedkar put forth the first-ever demand for political representation in the history of India. By the agreement of the Poona Pact, depressed classes got reserved seats. Since then, the political reservation for the Scheduled Caste and later Scheduled Tribe became legal.
- 4.3 With reference to Maharashtra, the Bombay Village Panchayats Act (BVPA) (VI of 1933) was introduced by the British government. The BVPA was debated in the Bombay legislative council where Hon'ble council member Dr. B.R. Ambedkar argued for the reservation of the depressed classes. He said, **"I can never accept the principle of self-government for India unless I am satisfied that every self-governing institution has a provision in it which gives the depressed classes special representation in order to protect their rights..."** (BAWS 2014, Vol 2). Further, he argued, "I am of the opinion that provision should be made for the representation of the depressed classes in the village panchayats by nomination. ...there should be at least one member of the depressed classes in every village panchayat. In cases, therefore, where no member of these classes has been able to get in the by-election, recourse should be given to the nomination." (ibid) Even after legal reservation in the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) the direct-indirect power is in the hands of similar people. Therefore, it became significant to *ensure the proper political representation of the lower strata, especially SC, STs and the BCCs.*
- 4.4 As a result, the BVPA section 6 "Constitution of panchayats sub section (1) states that "In any such panchayat such number of seats shall be reserved for the representatives of women, Muhammadans, Harijans or backward tribes as may be prescribed by the Provincial Government under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 108"
- 4.5 Section 108 2 (b) states that "under S. 6, prescribing the number of seats to be reserved for the representatives of "women Muhammadans, Harijans or backward tribes in each village panchayat" (page 34, 36, 40).
- 4.6 Further Section 6 (1). (1) States that "One seat shall be reserved for the women in each panchayat; (2) Seats shall be reserved for the Muslims, Harijans or Backward Tribes strictly on an a. Population basis and shall be allotted to the community, Caste or Tribe referred to in such way that the number of unreserved seats shall not go below half the total number

of elected seats.” *Since then the reservation to the SCs, STs have been given in the PRI and continued in post independent PRI laws, especially in Maharashtra.*

- 4.7 The idea of reservation was to provide political representation and ensure the participation of the marginalised communities in the local bodies. However, even after legal reservation in the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI), the direct-indirect power is in the hands of traditionally dominant people. Therefore, it became necessary to ensure proper political representation of the lower strata, especially SCs, STs and the BCCs.

5. Constituent Assembly Debates on PRI and Reservation for BCC’s

- 5.1 Article 40 of the Indian Constitution states that “**Organisation of Village Panchayats** -The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government”. This was debated as Article 30-A (Article 40). The debates focused on the perspective of people's participation but few views were around the idea of a self-reliance (Swaraj) village.
- 5.2 Mahatma Gandhi expressed his views “*my idea of village Swaraj is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbours for its vital wants, and yet interdependent for many others in which dependence is a necessity*” in Harijan of July 26, 1942.
- 5.3 Dr. Abmedkar while speaking on the Panchyati Raj system in Constituent Assembly on 4th November 1948, argued “What is the village but a sink of localism, a den of ignorance, narrow-mindedness and communalism? I am glad that the Draft Constitution has discarded the village and adopted the individual as its unit.” However, his approach toward the Panchayati Raj System was already recorded in the Bombay Legislative Council debate in 1933, where he had demanded *the reservation for depressed classes in the village panchayat system* (BAWS, 2014, Vol 2).
- 5.4 *In the debate on Backward Classes and Article 340*, various members voiced their opinions in the Assembly. Through debates, it is found that there were arguments in favour and in opposition of the backward class as category and constitutional provisions. In reply to Shri. R. K. Sidhva member **Shri Guptanath Singh** said “...the present structure of society is such that we have been forced and our leaders have been forced to accept the principle of protection and reservation” (ibid). Shri Singh raised concern over an unequal society that was filled with a casteist and communal mindset in which there was a need for affirmative policies in favour of weaker sections.
- 5.5 Further, in the Constituent Assembly, Shri Singh argues “... I want Sir, that those classes who are the backbone of Indian society, agricultural, pastoral or artisan classes--though they are not counted as Scheduled Castes or Tribes should be given some opportunities to serve in government services”.
- 5.6 Another member Shri Sardar Sochet Singh (Patiala & East Punjab States Union) demands, “the Sikh Backward Classes, viz., Mazhabis, Kabirpanthis, Ramdasias, Baurias, Sikligars etc. should be given the same privileges in regard to representation in the Legislatures and other Political concessions in the East Punjab and PEPSU as may be provided for the Scheduled Castes.”

6. Post-Independence Evolution of Reservations for BCC’s

- 6.1 With the adoption of the Indian Constitution in 1950, the political reservation for the Backward Classes was in the domain of the President of India under Article 340. The union government with the sanction of the President should have appointed the Commission for Backward Classes. However, the Union Government did not appoint act fast enough and Dr. Ambedkar resigned as the Union Minister, stating,
- 6.2 *“I will now refer to another matter that had made me dissatisfied with the Government. It relates to the treatment accorded to the Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes. I was very sorry that the Constitution did not embody any safeguards for the Backward Classes. It was left to be done by the Executive Government on the basis of the recommendations of a Commission to be appointed by the President. More than a year has elapsed since we passed the Constitution. But the Government has not even thought of appointing the Commission.”*
(BAWS 2014, Vol. 14; 1317-1327)
- 6.3 Here, Dr. Ambedkar agreed to the lack of constitutional provisions for the BCCs. Though he wanted to do so, things didn't work in his favour and he resigned. As a result, the Union Govt appointed Kaka Kalekar Commission in 1953.

6. Kaka Kalelkar Commission

- 6.1 First Backward Class Commission was set up by Presidential order under Article 340 of the Constitution of India on January 29th, 1953 Kaka Kalelkar and submitted its report on March 30th, 1955. The Commission formulated the criteria for identifying **socially and educationally backwards classes**. It came up with 2,399 backward castes or communities for the entire country, and 837 of these were classified as ‘most backward’. The recommendations of the commissions were extremely wide-ranging and comprehensive as listed further i) Undertaking caste-wise concentration of population in the Census of 1961; ii) Relating Social Backwardness of class to its law position in the traditional caste hierarchy of Hindu society; iii) Treating all women as a class as ‘Backward’; iv) Reservation of 70 percent seats in all technical and professional institutions for qualified students of backward classes; v) Minimum reservation of vacancies in all Government services and local bodies for other Backward Classes on the following scale: Class I - 25 percent; Class II - 33- $\frac{1}{3}$ percent; Class III & IV-40 percent.
- 6.2 The Commission’s report was not even discussed in the Parliament.

7. Mandal Commission

- 7.1 On 20th December 1978 the Government of India appointed five members to the Second Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of B. P. Mandal (ibid). Commission worked from 21st March 1979 and ended on 12th December 1980. The report was accepted by the government on 7th August 1990.
- 7.2 The Commission adopted a multi-method approach to collect the data about the BCCs and come up with the report. Considering the social criteria of backwardness rather than economic, the Mandal Commission explains how the BCCs are located lower in the Hindu Varna system referring to various literature. The report states, “Nearly 78 percent of the

respondents were of the view that caste should be accepted as a criterion for identifying backwardness” (ibid).

7.3 The Commission submitted its recommendations as in paragraph 13.13:

- (1) “Candidates belonging to OBCs recruited on the basis of merit in an open competition should not be adjusted against their reservation quota of 27 percent;
- (2) The above reservation should also be made applicable to promotions quota at all levels;
- (3) Reservation quota remaining unfilled should be carried forward for a period of three years and de-reserved thereafter;
- (4) Relaxation in the upper age limit for direct recruitment should be extended to the conditions of OBCs in the same manner as done in the case of SCs and STs;
- (5) A roster system for each category of posts should be adopted by the concerned authorities in the same manner as presently done in respect of SC and ST candidates” (ibid). Apart from this, other benefits such as educational concessions and financial assistance were suggested by the commission for the BCCs.

7.4 After accepting the report , the provision of 27 percent reservation in employment and education was mandated by the Government. The Mandal Commission's suggestion of reservation for backward classes was also taken under consideration in local self-government through 73rd and 74th constitution amendments.

8. Evolution of Panchayati Raj Institution post-Independence

8.1 The Community Development (CD) programme was started in October 1952. CD projects could not achieve their full potential in the absence of effective institutions for people’s participation in the village. The programme failed in its mission without an agency at the village level. The Planning Commission, in the Second Five Year Plan, recommended its review.

9. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)

9.1 In January 1957, a team for the study of Community Projects and National Extension Service (NES), headed by Balwant Rai Mehta was appointed by the Government of India (DeSouza, 2000:19). After extensive study, the Committee had key suggestions amongst which was to have elected local bodies with necessary resources giving more power to the block Samitis. Suggested providing the advisory role from the Zila Parishad as a higher body. Based on this various state governments came up with the Village Panchayat Act. The important point missing from this was, how the Panchayati Raj system provides an opportunity for the historically marginalised caste to participate in the system. With the formation of the Maharashtra state in 1960 and soon thereafter enacting the Maharashtra Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Act 1961 and the Maharashtra Village Panchayat Act 1961, PRI was introduced throughout the state. It is important to note that right from the inception of these Acts, statutory provisions for reservation of seats for SC and ST was made based on the proportion of their population as per the Census of India.

10. Ashok Mehta Committee (1978)

10.1 The spirit of suggestions from the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was not implemented in all states and therefore the Ashok Mehta Committee was appointed to inquire into the working of PRIs and to suggest measures to strengthen them for evolving an effective decentralised system of development. They observed that the activities of the Panchayati Raj institutions, even at the block level, were meagre, their resource base limited, and that they had been stagnating, if not declining, since 1965 (Anand, 2014). This was the first committee to suggest the reservation to the SCs, and STs in the Panchayati Raj system with focusing on the district and village. This was more of a two-tier Panchayati Raj institution suggested by the committee.

11. GVK Rao Committee (1985)

11.1 The Committee focused on how the PRI could play a central role in rural development and suggested providing all required support to the PRI system. In addition, it recommended that PRIs at the district level and below should be assigned the work of planning, implementing and monitoring rural development programmes. Moreover, the Committee focused on the block officer to play an important role in the proposed Panchayati Raj system.

12. L. M. Singhvi Committee (1986)

12.1 The Committee came up with the bottom-up model of Panchayati Raj focusing on Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabha was considered as the base of decentralised democracy, and 'PRIs have to be viewed as institutions of self-government which would actually facilitate the participation of the people in the process of planning and development flowing from and as a part of the concept of self-government' (ibid). This also recommended 'that local self-government should be Constitutionally recognized, protected and preserved by the inclusion of a new chapter in the Constitution.' Committee questioned the political parties' involvement due to irregularities in the Panchayati raj election and non-involvement should be consensual rather than through legislative fiat (ibid).

12.2 The era of 1980 is known for the idea of participatory and decentralised planning and implementation of programmes. and is also included in the Revised 20-Point Programme of 1986.

13. Post-1990 efforts for institutionalizing Panchayati Raj System and expanding reservations therein to include BCCs- 64th 65th Constitutional Amendment bill

13.1 Singhvi Committee's suggestions for constitutional recognition became an important milestone of the Panchayati raj institution in India and led to the introduction of the 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill in 1989. In May 1989, the then Prime Minister while introducing the Constitution (64th Amendment) Bill, stated: "Our Bill will ensure that Panchayati Raj has a democratic character similar to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies and constitutional protection for their functioning as representative institutions of the people." The Constitution (64th Amendment) Bill was followed in July 1989 with the Constitution (65th Amendment) Bill that sought to endow urban local bodies—from town Panchayats and Municipalities to Metropolitan Councils—with powers similar to those that were sought to be devolved to the rural Panchayats (ibid).

13.2 However, the bill could not get passed in the Rajya Sabha. It took another three years to be passed in both houses as 73rd and 74th amendments on December 22nd and 23, 1992.

14. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment

- 14.1 The Union Government introduced the 72nd (Panchayats) and 73rd (Nagarpalikas) Constitution Amendment Bills based substantially on the Bills moved in the Eighth Lok Sabha. These amendments were passed as 73rd and 74th which made provision of the Panchayati Raj system for rural and Nagar Panchayats for urban bodies with decentralisation of power and constitutionally provided opportunity for SCs, STs, Women and Backward Classes to be part of the power structure. Article 243D 1 to 5 specifically talks about the reservation to the SC, ST and women in the local bodied whereas as section (6) says “Nothing in this Part shall prevent the legislature of a state from making any provision for reservation of seats in any Panchayat or offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at any level in favour of Backward Class of citizens.” Similarly for the urban bodied “The Constitution (Seventy-Fourth) Amendment Act, 1992”, section “(e) reservation of seats in every Municipality - (iii) in favour of a backward class of citizens if so provided by the legislature of the state.” This was the constitutional support to make the provision of reservation for the OBCs in Panchayati Raj and Urban bodies elections.
- 14.2 In support of the reservation for marginalized caste communities in the PRI system Shri Kalka Das Member of parliament from Karolbagh expressed his support in the following words.
- 14.3 *“Mr. Chairman Sir, It has also been considered that reservation of seats should be made for SCs, STs, Backward Classes and Women in Panchayats and Municipalities. It has been discussed at length and I would like to express my thanks to the Joint Parliamentary Committee for making such basic and essential suggestions to make reservation of seats for Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and women who consist of nearly half of the total population of the country.” (Loksabha, 1992)*
- 14.4 Another member, Shri K. V. Thangkabalu from Dharmapuri argued
- 14.5 *“Sir, Clause 243 (d) Sub-section (6) says: Nothing in this Bill shall prevent the Legislature of a State from making any provision for reservation of seats in any Panchayat or Office of Chairman, Chairpersons in the Panchayat at any level in favour of backward classes of citizens.” In this regard, let me state that the backward classes constitute 60% of the total population. If there is a clear statutory provision for compulsory reservation to the backward classes, then that would have been salutary to vest in the State legislatures the enabling and optional powers to provide for such reservation may lead in some State legislatures providing for the reservation and some not providing for the same. Therefore, the reservation for backward classes in Panchayat Institutions must be enshrined in the Bill and thereby in the Constitution” (ibid).*
- 14.6 This was a very important point raised by the member but since this was not spelt out properly in the law, all the states do not follow the uniform reservation criterion for the BCCs in local bodies.

15. Conclusions

- 15.1 The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution provided for a Panchayat Raj Institution. One of the compelling reasons for which these amendments were made to the

Constitution was that the old panch systems existent in India had no representation of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes of Citizens and a need was felt for their adequate political representation. This was also, in a way, giving life to the Directive Principle of State Policy, Article 40 which provided for 'Organisation of Village Panchayats. During the debates on Article 40 and other provisions relating to this issue, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar agreed to the lack of constitutional provisions for the Backward Classes of Citizens. Reverberating the ideas of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the Parliament during the debates on 72rd and 73th Constitutional (Amendment) Bills, Shri K.V. Thankabali stated that the reservations for Backward Classes in Panchayat Institutions must be enshrined in the Bill and subsequently in the Constitution. However, this has remained in abeyance and has not been adopted by any state in practice as there is no mandate of law in such regard.

- 15.2 Two major commissions were set up to consider the issue of backwardness in India. Kaka Kalelkar Commission was set up in 1953 which provided criteria for identifying socially and educationally backward classes, the dissents led to a non-anonymous report, which was not even discussed in the Parliament. The Government of India advised the state governments to use economic tests rather than caste to determine backwardness. The Mandal Commission was set up in 1978 in which 78% of the respondents to the study felt that caste shall be a criterion to determine backwardness hence after a thorough study, the commission recommended 27% reservation in employment and education to Other Backward Classes. This was mandated by the central government and also considered in local self-government through the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India.
- 15.3 After studying the various constituent assembly and parliament debates, literature, and reports of the Commissions appointed by state governments and central governments one important thing has surfaced that the reservation for the BCC's has been demanded and discussed widely in education and employment but there is hardly any reference to the political reservation for the BCC's. It has been debated and discussed widely on the criteria of backwardness. Considering the Preamble to the Indian Constitution, justice- social, economic and political is the core of the Constitution. After the Mandal Commission's recommendation, 27% of reservation in employment and education to the BCC's was granted by the government and implemented in phases.

CHAPTER – 6

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS REGARDING BACKWARD CLASS OF CITIZENS

1. Under the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of India, each citizen has a right of individual development so as to reduce the social disparities. Part III of the Constitution provides for protection of fundamental rights. The thrust of the Constitution is on the protection of fundamental rights and provisions, from time to time, for protection of such rights have been incorporated in the Constitution. Keeping every citizen at centre-piece, stress has been given to relieve them from slavery and exploitation and to establish the welfare state.
2. The Constitution makers launched a legal system to protect rights of the backward classes. Undertaking various social researches, provisions have also been incorporated in the Constitution to protect the rights of the backward classes. For safeguarding the interests of socially and educationally backward classes, constitutional status has been given to the National Commission for Backward Classes under Article 338 B and consequential amendment to Article 366 has been carried out to incorporate the definition of the term 'socially and educationally backward classes' as clause (26 C) therein.
3. After the independence, one of the main objectives of the Constitution of India was to reduce economic and social disparities through a programme of affirmative action in favour of historically disadvantaged groups. In this backdrop, inter alia, the political reservations emerged as policy of compensatory discrimination. Under Articles 330 and 332, respectively, enshrined in the Constitution of India the provisions have been made for reservation of seats in national and state legislature for SCs and STs in proportions to the demographic weight of SCs and STs.
4. While the question of reservations for SCs and STs rapidly became the objective of a relative consensus, their extension to a third category, that is Backward Class of Citizens (BCCs), evoked repeated discussions resulting in introducing various provisions for BCCs in the Constitution. The BCCs can be found amongst all religious groups like Hindus, Muslims and Christians, etc.
5. "Preamble" to the Constitution of India is considered to be the 'key' of the Constitution. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar said about the Preamble "It was, indeed, a way of life, which recognizes liberty, equality, and fraternity as the principles of life and which cannot be divorced from each other. Liberty cannot be divorced from equality; equality cannot be divorced from liberty. Nor can liberty and equality be divorced from fraternity. Without equality, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many. Equality without liberty would kill individual initiative. Without fraternity, liberty and equality could not become a natural course of things." The Preamble promises to secure to all its citizens "JUSTICE, social, economic and **political**".
6. Article 14 of the Constitution of India guarantees the right to equality to every citizen of India. This Article embodies the idea of equality expressed in the Preamble.
7. Under Article 15(4) of the Constitution, the State has the power to make special provisions for advancement of any socially and educationally backward class of citizens i.e., BCCs. Under Article 16(4) of the Constitution, the State is empowered to enact laws for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of BCCs, if it is of the belief that the BCCs are not adequately represented in the services of the State Government.

8. Article 340, empowers the President to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes, the difficulties faced by them and give recommendations to resolve those difficulties and improve their conditions. The President has exercised his powers twice under this Article and appointed two Backward Classes Commissions in this regard.
9. The First Backward Classes Commission was appointed by the President shortly after independence in 1953. The Chairman of this Commission was Kaka Kalelkar and the Second Backward Classes Commission was appointed by the President in 1979. The Chairman of this Commission was B.P. Mandal. This Commission is popularly known as Mandal Commission. The Mandal Commission in its report observed that reservation should be provided to backward class of citizens and recommended a 27% reservation in appointments or posts in Central and State Governments in favour of Backward Classes.
10. Though under Articles 330 and 332 provisions have been made to give political reservation to the backward classes at national and state level, such provisions were not made for providing reservation for BCCs in LBs. Similarly, even under Article 40 liability is entrusted with the state to take steps to organise village panchayats and under entry 5 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution empowered to make law on the subject, no provisions for providing reservation to BCCs were made. Only after 43 years of the independence such reservation was provided by way of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments. Accordingly, Part IX titled 'Panchayats' and Part IX A titled 'Municipalities' are incorporated in the Constitution of India with effect from 24th April, 1993 and 1st June 1993, respectively. By these constitutional amendment the political reservation for BCCs in local bodies is first time provided. Under Articles 243 D (6) and 243 T (6) the State Legislature is empowered to make any provision for reservation of seats in the panchayats or offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at any level in favour of backward class of citizens. This indeed paves way for women from SC, ST and BCC categories to participate in decision making process and inculcate social confidence in them. Under Article 334 of the Constitution, reservation for SCs and STs in local bodies being still necessary is extended up to 2030. Similarly, provisions have also been made for extending the reservation for BCCs in local bodies up to 2030. In other words, it is considered that there is still necessity to provide reservation for BCCs in local bodies.
11. Article 342 A of the Constitution empowers every State or Union territory to prepare and maintain for its own purpose, a separate list of socially and educationally backward classes which may be different from the central list.

CHAPTER – 7

LEGAL PROVISIONS AND BACKGROUND REGARDING RESERVATION FOR BACKWARD CLASS OF CITIZENS IN LOCAL BODIES IN MAHARASHTRA

1. Since the commencement of the Constitution of India, Articles 245 and 246 read with entry 5 in List-II (State List) in the Seventh Schedule empowers the State Legislature to make laws with respect to the matters relating to the local government/ local self- governments. In exercise of the powers conferred under the said entry 5, the Maharashtra Village Panchayats Act, 1958 and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 were enacted for rural local bodies and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act, 1965 for urban local bodies. The existing Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act is enacted in 1888, while the existing the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations Act, in the year 1949.
2. The provisions of the said Mumbai and Maharashtra Acts were amended from time to time. In 1994 exhaustive amendments were made to the provisions of Section 12 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 (regarding reservation of seats to SCs, STs, Women and BCCs in the Zilla Parishads) in exercise of the powers conferred on the Legislature of the State under Clause (6) of Article 243 D of the Constitution of India. Similar amendments were carried out in the Maharashtra Village Panchayats Act, 1958. On par with the rural local bodies Acts, the urban local bodies Acts have also been amended. Similar provisions for reservation of seats for Chairpersons in all such local bodies Acts have also been made. Thus, the “Political Reservation” for BCCs in local bodies started only in 1994, to include 27 % reservation to such class of citizens. Computation of 27 % was based as per Mandal Commission report.
3. Maharashtra being a progressive State, 50% of the total number of seats and offices in the rural and urban local bodies are reserved for women.
4. The validity of the provisions of Section 12 (2) (c) of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 as then in existence, were, inter alia, challenged before the Hon’ble Supreme Court in Vikas Gawali case (Writ Petition (Civil) No.980 of 2019). Vide Order dated 4th March 2021 in the case of Vikas Kishanrao Gawali Vs. State of Maharashtra & Ors., reported in (2021) 6 SCC 73, challenge to the validity of the said Section 12 (2) (c) is negated. Instead, the provision is being interpreted to mean that reservation for BCCs up to 27% shall be subject to the outer limit of 50% aggregate in favour of SCs/STs/BCCs taken together.
5. The three Judge Bench of the Hon’ble Supreme Court, while passing the said Order dated 4th March 2021 relied upon the earlier Supreme Court Judgment of the five Judge Constitution Bench in the case of Dr. K Krishna Murthy & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr., reported in (2010) 7 SCC 202 and reiterated the requirement of “Triple Test”, before providing reservation for BCC category.
6. The **”Triple Test”** as mandated by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in Vikas Gawali case.

- (1) To set up a dedicated Commission to conduct contemporaneous rigorous empirical enquiry into the nature and implications of the backwardness qua local bodies within the State;
 - (2) To specify the proportion of reservation required to be provisioned local body wise in light of recommendations of the Commission, so as not to fall foul of overbreadth; and
 - (3) In any case such reservation shall not exceed aggregate of 50 % of the total seats reserved in favour of SCs/STs/OBCs taken together.
7. Vide Maharashtra Act No. XIX of 2022 published in the Official Gazette dated 1st February 2022, the said Section 12 (2) (c) is amended to provide that, the seats to be reserved for the persons belonging to the category of Backward Class of Citizens (BCCs) shall be upto 27 % of the total number of seats to be filled in by election in a Zilla Parishad and the total reservation shall not be more than 50 % of the total number of seats in the Zilla Parishad. The other laws referred hereinabove regarding rural local bodies and urban local bodies have also been correspondingly amended introducing the same provisions.
8. In view of Paragraph 12 of the said Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, dated 4th March 2021, in Writ Petition No.980/2019, the Government of Maharashtra had vide Government Notification, dated 29th June 2021 issued in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (f) of Sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Maharashtra State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 2005, declared the Maharashtra State Commission for Backward Classes constituted under the said Act, as a "Dedicated Commission" to perform certain functions relating to reservation in local bodies for elections and for that purpose entrusted functions/ Terms of reference mentioned in the said Notification.
9. Government of Maharashtra considered it expedient to appoint a separate independent Dedicated Commission, exclusively to carry out functions entrusted relating to the reservation in local bodies. Government of Maharashtra, therefore, rescinded the said Notification vide its Notification dated 8th March 2022. The present "Dedicated Commission for Reservation for Backward Class of Citizens in Local Bodies of Maharashtra" has thus constituted with the specific terms of reference vide Rural Development Department Order dated 11th March 2022, the details of which are elaborated in CHAPTER 1 of this Report.

CHAPTER – 8

DEDICATED COMMISSION'S EFFORTS FOR INVOLVING STAKEHOLDERS - THE PEOPLE AND THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

1. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has constituted the Dedicated Commission on 11th March, 2022 in accordance with para 12 in the Judgement passed on 04.03.2021 in the case of Vikas Kisanrao Gawali Vs. Maharashtra State in the case (Writ Petition (Civil No.980 of 2019)). The Commission commenced the work immediately thereafter the next day and transacted business daily until the submission of this report. This chapter describes the various office processes and efforts taken from the establishing of the office to participation of different interested individuals, social and political institutions and organisations for preparation of this report.
2. The office of the Commission was established at R. No. 115, First Floor, A-1 Building, Wadala Truck Terminal, Near RTO Wadala, Mumbai – 400037 having all the facilities and amenities to run the office along-with the staff and all the necessary office equipment for carrying out the affairs of the Commission systematically.

3. Inputs from the public, institutions and social & political organizations

- 3.1 There is a rich history of seeking citizens' input while framing laws, policies and programmes for the people. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar while drafting the Indian Constitution, invited people's input through postcards, which was the most common mode of communication then. . Mandal Commission also gave importance to the people's opinions and had tours across the nation. Similarly, the Dedicated Commission took a unanimous decision to seek inputs from the citizens, different types of non-political institutions, social, and political organisations with regard to their views on political reservations for the BCCs in local bodies.

4. Wide publicity for receiving people's representation and their participation

- 4.1 The Commission approached the public at large in every part of the state through print media to submit their inputs, opinions, and suggestions to the Commission on the issue of political reservations for the BCCs. On 19th April, 2022, a public notice was published in leading Marathi, Hindi, and English newspapers seeking representations from the members of the public, political parties, organisations and institutions. Besides, public notices were also put up on the notice boards of all important government offices and local bodies including Gram Panchayats throughout the state.
- 4.2 Based on requests received from members of the public, the Commission decided to extend the time for submission of representations up to 31st May 2022. Accordingly, another newspaper advertisement was issued on 17th May 2022, once again appealing to citizens to send their representations. On receiving a specific request , the Commission published the Public Notice in Urdu language newspapers too. In response to this, there was visible participation from the Urdu-speaking community, especially in divisions like Aurangabad.

5. Receiving representations in the office, on the website and through post

- 5.1 There was an overwhelming response from the citizens to articulate their suggestions, views and opinion to the Commission through the various digital platforms made available in addition to physical meetings. The Commission received a total of 1,560 representations, out of which 1,030 came through various modes such as WhatsApp messages, Emails, posts and personal meetings and another 1571 representations were received during divisional public hearings. The number of representations received at the divisional public hearings are as follows: Pune - 187, Aurangabad - 109, Nashik - 465, Konkan - 545, Amravati - 110 and Nagpur- 141.

6. Planning of Public Hearings

- 6.1 To have a wider consultation with the general public and organizations, Divisional level meetings were held by the Commission at each of the six Divisional Headquarters inviting the public from all the districts within the division. Instructions regarding the conduct of public hearings were communicated to all Divisional Commissioners, Collectors, CEOs, and Municipal Commissioners. An advance press note was sent to all Divisional Commissioner & Collectors for giving wide publicity to the visit of the Commission. The District Collectors also published the public hearing notice in the local print media with an appeal to participate in the divisional public hearing or send their representations through email, WhatsApp or by post at the Commission's postal address, if they could not visit for any reason.
- 6.2 The instructions were given to the Divisional Commissioner to arrange the public hearing at their respective offices. Proper arrangements were made for the participants at the public hearing venue. The required staff and assistance were provided by the offices of the Divisional Commissioner / Collector for the smooth conduct of the public hearings. To streamline the visitor management, members of public/organisations were requested to register for the meeting through the help desks set up at all Divisional Commissioner Offices, Collector Offices and CEO-ZP Offices Adequate security arrangements were also made at all venues for visitor's management.
- 6.3 Due to paucity of time and given the enormity of the task at hand, it was not possible for the Commission to visit each district, in spite of its deep desire and intentions. But adequate arrangements were made by the Commission to reach the grassroots by publishing the notices on all gram panchayats, and urban local bodies' notice boards and making provisions for accepting the representations at Tehsil Offices and Sub Divisional Offices and forwarding them to the Commission.

Sl. No	Date of Public Hearing	Time or until meeting and hearing the last representation	Name of the Division	Venue
1	21-05-2022	9:30 am to 11.30 pm	Pune	Pune Divisional Commissioner's Office
2	22-05-2022	9:30 am to 11.30 pm	Aurangabad	Aurangabad Divisional Commissioner's Office
3	22-05-2022	05.00 pm to 8:30 pm	Nashik	Nashik Divisional Commissioner's Office
4	25-05-2022	2.30 pm to 5.30 pm	Konkan	Konkan Divisional Commissioner's Office
5	28-05-2022	9.30 am to 11.30 pm	Amravati	Amravati Divisional Commissioner's Office
6	28-05-2022	4.30 pm to 6.30 pm	Nagpur	Nagpur Divisional Commissioner's Office

7. Total representations in the public hearing

7.1 Table No 2 indicates the total division-wise representations/Nivedans received by the commission.

Table No. 2. Number of Representations received Divisions Wise		
Sl. No.	Name of Division	Representations received
1	Pune	187
2	Aurangabad	114
3	Nashik	476
4	Konkan	545
5	Amravati	108
6	Nagpur	141
	Total	1571

7.2 1571 representations received through these Divisional Public hearings and by post were mainly from the organizations and individuals. The representation from National, State and Regional Political Parties were insistence for restoring reservation for the backward class category of the citizen. Representations were received from political parties, non-political organization sociologists / researchers / law experts, social workers, caste-wise groups, individuals women's organisation etc. Mainly, the legal experts presented before the Commission the context of reservation and preserving reservation and probable ways to restore it.

7.3 The representations were received from Electronic Medium in addition to above written representations.

Sr. No.	Name of the Medium	No. of representations
1	E-mail	1777
2	WhatsApp	630
	Total	2407

7.4 As above, total number of representations received from citizens organisation, political, social organisations was in large numbers to the extent of 3978. Among the political parties submitting representations in the hearings at Divisional level, were Indian National Congress Party, Bhartiya Janta Party, Rashtravadi Congress Party, Indian Communist Party (Marxist), Bahujan Samaj Party, Shivsena, Vanchit Bahujan Aaghadi etc., and Women's Front, as well as Backward Class Citiizens Front were included. Other Backward Class organisations such as OBC Mahasangh, Mahatma Phule Samta Parishad, OBC Morcha and presented intense necessity of reservation required by the Society while maintaining consistency in reservation.

7.5 The following important points come to notice through the most of the representations received in Public hearings.

1. Firstly , to maintain 27% political reservation given to the Backward Class Category of Citizens after the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments.
2. To conduct, the caste wise census of the Backward Class Category of Citizens .
3. Reservation may be given to the Backward Class Category of the Citizens in proportion to their population.
4. Reservation may also be allotted to the Backward Class Category of citizens, in the State Legislatures and in Parliament also, like Local Self-Governments.

8. The reasons advanced for reservation

1. Historically, the castes in the Backward Class Category of Citizens are backward and remained deprived of political power or from representations. The share of the population of backward class category of citizens is large, therefore, they require reservation.
2. Political reservation is the only gateway to create their leadership in Local Self-Governments for the Backward Class Category of Citizens, for getting elected in the State Legislative Assembly, Council and Parliament, and for occupying the place in the Cabinet at State and Central level.
3. Due to reservation for the Backward Class Category of Citizenswomen in that class get opportunity to participate in the decision making process and this reservations is necessary for empowerment of the women belonging to such weaker and backward class.
4. Representation for the backward class category of the citizens is necessary for upliftment of the society and for eradication of their specific problems with a view to bring all to one level of equality in Indian Society. .
5. The resolution of this problem will not be made until the weaker and backward class/ community participates in the decision making process.
6. The political reservation allows to maintain balance for the backward class category of the citizens in the structure of Local Self-Government and provides a platform to give voice to air their problems all the castes/ communities.

8.1 **Commissions conclusions based on the above discussion:** One thing that becomes indisputably clear through the divisional level hearings by the Commission after studying representations received is that most of the persons/ social institutions / organizations of the political parties were insistence on continuation of the reservation further, in the Local Self-Government to the extent of 27% for the BCCs which was in operation before. That the caste-wise census may be conducted with a view to get representation relative to their population to this category. And the provision of reservation may be kept for the BCCs in State Legislature and Parliament also like Local Self-Government.

8.2 The demand for political reservation in the State for BCCs in the Local Self-Government seems to be realistic.

8.3 The important point made by them is that the political reservation for the BCCs in Local Self-Government is generally a best training ground for participating in the political process / decision making process. As a result BCCs shall have an opportunity to participate in the State Legislature e or the Parliament o.

9. Salient features of representations of the political parties regarding the reservation for BCCs in Local Self-Governments.

9.1 In representative democracy, all the governance processes are being carried out for last 72 years through the medium of political parties either as ruling party or opposition party reflecting mirror of hopes and ambitions of the public. Therefore, the role of political parties assumes much importance in the democracy. The subject of reservation for the socially, economically and politically BCCs is an important and sensitive subject. Political parties and their representatives were insisting for the reservation of BCCs on different platforms and forums and through public agitation for that purpose throughout the state. The Commission invited the respective political parties to hear their views on the subject and allotted date and time for presenting their opinion. In short, the said meetings with the political parties were an important aspect of the efforts by the Commission to listen carefully to their views on this important subject.

10. Invitation to the political parties

10.1 Commission discussed, decided and agreed to meet the recognised political parties at the Commission's office. Total of 16 recognised political parties were identified and these were approached through a letter on 11th April, requesting them for a suitable date and time to meet the Commission. Based on the responses from the political parties, the Commission wrote a second invitation letter on 28 April 2022, allotting date and time to each party. The meeting was scheduled for 5th May 2022. However, in spite of the invitation to all the 16 recognised political parties, only 11 parties came for the meeting with the Commission to submit their opinions on the BCC reservation. The Commission allotted another day for the meeting and invited the remaining political parties and those who approached the Commission for the meeting. The meeting was scheduled for 12th May 2022 and the Commission met the remaining political parties and some of the political party representatives again as per their request on the second day of the meeting.

Sl. No.	Name of the Political Party	Data of the meeting
1	Communist Party of India (CPI)	05-05-2022
2	Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP)	05-05-2022
3	Communist Party of India (Marxwadi) (CPI-M)	05-05-2022
4	Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)	05-05-2022
5	Janata Dal (Secular)	05-05-2022
6	Indian National Congress	05-05-2022
7	AIADMK	05-05-2022
8	Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)	05-05-2022
9	Samajwadi Party	05-05-2022
10	Aam Adami Party	05-05-2022
11	Shiv Sena	12-05-2022
12	Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS)	12-05-2022
13	Indian National Congress	09-05-2022
14	Mr. Vikas Kisanrao Gawali (Petitioner in Writ Petitioner No. 980/2019)	19-05-2022

11. The gist of the meeting is as follows:

11.1 Communist Party of India

- (1) We fully support the OBC/BCC reservation
- (2) Some of the backward class citizens may be having land, but most of them are landless.
- (3) Due to economic situation and backwardness their political participation is limited. Political participation has increased after the year 1994.
- (4) If issues related to Employment, social, economic, cultural development, health, women empowerment, housing, industriousness, agriculture are taken care of political participation is necessary for persons belonging to backward class of citizens.

11.2 Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP):

- (1) We fully support OBC/BCC reservation.
- (2) Traditionally, OBCs are Nomadic, Balutedars/Aultedars and hence they are socially and educationally backward. Therefore they are politically backward also.
- (3) After getting the reservation in 1994 OBCs were getting trained in local level decision making process and politics. This valuable political training will be stop if this reservation is cancelled after a very small period of 25 years.
- (4) This Category/Class is derived from the opportunity of leadership of the State since last sixty years except some exceptions.
- (5) Even today very few MLAs and MPs are being elected from this Category/Class. Since there is no reservation to this Category/Class in the State legislature and Parliament their voice is not represented effectively.
- (6) Since they are not sufficiently represented in Central/State ministries and Corporations. They are not getting their fundamental democratic rights.
- (7) The Commission should follow Madhya Pradesh model of empirical Data i.e. report should be prepared on the basis of inspection of voter lists.

11.3 Bharatiya Communist Party (Marxist) (CPI-M):

- (1) The Party is insisting on political reservation on the basis of their proportionate population of OBCs/BCCs in panchayats and Municipalities.
- (2) If the authentic and scientific empirical data is to be prepared then it should be done only through the direct census of this Category/Class.
- (3) For the identification of their political backwardness their socio-economic conditions should also be taken into consideration in the Census.

11.4 Nationalist Congress Party.

- (1) They supported 27% reservation for OBCs.
- (2) By Centuries, OBCs are Nomadic, Balutedars/Aultedars and hence they are socially and educationally backward. Therefore they are politically backward also.
- (3) The commission should search the population figure of OBCs as per Madhya Pradesh Government who has completed it through government machinery on the basis of voters' list.
- (4) In the big cities like Mumbai there is an inflow of people of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and OBCs from other States. Therefore the Commission should prepare their report taking into consideration this in flowed population.
- (5) The Commission should inspect the possibility of conducting caste wise survey as per the resolution passed by the State legislature if the Central Government not conducting it.
- (6) There will be a social imbalance if OBC reservation is cancelled and a big section of the society will be deprived of decision making process.
- (7) Still a religious hierarchy is existing in the society. In this situation for balancing the equality, fraternity and social equity in the society OBC reservation should be given for social protection.
- (8) Every political party gives tickets to the candidate who is capable of winning the elections. The Party think about the vote bank of castes, economic and social conditions, village management, family political background etc. while giving tickets to the candidates.

11.5 Janada Dal (Secular) Maharashtra:

- (1) Dr. ram manohar lohiya always propagated that the OBCs in the country should work in all fields and they should get the opportunity of progress like higher castes.
- (2) In 1977, Moraraji Desai government has appointed B. P. Mandal Commission. In real sense OBC started their demands when the recommendations of Mandal Commission adopted by the Government. OBCs are more than 50% of the total population of the Country. However, since the Supreme Court restricted not more than 50% of reservation for total BCCs, the total BCCs are provided only 50% reservation in the Country. Since we have not conducted OBC census in the State the reservation of OBCs has been cancelled.
- (3) Janata Dal insists on the reservation for OBCs in local self-Governments since their population is more than 50%.

11.6 Indian National Congress:

- (1) We totally support the BCC reservation. Because of this reservation only BCCs can get political reservation. This our firm opinion.
- (2) Traditionally, OBCs are Nomadic, Balutedars/Aultedars and hence they are socially and educationally backward. Therefore they are politically backward also.
- (3) After getting the reservation in 1994 OBCs were getting trained in local level decision making process and politics. This valuable political training will be stop if this reservation is cancelled after a very small period of 25 years.
- (4) This Category/Class is derived from the opportunity of leadership of the State since last sixty years except some exceptions.
- (5) Even today very few MLAs and MPs are being elected from this Category/Class. Since there is no reservation to this Category/Class in the State legislature and Parliament their voice is not represented effectively.
- (6) Those who have been kept the deprived (Alutedar/Balutedar) since centuries by social system those should be given reservation and opportunity as per the principle of social compensation.
- (7) We demand that for the speedy political, social and educational progress of Maharashtra State OBCs should be given political reservation in local self-Government as well as State legislature and Parliament.

11.7 AIDMK:

- (1) They supported for 27% reservation for OBCs in Maharashtra as per the Central Government in local self-Government.

11.8 Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP):

- (1) The reservation for the BCCs should be given on the basis of proportionate to the population.
- (2) The Central Government and State Government should not forget that OBCs are the biggest category in the Country.
- (3) The political reservation should be given to the OBCs forthwith. Will not allow injustice on them. If injustice is done to them we launch an agitation.
- (4) If there is a survey, the opinion of political party should be considered by the Commission.
- (5) The political reservation of OBCs is utmost important.
- (6) The Central and State Government should not neglect the reservation of the OBCs.

11.9 Samajwadi Party:

- (1) They supported the BCCs reservation for local self-Government.

11.10 Aam Adami Party (AAP) :

- (1) The Commission should maintain transparency in their work.
- (2) The collected empirical data should be based on the house to house survey done by the experienced and trained enumerators.
- (3) It should be mandatory that there should not be any diversions from the directives given by the Supreme Court.
- (4) The Commission should take into consideration the follies made in the 2011 Census and should provide for the essential remedies to correct these follies.

11.11 Shivsena (SS)

- (1) Since OBCs are in majority in Maharashtra their rights of political reservation should be preserved. Therefore, they should be given maximum reservation.
- (2) As per the decision of the Supreme Court no reservation should be more than 50%, the Commission should maintain the balance while proposing the reservation for OBCs. The Commission should committed for tripled test and propose political reservation for OBCs at the earliest.

11.12 Maharashtra Navaniraman Sena (MNS):

- (1) The Commission should respect the Constitution and the constitutional right of every class of the community.
- (2) They supported for OBC reservation.

12. (3) The main applicant Shri. Vikas Kisanrao Gavali (Writ Petition No- 980/2019).

- 12.1 Commission invited Shri. Vikas Kisanrao Gavali to understand his opinion and deeply understood the same so that Commission's work should be meticulous in respect of political reservation for OBCs and there should not be any lacunas.

13. (4) Conclusion:

- 13.1 All political parties who met the Commission have insisted and supported for the political reservation of BCCs. It is pertinent note than not single political party opposed the reservation. They explained socio-politico situation of the BCCs. They have thrown light that how the caste based society kept them out of power and how it is very much essential to give them political reservation. It is also argued that it is the ultimate aim of Panchayati Raj that, it should be able maintain people's participation in the formal power structure. However, a big chunk of population can be out of decision making process if there is no

political reservation. Therefore, it is utmost necessary to give reservation to the BCCs (who have kept deprived historically) to maintain balance in the power structure in the society. All the political except anyone supported equivocally for the political reservation of the BCCs. The Commission is of the opinion that this equivocal opinion of all the political parties is the image of the will of the people in the State.

Brief Report of Webinar

14. The Dedicated Commission had conducted webinar on 2nd June 2022 from 2 p.m. to 6.25p.m. on the subject political backwardness and its impact on for the reservation of backward class category of citizens in Local Self Governments in Maharashtra. The webinar was chaired by Dr. Jayant Kumar Banthia, the Chairman of Dedicated Commission and all the members of the Commission and senior officers were present.

14.1 The idea to hold the webinar was to understand the educational research conducted by the experts and literature on the political backwardness of the backward class category of the citizens and the various facets of the reservation. The experts in the field of law, administration, sociology, education and economics and researchers submitted their research papers before the commission.

14.2 Presentations from the legal experts:

1) The Judge V. Eswaraiah (Chairman, Higher Education Regulatory and Monitoring Commission, Andhra Pradesh Government, Ex-In-Charge Chief Justice - Andhra Pradesh High Court, Ex-Chairman- National Backward Class Commission New Delhi) Principle points were explained in his research paper as follows:

He explained the constitutional provisions and amendments on social and educational criterion for Backward Class Category of Citizens. Further, he also explained that the Dedicated Commission should use the Census 2011, up-to-date electoral list, various statistical reports, surveys and other statistical information for determining total population of Backward Class Category of Citizens Local Self Government wise. He also mentioned that in Maharashtra the proportion of political representation of the Backward Class Category of citizens is low. For that purpose, reservation should be given in proportion to their population. However, he explained that this reservation should be within the limit of 50% of the total posts. The Dedicated Commission should take help from different departments of governments such as Revenue and other departments for compiling empirical data. The Dedicated Commission should submit information regarding reservation of the Backward Class Category of Citizens to the State Government Local Self Government wise from time to time after collecting information Local Self Governments wise after

experience-based (empirical) after in-depth enquiry. So that there will not be objection from the Court also to that.

2. Dr. Shrividya Jayakumar (Principal- VPM Thane Law College, Mumbai)

There should not be discrimination because of Social, Educational and Political backwardness and Government should pay attention to any backwardness.

3. Dr. Rashmi Oza (Principal- Chembur Karnataka Law College - Study professor – Judge Chhagala Study, Law Department, Mumbai University)

- The majority of the population in India are backward from Social, Economic, Educational as well as Political point of view yet.
- The objective of Indian Constitution is to remove inequality among different classes of society and to achieve the object of equality in the status and provide opportunities to all included in its Preamble.
- It is necessary to give reservation to the Backward Class Category of Citizens for securing political justice to the backward Classes.
- The rights of casting vote, contesting election and to hold public post are the fundamental political rights in democratic nations.
- It is necessary to give reservation to backward class communities for ensuring inclusive political process.
- The International Human Rights Declaration has also discussed the political rights.
- The time has come to bring deprived and neglected/ groups at the level of upper class.
- The participation of the neglected group on political front is unavoidable.

4. Adv. Koushik Oza (Researcher, Mumbai)

He dealt exhaustively on reservation of the Backward Class Category of Citizens on basis of social arrangement and constitutional provision.

5) Dr. Navshika Duara (Principal, Pravin Gandhi Law College, Mumbai)

- On question from the Member of Commission, Shri Mahesh Zagade “whether socially and educationally backward class will be politically backward, Dr. Duara replied that all three social,

economic and political factors are supplementary to each other and interact upon each other. In pursuance to this no separation can be made of all these, social, economic and political factors.

- 6) Shri Alok Prasanna Kumar (Senior Research Fellow, Law Policy, Law Centre, Bangalore).
- He submitted the History of Panchayat Raj from the institutions of Municipal Corporation. Both the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments were passed in both the houses and after discussion.
 - He explained the mention made by Rajya Sabha Member Shri Padamanabhan in the discussion of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments that “the Political reservation for backward class category of citizens should be statutory. However, discrimination has been committed in a way by conferring these powers on the States. The Central Government is not sensitive for the backward class category of citizens as it is sensitive for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which expected from the Central Government.
- 7) Shri. Hari Narke (Editor, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings & Lectures, Member – Secretary – Mahatma Phule Source – Sahitya Prakashan Samiti, Ex-Member, Maharashtra State, Backward Class Commission).
- We should understand the language of the law. Nowhere it has been said that Social, Educational and Political backwardness are different on the contrary, it is said that in the belly of social backwardness only, political backwardness lies.
 - He suggested his book “OBC Census”
 - The caste-based census was conducted due to the case, K. Krishnamurthi Vs. The Federation of India, 2011.
 - The information / data was collected by the Government of India in the year 2011. But it was not published.
 - The Commission can rely upon the books by Shri Kakkad and Other two Authors published by Business Standard, for reference.
 - The reservation was granted due to caste system and due to caste-based discrimination, through caste system prevalent since hundreds of years.
 - The opportunity is being given to those who have remained neglected since many years and who did not get representation in the mainstream of society.
 - Manuvidhi code (Manusmriti) is required to be taken into consideration in order to understand the Brahman caste system and Apavarjan (exclusion).

- Manusmriti has given reservation to Brahmanas to amass wealth in the name of education religious rituals, and the name of God.
- Manusmriti has awarded political powers (reservation) to the Kshatriya and they have been denied to Shudras and Atishudras. Therefore, we are talking about their political representation today.
- The Shudras were prevented from social, political and economic powers. Therefore, political reservation is of importance.
- We should refer to the book “Annihilation of Caste” and the Commission should make use of it.
- In spite of expiry of eighty years of independence the backward class person also is being insulated along with scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by upper class person. Recently, in Gujarat State of which the Prime Minister is, the upper caste person did not allow the backward class person to ride horse in the marriage.

8) Prof. Shri S. M. Dahiwale (Retd. Professor and Head of the Department, Savitribai Phule, University, Pune)

- The bill of 32% reservation for women has been pending in the parliament since long.
- The representation in the democracy cannot be sole criterion of political backwardness.
- Political reservation is important for strengthening the routes of democracy.
- Historically, Brahmanas and Kshatriya exploited Shudras and Atishudras.
- The prejudiced attitude of the upper caste persons helps them to snatch power.
- The other backward class leaders in power should educate their society.

9) Prof. Surendra Jondale (Ex-Professor & Head of the Department Civics & Admn. Mumbai University).

- The criteria of political backwardness can be verified through the lack of representation in the current political posts.
- Dr. Ambedkar had placed a demand regarding getting right to vote and political representation before South Borough Committee wherein point of elected or nomination was specially raised .
- The Commission should study as to how Other Backward Classes can participate in the decision making process.
- It is necessary to give political reservation to other backward classes for participation in formulation of policy.

- 10) Prof. Ghanshyam Shah (Retd. Prof. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Ex-Director, Social Study Centre, Surat (Guj.)).
- The upper caste persons are not bothered about problems of lower caste.
 - It is highly necessary, for development of the country to include the backward class category of citizens in decision making process.
 - Since, the various schemes of eradication of poverty and economic empowerment are implemented through Local Self-Government, it is highly necessary to have participation of neglected backward class category of citizens in the society. Through this, the Leadership in this society will participate in the decision making process it will be able to work for economic, educational and social uplift of that category.
- 11) Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy (Professor & Head of Department Shashwat Vikas Abhyas, Economics & Social Study Centre, Nijamiya Observatory Camps, Hyderabad).
- Formal representation through the reservation of backward class category of citizen is the beginning of political justice and empowerment. It will benefit in coming their future generation on the level of equality.
 - The backward class category of citizens is in extreme necessity of reservation. The reservation of last 25 years for other backward class in Panchayat Raj Institution is not adequate.
 - The caste system and Patriarchal system go hand in hand therefore the political representation the lower caste and women is important.
 - The representatives coming from weaker and backward society know the problems of their society really better and they make efforts to solve those problems.
 - In the Panchayats under the leadership of women the other women spend more time on the public works considered important the for example in drinking water and roads in West Bengal and drinking water in Rajasthan.
 - Andhra Pradesh Government gives 34% reservation in Panchayat Raj institutions which is highest in the country.
 - The Government should give reservation to the other backward classes in proportion to their population.
- 12) Prof. Ashwini Deshpande (Prof. Economics, Ashoka University, Haryana).
- They should tackle this subject from economic view point.

- Reservation in employment is not the only solution for backward class persons. Because, at present due to expansion of private sector and opportunities in the job no reservation is being given, they do not get benefit of it. However, reservation in decision making process in democracy is highly necessary for development of the country.
- The caste system in India has been deeply rooted in the society and it has adverse effect on the development.

Discussion and Findings

Shri Banthia, the Chairman of Webinar appreciated the efforts made by the persons participating, for presenting their finding in the research paper and time spent. He opened the session for discussion. The important points in these discussions are as follows:

- While taking decision in respect of reservation of other backward classes and classification each Panchayat and Village have to be considered as a separate unit.
- Reservation in proportion to the population is final solution and no common criteria can be applied to the entire state.
- How much representation is of other backward class in Local Self-Governments is the means to understand their political backwardness.
- It has been underlined as to how problems have been created in the reservation of backward class category of the citizens due to loop-holes in the constitutional provisions. A trend and meaning emanated through the medium of Webinar were that, one of the remarkable facets that were discussed on large scale in the context of backward class category of citizens was that the backward class category of the citizen require reservation for securing justice to the persons at the lowest level of social economic and political stratum.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks.

CHAPTER 9

BARRIERS IN THE WAY OF POLITICAL REPRESENTATION OF BACKWARD CLASS OF CITIZENS

1. After the introduction of Constitution of India on 26 January, 1950 the political and administrative system by which country and government is run has emerged and evolved taking into consideration all the provisions in the constitution and subsequent changes . In this system the spirit and soul of preamble “...*the social, economic and political justice to all the citizens,*” has been adopted. This principle emanates from the democratic concept and such provisions have been made to the effect that at its core , the each constituent (individual) in the democracy is not only equal but political opportunity should also be made available to him for participating in this system. As per the original concept of democracy, no single class should be dominant, and if all the classes are to be brought on par, the government affairs should also run on those lines. In countries or communities wherein all the classes are on equal pedestal there do not remain much challenges to give expression to the democratic concept in practice. However societies or countries which are split into different groups on the lines of religion, caste, creed etc., or not only that but has been trapped in the social trap and inequalities for thousands of years,, in such country the primary effort required for empowering democracy is to bring about equality. . Especially it is the predominant duty of governments in democracy to remove the barriers if such hindrance arises for any of the classes, due to historical reasons, traditions and poverty for enabling them to participate in the decision making process . Against this background, provisions were made by Constituent Assembly and Parliament as well as Legislatures with a view to accommodate the groups or communities which had remained deprived for thousands of years, in the decision making process. However , this doesn't mean that if some lower social groups deprived from the decision making process for thousands of years due to the entrenched evils of caste system , have now become part of the main stream of decision making process, just because of these constitutional and legal provisions of reservations made for them in the last few decades. Therefore to assess whether these classes deprived from decision making and governance process for thousands of years, have now capabilities, competence and self-confidence in this regard, the Commission after much deliberations and discussions and after weighing all pros and cons tried to understand and ascertain the issues involved of the principle stakeholders, the BCCs, after detailed a deliberations with the political and social scientists, , law experts and the like as well as after studying literature. Simultaneously it studied very carefully the nature and implications of political backwardness of the BCCs qualitatively and quantitatively by compiling contemporary facts , collecting circumstantial evidence and information having scientific basis. support. The picture which emerges there from these deliberations and discussions is stated below :

- (1) Historically, the class devoid of, 'Upnayan rituals,' as per Indian social arrangements, such as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and BCCs, and who are also deprived of education, social status, in governance and decision making process, should be brought on par with the class bestowed with , 'Upnayan rituals', and for that systematic efforts should be made through a democratic process. Although it was not possible to provide compensation (reparation) for the historical injustice suffered by that class, yet there is a necessity to bring all the citizens on a level playing field by uplifting them through positive affirmative state

laws and executive actions. Therefore there is no option but to accommodate and allow the BCCs in the decision making process like the Scheduled Castes and - Scheduled Tribes with the objective of integrating the country.. because the differentiation in the class devoid of Upnayan Rituals again is unfair for the social health.

- (2) The related provision in the Constitution are also in consonance with the above proposition . especially when the country has adopted the principle as per the provisions in Article 15(4) and Article 38 that the government shall be making special provision and efforts for socially backward classes, for their upliftment. The government shall be making efforts with a view to promote public welfare by establishing such systems through political, social and economic justice, effectively as far as possible according to the Article 38(1) as per the Directive Principles . The principle in Article 38(1) derived above, as per Article 37 from the Directive Principles that is fundamental from the point of view of governance and the government is bound to apply this principle while legislating. In another words it is the Constitution that mandates political, social and economic empowerment of the BCCs. Therefore, the positive and constructive provisions have been made in the Constitution under Article 340 from the point of view of the upliftment of the society taking into consideration their political backwardness.
- (3) Having studied the various recommendations made till date by the different Commissions and the Committees appointed in the pre-independence and post-independence period for BCCs , state in one voice that this category is educationally, economically and socially backward. Various estimates are available regarding their size and proportion in total population indicating that this community is in considerable number in the country, and their political backwardness is also underlined.
- (4) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were given political reservation as per the Constitution and were given reservation of their public representatives in the proportion of population in the Parliament and Legislature vide Article 330 and Article 332 as they suffered injustice historically and were deprived socially economically and educationally and thereby also remained politically backward . Consequently, assuming the understanding that they were deprived in the decision-making process as a result of economic, social and educational backwardness of both the groups have been given political reservation.
- (5) In the Constitutional scheme of things there is a necessity for political reservation to accommodate the class which had been socially, economically and educationally backward in the political decision making process for its upliftment. . That the BCC is backward socially, educationally and is mentioned in Article 15(4), 15(5), 16(4) and Article 340 etc. Simultaneously, the Mandal Commission also has recommended reservation for them in service and education and the Central and State Government also accepted the same. The Supreme Court also has endorsed the same. Therefore, as political reservation has been given in case of Scheduled Caste and Tribes since they are economically, educationally and socially backward, the same applies to the BCCs.

- (6) Against the background of para 5 the provisions was made after Constitutional amendment of Article 73 and 74 for giving political reservation to BCCs in Local Self Governments. Therefore, it may be assumed that this provision was made in light of their political, social, economic and educational backwardness.
- (7) Although “majority” is the essence in decision making process in a democracy, removal barriers present in the way of inclusion of weaker element into that majority is another important element of the democratic process. For healthy democracy, it is essential to get definite representation to the socially and educationally backward classes as a part of removing such hurdles in the democratic process. If certain backward class group / class in spite of being numerically strong is not able to participate in the political decision making process due to hegemony of the mighty but numerically few, such democracy becomes handicapped and can pose challenges before the country. and it is implied as per constitution also that the democratic arrangement should not become the hegemony of the strong group.
- (8) Against all the above background, one undisputable fact that emerges based on Vedic, historical background, constitutional provisions, the findings of several Commissions and Committees it is necessary even now to make the reservations for BCCs in the decision making process with a view to bring equality.

(B) Impediments in the way of participation of BCCs in the political decision making process:-

The social outline of BCCs mirrors with the social outline of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Commission took stock of the situation whether some historical impediments as well as the impediments in the present situation exist in deprivation of this category from the political decision making process. This leads to the following .

1. Since the historical period, the BCCs were deprived from economic, educational, social and business arena and this has resulted in the negativity of self-confidence, required for participation in the political decision making process from generation to generation. Hence, this category was not able to participate in the democratic decision making process. . The negativity of self-confidence arising out of this deprivation injustice perpetrated for generations acts as a big hurdle in the participation of the decision making process in a democracy.
2. The opportunity of electing / representative is not available for the backward class category of citizens collectively for showing own entity of such weaker community for bringing itself on the level of other powerful communities through collective development by consolidating its position in democracy through decision making process by getting elected in the election process of the democracy, like other powerful castes. Because this category does not constitute a single caste and is dispersed into 400 to 450 castes, this dispersal brings hurdles in bringing them together in their participation in decision making process of democracy. And therefore, it is the Commission feels that political reservation is essential for them.
3. Incorporation of Article 340 in the Constitution and under its provisions, National and State Backward class Commissions examined the economic social, educational, cultural, aspects as well as adequate participation in different employments as also

other incidental factors and have included the Backward Castes after in-depth study in category of BCCs. . Therefore it underscores the point that this community is socially backward. The Indian Election process is party-based and the party leadership decides as to whom opportunity to contest is to be given. As per social structure in the country, in this process also the BCC being weak and backward, therefore, there is barrier in their participation in the election process. Therefore, this factor also constitutes hurdles.

4. The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments have been made with a view to enable the weaker sections of the society and empower them in decision making process at local level and thereby bringing them on par with forward section of the society. Simultaneously the other object of such amendments was to give a room for the formation of leadership of the weaker sections so that they will also be competent to participate in the democratic process at the state and the national level. Obviously, the subjects which have been specified in Schedules 11 and 12 of the Constitution are required to ensure the development of the citizens in their own area. However, in spite of passage of 29 years of amendments in the Constitution most of the important subjects contained in these Schedules 11 and 12 have not been transferred to the Local Self Governments. The major reason behind this is that the rights of transfer of these subjects lie with the Legislature. However, until the State government gets such transfer approved from the legislature, these subjects **cannot be transferred**. One of the facts, that since the powerful community has dominance in the state government, they are disinclined to transfer the said subjects to the Local Self Governments. The reason behind this may be the feeling that these weaker sections if become more competent they get an opportunity to participate in the decision making process because of the political reservation that has been given to the backward class of citizens and it self puts hindrance in participation of the backward class of citizens in democratic and decision making process. In the opinion of the Commission, to counter this type of thinking that if the weaker sections are given such powers they will get additional position in the government and the decision making process there should be political reservation to the backward class of citizens in the Local Self Governments.
5. In this backdrop, the Commission has drawn conclusion that the atmosphere indisputably exists that there should be a political reservation in the Local Self Governments so as to ensure participation of the backward class of citizens into democratic process and thereby in the decision making process. Simultaneously, the Commission has undertaken a general survey of last few decades and carried out in-depth study very strictly and carefully to identify whether or not the political reservation for the backward class of citizens is still required. Out of this, the following picture emerges, -
 - (A) To know the views of the public at large in the State and to have insight whether there should be reservation of otherwise in the Local Self Governments of the Backward Class of Citizens, the Commission has extensively assessed the facts through the publicity media and the government machineries etc. at State, Taluka and city – village level. For that purpose, the public was given a period of more than one and half months to offer their views through postal as well as the technical resources such as email, websites, WhatsApp specially created for the purpose. As per the response received from

the public, the fact indisputably becomes clear that on the basis of the views and opinions presented by the individuals, social institutions, organizations and political parties it is expedient and necessary that the reservation of 27% that has been kept in the Local Self Governments for the backward class category of citizens may also be continued further. At the same time, they have also opined that the reservation of 27% is less than the population of Backward Class of Citizens and since the population of the class is exceeding 52% in their view it should be given reservation in proportion to the population.

- (B) The Commission has also made additional efforts to elicit information as to whether according to the public in the state there should be reservation or otherwise in the Local Self Governments for the Backward Class of citizens through direct public hearing instead of depending only upon above options like email, website and WhatsApp, etc. All the members of Commission visited the headquarters of six administrative divisions in the state and heard the direct say of people. Before that, wide publicity was given in the State that the Commission was going to visit the places of the headquarters for hearing the direct say.

This campaign of the Commission received overwhelming response and several individuals, organizations etc. attended in large numbers and they offered their oral views/opinions and in support of those opinions, some of them also submitted written representations. The Commission has also noticed that the several of the submissions were quite studious. Except minor exceptions one fact that becomes clear from all these campaigns to the Commission that all the individuals, organizations etc. opined that if no reservation is kept in the Local Self Governments to the Backward Class of Citizens in proportion to their population, no equality can be achieved in the citizens of the State and that may lead to permanent rift in the community. The Commission has gained the clear opinion as against all these campaigns that it is insistent opinion from grass-root level that there should be a political reservation to this category in Local Self Governments in proportion to their population and at least 27%.

- (C) One reality that has emerged clearly to the Commission from 'a' and 'b' above that the citizens in the state are of the opinion that the Backward Class of Citizens are still politically backward.
- (D) Factually, the participation in the democratic process is taken through the political parties. These are the political parties only who run government machinery in the country, State and in Local Self Governments. At the same time, the governments that are formed through the national and state political parties carry out the constitutional amendments and amendments in Laws for the purpose of welfare of the general public. Whenever such changes take place one fact is implied that such changes are effected only when such governments are holding majority. Therefore, it is clear that the governments emerging out of the political parties are holding support from majority of public in the country. Against this background the Commission by communication in writing to all the registered political parties at the National and State level to convey officially opinions of the parties by personal appearance before the Commission as to whether political reservation should be given or otherwise to the Backward Class of Citizens in the Local Self Governments. Thereupon all such political

parties through their senior representatives presented oral opinions and in support of which they also submitted their written submissions. The fact emerged out of the said campaigns to the Commission that not a single political party opposed the political reservation for the Backward Class of Citizens in Local Self Government rather supported such reservation. One more fact emerged out of that these political parties were very insistent to give reservation in proportion to the population to the said category in Local Self Governments and at least 27% political reservation. Most of them explained the reasoning in that regard that this category is socially, educationally and politically backward and until it is brought in decision making process through the medium of political reservation, their backwardness cannot be reduced and the objective in the Constitution that all the citizens in the country should be on equal level will not be fulfilled. Since the political parties are representing the public opinion in the State in representative capacity and on mass level, the Commission has taken note of this being public mandate.

- (E) The Commission also took cognisance of the fact that the political parties at the national and the state level have not only expressed before the Commission that reservation should be given to the backward class of citizens but also have acquired a stance publicly through the media that such reservation should be given to the BCCs in Local Self Governments.
- (F) The important point made out of these efforts is to assess the facts as to whether there are still barriers to the BCCs in Maharashtra in the decision making process of the democracy., Whether this category, which is also educationally and socially backward and also neglected or otherwise in political decision making of the government institutions. The following salient features has been observed :
- (i) Some statistics were collected and its analysis was done with a view to verify whether the BCCs deprived for thousands of years in decision making process and to verify their status in the State in general in that process at the highest level through which the administration runs. Since the formation of the State in 1960 until 31st May, 2022, a total 31 governments were formed and 29 Chief Ministers came to power excepting during President's Rule twice. The Chief Minister heads the cabinet and is also the head of the government in the decision making process. The Chief Minister holds complete control over government machinery in his state. On collecting the statistics as to how many individuals of BCC got opportunity in these 29 Chief Ministers, it is noticed that only 2 (Two) individuals in this category got opportunity. This number is a very negligible number and shows the political backwardness of BCCs at the highest level also.
 - (ii) According to the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments reservation of 27% was made applicable to the BCCs in Local Self Governments. Since 1994 over a period of 28 years, no BCC person has been elevated to the post of Chief Minister of Maharashtra, clearly demonstrating their political backwardness.
 - (iii) From the above discussions and evidence it is clear that its important to firstly accommodate the BCCs in the democratic arrangement at grass-root level and to participate and contribute actively by way of training in the democratic and decision making process. From that point of view the Commission comes to the conclusion that political reservation is necessary in Local Self Governments for bringing them on par with the powerful community through the fundamental measures such as to accommodate primarily at the level of political stage in the government machinery

such as Local Self Governments, to nurture them politically, to strengthen their political self-confidence and to train them regarding do's and dont's in government process. The Commission is of the clear opinion that the political leadership from this category matured through the Local Self Governments can go further and become competent for participation in the decision making process at state and national level. If such a leadership is not bloomed in the Local Self Governments their opportunity of participation in the decision making process at the state and national level comes to an end and this community can remain backward only. There are certain examples in Maharashtra that the political leadership has risen from Gram Panchayat/ Corporators level and become the Chief Minister, primarily due to the opportunity of participation in Local Self Governments. Hence the Commission opines that political reservation is necessary in those bodies for getting opportunity for the BCCs.

CHAPTER – 10

ANALYSIS OF DATASETS RELATING TO PROPORTION OF BACKWARD CLASS OF CITIZENS

1. The Hon'ble Supreme Court instructions in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 980/2019 and as per the order dated 11/03/2022 of the state government, detailed information was collected to study the proportion of backward class population in the state of Maharashtra. In addition to the information provided by the state government, the Commission itself also examined some other data sets' information.
2. The Commission observed that the last compiled estimation on the Backward Class of Citizens was from the 1931 census, which accounted for about 52% of the population in India. The information available thereafter for the state, compiled from other sources, is as below.
3. (A) The official information provided by the State government in this regard is as follows:
 - (a) According to the National Statistics Office's survey on rural households in rural areas (NSS 77) between January 2019 and December 2019, out of the total rural households in Maharashtra, other backward classes (backward class of citizens) accounted for about 39.7% of the total population.
 - (b) According to the survey (NSS 77) conducted by the National Statistics Office on agricultural households in rural areas between January 2019 and December 2019, other backward classes (backward class of citizens) accounted for about 39.9% of the total population of agricultural households in Maharashtra.
 - (c) According to the survey (NSS 77) conducted by the National Statistics Office on agricultural households in rural areas between January 2019 and December 2019, the proportion of non-agricultural households of other backward classes (backward class of citizens) in Maharashtra was about 39.6% of the total population.
 - (d) According to the information collected by the Department of School Education of Maharashtra through SARAL system, the proportion of backward class of citizens is about 32.93%.
 - (e) According to the UDISE + system of the Central Government, the proportion of backward class of citizens is about 33%.
 - (f) According to Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics' Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011 Maharashtra, Rural, the backward class is about 48.6% (*excluding SC / ST population*).
 - (g) According to the March 2021 report of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment of the Central Government, the proportion of backward class citizens of Maharashtra is about 33.8%.
 - (h) According to the report of NHFS-5 of the Central Government for 2019-20, the proportion of backward class is about 24.7% in urban areas of Maharashtra, about 30.5% in rural areas and about 27.8% in total. In other words, the proportion of backward class citizens of Maharashtra is about 27.7%.
- 3.1 (The information in the National Family Health Survey, National Sample Survey and other sample survey reports in the national level survey has been classified as Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Open Category. Since only other backward classes in Maharashtra are counted in this sample survey, the proportion of backward classes of citizens is lower than other statistics.)

- 3.2 From the above information provided by the Government of Maharashtra, it is observed that the proportion of backward class citizens in Maharashtra is estimated to be between 27% and 40%.
- 3.3 The Commission comes to the conclusion that at present the proportion of backward class citizens in the population of Maharashtra is not less than 27% and it can be up to 40%. The Commission has also noted that all the data sets provided by the Government of Maharashtra in this regard are indisputably pointing in the same direction i.e. the proportion of backward class of citizens in Maharashtra is more than 27%.
4. (B) A set of information compiled and analysed by the Commission itself
- 4.1 The Commission interacted with the Principal Secretary, School Education Department, Education Commissioner, various Municipal Commissioners, Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Director Statistics Education Department and other field officers for an in-depth analysis of UDISE+ and SARAL portal data for rural and urban students which is updated on a day-to-day basis and is therefore contemporary empirical data. This information includes, among other things, the facility to mention the caste of the students. What is special is that this information is available school wise and the available information has been compiled village wise and local self-government institution wise for the Commission. From this information, data of backward class students was made available. Although this information could not be strictly segmented by local self-governing bodies, this information is a reliable and robust source of local self-government data of this category. From this information, the Commission feels that it is definitely useful as a supplementary administrative primary data set.
- 4.2 Against the background mentioned above, the Commission held in-depth discussions with experts. One thing that is certain from this is that regarding the political reservation of backward class of citizens as intended by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, that reservation should be in proportion to the population of that category in the local self-governing bodies and that the sum of all reservation should not exceed 50%.
- 4.3 Of course, in order to reserve seats for this category of local self-governing bodies, it is important to have robust data. On lines of information about Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes available from the Census, if such information regarding BCC can be made available it will have statutory basis.
- 4.4 However, as this information is not be available for the backward classes of citizens, other survey methods be used to collect this information. It is also important to see that the quality of this information for reservation will remain high as the people's representatives in a democracy are elected on the basis of this information.
- 4.5 The data sets provided by the State Government and that the compiled by the Commission itself are administrative information sets. The Commission considered alternate ways to estimate the population of the Backward Class of Citizens in the local self-government institutions.
- 4.6 Considering all the pros and cons, the Commission decided to request the Government to compile the proportion of backward class of citizens through a survey using the Voter's List. This information was sought local body wise.

1. These electoral rolls are legally prepared under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
 2. The process of making voters lists was done under the supervision, direction and control of the Election Commission of India.
 3. The responsibility for compiling the lists rests with senior officials such as the Collector.
 4. Voter lists are constantly updated.
 5. These lists are available for systematic segregation in the geographical area by local self-government.
 6. Finally local body elections are held on the basis of these electoral rolls.
- 4.7 Vide the letter dated 19th May 2022 at (Annexure No. 2) it informed that such statistical report should be submitted to the Dedicated Commission using local self-governing institution wise voter lists. the state government conducted a survey according to the voter list and submitted the report on BCC population proportion to the Commission on 21st June 2022 (Annexure No. 3).

CHAPTER – 11

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS AMONG BACKWARD CLASS CITIZENS IN MAHARASHTRA

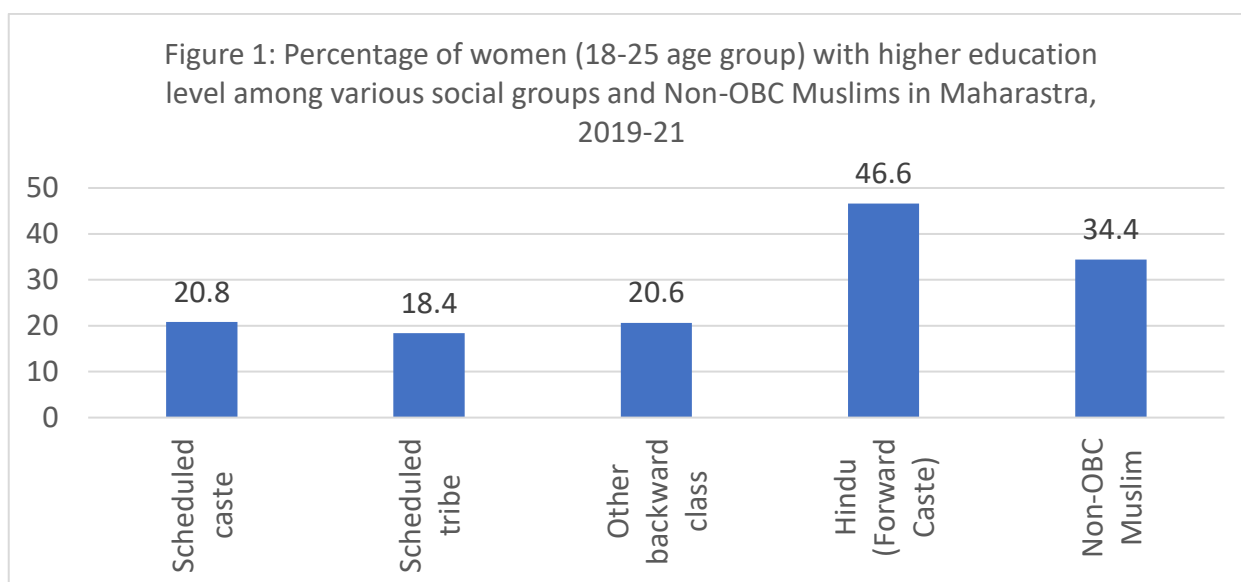
1. Backward Class Citizen (BCC) are generally considered as economically and socially behind in several vital indicators measuring progress and welfare. These are evident from studies that provide information by social classes. The National Sample Survey (NSSO) data in the past provided indication on the backwardness of the Other Backward Classes (OBC) in general as compared to forward caste (Aswini Deshpande and Rajesh Ramachandran 2013 “How backward are 'Other Backward Classes' in India?” *Ideas for India*, December 04, 2013 <https://www.ideasforindia.in/topics/social-identity/how-backward-are-other-backward-classes-in-india.html>). However, such data are neither regularly available nor continuously analysed to understand the current situation.
- 1.1 In this context, it was important for the Commission to understand the backwardness among OBCs with the latest available data sets. For this purpose, the data from the latest round of National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5) carried out during 2019-21 was examined for the economic and educational differences among various social groups.
- 1.2 NFHS-5 (2019-21) is the fifth survey in the NFHS series, which provides essential data on health and family welfare indicators. Along with the health indicators, the survey also provide data on educational status, asset holdings of the household etc. by background characteristics of the population under survey. NFHS is aligned with the Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) taking place in over 90 countries and is able to provide comparable global indicators. NFHS data are based on self-reporting by the members of the household. NFHS-5 fieldwork was conducted from June 2019 to April 2021 (two phases), covering all the states and UTs, and gathered information from 636,699 households, 724,115 women, and 101,839 men. Notably, for Maharashtra, information is collected from the 31,643 households, 33,755 women and 5,497 men from every district of Maharashtra The analysis also used the NFHS-5 classification of social groups (SC, ST, OBC and Others).

2. Educational Status

- 2.1 According to the NFHS-5, the OBC population accounts for 27.7 per cent of the population in Maharashtra. Nearly same percentage was observed in during NFHS-4 which was carried out during 2015-16. It may be noted that NFHS captures the information based on the reporting of the households whether they belong to a particular social group.
- 2.2 As a first step, to understand the educational status among various social groups in Maharashtra, the Commission have looked in to the educational background of women in the age group 18-25. The age group 18-25 is considered as it provides information on the recent educational level beyond secondary school as well as among the younger women rather than the older women. Table 1 presents the result from the NFHS-5 survey of educational status among women aged 18-25 and Figure 1 presents the differences observed across social groups as well as for Non-OBC Muslims in terms of higher education level attained.

Table 1: Educational status of women (Age18-25) by Caste Categories and Religious Groups in Maharashtra, 2019-21				
Social Groups	Highest education level attained			
	No education & preschool	Primary	Secondary	Higher
Scheduled Caste	8.4	3	67.7	20.8
Scheduled Tribe	14.4	6.4	60.6	18.4
Other Backward Class	11	3.1	65.1	20.6
Hindu (Forward Caste)	1	0.6	51.6	46.6
Non-OBC Muslim	6.2	1.9	57.4	34.4

Source: Computed from the NFHS-5 data set



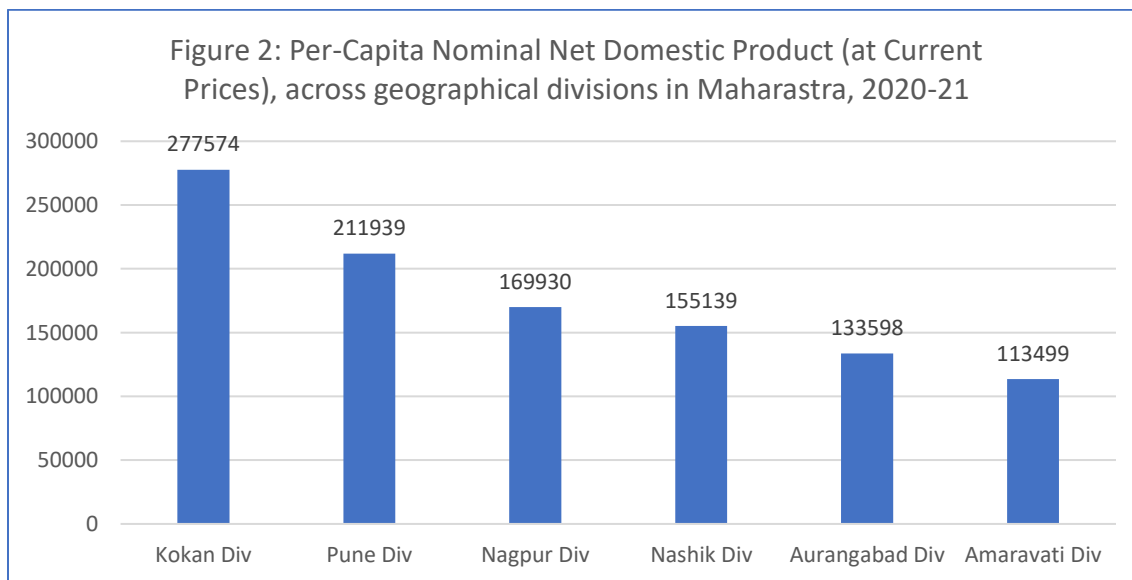
Source: Computed from the NFHS-5 data set

Note: Muslims represents only Non-OBC Muslims

2.3 It is seen from the above table and graph that most women have completed at least primary education among all social categories. However, the major differences are when the highest educational categories are compared. For instance, among OBCs only 20.6% of women in the age group 18-25 have completed higher education whereas for Hindu women (Forward Caste) it is as high as 46.6%. The highest educational level among OBCs are much lower than the non-OBC Muslims. Thus, it is clear that as the educational level increases, sharp differences across the social groups are also observed and become more pronounced. India's recent emphasis on universalisation of education with the right to education is helping to a major extent to reduce the educational differences in the primary and secondary educational level. However, this is not true in the higher educational categories especially among young BCC women in Maharashtra.

3. Economic Backwardness

3.1 The economic backwardness among various groups are often measured through per-capita income. However, per capita income figures are not available by social groups. The economic survey of Maharashtra, however, provides information on the per-capita income at the district level. The divisional data presented for the year 2020-21, to some extent, present indirect evidence of backwardness among different social groups (Figure 2). It is also well known fact that the Nashik, Aurangabad and Amaravati Divisions in Maharashtra have higher concentration of OBCs than other divisions. The Nagpur division with strong urban centres show relatively high net per-capita domestic product despite having higher percentage of OBCs. Thus on the one hand big urban centres influence the per-capita income but at the other level the social composition also appears to matter. Although, divisional net-per-capita domestic product does not provide direct linkages on the OBC backwardness, it provides indication on the relative lower economic standing of this community in relation to the state income status.



Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2020-21

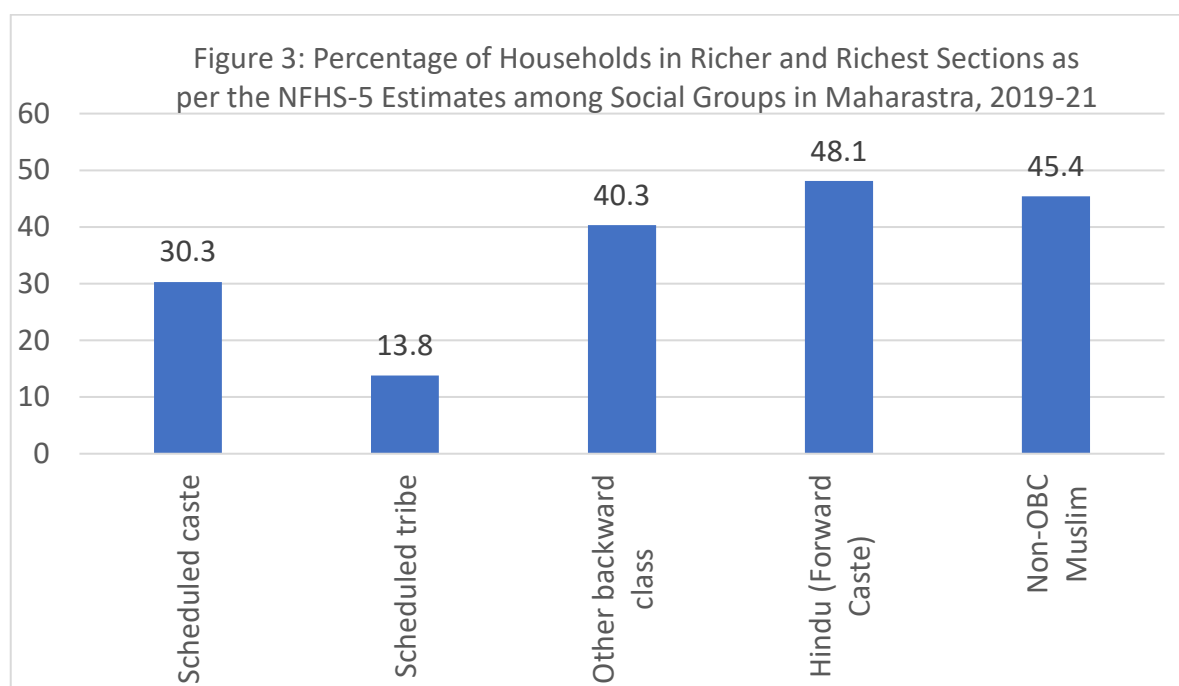
3.2 Further to understand on the economic backwardness, the Commission used the wealth quintiles constructed based on the asset holdings and amenities within the household available from the NFHS-5 data. The percentage distribution of wealth quintiles (categorised into five groups) are made constant for Maharashtra (20 per cent each in each quintiles). The distribution household in each wealth quintiles by social categories and non-OBC Muslims within Maharashtra is presented in Table 2 and the percentage of households in richer and richest category by social classes are presented in Figure 3.

3.3 *It may be noted that the percentage of richest group among OBCs is only 18.7 per cent as against 28.8 per cent among the Hindu forward castes. Nearly 17% of OBCs were found to be in the poorest wealth quintile whereas only 13% of Muslims were found to be in this quintile.*

Table 2: Wealth Quintiles distribution among social categories and non-OBC Muslims in Maharashtra, 2019-21

Social Categories	Percentage of Households				
	Poorest	Poorer	Middle	Richer	Richest
Scheduled Caste	25.3	23.0	21.1	17.8	12.5
Scheduled Tribe	56.6	19.2	10.3	8.7	5.1
Other Backward C	17.2	21.0	21.2	21.6	18.7
Hindu (Forward Caste)	15.0	17.9	18.8	19.3	28.8
Non-OBC Muslim	13.0	21.1	20.3	26.3	19.1

Source:
Computed
from the
NFHS-5 data
set



Source: Computed from the NFHS-5 data set

Note: Muslims represents only Non-OBC Muslims

3.4 In order to further understand the economic backwardness among Backward class community, a correlation analysis was carried out between the amenities and assets data set from Census of India 2011 with the proportion of BCCs in urban areas. The BCC data for this purpose was taken from the UDISE for Maharashtra while the amenities data are from the Census of India, 2011. The correlation analysis carried out separately for Corporations and urban local bodies are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Results of the correlation analysis between proportion of BCC and various asset/amenities across Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations

Sl. No.	Facility/Amenity/ assets with the household	Municipal Councils	Municipal Corporations
1	Condition of house of the household living - Good	-0.12	-0.375
2	Structure of the house of the household – Permanent	-0.354	-0.518
3	Source of drinking water – Tap water from treated source	-0.115	-0.024
4	Location of drinking water source - within premises	-0.165	-0.318
5	Source of lighting - Electricity	-0.158	-0.487
6	Type of Fuel used for Cooking - LPG/PNG	-0.131	-0.281
7	Households having latrine facility within the premises	-0.081	-0.298
8	None of the assets like TV, Mobile, PC, Bicycle, two or four wheelers etc with the household	0.255	0.414

- 3.5 A negative relationship means that the Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils with higher proportion of *BCCs are lagging behind in the indicators mentioned and are therefore backward*. This is true for all the indicators considered in the Table 4 for indicators 1 to 7. On the other hand, indicator No.8, the indicator considered is, households with none of the assets like TV, Mobile etc and a positive correlation indicates that these assets are absent in places with higher proportion of BCCs and therefore they are economically backward.
- 3.6 In general, all the indicators measuring higher economic status shows a negative relationship with the percentage of BCCs both in Municipal Corporation as well as in Municipal local bodies. This indicates that, the housing amenities, safe drinking water within the premises, in using electricity for lighting, LPG connection etc., the BCC community is far behind. Similarly, the positive correlation observed in the case of not holding important assets like TV, mobile etc with the proportion of BCCs also indicates that this community possess much less assets indicating their economic backwardness.

4. Conclusion

- 4.1 There is a clear pattern emerging from the above analysis of the recent data on educational and economic backwardness among BCCs in Maharashtra. This data clearly points to that, the BCCs are economically and socially vulnerable as compared to the forward caste in Maharashtra. Secondly, similar to the findings of the earlier studies based on the data available from other national surveys, the differences between BCCs and other forward caste continues to remain significant for many indicators as discussed above. Finally, it is important to address these socio-economic indicators differences, through appropriate policies and programmes targeting the BCCs, so that such differences and inequity existing in the society can be removed by making them available an opportunity to participate in the decision making process through appropriate political reservations in the local self-government bodies.

CHAPTER – 12

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEDICATED COMMISSION

The Commission worked continuously from 11th March 2022 to 7th July 2022 and conducted the exercise of assessment of political backwardness of the Backward Class of Citizens and their local body wise proportion of population, as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Dedicated Commission, after conducting contemporaneous rigorous empirical inquiry into the nature and implications of political backwardness has come to the following conclusions:

1. As the Backward Class of Citizens in Maharashtra are politically backward, and deprived of the representation, with respect to their proportion in population, and also in the decision-making process. Hence, they are required to be empowered by giving political reservation in the local self-government bodies.
2. As per the survey carried out by the Government based on the Voter's List, the proportion of the Backward Class of Citizens to the total population is estimated to be around 37%.
3. Even if the proportion of the Backward Class of Citizens is around 37% at the State level, it is different in each local body. In view of the above, the recommendations for seat reservation for BCC in each urban and rural local body and the office of Chairpersons in a local body have been made on the following principles:
 - a. If the proportion of population of SC & ST in a local body is more than 50%, then there is no reservation for BCCs.
 - b. In other cases, the total reservation has been restricted up to 50%.
 - c. Keeping in mind the reservation of seats for SC & ST based on their population, and excluding these seats reserved for them, the remaining available seats and posts of Chairpersons have been specified for BCCs as per their proportion in population or 27% whichever is less. Details of these recommendations are in Part 2 of the report.
4. The Commission also makes the following recommendations:
 - a. The statistics of population of the backward class of citizens is different as per different data sets available with the government. According to the survey conducted on the basis of Voter's List, the proportion of backward class citizens in the total population has been observed to be around 37%.
 - b. In local bodies, reservation for the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes are given on the basis of their population data statutorily derived from the decadal census. Similarly, for the Backward Classes of Citizens, it would be more appropriate to devise a similar methodology and compile the data for the Backward Classes of Citizens for each local body.
 - c. The Commission recommends that reservation for the Backward Class of Citizens should be given in proportion to their population in each local body, without affecting the Statutory reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and subject to the overall reservation limit of 50%.



महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र

असाधारण भाग एक-मध्य उप-विभाग

वर्ष ८, अंक १०]

शुक्रवार, मार्च ११, २०२२/फाल्गुन २०, शके १९४३

[पृष्ठे ४, किंमत : रुपये ४.००

असाधारण क्रमांक ११

प्राधिकृत प्रकाशन

ग्राम विकास विभाग

बांधकाम भवन, मर्झबान पथ,
मुंबई ४०० ०३२, दिनांक ११ मार्च २०२२.

आदेश

क्रमांक जिपनि २०२२/प्र.क्र.३५/पं.रा.-२.—ज्याअर्थी, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने विकास किसनराव गवळी-वि-महाराष्ट्र राज्य (रिट याचिका क्र.९८०/२०१९) या प्रकरणामध्ये दिनांक ०४ मार्च, २०२१ रोजी दिलेल्या आपल्या आदेशातील परिच्छेद क्र. १२ मध्ये, राज्यातील नागरिकांच्या मागासवर्गांच्या (इतर मागासवर्गांच्या) बाबतीत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनिहाय राजकीय मागासलेपणाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामांची समकालीन अनुभवाधिष्ठीत सखोल चौकशी करण्यासाठी समर्पित आयोग स्थापन करण्याचे निर्देश दिले आहेत ;

आणि ज्याअर्थी, उक्त प्रयोजनासाठी समर्पित आयोग घटित करणे इष्ट आहे असे महाराष्ट्र शासनास वाटते ;

त्याअर्थी आता, महाराष्ट्र शासन याद्वारे श्री. जयंतकुमार बांठिया, माजी मुख्य सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली पुढील सदस्यांचा समावेश असलेला एक समर्पित आयोग घटित करित आहे :-

(ब)

अ. क्र. (१)	नाव (२)	पदनाम (३)
१.	श्री. जयंतकुमार बांठिया, माजी मुख्य सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य.	अध्यक्ष ;
२.	संचालक, अंतराष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या विज्ञान संस्था अथवा त्यांचा प्रतिनिधी.	सदस्य ;
३.	संचालक, टाटा सामाजिक विज्ञान संस्था अथवा त्यांचा प्रतिनिधी.	सदस्य ;
४.	श्री. एच.बी. पटेल, सेवानिवृत्त प्रधान सचिव (विधि विधान), विधि व न्याय विभाग.	सदस्य ;
५.	श्री. महेश झगडे, सेवानिवृत्त आय.ए.एस. अधिकारी.	सदस्य ;
६.	श्री. नरेश गिते, सेवानिवृत्त आय.ए.एस. अधिकारी.	सदस्य ;

(१)

भाग एक (म.उ.वि.)--११-१

श्री. पंकजकुमार, व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, महाराष्ट्र मत्स्य व्यवसाय विकास महामंडळ हे उक्त आयोगाचे सदस्य-सचिव असतील. उक्त आयोगाकडे पुढील कार्ये सोपविण्यात येतील.—

कार्यकक्षा

(१) महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनिहाय राजकीय मागासलेपणाचे स्वरूप व परिणाम याची समकालीन अनुभवनिष्ठ सखोल चौकशी करणे.

(२) अभिलेखे, अहवाल, सर्वेक्षण व इतर उपलब्ध माहिती याआधारे नागरी व ग्रामीण स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनिहाय नागरिकांच्या मागास वर्गाच्या लोकसंख्येचे एकूण लोकसंख्येशी असलेले प्रमाण निश्चित करणे. आणि माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने रिट याचिका क्र. ९८०/२०१९, विशेष अनुमती याचिका क्र. १९७५६/२०२१ व रिट याचिका क्र. १४१/२०२२ मधील आदेशांमध्ये दिलेल्या निर्देशानुसार राज्य शासनास आपल्या शिफारशीसह अहवाल देखील सादर करणे.

(३) त्याच्या पहिल्या बैठकीपासून तीन महिन्यांच्या कालावधीत किंवा राज्य शासनाद्वारे वाढविण्यात येईल अशा कालावधीत राज्य शासनास त्याचा अहवाल सादर करील.

याशिवाय, आयोगास,—

(क) केंद्र व राज्य शासनाची कार्यालये, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील उपक्रम, आस्थापना, विद्यापीठे व इतर संस्था आणि अशी इतर प्राधिकरणे यांच्याकडून, त्याला योग्य वाटेल अशा स्वरूपात व रीतीने आकडेवारी त्याच्या प्रयोजनार्थ आवश्यक किंवा संबंधित वाटेल अशी माहिती किंवा सांख्यिकी मिळविण्यासाठी संघटना, संस्था किंवा व्यक्ती यांचे सहाय्य घेता येईल .

(ख) तज्ज्ञ व संशोधक यांच्यासोबत बैठका घेऊन त्यांचा सल्ला घेता येईल आणि अनुभवनिष्ठ सांख्यिकी आकडेवारीचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी आणि आयोगाचे कामकाज कार्यक्षमपणे व प्रभावीपणे करण्यासाठी आवश्यक वाटेल तेव्हा तज्ज्ञांचे व संशोधकांचे सहाय्यदेखील घेता येईल.

(ग) वरील उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील किंवा भारतातील अन्य राज्यांमधील विविध भागांना भेटी देण्यासाठी अभ्यासद्वारे आयोजित करता येतील.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

राजेश कुमार,
शासनाचे अपर मुख्य सचिव.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Bandhakam Bhavan, Marzaban Path,
Mumbai 400 032, dated the 11th March 2022.

Order

No. ZPE 2022/C.R.35/PARA-2.—Whereas, the Supreme Court in the case of Vikas Kisanrao Gawali Vs. State of Maharashtra [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 980 of 2019], by its order dated the 4th March 2021, in para 12, directed the State Government to set up a dedicated Commission to conduct contemporaneous rigorous empirical inquiry into the nature and implications of the backwardness *qua* local bodies with respect to the Backward Class of Citizens (Other Backward Classes) within the State;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra, considers it expedient to constitute a dedicated Commission for the said purpose;

Now, therefore, the Government of Maharashtra hereby constitutes a dedicated Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri. Jayant Kumar Banthia, Ex-Chief Secretary, State of Maharashtra consisting of the following members;

Sr. No. (1)	Name (2)	Designation (3)
1.	Shri Jayant Kumar Banthia, Ex-Chief Secretary, State of Maharashtra.	Chairman;
2.	Director or its representative, International Institute of Population Studies.	Member;
3.	Director or its representative, Tata Institute of Social Sciences.	Member;
4.	Shri. H.B. Patel, Retired Principal Secretary (Legislation), Law and Judiciary Department.	Member;
5.	Shri. Mahesh Zagade, Retired IAS Officer.	Member;
6.	Shri Naresh Gite, Retired IAS Officer.	Member;

Shri Pankaj Kumar, Managing Director, Maharashtra Fisheries Development Corporation shall be the Member-Secretary of the said Commission.

The said Commission shall be entrusted with the following functions.—

Terms of reference

1. To conduct the contemporaneous rigorous empirical inquiry into nature and implications of the political backwardness *qua* local bodies in the State of Maharashtra.

2. To ascertain rural and urban local body-wise proportion of population of Backward Class of Citizens to the total population, on the basis of records, reports, surveys and other available data and also to submit a report with its recommendations to the State Government as per the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its orders in the W.P. No. 980 of 2019, SLP No. 19756/2021 and W.P. No. 141/2022

3. To submit its report to the State Government, within the period of three months or such other period as may be extended by the State Government."

Further that Commission may,—

(a) take the assistance from various organizations, institutions or individuals for obtaining such information or statistics as it may consider necessary or relevant for its purpose, in such form and manner as they may think appropriate, from the Central and State Government Offices, public sector undertakings, establishments, Universities and other institutions and such other authorities;

४ महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र असाधारण भाग एक-मध्य उप-विभाग, मार्च ११, २०२२/फाल्गुन २०, शके १९४३

(b) avail advice of experts and researchers by holding meetings with them and also get assistance of recognized research institutions as and when necessary for analysis of the empirical data and also for the efficient and effective functioning of the Commission ; and

(c) arrange study tours to visit the various areas in the State of Maharashtra or in other States in India to achieve the above objectives.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

RAJESH KUMAR,
Additional Chief Secretary to Government.

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या
मागास प्रवर्गास आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोग

क. क्र. ११५, पहिला माळा, ए १ इमारत, वडाळा ट्रक टर्मिनल, वडाळा आर टी ओ जवळ, वडाळा, मुंबई- ४०० ०३७

दूरध्वनी क्र. ०२२-२४०६२१२०/२१

ईमेल: secretary.dcbccmh@gmail.com

पंकज कुमार, भा.प्र.से.
सदस्य सचिव

No. MS/DCBCCMH/२०२२/ १६७

दिनांक: १९ मे, २०२२

कालमर्यादा / तातडीचे

प्रति

मा. मुख्य सचिव

महाराष्ट्र राज्य,

मंत्रालय, मुंबई - ४०० ०३२.

विषय: स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गाची टक्केवारी निश्चित करणे.

महोदय,

महाराष्ट्रातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गाचे आरक्षण निश्चित करण्यासाठी समर्पित आयोग घटित केलेला आहे. या आयोगाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रामाणे उपलब्ध अभिलेख, अहवाल व इतर माहितीच्या आधारे राज्यातील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गाच्या बाबतीत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय आरक्षण ठरविण्यासाठी विविध सांख्यिकी माहिती संकलित करण्यात येत आहे.

२. नुकतेच मध्यप्रदेश राज्यासंदर्भात माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्णयाचे आयोगाने अवलोकन केले आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर सर्वेक्षण करून स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गाची टक्केवारी निश्चित करणे आवश्यक असल्याचे आयोगाचे मत आहे. त्यासाठी मतदार याद्यांचे उपयोग करणे हा पर्याय उपलब्ध झालेला आहे. सबब वरील माहिती शासनाने तातडीने संकलित करून सांख्यिकी अहवाल समर्पित आयोगास पुढील कार्यवाही करण्यासाठी सादर करावा, अशी विनंती आहे.

आपला विश्वासू,



(पंकज कुमार)

सदस्य सचिव, समर्पित आयोग



महाराष्ट्र शासन
ग्राम विकास विभाग

बांधकाम भवन, २५ मझबान पथ, मुंबई - ४०० ००९.

दूरध्वनी क्र. ०२२-२२८३९९२४

ई मेल: sopr2.rdd-mh@nic.in

क्रमांक : संकिर्ण २०२२/प्र.क्र. ७९/पंरा-२

दिनांक : २९ जून, २०२२

प्रति,

सदस्य-सचिव,
समर्पित आयोग,
महाराष्ट्र राज्य मुंबई.

- विषय :- नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांची टक्केवारीची माहिती संकलीत करण्याबाबत
संदर्भ :- १. मा. सर्वोच्च न्यालयाची रिट याचिका क्र. ९८०/२०१९ मधील दिनांक ४ मार्च,
२०२१ रोजीचे आदेश.
२. ग्राम विकास विभाग शासन अधिसूचना क्र. जिपनि- २०२२/प्र.क्र.
३५/पं.सा.-२, दिनांक ११ मार्च, २०२२.
३. आपलेकडील दिनांक १९ मे, २०२२ रोजीचे पत्र
४. मा. मुख्य सचिव महोदयांचे दिनांक ३०.५.२०२२ रोजीचे निर्देश

महोदय,

उपरोक्त संदर्भाधीन मा. सर्वोच्च न्यालयाची रिट याचिका क्र. ९८०/२०१९ मधील दिनांक ४ मार्च, २०२१ रोजीच्या आदेशास अनुसरून, राज्यातील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांच्या बाबतीत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय आरक्षण ठरविण्यासाठी विविध सांख्यिकी माहिती आपणाकडून संकलित करण्यात येत आहे. त्याअनुषंगाने आपण दिनांक १९ मे, २०२२ रोजीच्या पत्रान्वये मतदार याद्यांचा उपयोग करून नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांशी संबंधित सांख्यिकी अहवाल समर्पित आयोगास सादर करणेबाबत कळविले आहे. सदर पत्राच्या अनुषंगाने मा. मुख्य सचिव यांनी आपणास आवश्यक असलेली माहिती तातडीने संकलीत करून सांख्यिकी अहवाल पुढील कार्यवाही करण्यासाठी विभागास कळविले आहे.

महाराष्ट्र राज्यात ग्रामीण व शहरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत:-

अ.क्र.	प्रकार	संख्या
१.	ग्रामपंचायत	२७९०९
२.	पंचायत समिती	३५१
३.	जिल्हा परिषद	३४

अ.क्र.	प्रकार	संख्या
१.	नगरपंचायत	१३९
२.	नगरपालिका	२४६
३.	महानगरपालिका	२७

सदर पत्राच्या अनुषंगाने नमुद करण्यात येते की, राज्यात मतदार याद्या विधानसभा मतदार संघानिहाय उपलब्ध असतात. सदर मतदारसंघ मतदान केंद्रनिहाय विभागले असतात. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात एकुण २८८ विधानसभा मतदार संघ आहेत. सदर मतदारसंघ ९६३५१ मतदान केंद्र बुथ यांमध्ये विभागले गेले आहेत. तथापि, सदर बुथचे उपरोक्त नमुद ग्रामीण व शहरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय जोडणी करणे आवश्यक होते.

उपरोक्त आवश्यक ती कार्यवाही करून ग्रामीण/शहरी भागातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरीकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गाच्या सर्वेक्षणासाठी खालीलप्रमाणे कार्यपध्दती निश्चित करण्यात आली.

सुचना/कार्यपध्दती :-

१. जिल्हाधिकारी/महानगर पालिका आयुक्त/ मुख्याधिकारी यांच्या मार्फत जिल्हा/महानगरपालिका/नगरपालिका स्तरावर उपजिल्हाधिकारी/उपायुक्त दर्जाचा नोडल अधिकारी यांची नियुक्ती करण्यात येईल.
२. जिल्हाधिकारी/महानगर पालिका आयुक्त/ मुख्याधिकारी यांच्यास्तरावरून तालुका/वार्ड/प्रभाग स्तरावर तहसिलदार/गट विकास अधिकारी/वार्ड अधिकारी यादरजाचे अधिकारी नियंत्रक म्हणून नियुक्ती करण्यात येईल.
३. तालुका/वार्ड/प्रभाग स्तरावरून नियंत्रक अधिकारी असलेले तहसिलदार/गट विकास अधिकारी/वार्ड अधिकारी यांच्यामार्फत ग्रामपंचायत/प्रभागनिहाय तलाठी/ग्रामसेवक/ग्राम विकास अधिकारी/प्रभाग अधिकारी इत्यादी यांची प्रगणक म्हणून नियुक्ती करण्यात येईल.
४. प्रगणक यांच्यामार्फत संबंधित ग्रामपंचायत/प्रभाग/वार्ड अंतर्गत असलेल्या मतदान केंद्रे संलग्न करण्यात येतील व त्याबाबतचा अहवाल तालुका/वार्ड/प्रभाग स्तरावर नियंत्रक अधिकारी यांना सादर करतील.

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५. प्रगणक यांच्या मार्फत संबंधित ग्रामपंचायत/प्रभाग/वार्ड अंतर्गत असलेल्या मतदान केंद्रातील मतदारांच्या घोरोघरी जावून सर्वेक्षण करून त्यांच्या नोंदी मतदार यादीवर घेण्यात यावे. सदर नोंदी विहित नमुन्यात पर्यवेक्षकीय अधिकारी/पर्यवेक्षक यांच्या मार्फत प्रमाणित करून घेण्यात यावे. अशा प्रकारे प्रत्यक्ष सर्वेक्षण पुर्ण झाल्यानंतर एकुण प्राप्त झालेली आकडेवारी पर्यवेक्षकीय अधिकारी यांनी संगणक प्रणालीत अदययावत करतील. सदर प्रणालीत अदययावत करण्यासाठी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय म्हणजेच ग्रामपंचायत, जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समिती, महानगरपालिका, नगरपालिका, नगरपंचायत निहाय पासवर्डचा वापर करण्यात यावा.
६. सदर ग्रामपंचायत/वार्ड/ प्रभाग निहाय मतदार याद्यांचे मतदान केंद्रनिहाय करण्यात आलेल्या सर्वेक्षणअंती उपलब्ध झालेल्या जातीचे नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गाशी ताळमेळ करून त्या ग्रामपंचायत/वार्ड/ प्रभागातील एकुण मतदार संख्येतील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गातील मतदारांचे प्रमाण निश्चित करतील व त्यासंबंधीचा अहवाल तहसिलदार/गट विकास अधिकारी/वार्ड अधिकारीस्तरावर असलेले नियंत्रक अधिकारी यांना सादर करतील.
७. नियंत्रक अधिकारी हे ग्रामपंचायत/वार्ड/ प्रभागातील अहवाल संकलीत करून तपासून अंतीम मान्यतेसाठी जिल्हाधिकारी/महानगर पालिका आयुक्त/ मुख्याधिकारी यांना सादर करतील. व त्यास जिल्हाधिकारी/महानगर पालिका आयुक्त/ मुख्याधिकारी यांच्या अंतिम मान्यतेने शासनास सादर करतील.

सदर कार्यवाही करताना सर्वेक्षणाचा विविध दस्तावेज, फोटोग्राफ इत्यादी अनुषंगिक बाबी यांचे संवर्धन करण्यासाठी विशेष सुचना देण्यात आलेल्या होत्या.

तसेच उपरोक्त कार्यवाहीसाठी विकसित करण्यात आलेले संगणक प्रणालीच्या तांत्रिक बाबी खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत:-

- Considering the volume of work and time constraint, IT infrastructure planned.
- Software Modules, Database Design, Web-hosting Planning, Master Data Entry, Software data Flow, Reporting Formats, Cross-check Mechanism, Backup Facility Planned.
- Use of Mobile App for entire exercise was discussed and tested and found that it will not suitable for scope of work of the entire exercise. It takes time to get updated app to be active on google play store and minor updations during the process as per the situation is not possible to implement. Moreover, every time app gets updated, users need to download updates otherwise consolidation at final stage may create technical problem.
- For entire exercise, Online Web-based Application with responsive technology (Smartphone Friendly) was planned.
- Whole exercise was planned in UNICODE format.
- This will be very easy to update & maintain from central level and moreover it provides all features of mobile app.
- Selected MySQL as backend database and PHP as front-end tool.
- High-end data mining and analytical tools were used at central level for data consolidation & compilation.
- As the survey was voter-list based, latest available voter-lists (dated 01/01/2022) were identified.

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- After physical voter-list survey, BCC count was to be captured from each Gram-Panchayat and ULBs.
- Master list of Grampanchayat, Panchayat-Samiti, Zilla Parishad, Nagarpanchayat, Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporations was finalised and master database created.
- 3 Dedicated websites were planned for this huge task
 - ❖ For Rural Data Entry : mahaobc.in
 - ❖ For Urban (Except Mumbai) Data Entry : mahaobcurban.in
 - ❖ For Mumbai Municipal Corporation : mumbaiobc.in
- One dedicated centralised DATA-SERVER used for handling large number of databases and all 3 web-servers mapped to this data server.
- Enterprise grade SSD based hosting storage used.
- This entire exercise was to be completed in a very short span and hence 24 X 7 use of system is considered. Accordingly, system bandwidth was managed.
- Backup facility (Online and Off-line) was also provided.
- Huge server-side calculations were performed in real-time and hence the server load is calculated and accordingly load-balancing tools were implemented and applied at various instances.
- 24 X 7 State-wide technical support was provided during the entire process.

सदर सर्वेक्षणासाठी राज्यस्तरावर मा.अ.मु.स.ग्राम विकास विभाग यांच्या नियंत्रणाखाली नियंत्रण कक्ष तयार करण्यात आलेला होता. सदर नियंत्रण कक्षातून वेळोवेळी जिल्हयांशी समन्वय साधण्यात येत होता. तसेच सदर कार्यवाही दरम्यान आढावा घेण्यासाठी सर्व विभागीय आयुक्त यांच्याशी तीन वेळा व्हीडीओ कॉन्फरन्सिंगद्वारे बैठक आयोजित करण्यात आली व जिल्हाधिकारी/महानगरपालिका आयुक्त/ मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी /मुख्याधिकारी यांना आठवेळा मार्गदर्शनपर बैठकी आयोजित करण्यात आल्या. तसेच जिल्हयांना सर्वेक्षणात उदभवणाऱ्या अडचणी, शंका सोडविण्यासाठी मदत कक्ष तयार करण्यात आला होता.

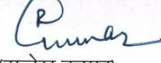
राज्य शासनाने स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरीकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांच्या केलेले सर्वेक्षण व उपरोक्त नमुद नामांकित संस्थांचे अहवाल इत्यादींमध्ये दाखविलेली नागरीकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांची टक्केवारी ही समप्रमाणात असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे.

सबब, उपरोक्त कार्यवाहीनुसार प्राप्त आकडेवारी प्राथमिक दर्शनी अचुक असल्याचे निर्दर्शनास येत आहे. तथापि उपरोक्त प्रमाणे आवश्यक ती कार्यवाही होवून राज्यातील जिल्हा परिषदांचा अहवाल हा संबंधित मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी व जिल्हाधिकारी यांच्या संयुक्त स्वाक्षरीने, नगरपालिका आणि नगरपंचायत यांचा अहवाल संबंधित मुख्य अधिकारी व जिल्हाधिकारी यांच्या संयुक्त स्वाक्षरीने तसेच महानगरपालिकेचा अहवाल संबंधित महानगर पालिका आयुक्त यांच्या स्वाक्षरीने शासनास सादर केले.

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सदर अहवाल स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांची सांख्यिकी माहिती पुढील आवश्यक त्या कार्यवाहीसाठी यासोबत सादर करण्यात येत आहे. तरी पुढील कार्यवाही आपल्यास्तरावरून तात्काळ करण्यात यावी जेणे करुन मा. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयास अहवाल सादर करणे शासनास सुलभ होईल.

आपला,



(राजेश कुमार)

अपर मुख्य सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

- सहपत्र :-
१. ग्रामपंचायत निहाय नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गाची सांख्यिकी माहिती.
 २. पंचायत समिती निहाय नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गाची सांख्यिकी माहिती.
 ३. जिल्हा परिषद निहाय नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गाची सांख्यिकी माहिती.
 ४. महानगरपालिका/नगरपालिका/नगरपंचायत निहाय नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गाची सांख्यिकी माहिती.

Annexure 4

ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	:	Aam Aadmi Party
AIADMK	:	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
BAWS	:	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches'
BCCs	:	Backward Class of Citizens
BCs	:	Backward Classes
BJP	:	Bharatiya Janata Party
BSGA	:	Bengal Self Governance Act
BSP	:	Bahujan Samaj Party
CD	:	Community Development
CEOs	:	Chief Executive Officers
CKP	:	Chandrasenia Kayastha Prabhu
CPI	:	Communist Party of India
CPI-M	:	Communist Party of India (Marxwadi)
DC	:	Dedicated Commission
DNT	:	De-notified Tribes
Hon SC	:	Supreme Court
IAS	:	Indian Administrative Service
ID	:	Identity Document
IIPS	:	International Institute for Population Sciences
INC	:	Indian National Congress
JD	:	Janata Dal
MCGM	:	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai.
MLA	:	Member of Legislative Assembly
MMRDA	:	Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority
MNS	:	Maharashtra Navnirman Sena
MoHFW	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MOSPI	:	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MP	:	Madhya Pradesh
NCBC	:	National Commission for Backward Classes
NCDNSNT	:	<u>National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes</u>
NCP	:	Nationalist Congress Party

NFHS	:	National Family Health Survey
NREGA	:	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NSSO	:	National Sample Survey Office
NT	:	Nomadic Tribes
OBCs	:	Other Backward Classes
OSD	:	Officer on Special Duty
PDF	:	Portable Document Format
PEPSU	:	Patiala and East Punjab States Union
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institution
RDD	:	Rural Development Department
RGCCI	:	Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India
RLBs	:	Rural Local Bodies
SARAL	:	Systematic Administrative Reforms for Achieving and Learning by Students
SBCs	:	Socially Backward Classes
SCs	:	Scheduled Castes
SEBC	:	Socially and Economically Backward Classes
SNT	:	Semi-Nomadic Tribes
SP	:	Samajwadi Party
SS	:	Shiv Sena
STs	:	Scheduled Tribes
TISS	:	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)
UDISE	:	Unified District Information System for Education
ULBs	:	Urban Local Bodies
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICODE	:	Unique, Universal, and Uniform character enCoding.
UP	:	Uttar Pradesh
UTs	:	Union Territories
VJ	:	Vimukta Jatis
ZP	:	Zilla Parishad

Annexure 5

**List of Government Report, GRs, Laws and Documents
Referred for the DC BCCs Report**

Sl. No.	Name of the Document	Type of Document	Year
Dedicated Commission for BCCs Reservation Maharashtra			
1	Appointment of DC BCC MH	Notification (RD)	11th March 2022
Govt. of India OBC list inclusion and amendment since 1993			
1	GR 2008, List of SC, ST, DT, NT and OBC 2008	GR	26/10/2008
2	Govt of India Specification of OBCs As per 1993- upd 2015	GR	1993/2015
3	Govt of India Specification of OBCs As per 1994	GR	1994
4	Govt of India Corrigendum of OBCs As per 1995	GR	1995
5	Govt of India Addition in the lists of OBCs As per 1996	GR	1996
6	Govt of India Specification of OBCs As per 1996	GR	1996
7	Govt of India Corrigendum of OBCs As per 1998	GR	1998
8	Govt of India Amendment in the list of OBCs As per 1999	GR	1999
9	Govt of India Amendment in the list of OBCs As per 2000	GR	2000
10	Govt of India Amendment in the list of OBCs As per 2001	GR	2001
11	Govt of India Inclusion or Amendment in the Central Lists of OBCs _ 2006	GR	2006
12	Govt of India Inclusion or Amendment in the lists of OBCs As per 2006	GR	2006
13	Govt of India Inclusion or Amendment in the Central	GR	2016

	Lists of OBCs 2016		
14	Govt of India Inclusion or Modification in the Central Lists of OBCs _ 2011	GR	2011
15	Govt of India Status of Reservation of OBC in Various States	GR	2014
Local Bodies Law that Provides Reservation			
1	The Bombay Village Panchyat Act 1933	Law	1933
2	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation Act 1949	Law	1949
3	The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act 1965.	Law	1965
4	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961	Law	1961
5	THE CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) ACT, 1992	Law	1992
6	THE CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 1992	Law	1992
7	Bombay Act No. III of 1888 Bombay Municipal Corporation Act amended 2016	Law	2016
Reservation in Education and Public Services			
1	Govt of Maharashtra Ordinance Reservation to OBCs in Jobs and Education 2014	Ordinance	2014
2	Govt of Maharashtra Act No. LXII 2018 Reservation to OBCs in Jobs and Education	Law	218
Notification and GRs Related to Education Dept			
1	Education Dept Notification for Caste entry or Nond in admission 2000.02.09	Notification	2000

2	SARAL GR 2015.07.03	GR	2015
3	SARAL portal Data GR 2015.10.16	GR	2015
4	SARAL portal process GR 2017.08.14	GR	2017
5			
Govt. of India OBC Commissions Reports			
1	Kaka Kalekar Commission's Report	Report	1955
2	Mandal Commission Report	Report	1991
Supreme Court Judgments on Reservation/ BCCs Reservation			
1	INDIRA SAWHNEY Vs. RESPONDENT: UNION OF INDIA AND ORS.	Judgment	13/12/1999
2	K. Krishna Murthy & Ors vs Union Of India & Anr	Judgment	11 May, 2010
3	Vikas Kishanrao Gawali ...Petitioner Versus State Of Maharashtra & Ors	Judgment	4 March, 2021
4	RAHUL RAMESH WAGH Petitioner(s) Vs Govt of Maharashtra and others	Judgment	22-10-2021

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Annexure 6

Table 1: Summary of Data sources Examined by the Commission for Estimation of BCC Population Proportions

Sl. No.	Data	Description	Merits	Demerits	Remarks
1	Population Census	The Indian Census conducted by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is the most credible source of population information in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most reliable and accepted data source • Broader coverage of the country's population and socio-economic characteristics. Data are available at all levels of urban and rural local bodies. • At Tahsil, District and State levels aggregation, usually shows considerable consistency in terms of proportion of population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most recently available data is for the year 2011 • Data on OBCs are not available • Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe information is collected based on individual reporting. And proportions at village levels (Village Panchayat) may vary from census to census specially for several reasons 	Not useful

2	Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+)	Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), initiated by the Department of School Education and Literacy under the Ministry of Education, the Government of India, is one of the largest Management Information Systems for School Education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The caste information is collected based on declaration or certificates submitted by the parents at the time of admission. • The headmaster is expected to validate this information before entering into the general register, and then the data is entered into the UDISE portal. • Data are entered into the UDISE portal as aggregate numbers., • Large administrative data set compared to other data sources. • Broader coverage and representative of the population and data are available from the village/ward level upwards based on school location. • UDISE entry is mandatory for all schools in the country, so the coverage is expected to be nearly universal, except for unauthorized schools • UDISE is a national data portal covering all the states and UT's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On certain urban rural fringe there may be instances where some children from rural areas study in urban schools , hence could influence social group composition in those few cases differently depending on the flow of students from particular social groups. • The proportion of school-going students will be a close estimate of the total population subject to differences in demographic dynamics across various socio-demographic groups and geography. • Disclosure/ declaration of the caste of the identity of the child is not mandatory at the time of admission hence some urban parents are not willing to disclose the caste identity of the children. This phenomenon is particularly observed in private English medium schools 	UDISE data are pretty robust and useful at ZP, PS (as these are aggregates) and most VP level except possibly few VPs on the urban rural fringe. It is also reliable and robust for most urban local bodies except Mumbai and nearby Municipal Corporations particularly because of large private English medium Schools. Useful-discreetly and judiciously
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				in metropolitan cities, such as Mumbai and nearby Corporation and therefore has limitations in certain corporations.	
3	Systematic Administrative Reforms for Achieving and Learning by Students (SARAL)	The Systematic Administrative Reforms for Achieving and Learning by Students (SARAL), initiated by the Department of School Education and Sports, Government of Maharashtra, is a student information system that has been developed to monitor and assess the performance of the school education in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above for UDISE. • Caste details such as VJ, NT, OBC are available unlike UDISE that gives only one figure for OBC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above for UDISE • SARAL is a state data portal designed for policy and planning in the state. 	SARAL data are pretty robust and reliable within usual tolerance limits at ZP, PS (as these are aggregates) and most VP level except possibly few VPs on the urban rural fringe. It is also reliable and robust for most urban local bodies except Mumbai and nearby Municipal Corporations particularly because of large private

					English medium Schools.
4	National Family Health Survey (NFHS)	The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationally representative data and more authentic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is available only up to the district level. Caste information is collected based on individual reporting. The primary objective of the survey is to provide reliable estimates on demographic and health indicators. Hence is less reliable for population/ caste estimation. Small sample size 	Not useful for sub district local bodies.
5	National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Surveys	The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India, carries out surveys on employment, consumer expenditure, housing conditions and environment, literacy levels, and health, nutrition, family welfare, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationally representative data and more authentic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is available only up to the state level. Caste information is collected based on individual reporting. The objective of the survey varies in different rounds and population indicators are only a b-product. 	Not useful
6	Economic Survey Report	The Economic Survey Reports of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Economic Survey of India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caste and population 	Not useful

		States provide useful information but compiled from various sources.	provides a comprehensive review of the economic development in the country for the past fiscal year.	information is not available.	
7	Other Backward Bahujan Welfare Department Database of Scheme beneficiaries	The Other Backward Bahujan Welfare Department Database provides information about the beneficiaries of various schemes for the economic, social and educational development of Vimukta Jati, Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Classes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information only for the scheme beneficiaries from the targeted population, and the data do not represent the social cross-section. Hence no population based indicators can be derived from this data 	Not useful
8	Department of Social Justice & Special Assistance Database of Scheme beneficiaries	The department of Social Justice & Special Assistance database provides information about the beneficiaries of various schemes for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections in the state.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information only for the scheme beneficiaries from the targeted population, and the data do not represent the social cross-section. Hence no population based indicators can be derived from this data 	Not useful
9	Women and Child Development Department Database of Scheme beneficiaries	The Women and Child Development Department database provides information about the beneficiaries of ICDS and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information only for the scheme beneficiaries from the targeted population, and the data do not represent the 	Not useful

		schemes for women and children in the state.		social cross-section. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hence no population based indicators can be derived from this data 	
10	Department of Agriculture Database of Scheme beneficiaries	The Department of Agriculture database provides information about the beneficiaries of various agricultural schemes in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information only for the scheme beneficiaries from the targeted population, and the data do not represent the social cross-section. Hence no population based indicators can be derived from this data. 	Not useful
11	Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Database of Job Cards	The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Database of Job Cards, established by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, provides information about the workers enrolled in the scheme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information only for the scheme beneficiaries of the scheme. The beneficiaries from weaker sections can be overrepresented, and the data may not represent the social cross-section. 	Not useful
12	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department Database of Ration Card Holders	The Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, database provides information about the ration card holders in the state.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The beneficiaries from weaker sections can be overrepresented, and the data may not represent the social cross-section. 	Not useful

13	Maharashtra Information Technology Corporation Limited Database of Caste Certificate issued	The Maharashtra Information Technology Corporation Limited database provides information about the caste certificates issued in the state.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information only for those beneficiaries applied for the caste certificate and the data may not represent the social cross-section. • It is available only for the last 2-3 years. 	Not useful
14	e-SHRAM database	The e-SHRAM database, established by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, provides information about the unorganized workers in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information only for the scheme beneficiaries of the scheme. • The beneficiaries from weaker sections can be overrepresented, and the data may not represent the social cross-section. 	Not useful
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

दि. मूळपत्रादी दि. १४/५/२०२२

समर्पित आयोग जाणून घेणार ओबीसी आरक्षणाबाबत मत

**नागपूर येथे २८ मे रोजी
निवेदने स्वीकारणार**

पुण्य नगरी / प्रतिनिधी

वर्धा : ओबीसी आरक्षणाबाबत नागरिकांना आपली मते वेळेत मांडता यावी आणि याबाबत आपले काही म्हणणे असल्यास निवेदनाद्वारे सादर करता यावी यासाठी नागरिकांचा मागास प्रवर्गांच्या आरक्षणासाठी गठीत करण्यात आलेल्या समर्पित आयोगाच्या समितीचा दौरा कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले आहे. या भेट दौरा कार्यक्रमात

नागरिकांना किंवा सामाजिक संघटनांना आपली मते किंवा निवेदन द्यावयाचे असल्यास २८ मे रोजी सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ६.३० या वेळेत विभागीय कार्यालय नागपूर येथे उपस्थित राहावे.

महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समिती, ग्रामपंचायती आणि महानगरपालिका, नगरपालिका आणि नगर पंचायती या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांस (ओबीसी, व्हीजेएनटी) आरक्षण देण्यासाठी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने समर्पित आयोग गठित केला आहे. आयोगाच्या

वतीने नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांतील आरक्षणासाठी नागपूर विभागातील शहरी व ग्रामीण भागातील जनतेची मते जाणून घेणे व निवेदन स्विकारण्यासाठी विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय नागपूर येथे भेट कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले आहे. ज्या नागरिकांना व सामाजिक संघटनांना आरक्षणाबाबत समर्पित आयोगाला निवेदन द्यावयाचे असल्यास भेटीच्या दिनांकापूर्वी आपल्या नावाची नोंदणी करून घ्यावी, यासाठी विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयाशी संपर्क साधावा, असे निवासी उपजिल्हाधिकारी यांनी कळविले आहे.

समर्पित आयोगाची २७ मे रोजी बैठक कार्यक्रम

लोकशाही चार्ता / नागपूर
नागरिकांचे मत जाणून घेण्यासाठी राज्यातील स्थानिक संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांमध्ये आरक्षणासाठी गठित केलेल्या समर्पित आयोगाचा भेटीचा कार्यक्रम घोषित झाला असून २८ मे, रोजी आयोग, नागपूरमध्ये येणार आहे. नागरिकांनी आपल्या नावाची नोंदणी जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात २७ मे २०२२ रोजी सायंकाळी ६ वाजेपर्यंत करावी, असे आवाहन

प्रशासनाद्वारे करण्यात आले आहे. यासाठी जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात निवडणूक शाखेतील सहाय्यता कक्षाशी संपर्क साधावा.

महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समिती, ग्रामपंचायत आणि शहरातील महानगरपालिका, नगरपालिका आणि नगर पंचायती या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांस (ओबीसी, व्हीजे एनटी) आरक्षण देण्यासाठी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने

दिलेल्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने समर्पित आयोग गठित केला आहे.

राज्यातील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांतील आरक्षणासाठी जनतेची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी आणि या क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या विविध सामाजिक संघटना यांची निवेदन स्विकारण्यासाठी या समर्पित आयोगाने विभागवार कार्यक्रम

जाहीर केला आहे. समर्पित आयोगाच्या भेटीच्यावेळी आपली मते नागरिकांना वेळेत मांडता यावीत आणि निवेदन देता यावेत. यासाठी जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयाशी संपर्क साधावा. शनिवार, २८ मे रोजी सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ६.३० वाजता विभागीय कार्यालय, नागपूर येथे समर्पित आयोग भेट देणार आहे, असे उपजिल्हा निवडणूक अधिकारी मीनल कळसकर यांनी कळविले आहे.

वृत्तपत्र प्रतिक्रिया

महाराष्ट्र शासन



जिल्हा माहिती अधिकारी,
जिल्हा माहिती कार्यालय,
प्रशासकीय इमारत क्र. १, तिसरा माळा,
सिव्हिल लाईन्स, नागपूर

E-Mail Address : dionagpur@gmail.com

दूरध्वनी - ०७१२-२५६१९७९, फॅक्स : ०७१२-२५३०५८८

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वृत्तपत्राचे नाव : **द. लोकशाही वार्ता**

प्रकाशन स्थळ : नागपूर

दिनांक : २४/७/२०२२

नागरिकांनी जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात शुक्रवारी नावनोंदणी करावी

लोकशाही वार्ता / नागपूर

नागरिकांचे मत जाणून घेण्यासाठी राज्यातील स्थानिक संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांमध्ये आरक्षणासाठी गठित केलेल्या समर्पित आयोगाचा भेटीचा कार्यक्रम घोषित झाला असून २८ मे, रोजी आयोग, नागपूरमध्ये येणार आहे. नागरिकांनी आपल्या नावाची नोंदणी २७ मे २०२२ रोजी सायंकाळी ६ वाजेपर्यंत कार्यालयीन वेळेत करावी, असे आवाहन प्रशासनाद्वारे करण्यात आले आहे. यासाठी जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात निवडणूक शाखेतील सहाय्यता कक्षाशी संपर्क साधावा. महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समिती, ग्राम पंचायत आणि शहरातील महानगर पालिका, नगर पालिका आणि नगर पंचायती या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांस (ओबीसी, व्हीजे एनटी) आरक्षण देण्यासाठी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्देशांप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने समर्पित आयोग गठित केला आहे. राज्यातील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांतील आरक्षणासाठी जनतेची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी आणि या क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या विविध सामाजिक संघटना यांची निवेदन स्विकारण्यासाठी या समर्पित आयोगाने विभागावार कार्यक्रम जाहीर केला आहे. समर्पित आयोगाच्या भेटीच्या वेळी आपली मते नागरिकांना वेळेत मांडता यावीत आणि निवेदन देता यावेत. यासाठी जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयाशी संपर्क साधावा. शनिवार, २८ मे रोजी सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ६.३० वाजता विभागीय कार्यालय, नागपूर येथे समर्पित आयोग भेट देणार आहे, असे उपजिल्हा निवडणूक अधिकारी मिनल कळसकर यांनी कळविले आहे.

वृत्तपत्र प्रतिक्रिया

महाराष्ट्र शासन



जिल्हा माहिती अधिकारी,
जिल्हा माहिती कार्यालय,
प्रशासकीय इमारत क्र. १, तिसरा माळ
सिव्हिल लाईन्स, नागपूर

E-Mail Address : dionagpur@gmail.com

दूरध्वनी - ०७१२-२५६१९७९, फॅक्स : ०७१२-२५३०५८८

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वृत्तपत्राचे नाव **द. लोकशाही वार्ता**

प्रकाशन स्थळ : नागपूर

दिनांक : २५/७/२०२२

समर्पित आयोगासंदर्भातील व्यवस्थेचा विभागीय आयुक्तांकडून आढावा

आयोग शनिवारी जाणून घेणार नागरिकांची मते : **शुक्रवारपर्यंत नोंदणी आवश्यक**

लोकशाही वार्ता/नागपूर

समर्पित आयोग शनिवारी, २८ मे रोजी विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात निवेदने स्वीकारणार असल्यामुळे व्यवस्थेसंदर्भात विभागीय आयुक्त डॉ. माधवी खोडे-चवरे यांनी आढावा घेतला. यावेळी जिल्हाधिकारी आर. विमला तसेच विविध विभागप्रमुख उपस्थित होते.

माजी मुख्य सचिव जयंतकुमार बाठिया यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली समर्पित आयोग नागरिकांचे निवेदने स्वीकारणार आहेत. आयोगासमोर निवेदने देण्यासाठी आपली मते वेळेत मांडता यावीत, यासाठी

विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय तसेच जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय यादृष्टीने संपूर्ण व्यवस्था करावी, अशा सूचना विभागीय आयुक्तांनी केल्या. आयोगाचे काम सुरळीत व्हावे, यादृष्टीने करण्यात येत असलेल्या व्यवस्थेसंदर्भात जिल्हाधिकारी आर. विमला यांनी पोलिस विभाग, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम तसेच महसूल विभागाच्या अधिकाऱ्यांन सूचना दिल्या.

दरम्यान, जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समिती, ग्रामपंचायती तसेच महानगरपालिका, नगरपालिका आणि नगरपंचायती या स्थानिक

स्वराज्य संस्थामध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गात (इतर मागास वर्ग, विमुक्त जाती, भटक्या जमाती) आरक्षण देण्यासाठी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने समर्पित आयोग स्थापन केला आहे.

ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थामधील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गातील आरक्षणासाठी जनतेची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी आणि या क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या विविध सामाजिक संघटना यांची निवेदने शनिवारी विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात सायंकाळी

४.२० ते सायंकाळी ६.३० वाजेपर्यंत नागरिकांची मते जाणून घेणार आहेत.

आयोगाच्या भेटीच्यावेळी नागरिकांना आपली मते वेळेत मांडता यावीत आणि निवेदन देता यावे यासाठी विभागातील सर्व जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय तसेच विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात आपल्या नावाची नोंदणी करणे आवश्यक आहे. ही नोंदणी शुक्रवारी, २७ मे रोजी सायंकाळी ६ वाजेपर्यंत करावी. यासाठी विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात संपर्क करावा लागेल.

हे, देवाळी - दि २०/०१/२०२२

नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गाचे आरक्षण समर्पित आयोगाकडून सूचनांची मागणी

■ राजकीय पक्ष, संघटना, नागरिकांनी लेखी आक्षेप सूचना नोंदवण्याचे आवाहन

देशोन्नती वृत्तसंकलन...

भंडारा ■ महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गास आरक्षणाबाबतच्या सर्वंकष बाजू जाणून घेण्यासाठी समर्पित आयोग गठीत करण्यात आला आहे. या आयोगाला या विषयावरील सूचना, आक्षेप, अभिवेदन १० मे च्या आत करण्याचे आवाहन करण्यात आले आहे.

या विषयावर सामान्य नागरिकांचे काय म्हणणे आहे, संस्थांचे काय म्हणणे आहे, संघटना व नोंदणीकृत राजकीय पक्षांना काय म्हणायचे आहे, याबाबत समर्पित आयोगाला लेखी सूचना अपेक्षित आहे. त्यामुळे या विषयावरील तज्ञ, राजकीय पक्षातील कार्यकर्ते, सामान्य नागरिक यांनी या आरक्षणाबाबतचा आपला अभिप्राय, आपली सूचना, आपले

अभिवेदन लेखी स्वरूपात आयोगाला कळवायचे आहे.

आपले अभिप्राय कळविण्यासाठी समर्पित आयोगाने (डीसीबीसीसीएमएचअॅट जीमेल डॉट कॉम) हा इमेल आहे. तर डाकेने पत्र पाठवायचे असल्यास कक्ष क्रमांक ११५, पहिला माळा, ए-वन इमारत, वडाळा टर्मिनल, वडाळा आरटीओ जवळ, वडाळा, मुंबई- ४००३७ या पत्त्यावर देखील आपल्या लेखी आक्षेपाला सूचनांना नोंदवता येणार आहे.

याचिका दि. ०४ मार्च २०२१ रोजीच्या आदेशातील परिच्छेद क्र. १२ मध्ये, राज्यातील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांच्या बाबतीत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय राजकीय मागासलेपणाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामांची समकालीन अनुभवधिष्ठीत सखोल चौकशी करण्यासाठी समर्पित आयोग

स्थापन करण्याचे निर्देश दिले आहेत.

या निर्देशानुसार राज्य शासनाच्या ग्राम विकास विभागाने ११ मार्च २०२२ रोजीच्या अधिसूचनेद्वारे 'महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गास आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोग' गठीत केलेला आहे. सदर आयोग, दिलेल्या कार्यक्षेत्रामाणे, स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय राजकीय मागासलेपणाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामांची समकालीन अनुभवधिष्ठीत सखोल चौकशी करण्याच्या अनुषंगाने नागरिकांकडून, संस्थांकडून, संघटनांकडून नोंदणीकृत राजकीय पक्षांकडून अभिवेदन/सूचना मागवित आहे. नागरिकांनी १० मे पूर्वी आयोगाकडे पाठवावे असे आवाहन जिल्हा प्रशासनाने केले आहे.



महाराष्ट्र शासन

विभागीय माहिती कार्यालय, नाशिक

माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालय

मीडिया सेंटर, बी. डी. भालेकर मैदान, महाकवी कालिदास कलामंदिरासमोर, नाशिक-४२२००१
दूरध्वनी क्र. (०२५३) २५९०९५६, २५९०४१२, २५९०९६९ ई-मेल : dydirectornashik@gmail.com

वृत्तपत्राचे नाव: महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स

दिनांक: २६ एप्रिल २०२२

ओबीसी आरक्षणाबाबत १० मेपर्यंत सूचनासंधी

म. टा. प्रतिनिधी, नाशिक

राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गास आरक्षणासाठी आयोग गठीत केला आहे. हे आरक्षण देण्यासंदर्भात आयोगामार्फत नागरिक, संस्था, संघटना व राजकीय पक्षांकडून सूचना तसेच निवेदन मागविण्यात आले आहेत. संबंधितांनी दहा मेपर्यंत सूचना किंवा निवेदन पाठवावेत, असे आवाहन जिल्हाधिकारी गंगाधरन डी. यांनी केले आहे.

राज्यातील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्ग आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित असलेला आयोग राज्य सरकारच्या ग्रामविकास विभागाने

...येथे सादर करा सूचना

- ईमेल - dcbccmh@gmail.com
- व्हॉट्सअप - ९१२२२४०६२१२१

सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या निर्देशानुसार ११ मार्च रोजी स्थापन केला आहे. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय राजकीय मागसलेपणाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामांची समकालिन, अनुभवधिष्ठीत सखोल चौकशीसाठी नागरिक, संस्था, संघटना, नोंदणीकृत राजकीय पक्षांकडून सूचना, निवेदन मागविण्यात आले. सूचना किंवा निवेदन पाठवावे, असे आवाहन जिल्हाधिकाऱ्यांनी केले आहे.



महाराष्ट्र शासन

विभागीय माहिती कार्यालय, नाशिक

माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालय

मीडिया सेंटर, बी. डी. भालेकर मैदान, महाकवी कालिदास कलामंदिरासमोर, नाशिक-४२२००१
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वृत्तपत्राचे नाव: आपलं महानगर

दिनांक: २६ एप्रिल २०२२

आपलं महानगर MyMahanagar.com

ओबीसी आरक्षण डाटा संकलनासाठी मागवल्या सूचना

नाशिक । स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागस प्रवर्गास (ओबीसी) आरक्षणासाठी गठीत करण्यात आलेल्या आयोगामार्फत नागरिक, संस्था, संघटना व राजकीय पक्षिकडून अभिवेदन व सूचना मागविण्यास आल्या आहेत. १० मेपर्यंत संबंधितांनी ते सादर करावे, अशी आवाहन जिल्हाधिकारी गंगाधरन डी. यंती केले आहे.

सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने राज्यातील नागरिकांच्या मागस प्रवर्गाच्या आरक्षणाच्या बाबतीत समर्पित असलेला आयोग स्थापन करण्याचे निर्देश रिट याचिका क्रमांक १८०/२०१९ मध्ये दिले आहेत. त्यानुसार शासनाच्या ग्रामविकास विभागामार्फत ११

मार्च २०२२ रोजी अधिसूचना जारी करून महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागस प्रवर्गास आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोग गठीत केला आहे. या आयोगास असलेल्या कार्य कक्षेप्रमाणे स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय राजकीय मागसलेण्याच्या स्वरूपाची व परिचामांची समकालिन, अनुभवविश्रीत सखोल चौकतीसाठी नागरिकांकडून, संस्थांकडून, संघटनांकडून व नोंदणीकृत राजकीय पक्षिकडून अभिवेदन / सूचना मागविण्यात येत आहेत. आयोगाने १८ एप्रिल २०२२ च्या सार्वजनिक सूचनेद्वारे मागणी केली आहे.

त्यात लेखी सूचनाही देण्याची संधी आहे. या

येथे सादर करा अभिवेदन व सूचना

» ईमेल : dcbomh@gmail.com

» फोनसंपर्क : +९१२२२४०६२१२१

» आयोगाचा पत्ता : कक्ष क्र. ११५, पहिला माळा, ए-१ इमारत, वडाळा टर्मिनल, वडाळा आरटीओएचवळ, वडाळा, मुंबई- ४०००३७.

सूचना ई-मेल, व्हॉट्सअप किंवा येट आयोगाच्या पत्त्यावरही मागविण्याची सुविधा केली असून नागरिकांनी त्यानुसार कुठल्याही एकाच माध्यमाद्वारे त्यांचे सादरकरण करण्याचे आवाहन प्रशासनाने केले आहे.

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महाराष्ट्र शासन
विभागीय माहिती कार्यालय, नाशिक
माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालय

मीडिया सेंटर, बी. डी. भालेकर मैदान, महाकवी कालिदास कलामंदिरासमोर, नाशिक-४२२००१
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वृत्तपत्राचे नाव: लोकमत

दिनांक: १८ मे २०२२

लोकमत

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य
संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गास
आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोग

क.क्र.११५, पहिला माळा, ए१ इमारत, वडाळ टर्मिनल,
वडाळ आरटीओजवळ, वडाळ, मुंबई-४०००३७

MS/DCBCCMH/२०२२/१५६ दिनांक : १७ मे २०२२

सार्वजनिक सूचना

माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांच्या आरक्षणासाठी घटित करण्यात आलेल्या समर्पित आयोगाने नागरिकांकडून, संस्थांकडून, संघटनांकडून व नोंदणीकृत राजकीय पक्षांकडून अभिवेदन / सूचना पाठविण्याबाबत सार्वजनिक सूचना दिनांक १८ एप्रिल २०२२ रोजी प्रसिद्ध केली होती.

सदर सूचनेमध्ये आयोगास दिलेल्या कार्यक्रमापेक्षा स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय राजकीय मागासलेपणाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामी समकालीन अनुभवविहित सखोल चौकरी करण्याच्या अनुषंगाने आयोगाच्या ई-मेल/WhatsApp क्र./पर्यावर दि. १० मे २०२२ पर्यंत अभिवेदन/सूचना पाठविण्याबाबत विनंती केली होती.

आयोगाने सदर कालावधीस दिनांक ३१ मे २०२२ पर्यंत मुदतवाढ दिली असून आपले अभिवेदन/सूचना लोखंडी स्वरूपात कृपया खालील ई-मेल/WhatsApp क्र./पर्यावर दिनांक ३१ मे २०२२ पर्यंत पाठविण्यात याव्यात, ही विनंती.

ई-मेल	dcbccmh@gmail.com
WhatsApp क्र.	+९१२२२४०६२१२१
आयोगाचा पत्ता	क.क्र. ११५, पहिला माळा, ए१ इमारत, वडाळ टर्मिनल, वडाळ आरटीओ जवळ, वडाळ, मुंबई-४०००३७

सदस्य सचिव
समर्पित आयोग

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महाराष्ट्र शासन

विभागीय माहिती कार्यालय, नाशिक

माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालय

मीडिया सेंटर, बी. डी. भालेकर मैदान, महाकवी कालिदास कलामंदिरासमोर, नाशिक-४२२००१
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वृत्तपत्राचे नाव: पुढारी

दिनांक: १९ मे २०२२



समर्पित आयोगाकडे करावयाच्या ओबीसींच्या मागण्यांसंदर्भात चर्चा

मालेगाव : पुढारी वृत्तसेवा

मालेगाव महानगर ओबीसी संघटनेची नुकतीच बैठक पार पडून समर्पित आयोगाला सादर करावयाच्या मागण्यांवर चर्चा झाली. यावेळी मंचावर अध्यक्ष रमेश उचित, बाराबलुतेदार संघटनेचे चंद्रकांत गवळी, सार्वजनिक नागरी सुविधा समितीचे अध्यक्ष रामदास थोरसे व भावसार समाज ट्रस्टी विजय भावसार उपस्थित होते.

समर्पित आयोगास आपण मागण्यांचे निवेदन देताना खालील बाबींचा उल्लेख असावा. - ओबीसींची जातनिहाय जनगणना व्हावी, त्यांच्या संख्येनुसारच स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था,

आमदार - खासदारकीसाठी राजकीय आरक्षण मिळाले पाहिजे. ओबीसींचा अनुशेष भरून काढावा. ओबीसींसाठी प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यात वसतिगृह व १०० टक्के शिष्यवृत्ती मिळावी, महान्योती महाभंडळाला १२०० कोटी मिळावे, आदिवासी जिल्ह्यातील कमी केलेले अप्रक्षेत्र पूर्ववत करावे, कुणबी-मराठा व मराठा-कुणबी नामसाधर्म्यता भासवलेल्या नावाने समाविष्ट जाती ओबीसींमधून वगळल्यात, निव्वळ निवेदने न मागवता तालुका, जिल्हास्तरावर सुनावणी घेण्यात यावी, आदी मुद्द्यांचा अंतर्भाव करण्याचा विचार मांडण्यात आला.

बैठकीस महाराष्ट्र बाराबलुतेदार

संघटनेचे सचिव विजय बिरारी, शिवसेना उपजिल्हाप्रमुख रामा मिस्त्री, ओबीसी विभाग प्रदेश फॉरिस समितीचे सरचिटणीस यशवंत खैरनार, ओबीसी विभाग प्रदेश कॉंग्रेस समितीचे सचिव मयूर बोद्रे यांसह माळी, पेंढारी, कुणबी, सुतार, तेली, ओतारी, न्हावी, शिंपी, क्षत्रीय, वाणी, कामार, जंगम, थोबी, लोहार, गुरव, भावसार, सोनार, पिंबारी, तांबोळी, कराल आदी सदस्य उपस्थित होते.

यावेळी माजी उपमहापौर नरेंद्र सोनवणे, यशपाल बागूल, चंद्रशेखर वेंडळे यांनीही मार्गदर्शन केले. गोविंदा चौधरी, किरण चौधरी, सचिव हर्षद सोनवणे यांनी परिश्रम घेतले.



मालेगाव : येथे महानगर ओबीसी संघटनेच्या बैठकीला उपस्थित मान्यवर.

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महाराष्ट्र शासन
विभागीय माहिती कार्यालय, नाशिक
माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालय

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दूरध्वनी क्र. (०२५३) २५९०९५६, २५९०४१२, २५९०९६९ ई-मेल : dydirectornashik@gmail.com

वृत्तपत्राचे नाव: देशदूत

दिनांक: १४ मे, २०२२

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील आरक्षणाबाबत

समर्पित आयोगाच्या भेटीचा कार्यक्रम जाहीर

■ पुणे । प्रतिनिधी

महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समिती, ग्रामपंचायती आणि शहरातील महानगरपालिका, नगरपालिका, नगरपंचायती या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांस (ओबीसी, च्हीने एन्टी) आरक्षण देण्यासाठी मा. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने समर्पित आयोग घटित केला आहे.

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गातील आरक्षणासाठी जनतेची मते

जाणून घेण्यासाठी आणि या क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या विविध सामाजिक संघटनांची निवेदने स्वीकारण्यासाठी या समर्पित आयोगाने विभागवार कार्यक्रम जाहीर केला आहे. या समर्पित आयोगाच्या भेटीच्या वेळी आपली मते नागरिकांना वेळेत मांडता यावीत आणि निवेदन देता येवेत यासाठी संबंधित विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात आपल्या नावाची नोंदणी भेटीच्या दिनांकापूर्वी करावी, असे आयोगातर्फे आवाहन करण्यात आले आहे. त्यासाठी संबंधित विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयाशी संपर्क साधावा.

समर्पित आयोगाचा भेटीचा कार्यक्रम असा (अनुक्रमे दिनांक, चार, विभाग, वेळ, ठिकाणी या

क्रमाने) : २१ मे २०२२, शनिवार, पुणे, सकाळी ९.३० ते ११.३०, विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय, पुणे. २२ मे २०२२, रविवार, औरंगाबाद, सकाळी ११.३० ते ११.३०, विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय, औरंगाबाद, २२ मे २०२२, रविवार, नाशिक, सायंकाळी ५.३० ते ७.३०, विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय, नाशिक, २५ मे, बुधवार, कोकण, दुपारी २.३० ते ४.३०, विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय, कोकण भवन, २८ मे २०२२, शनिवार, अमरावती, सकाळी ९.३० ते ११.३०, विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय, अमरावती. २८ मे २०२२, शनिवार, नागपूर, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ६.३०, विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय, नागपूर.



महाराष्ट्र शासन

विभागीय माहिती कार्यालय, नाशिक

माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालय

मीडिया सेंटर, बी. डी. भालेकर मैदान, महाकवी कालिदास कलामंदिरासमोर, नाशिक-४२२००१

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वृत्तपत्राचे नाव: पथदर्शी

दिनांक: २४ एप्रिल, २०२२

समर्पित आयोगाने मागविल्या सूचना

बुळे- दिनांक-२२/४/२०२२ मा.सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने रिट याचिका क्र.९८०/२०१९ मध्ये दि.४ मार्च २०२१ रोजीच्या आदेशातील परिच्छेद क्रमांक-१२ मध्ये, राज्यातील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांच्या बाबतील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय राजकीय मागासलेपणाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामांची समकालीन अनुभवघिटीत सखोल चौकशी करण्यासाठी समर्पित आयोग स्थापन करण्याचे निर्देश दिले आहेत.

सदर निर्देशानुसार महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या ग्राम विकास विभागाने दि.११ मार्च २०२२ रोजीच्या अधिसूचनेद्वारे महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गास आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोग घटित केलेला आहे. सदर आयोग, दिलेल्या कार्यक्षेत्रामाणे, स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय राजकीय मागासलेपणाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामांची समकालीन

अनुभवघिटीत सखोल चौकशी करण्याच्या अनुषंगाने नागरिकांकडून, संस्थांकडून, संपटनांकडून व नोंदणीकृत राजकीय पक्षांकडून अभिवेदन, सूचना मागविण्यात आलेल्या आहेत.

आपले अभिवेदन, सूचना लेखी स्वरूपात कृपया खालील ईमेल, व्हॉट्सप तसेच पत्त्यावर १० मे २०२२ पर्यंत पाठवाव्यात. ईमेलचा पत्ता बललललाहसारळश्र.लो तर व्हॉट्सप क्रमांक +९१२२२४०६२१२१ असा आहे. तर आयोगाचा पत्ता समर्पित आयोग, कक्ष क्रमांक ११५, पहिला गाळा, ए १ इमारत, वडाळा टर्मिनल, वडाळा आरटीओ जवळ, वडाळा मुंबई ४०००३७ असा आहे. कृपया आपल्या सूचना अभिवेदन लेखी स्वरूपात कळवण्यात यावे अशी माहिती आवुक्त श्री देविदास टेकाळे यांनी महानगरपालिकांमार्फत प्रसिद्धीस दिलेल्या पत्रकान्वये दिलेली आहे.



महाराष्ट्र शासन
विभागीय माहिती कार्यालय, नाशिक

माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालय

मीडिया सेंटर, बी. डी. भालेकर मैदान, महाकवी कालिदास कलामंदिरासमोर, नाशिक-४२२००१
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वृत्तपत्राचे नाव: खान्देश खबर

दिनांक: ७ मे, २०२२

विविध राजकीय पक्षांच्या प्रतिनिधींनी मांडली आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोगासमोर भूमिका

घुळे * खान्देश खबर वृत्त * राज्यातील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांच्या बाबतीत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनिहाय राजकीय मागासलेपणाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामांची समकालीन अनुभवविहीन सखोल चौकशी करण्यासाठी समर्पित आयोग स्थापन करण्याचे सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने निर्देश दिलेले आहेत. त्यानुसार महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या ग्राम विकास विभागाने ११ मार्च २०२२ रोजीच्या अधिसूचनेद्वारे महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांस आरक्षणारसाठी समर्पित आयोग' मंडित केला आहे.

सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या निर्देशानुसार या आयोगाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रानुसार स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनिहाय राजकीय मागासलेपणाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामांची समकालीन अनुभवविहित सखोल चौकशी करण्यासाठी नोंदणीकृत राजकीय पक्षाकडून अभिवेदन / सूचना

मागविण्यात आल्या आहेत. या बरोबर २८ एप्रिल २०२२ रोजीच्या पत्रान्वये मान्यताप्राप्त राजकीय पक्षाचे मत आयोगासमोर मांडण्यासाठी गुरुवार ५ मे २०२२ रोजी उपस्थित राहण्याचे निर्गमन देण्यात आले होते.

त्यानुसार कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया, भारतीय जनता पार्टी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया (माक्सवादी), राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेस पार्टी, जनता दल (सेक्युलर), भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस, अखिल भारतीय अण्णा द्रविड मुनेत्र कळथम, बहुजन समाज पार्टी, समाजवादी पार्टी आणि आम आदमी पार्टी अशा १० राजकीय पक्षांच्या प्रतिनिधींनी उपस्थित राहून त्यांच्या पक्षाची वरील बाबींवर भूमिका आयोगासमोर मांडली आणि लेखी निवेदनही सादर केले आहे. या सर्व पक्षांच्या निवेदनाची योग्य रीी दखल आयोग घेत आहे, अशी माहिती या समर्पित आयोगाच्या सदस्य सचिवांनी दिली आहे.



महाराष्ट्र शासन

विभागीय माहिती कार्यालय, नाशिक

माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालय

मीडिया सेंटर, बी. डी. भालेकर मैदान, महाकवी कालिदास कलामंदिरासमोर, नाशिक-४२२००१
दूरध्वनी क्र. (०२५३) २५९०९५६, २५९०४१२, २५९०९६९ ई-मेल : dydirectornashik@ gmail.com

द. दिव्यमराठी

दि. २६ एप्रिल २०२२

नागरिकांचा मागास प्रवर्गाचे आरक्षण संसदेतही लागू करा : श्याम राजपूत

प्रतिनिधी | तळोदा

७३ व ७४ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीनंतर प्रथम नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांला (बीसीसी) अर्थात ओबीसी, भटकें विमुक्त व विमाप्र यांना स्वानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये आरक्षण मिळाले. केंद्रीय व राज्य मंत्रिमंडळात तसेच महामंडळे यात पुरेसे प्रतिनिधित्व नसल्याने त्यांना लोकशाहीतील प्रतिनिधित्वाचा मूलभूत अधिकार मिळाला नाही. त्या करिता या अनुरोपाची भरपाई व्हावी, राज्याची प्रगती वेगाने होण्यासाठी पंचायत राज्यासोबतच, विधिमंडळ व संसदेतही हे आरक्षण लागू करावे, अशी मागणी येथील भटक्या विमुक्त हक्क परिषदेचे

अध्यक्ष श्याम राजपूत यांनी केली. मुंबई येथील बीसीसी आयोगाच्या समर्थनार्थ अध्यक्षांना दिलेल्या निवेदनातून त्यांनी या मागणीचा सविस्तर कडापोह केला आहे. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये ७३/७४व्या घटनादुरुस्ती अन्वये दिलेल्या नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांच्या (बीसीसी) आरक्षणाला सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने इंप्रिकल डेटा व तीन कसोट्या यांचे पालन करेपर्यंत स्थगिती दिली आहे. यासाठी बीसीसीची सखोल व अनुभवाधिष्ठित आकडेवारी जमा करण्यासाठी राज्य सरकारने समर्पित आयोग स्थापना केला आहे. महाराष्ट्र हे पुरोगामी राज्य

असूनही जातीव्यवस्थेमुळेच मागास वर्गाला आरक्षणशिवाय कोणतेही प्रतिनिधित्व मिळत नाही. १९३२ साली गोळमेज परिषदेतील डॉ.बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर यांच्या लढ्यातून अनुसूचित जातींना प्रथम राजकीय आरक्षण मिळाल्याचे आयोगाला दिलेल्या निवेदनामध्ये राजपूत यांनी नमूद केले आहे.



महाराष्ट्र शासन
लहा माहिती कार्यालय,

नवीन मध्यवर्ती इमारत, तळमजला,
ससून रुग्णालय समोर, पुणे-४११००१

ई-मेल : diopune@gmail.com

२०-२६१२१३०७

वृत्तपत्राचे नाव : दै. सकाळ

प्रकाशन स्थळ - पुणे

दिनांक : १४ मे २०२२

समर्पित आयोगाचा राज्य दौरा २१ मेपासून सुरुवात; संघटनांची मते जाणून घेणार

मुंबई, ता. १३ : इतर मागास प्रवर्गांचे (ओबीसी) राजकीय आरक्षण इम्पिरिकल डेटाअभावी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने तूर्तास स्थगित केले असले तरी राज्य सरकारने हा डेटा तयार करण्यासाठी स्थापन केलेला समर्पित आयोग याबाबत नगरिक आणि संस्थांची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी आणि त्यांची निवेदने स्वीकारण्यासाठी २१ मे पासून दौरा करणार आहे. इम्पिरिकल डेटा अभावी 'ओबीसी'च्या राजकीय आरक्षणावर टांगती तलवार असून आगामी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या निवडणुका ओबीसी आरक्षणाशिवाय होण्याची शक्यता आहे. राज्य सरकारने याआधी सर्वोच्च

विभागवार कार्यक्रम जाहीर

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये मागास प्रवर्गांस (इतर मागास वर्ग, विमुक्त जाती, भटक्या जमाती) आरक्षण देण्यासाठी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने समर्पित आयोग स्थापन केला आहे. राज्यातील ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागांतील जनतेची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी आणि या क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या विविध सामाजिक संघटना यांची निवेदने स्वीकारण्यासाठी या समर्पित आयोगाने विभागवार कार्यक्रम जाहीर केला आहे. हा आयोग मुख्य शासकीय कार्यालयांना भेटी देईल, तिथेच तो जनतेची मतेही जाणून घेण्याचे काम करेल.

न्यायालयास तात्पुरता इम्पिरिकल डेटाचा अहवाल सादर केला होता. मात्र त्यामध्ये त्रुटी असल्याचा आक्षेप घेत न्यायालयाने तो फेटाळून लावला

होता. राज्य सरकारने यानंतर माजी मुख्य सचिव जयंत बांठिया यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली नवीन समर्पित आयोग स्थापन केला आहे.

'आरक्षण निश्चितीस न्यायालयात जाणार

बंगळूर, ता. १३ : न्यायालयाच्या आदेशानंतर स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या नि होण्याची शक्यता असता मागासवर्गीयांसाठी (३ आरक्षण निश्चित करण्यासाठी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयात जाण्याच करत आहे, असे मुख्यमंत्री व बोम्मई यांनी शुक्रवारी सांगित सध्या अस्तित्वात अ आरक्षणानुसार जाण्याची प मिळावी, अशीही न्याया विनंती करण्यात येणार अ ते म्हणाले. बोम्मई यांनी ३ आरक्षणावर वेळ मिळण्याची व्यक्त केली.



महाराष्ट्र शासन

लघु माहिती कार्यालय,

नवीन मध्यवर्ती इमारत, तळमजला,

ससून रुग्णालय समोर, पुणे-४११००९

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विभागवार कार्यक्रम जाहीर

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होता. राज्य सरकारने यानंतर माजी मुख्य सचिव जयंत बांडिया यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली नवीन समर्पित आयोग स्थापन केला आहे.

'आरक्षण निश्चितीसाठी न्यायालयात जाणार'

बंगळूर, ता. १३ : सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या आदेशानंतर स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या निवडणुका होण्याची शक्यता असताना इतर मागासवर्गीयांसाठी (ओबीसी) आरक्षण निश्चित करण्यासाठी सरकार सर्वोच्च न्यायालयात जाण्याचा विचार करत आहे, असे मुख्यमंत्री वसवराव बोम्मई यांनी शुक्रवारी सांगितले.

सध्या अस्तित्वात असलेल्या आरक्षणानुसार जाण्याची परवानग मिळावी, अशीही न्यायालयात विनंती करण्यात येणार असल्याचे ते म्हणाले. बोम्मई यांनी ओबीसी आरक्षणावर वेळ मिळण्याची अपेक्षा व्यक्त केली.

ओबीसी, व्हीजे एनटी आरक्षणासाठी गठित केलेल्या समर्पित आयोगाची २१ मे रोजी पुणे भेट

नागरिकांना नोंदणीसाठी विभागीय आयुक्त आणि
जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात कक्षाची स्थापना

पुणे : नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गास आरक्षण देण्यासंदर्भात नागरिकांची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी समर्पित आयोगाने कार्यक्रम जाहीर केला आहे. आयोग पुणे येथे २१ मे २०२२ रोजी भेट देणार असून जिल्ह्यातील नागरिकांना आयोगाच्या भेटीच्यावेळी मते मांडता यावीत यासाठी नागरिकांची नोंदणी करण्यासाठी विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय आणि जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयातील नगर परिषद प्रशासन शाखेत कक्ष स्थापन करण्यात आले आहेत.

राज्यातील जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समिती, ग्राम पंचायती आणि शहरातील महानगर पालिका, नगर पालिका आणि नगर पंचायती या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये ओबीसी, व्हीजे एनटींना आरक्षण देण्यासाठी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने समर्पित आयोग गठित केला आहे.

राज्यातील ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गातील आरक्षणासाठी जनतेची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी आणि या क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या विविध सामाजिक संघटना

यांची निवेदने स्वीकारण्यासाठी या समर्पित आयोगाने विभागावर कार्यक्रम जाहीर केला आहे. या समर्पित आयोगाच्या भेटीच्या वेळी आपली मते नागरिकांना वेळेत मांडता यावीत आणि निवेदन देता यावेत यासाठी विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय पुणे अथवा जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात स्थापन कक्षात आपल्या नावाची नोंदणी भेटीच्या दिनांकापूर्वी करावी.

समर्पित आयोग पुणे विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात २१ मे रोजी सकाळी ९.३० ते ११.३० या वेळेत भेट देणार आहे. या वेळेत नागरिकांना आपली मते आयोगापुढे मांडता येतील. नागरिकांनी जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयातील कक्षात नावाची नोंदणी २० मे २०२२ रोजी सायंकाळी ६ वाजेपर्यंत करावी. विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयाच्या dedicatedcommissionobcgmail.com किंवा जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयाच्या dpopune01gmail.com या ईमेल-वरदेखील नोंदणी करता येईल, असे नगरपालिका प्रशासनाचे उपायुक्त दत्तात्रय लाघी आणि जिल्हा प्रशासन अधिकारी चंद्रकांत खोसे यांनी कळविले आहे.



महाराष्ट्र शासन
जिल्हा माहिती कार्यालय,
नवीन मध्यवर्ती इमारत, तळमजला,
ससून रुग्णालय समोर, पुणे-४११००१

दूरध्वनी : ०२०-२६१२२३०७

ई-मेल : diopune@gmail.com

वृत्तपत्राचे नाव : सायं दै. नालंदा एक्सप्रेस

प्रकाशन स्थळ - पुणे

दिनांक : १९ मे २०२२

पुण्यात ओबीसी, व्हीजे एनटी आरक्षणासाठी गठित आयोगाची भेट

नागरिकांना नोंदणीसाठी विभागीय आयुक्त आणि जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात कक्षाची स्थापना

पुणे : नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गास आरक्षण देण्यासंदर्भात नागरिकांची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी समर्पित आयोगाने कार्यक्रम जाहीर केला आहे. आयोग पुणे येथे २१ मे २०२२ रोजी भेट देणार असून जिल्ह्यातील नागरिकांना आयोगाच्या भेटीच्यावेळी मते मांडता यावीत यासाठी नागरिकांची नोंदणी करण्यासाठी विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय आणि जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयातील नगर परिषद प्रशासन शाखेत कक्ष स्थापन करण्यात आले आहेत.

राज्यातील जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समिती, ग्राम पंचायती आणि शहरातील महानगर पालिका, नगर पालिका आणि नगर पंचायती या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये ओबीसी, व्हीजे एनटींना

आरक्षण देण्यासाठी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने समर्पित आयोग गठित केला आहे.

राज्यातील ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गातील आरक्षणासाठी जनतेची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी आणि या क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या विविध सामाजिक संघटना यांची निवेदने स्वीकारण्यासाठी या समर्पित आयोगाने विभागावर कार्यक्रम जाहीर केला आहे. या समर्पित आयोगाच्या भेटीच्या वेळी आपली मते नागरिकांना वेळेत मांडता यावीत आणि निवेदन देता यावेत यासाठी विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय पुणे अथवा जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात स्थापन कक्षात आपल्या नावाची नोंदणी भेटीच्या

दिनांकापूर्वी करावी.

समर्पित आयोग पुणे विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात २१ मे रोजी सकाळी ९.३० ते ११.३० या वेळेत भेट देणार आहे. या वेळेत नागरिकांना आपली मते आयोगापुढे मांडता येतील. नागरिकांनी जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयातील कक्षात नावाची नोंदणी २० मे २०२२ रोजी सायंकाळी ६ वाजेपर्यंत करावी. विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयाच्या dedicatedcommissionob-cgmail.com किंवा जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयाच्या dpopune01gmail.com या ईमेलवरदेखील नोंदणी करता येईल, असे नगरपालिका प्रशासनाचे उपायुक्त दत्तात्रय लाघी आणि जिल्हा प्रशासन अधिकारी चंद्रकांत खोसे यांनी कळविले आहे.



महाराष्ट्र शासन

जिल्हा महिला कार्यालय,

नवीन मध्यवर्ती इमारत, तळमजला,

सवून रुग्णालय समोर, पुणे-४११००१

ई-मेल : diopunc@gmail.com

०२०-२६१२१३०७

OBC panel calls for suggestions to fix status

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Kolhapur: The dedicated commission set up to study the empirical status of Other Backward Category (OBC) castes has initiated the first step and invited suggestions from individuals, organisations and political parties for completing the exercise to fix the proportion of political reservation to the OBCs.

The state government has set up a commission following directions of the Supreme Court. The SC has quashed the political reservation given to OBCs in local bodies formed through the Panchayat Raj Act. The elections to several local bodies have been postponed by the state government due to cancellation of political reservation to the OBCs.

EMPIRICAL STUDY

In the public notice signed by member secretary of the dedicated commission issued on Tuesday, it is clearly stated that the empirical study will be done local body-wise. The suggestions have been sought by May 10.

As per the terms of reference, the commission can take the help of individuals, organisations and political parties to fix the empirical data. The commission can engage with them regularly to obtain the statistics.

A source from the commission said that getting suggestions from the stakeholders is the first stage of the process, after that, the commission members will visit various places to gather details.

"Since caste-based census is not done in India, we have to rely more on the sample surveys to fix the OBC population in each local body. If it is less, then the quota of the seats reserved in the local bodies will also be less," a member of the commission, requesting anonymity said.

वृत्तपत्राचे नाव : दे. टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया

प्रकाशन स्थळ - पुणे

दिनांक : २० एप्रिल २०२२



महाराष्ट्र शासन

विभागीय माहिती अधिकारी, अमरावती

माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालय,

डॉ. सुधा देशमुख यांच्या दवाखान्याच्या बाजूला, मांगीलाल प्लॉट, अमरावती. ४४४ ६०२

दूरध्वनी : ०७२१-२५५१४१९, २५५१५५३ फॅक्स : ०७२१-२५५१५७८

E-Mail: ddamravati@gmail.com

वृत्तपत्राचे नांव :विदर्भ मूतदार.....
प्रकाशन स्थळ :अमरावती.....
दिनांक :15.05.22.....

समर्पित आयोगाकडे निवेदन देण्यासाठी जिल्हाकचेरीत मदत कक्ष

अमरावती, (प्रतिनिधी) : स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांतील मागास प्रवर्गांच्या आरक्षणबाबत समर्पित आयोग शनिवारी (ता. २८ मे) अमरावती येथे उपस्थित राहून नागरिकांची मते जाणून घेण्याबरोबरच व्यक्ती, संस्थांकडून निवेदनेही स्वीकारणार आहे. आयोगाने निवेदन देण्यासाठी इच्छुक व्यक्ती व संस्थांची नोंदणी करण्यासाठी जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात मदत कक्ष उघडण्यात आला आहे. असे माहिती उपजिल्हा निवडणूक अधिकारी नरेंद्र कुलकर्णी यांनी दिली.

महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समिती, ग्रामपंचायती आणि शहरातील

महानगरपालिका, नगरपालिका आणि नगर पंचायती या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांप्रमाणे नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांस (रुग्ण मागास वर्ग, विमुक्त जाती, भटक्या जमाती) आरक्षण देण्यासाठी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने समर्पित आयोग गठित केला आहे. याबाबत नागरिकांची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी आणि या क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या विविध सामाजिक संघटना यांची निवेदने स्वीकारण्यासाठी आयोगाचे सदस्य अमरावती येथे शनिवार दि. २८ मे २०२२ रोजी सकाळी ११.३० ते सकाळी ११.३० दरम्यान विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात उपस्थित

असतील. इच्छुकाना निवेदन देण्याच्या अनुषंगाने नोंदणी करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयातील ग्रामपंचायत निवडणूक शाखेत मदत कक्ष सुरू करण्यात आला आहे. आयोगाला भेटण्यास इच्छुक व्यक्ती किंवा संस्थांनी आपली नोंदणी करून घ्यावी. मदत कक्षात १७ मेपासून २७ मेपर्यंत (शासकीय सुटीचे दिवस वगळून) कार्यालयीन वेळेत नोंदणी सुरू राहील. इच्छुकानी ग्रामपंचायत निवडणूक शाखेतील अप्पल करवून कियोर झोबाडे किंवा महसूल सहायक वैभव धोरे यांच्याशी संपर्क साधावा, असे आवाहन करण्यात आले आहे.

अवलोकनार्थ / खुलासा करण्यासाठी

प्रति,

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महाराष्ट्र शासन
विभागीय माहिती अधिकारी, अमरावती

माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालय,
डॉ. सुधा देशमुख यांच्या दवाखान्याच्या बाजूला, मांगीलाल प्लॉट, अमरावती. ४४४ ६०२

ध्वनी : ०७२१-२५५१४९९, २५५१५५३ फॅक्स : ०७२१-२५५१५७८

E-Mail: ddamravati@gmail.com

वृत्तपत्राचे नांव : दैनिक युग जर्नल

प्रकाशन स्थळ : अमरावती

दिनांक : २५/०५/२०२२

मागास प्रवर्ग आयोगाकडे राजकीय पक्ष, संघटना, नागरिकांनी सूचना पाठवाव्यात

विभागीय आयुक्त पीयूष
सिंह यांचे आवाहन

पृष्ठ नमरी / प्रतिनिधी

अमरावती : राज्यातील मागास प्रवर्गातील नागरिकांवावतीत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय आरक्षणाबाबत अध्यासासाठी आयोग स्थापन करण्यात आला असून, त्याची माहिती सर्वदूर पोहोचणे आवश्यक आहे. विभागातील सर्व नागरी व ग्रामीण स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या, तसेच इतर विविध माध्यमांतून याबाबत जनजागृती करावी, असे निर्देश विभागीय आयुक्त पियुष सिंह यांनी दिले आहेत.

सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या



आदेशानुसार
ग्रामविकास
विभागाकडून
स्थापित
आयोगाकडून
मागासप्रवर्गाच्या

राजकीय मागासलेपणाचे स्वरूप, परिणाम यांची समकालीन अनुभवाधिष्ठित सखोल चौकशी करण्यात येणार आहे. त्यामुळे राजकीय पक्ष, संघटना व नागरिकांनी आयोगाकडे सूचना पाठविण्याचे आवाहन करण्यात आले आहे. अवैगला अधिकाधिक सूचना, अभिवेदन प्राप्त होण्यासाठी या निर्णयाची माहिती सर्वदूर पोहोचणे आवश्यक आहे, त्यामुळे ग्रामपंचायती, नगरपालिका, महापालिका आदी सर्व स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या नोटीसफलकाद्वारे,

तसेच इतरही विविध माध्यमांतून भरीव प्रसिद्धी करावी, असे निर्देश विभागीय आयुक्त पियुष सिंह यांनी दिले आहेत. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाकडे अधिसूचनेद्वारे "महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थामध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गास आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोग" गठित केला आहे. आयोगाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रप्रमाणे, मागास प्रवर्गाबाबत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थानिहाय राजकीय मागासलेपणाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामांची समकालीन अनुभवाधिष्ठित सखोल चौकशी करण्यात येणार आहे. त्यासाठी नागरिकांकडून, संस्थांकडून, संघटनांकडून व नोंदणीकृत राजकीय पक्षांकडून अभिवेदन, सूचना मागविण्यात आल्या आहेत.

अवलाकनाथ / खुलासा करण्यासाठी

प्रति,

पत्र
तक्रिया



शासन

जिल्हा माहिती अधिकारी,
माहिती व जनसंपर्क महासंचालनालय,
अमरावती. ४४४ ६०६

E-Mail address : dioamravati@gmail.com

दूरध्वनी : ०७२१-२५५१८४२, फॅक्स : ०७२१-२५५१८४३

वृत्तपत्राचे नांव : ~~दैनिक प्रभात~~ कुसरी
प्रकाशन स्थळ : ~~अमरावती~~
दिनांक : ~~११/१५/२०२२~~

मागास प्रवर्गाच्या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील आरक्षणाबाबत अभ्यासासाठी आयोगाची स्थापना

राजकीय पक्ष, संघटना,
नागरिकांनी सूचना
पाठविण्याचे आवाहन

प्रतिनिधी / २० एप्रिल

अमरावती : राज्यातील मागास प्रवर्गातील नागरिकांबाबत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील आरक्षणा बाबत अभ्यास-साठी आयोग स्थापन करण्याचे आदेश सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिले आहेत. त्यानुसार ग्रामविकास विभागाकडून आयोग स्थापन करण्यात आला आहे. या आयोगाकडून मागास प्रवर्गाच्या राजकीय मागासलेपणाचे स्वरूप, परिणाम यांची समकालीन अनुभवाधिष्ठित सखोल चौकशी करण्यात येणार आहे. त्यामुळे राजकीय पक्ष, संघटना व नागरिकांनी आपल्या सूचना पाठविण्याचे आवाहन आयोगाचे सदस्य सचिव पंकज कुमार वांनी केले आहे. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने रीट याचिका क्र. १८०/२०१९ मध्ये दिनांक ०४ मार्च २०२१ रोजीच्या आदेशातील परिच्छेद क्र. १२ मध्ये निर्देश मागास प्रवर्गाच्या राजकीय मागासलेपणाची मोमांसा करण्यासाठी आयोग

स्थापण्याचे आदेश दिले आहेत. त्यानुसार ग्राम विकास विभागाने दि. ११ मार्च २०२२ रोजीच्या अधिसूचनेद्वारे 'महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गास आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोग' गठित केला आहे. आयोगाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रप्रमाणे, मागास प्रवर्गा-बाबत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थां-निहाय राजकीय मागासलेपणाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामांची समकालीन अनुभव-धिष्ठित सखोल चौकशी करण्यात येणार आहे.

त्यासाठी नागरिकांकडून, संस्थांकडून, संघटनांकडून व नोंदणीकृत राजकीय पक्षांकडून अभिवेदन, सूचना मागविण्यात आल्या आहेत. संबंधितांनी आपले म्हणणे, सूचना कक्ष क्र. ११५, पहिला माळ, ए १ इमारत, बडाळा टर्मिनल, बडाळा आर ओ जवळ, बडाळा, मुंबई -४०० ०३७ येथे, तसेच dcbcmh@gmail.com या ई-मेल पत्त्यावर किंवा +९१२२२४०६२१२१ या व्हाट्सअप क्रमांकावर पाठविण्याचे आवाहन करण्यात आले आहे.

कनार्थ/खुलासा करण्यासाठी



महाराष्ट्र शासन

जिल्हा माहिती कार्यालय, ठाणे

स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडिया इमारतीवर, पहिला मजला, जिल्हाधिकारी आवार, कोर्ट नाका, ठाणे (प)

दूरध्वनी:- ०२२-२५३४२३६२, २५३०३८५९,

ई-मेल:- diothane2013@gmail.com

दस्तावेजाचे नांव :- दौ. कोकोण अकाळ

दिनांक :- १९/५/२०२२

समर्पित आयोगाच्या भेटीसंदर्भात ठाणे जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात मदत कक्ष स्थापन

ठाणे : नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गास आरक्षण देण्यासंदर्भात नागरिकांची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी गठित समर्पित आयोग येत्या २५ मे २०२२ रोजी कोकण विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात येणार आहे. यावेळी नागरिक, संस्थांची मते जाणून घेणार असून निवेदने स्विकारणार आहे. यासाठी ठाणे जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात मदत कक्ष स्थापन करण्यात आला आहे.

राज्यातील जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समिती, ग्राम पंचायती आणि शहरातील महानगरपालिका, नगरपालिका आणि नगरपंचायती या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये ओबीसी, व्हीजे एनटीना आरक्षण देण्यासाठी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने समर्पित आयोग गठित केला आहे. त्यानुसार राज्यातील ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गातील आरक्षणासाठी जनतेची मते जाणून

घेण्यासाठी आणि या क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या विविध सामाजिक संघटना यांची निवेदने स्वीकारण्यासाठी हा समर्पित आयोग विभागनिहाय भेटी देणार आहे.

त्यानुसार, हा आयोग कोकण भवन येथील कोकण विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात दु. २.३० ते ४.३० या वेळेत भेट देणार आहे. यावेळी नागरिकांना वेळेत निवेदन देता यावेत यासाठी भेटीच्या दिनांकापूर्वी कोकण विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात नाव नोंदणी करावी, असे आवाहन आयोगातर्फे करण्यात आले आहे. तसेच यासंदर्भात ठाणे जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय स्तरावर मदत कक्ष स्थापन करण्यात आला असून सामान्य शाखेतील अखिल कारकून अजय आरबाड (दूरध्वनी क्रमांक ०२२-२५३४४७९३/२५३४४७९२, मो. क्र. ९०९९८६९७६०/७०२०९९६९०२) यांच्याशी संपर्क साधावा, असे आवाहन उपजिल्हाधिकारी गोपीनाथ ठोंबरे यांनी केले आहे.



महाराष्ट्र शासन

जिल्हा माहिती कार्यालय, ठाणे

स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडिया इमारतीवर, पहिला मजला, जिल्हाधिकारी आवार, कोर्ट नाका, ठाणे (प)

फोन :- ०२२-२५३४२३६२, २५३०३८५९,

ई-मेल :- diothane2013@gmail.com

पत्राचे नांव :- दौरे असतील

दिनांक :- १९/५/२०२२

समर्पित आयोगाचा राज्य दौरा ओबीसी आरक्षणाबाबत नागरिकांशी संवाद साधणार

मुंबई, ता. १३ : इतर मागास प्रवर्गांचे (ओबीसी) राजकीय आरक्षण इम्पिरिकल डेटाअभावी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने तूर्तास स्थगित केले आहे. तरीही राज्य सरकारने हा डेटा तयार करण्यासाठी स्थापन केलेला समर्पित आयोग याबाबत नागरिक आणि संस्थांची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी आणि त्यांची निवेदने स्वीकारण्यासाठी २१ मे पासून दौरा करणार आहे. इम्पिरिकल डेटा अभावी ओबीसींच्या राजकीय आरक्षणावर टांगती तलवार असून

OBC आरक्षण

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या निवडणुका ओबीसी आरक्षणाशिवाय होण्याची शक्यता आहे.

राज्य सरकारने याआधी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयास तात्पुरता इम्पिरिकल डेटाचा अहवाल सादर केला होता. मात्र त्यामध्ये त्रुटी असल्याचा आक्षेप घेत

असा असेल दौरा

- २१ मे- पुणे
- २२ मे- औरंगाबाद, नाशिक
- २५ मे - कोकण
- २८ मे- अमरावती, नागपूर

न्यायालयाने तो फेटाळून लावला होता. राज्य सरकारने यानंतर माजी मुख्य सचिव जयंत बांदिया यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली नवा समर्पित आयोग स्थापन केला आहे. नवीन इम्पिरिकल डेटामध्ये कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या त्रुटी राहू नयेत, यामाठी आयोगही प्रक्रिया पूर्ण करत आहे.



महाराष्ट्र शासन

जिल्हा माहिती कार्यालय, ठाणे

स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडिया इमारतीवर, पहिला मजला, जिल्हाधिकारी आवार, कोर्ट नाका, ठाणे (प)

दुरध्वनी:- ०२२-२५३४२३६२, २५३०३८५९,

ई-मेल:- diothane2013@gmail.com

वृत्तपत्राचे नांव :- दैनिक अक्षर

दिनांक :- १९/५/२०२२

समर्पित आयोगाचा राज्य दौरा ओबीसी आरक्षणाबाबत नागरिकांशी संवाद साधणार

मुंबई, ता. १३ : इतर मागाल प्रवर्गांचे (ओबीसी) राजकीय आरक्षण इम्पिरिकल डेटाअभावी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने तूर्तास स्थगित केले आहे. तरीही राज्य सरकारने हा डेटा तयार करण्यासाठी स्थापन केलेला समर्पित आयोग याबाबत नागरिक आणि संस्थांचा मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी आणि त्याची निवेदने स्वीकारण्यासाठी २१ मे पासून दौरा करणार आहे. इम्पिरिकल डेटा अभावी 'ओबीसी'च्या राजकीय आरक्षणावर टांगती तलवार अमून

**OBC
आरक्षण**

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या नियडणुका ओबीसी आरक्षणाशिवाय होण्याची शक्यता आहे.

राज्य सरकारने याआधी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाम तत्पुरता इम्पिरिकल डेटाचा अहवाल सादर केला होता. मात्र त्यामध्ये त्रुटी असल्याचा आक्षेप घेत

**असा
असेल
दौरा**

- २१ मे- पुणे
- २२ मे- औरंगाबाद, नाशिक
- २५ मे - कोकण
- २८ मे- अमरावती, नागपूर

न्यायालयाने तो फेटाळून लावला होता. राज्य सरकारने यानंतर माजी मुख्य सचिव जयंत बाँटिया यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली नवा समर्पित आयोग स्थापन केला आहे. नवीन इम्पिरिकल डेटामध्ये कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या त्रुटी राहू नयेत, यासाठी आयोगही प्रक्रिया पूर्ण करत आहे.



महाराष्ट्र शासन



महाराष्ट्र शासन

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जिल्हा माहिती कार्यालय, ठाणे

स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडिया इमारतीवर, पहिला मजला, जिल्हाधिकारी आवार, कोर्ट नाका, ठाणे (प)

दूरध्वनी:- ०२२-२५३४२३६२, २५३०३८५९,

ई-मेल:- diothanc2013@gmail.com

वृत्तपत्राचे नांव :- द. आपस महानगर

दिनांक :- २०/५/२०२२

ठाणे जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात मदत कक्ष

ठाणे । नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांस आरक्षण देण्यासंदर्भात नागरिकांची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी गठित समर्पित आयोग येल्या २५ मे २०२२ रोजी कोकण विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात येणार आहे. यावेळी नागरिक, संस्थांची मते जाणून घेणार असून निवेदने स्विकारणार आहे. यासाठी ठाणे जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयात मदत कक्ष स्थापन करण्यात आला आहे.

राज्यातील जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समिती, ग्राम पंचायती आणि शहरातील महानगरपालिका, नगरपालिका आणि नगरपंचायती या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये ओबीसी, व्हीजे एनटीना आरक्षण देण्यासाठी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्देशाप्रमाणे



जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय, ठाणे.

आरक्षणाचा विषय

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने समर्पित आयोग गठित केला आहे. त्यानुसार राज्यातील ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गातील आरक्षणासाठी जनतेची मते जाणून घेण्यासाठी आणि या क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या विविध सामाजिक संघटना यांची

निवेदने स्वीकारण्यासाठी हा समर्पित आयोग विभागनिहाय भेटी देणार आहे. त्यानुसार, हा आयोग कोकण भवन येथील कोकण विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात दुपारी २.३० ते ४.३० या वेळेत भेट देणार आहे. यावेळी नागरिकांना वेळेत निवेदन देता यावेत यासाठी भेटीच्या दिनांकापूर्वी कोकण विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात नाव नोंदणी करावी, असे आवाहन आयोगातर्फे करण्यात आले आहे. तसेच यासंदर्भात ठाणे जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय स्तरावर मदत कक्ष स्थापन करण्यात आला असून सामान्य शाखेतील अच्यल कारकून अजय आरबाड (दूरध्वनी क्रमांक ०२२-२५३४४७१३/२५३४४७१२, भ्रमण ध्वनी क्र. ९०११८६९७६०/७०२०११६९०२) यांच्याशी संपर्क साधावा.



प्रकाशन स्थळ - पुणे
दिनांक : १४ मे २०२२

ओबीसी आरक्षणासाठी जनमत चाचणी

समर्पित आयोगाकडून राज्यभर दोऱ्यांचे आयोजन

समाधान विशेष प्रतिनिधी

दुर्दैव ! राज्यात स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेच्या आरक्षण समितीच्या मागणीस (इतर समाजातील नागरिकांच्या मागणीस) (ओबीसी) जनमत चाचणी आयोजित करण्यात आली आहे. याचा अर्थ असा की, राज्यभर दोऱ्यांचे आयोजन करण्यात येईल. याचा अर्थ असा की, राज्यभर दोऱ्यांचे आयोजन करण्यात येईल. याचा अर्थ असा की, राज्यभर दोऱ्यांचे आयोजन करण्यात येईल.

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांपर्य्ये नागरिकांच्या मागणीस प्रदर्शनास (इतर समाजातील नागरिकांच्या मागणीस) (ओबीसी) जनमत चाचणी आयोजित करण्यात आली आहे. याचा अर्थ असा की, राज्यभर दोऱ्यांचे आयोजन करण्यात येईल. याचा अर्थ असा की, राज्यभर दोऱ्यांचे आयोजन करण्यात येईल.

जनमत चाचणी कुठे ?



- अकोला शिर्डी, २१ ते २३ सप्टेंबर १३० ते ११, ३० घाताने विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय पुणे येथे आरक्षणान्वये जनमत चाचणी घेणार आहे.
- दहोद, २२ ते २३ सप्टेंबर १३० ते ११, ३० घाताने विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय, अहमदाबाद येथे आयोजित करण्यात येईल.
- नाशिक येथे आयोजित केट देईल.
- गुणपूर, २५ ते २६ सप्टेंबर २३० ते ४, ३० घाताने विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय, कोल्हापूर येथे आयोजित करण्यात येईल.
- दहोद, २८ ते २९ सप्टेंबर १३० ते ११, ३० घाताने विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय, अहमदाबाद येथे आयोजित करण्यात येईल.
- विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय, नाशिक येथे आयोजित करण्यात येईल.

समर्पित आयोगाच्या भेटीच्या वेळी नागरिकांना आपली मते वेळेत भरून घ्यावीत आणि निवेदन देऊन घ्यावे. यासाठी स्वर्गित विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयात आपल्या नावाची नोंदणी भेटीच्या दिनांकापूर्वी करावी. यासाठी स्वर्गित विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालयाशी संपर्क करावा.

प्रकाशन स्थळ - पुणे



महाराष्ट्र शासन

जिल्हा माहिती कार्यालय,

नवीन मध्यवर्ती इमारत, तळमजला,

ससून रुग्णालय समोर, पुणे-४११००१

ई-मेल : diopune@gmail.com

६१२१३०७

वृत्तपत्राचे नाव : दै. भारत डायरी

प्रकाशन स्थळ - पुणे

दिनांक : १९ मे २०२२

ओबीसी आरक्षण के लिए समर्पित आयोग का 21 मई को पुणे दौरा

पुणे, १८ मई (भा.प्र.) : ओबीसी आरक्षण के लिए समर्पित आयोग ने पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण के संबंध में नागरिकों के विचार जानने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है। आयोग २१ मई २०२२ को पुणे का दौरा करेगा। आयोग के दौरे के दौरान जिले के नागरिकों को वोट डालने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए, मंडल आयुक्त कार्यालय और मनपा में कलेक्ट्रेट में कमरे स्थापित किए गए हैं।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने शहर में जिला परिषदों, पंचायत समिति, ग्राम पंचायतों और नगर निगमों, नगर पालिकाओं और पालिका पंचायतों में ओबीसी, वीजे और एनटी को

आरक्षण देने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों के अनुसार एक समर्पित आयोग का गठन किया है।

समर्पित आयोग ने प्रदेश में ग्रामीण एवं शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में पिछड़े वर्गों के नागरिकों के आरक्षण के लिए क्षेत्र में कार्यरत विभिन्न सामाजिक संगठनों के बयानों को स्वीकार करने तथा लोगों के विचार जानने के लिए विभाग पर एक कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है। इस समर्पित आयोग की यात्रा के दौरान आपका नाम यात्रा की तिथि से पहले संभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय, पुणे के स्थापना कक्ष या कलेक्ट्रेट कार्यालय में पंजीकृत होना चाहिए ताकि

नागरिक समय पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कर सकें। समर्पित आयोग २१ मई को सुबह ९.३० बजे से ११.३० बजे तक पुणे संभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय का दौरा करेगा। इस दौरान नागरिक आयोग के समक्ष अपने विचार रख सकेंगे। नागरिक २० मई २०२२ को शाम ६ बजे तक समाहरणालय के कक्ष में अपना नाम दर्ज कराएं। पंजीकरण संभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय के समर्पित लोअरिडिपेललस-रळश्र.लो या समाहरणालय के वीपिश०१सारळश्र.लो पर भी किया जा सकता है। यह जानकारी पालिका प्रशासन के उपायुक्त दत्तात्रेय लाधी और जिला प्रशासन अधिकारी चंद्रकांत खोसे ने दी है।



महाराष्ट्र शासन
जिल्हा माहिती कार्यालय,
नवीन मध्यवर्ती इमारत, तळमजला,
ससून रुग्णालय समोर, पुणे-४११००१

ई-मेल : diopune@gmail.com

०२०-२६१२१३०७

OBC panel calls for suggestions to fix status

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Kolhapur: The dedicated commission set up to study the empirical status of Other Backward Category (OBC) castes has initiated the first step and invited suggestions from individuals, organisations and political parties for completing the exercise to fix the proportion of political reservation to the OBCs.

The state government has set up a commission following directions of the Supreme Court. The SC has quashed the political reservation given to OBCs in local bodies formed through the Panchayat Raj Act. The elections to several local bodies have been postponed by the state government due to cancellation of political reservation to the OBCs.

EMPIRICAL STUDY

In the public notice signed by member secretary of the dedicated commission issued on Tuesday, it is clearly stated that the empirical study will be done local body-wise. The suggestions have been sought by May 10.

As per the terms of reference, the commission can take the help of individuals, organisations and political parties to fix the empirical data. The commission can engage with them regularly to obtain the statistics.

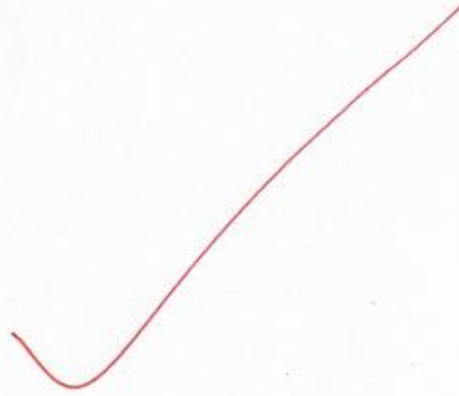
A source from the commission said that getting suggestions from the stakeholders is the first stage of the process, after that, the commission members will visit various places to gather details.

"Since caste-based census is not done in India, we have to rely more on the sample surveys to fix the OBC population in each local body. If it is less, then the quota of the seats reserved in the local bodies will also be less," a member of the commission, requesting anonymity, said.

वृत्तपत्राचे नाव : द. टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया

प्रकाशन स्थळ - पुणे

दिनांक : २० एप्रिल २०२२



दै. ललकार दि. ७ मे २०२२-०५-२०

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांच्या आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोगासमोर राजकीय पक्षांनी मांडली भूमिका

सांगली दि. ६ - राज्यातील नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांच्या बाबतीत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनिहाय राजकीय मागासलेपनाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामांची समकालीन अनुभवविधीत सखोल चौकशी करण्यासाठी समर्पित आयोग स्थापन करण्याचे सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने निर्देश दिलेले आहेत. त्यानुसार राज्य शासनाच्या प्रगतीकस विभागाने दि. ११ मार्च २०२२ रोजीच्या अधिसूचनेद्वारे महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गांस आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोग गठीत केला आहे. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या निर्देशानुसार या आयोगाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रानुसार स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनिहाय राजकीय मागासलेपनाच्या स्वरूपाची व परिणामांची समकालीन

अनुभवविधीत सखोल चौकशी करण्यासाठी नोंदवैकृत राजकीय पक्षांकडून अभिवेदान / सूचना मागविण्यात आल्या आहेत. दि. २८ एप्रिल २०२२ रोजीच्या पत्रान्वये मान्यताप्राप्त राजकीय पक्षांचे मत आयोगासमोर मांडण्यासाठी दि. ५ मे २०२२ रोजी उपस्थित राहण्याचे निमंत्रण राजकीय पक्षांना देण्यात

आले होते. त्यानुसार कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया, भारतीय जनता पार्टी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया (मार्क्सवादी), राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेस पार्टी, जनता दल (सेक्युलर), भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस, अखिल भारतीय अण्णा द्रविड मुनेत्र कळथम, महान समाज पार्टी, समाजवादी पार्टी आणि आम आदमी पार्टी अशा १०

राजकीय पक्षांच्या प्रतिनिधींनी उपस्थित राहून त्यांच्या पक्षाची यासंदर्भात भूमिका आयोगासमोर मांडली आणि लेखी निवेदनाही सादर केले आहे. या सर्व पक्षांच्या निवेदनाची योग्य ती दखल आयोग घेत असल्याची माहिती समर्पित आयोगाच्या सदस्य सचिवांनी दिली आहे.

PHOTOS



वडाळा येथील महाराष्ट्रातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील मागासवर्गीय नागरिकांच्या आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोगाच्या कार्यालयातील फलक

The board in the office of the Dedicated Commission for Reservation for Backward Class of Citizens in Local Bodies of Maharashtra at Wadala



डॉ. जयंत कुमार बांठिया

अध्यक्ष, महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरीकांच्या मागास प्रवर्गास आरक्षणासाठी समर्पित आयोग

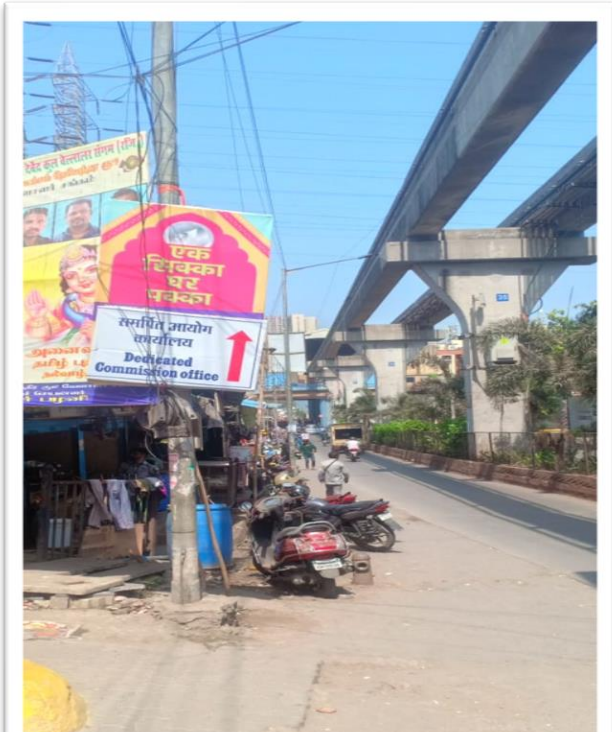
Dr. Jayant Kumar Banthia

Chairman Dedicated Commission for Reservation for Backward Class of Citizens in Local Bodies of Maharashtra



समर्पित आयोगाचे मा. अध्यक्ष व सदस्य पुणे विभागातील जनसुनवाई नंतर अधिकाऱ्यांसोबत बैठक करत असताना

Hon. Chairman and members of the Dedicated Commission having meeting with officials after public hearing in Pune division



ठिकठिकाणी DC BCC कार्यालयाकडे मार्ग दाखविणारे बोर्ड

Boards Pointing the way to DC BCC Office at Various Places



अमरावती विभागीय कार्यालयात जनसुनवाई घेत असताना आयोगाचे मा. अध्यक्ष, सदस्य, स्थानिक अधिकारी व नागरिक

Hon. Chairman of the Commission, Members, local Officials and Citizens during the hearing at the Amravati divisional office



अमरावती विभागीय कार्यालयातील जनसुनवाई मध्ये आयोगाचे मा.अध्यक्ष व सदस्य स्थानिक महीला गटांकडून निवेदने स्विकारताना

Hon. Chairman and Secretary of the Commission while accepting representation from local women's groups in a public hearing at Amravati Divisional Office



औरंगाबाद विभागीय कार्यालयात जनसुनवाई घेत असताना आयोगाचे मा. अध्यक्ष, सदस्य, स्थानिक अधिकारी व नागरिक

Hon. Chairman of the Commission, Members, local Officials and Citizens during the hearing at the Aurangabad divisional office



औरंगाबाद विभागीय कार्यालयात जनसुनवाई घेत असताना आयोगाचे मा. सदस्य, व नागरिक

Hon. Members of the Commission local Citizen during the hearing at the Aurangabad divisional office



कोंकण विभागीय कार्यालयात जनजनसुनवाई मधे लोकप्रतिनिधी कडून निवेदने स्वीकारत असताना आयोगाचे मा. अध्यक्ष, सदस्य व स्थानिक अधिकारी

Hon. Chairman, members, local officials, accepting Representations from peoples representatives in a public hearing at the Konkan Division



नागपूर विभागीय कार्यालयात जनसुनवाई घेत असताना आयोगाचे मा. अध्यक्ष, सदस्य, स्थानिक अधिकारी व नागरिक

Hon. Chairman of the Commission, Members, local Officials and Citizens during the hearing at the Nagpur divisional office



नागपूर विभागीय कार्यालयात जनजनसुनवाई मधे लोकप्रतिनिधी कडून निवेदने स्वीकारत असताना आयोगाचे मा. अध्यक्ष, सदस्य व स्थानिक अधिकारी

Hon. Chairman, members, local officials, accepting Representations from peoples representatives in a public hearing at the Nagpur Division.



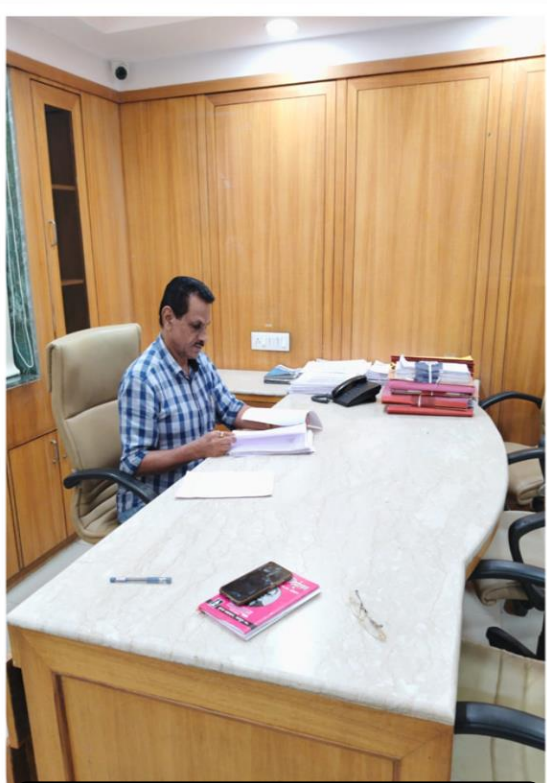
नाशिक विभागीय कार्यालयात जनजनसुनवाई मध्ये लोकप्रतिनिधी कडून निवेदने स्वीकारत असताना आयोगाचे मा. अध्यक्ष, सदस्य व स्थानिक अधिकारी

Hon. Chairman, members, local officials, accepting Representations from peoples representatives in a public hearing at the Nashik Division.



पुणे विभागीय कार्यालयात जनसुनवाई मधे लोकप्रतिनिधी कडून निवेदने स्वीकारत असताना आयोगाचे मा. अध्यक्ष, सदस्य व स्थानिक अधिकारी

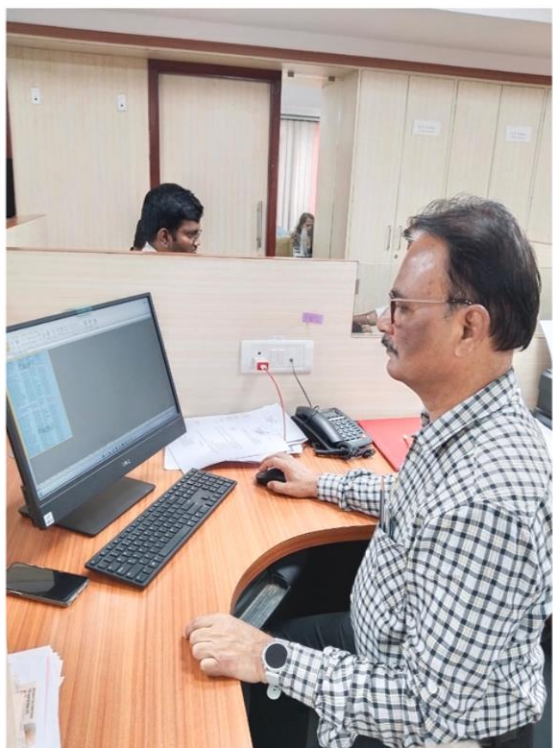
Hon. Chairman, members, local officials, accepting Representations from peoples representatives in a public hearing at the Pune Division



श्री.मोहन ठोंबरे DCBCC कार्यालयाचे कर्मचारी, कार्यालयात काम करत असताना
Mr. Mohan Thombre, DCBCC Office Staff, while working in the office



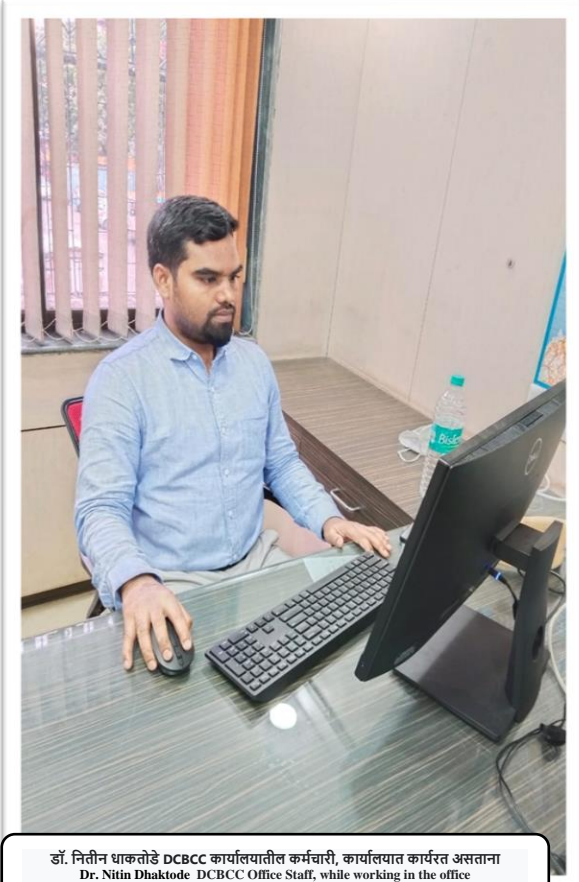
श्री के. एन. उन्नी, DCBCC कार्यालयाचे कर्मचारी, कार्यालयात काम करत असताना
Mr. K N Unni, DCBCC Office Staff, while working in the office



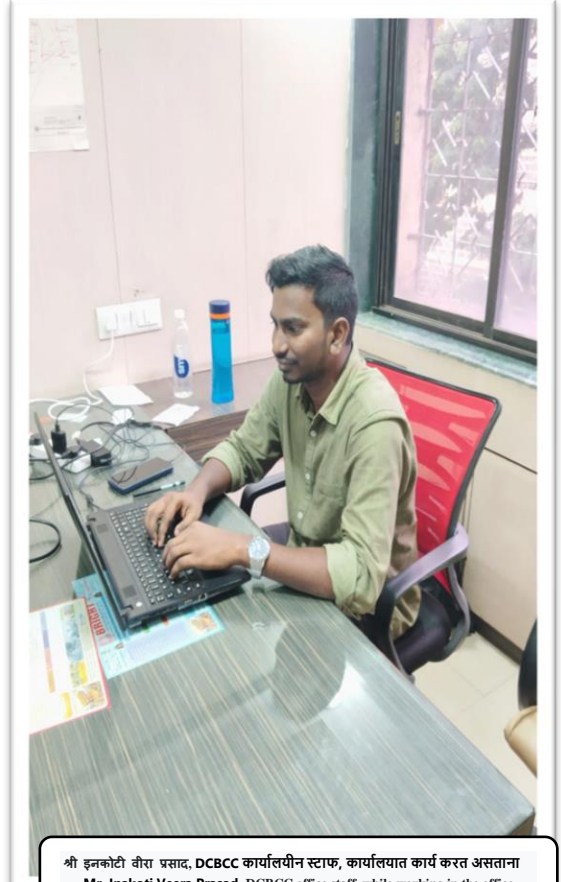
श्री दत्तात्रय डोंगे DCBCC कार्यालयाचे कर्मचारी, कार्यालयात काम करत असताना
Mr.. Dattatray Dange, DCBCC Office Staff, while working in the office



श्री.प्रकाश ठाकरे DCBCC कार्यालयाचे कर्मचारी, कार्यालयात काम करत असताना
Mr. Prakash Thakare, DCBCC Office Staff, while working in the office



डॉ. नितिन धाकतोडे DCBCC कार्यालयातील कर्मचारी, कार्यालयात कार्यरत असताना
Dr. Nitin Dhaktole DCBCC Office Staff, while working in the office



श्री इनकोटी वीरा प्रसाद, DCBCC कार्यालयीन स्टाफ, कार्यालयात कार्य करत असताना
Mr. Inakoti Veera Prasad, DCBCC office staff, while working in the office



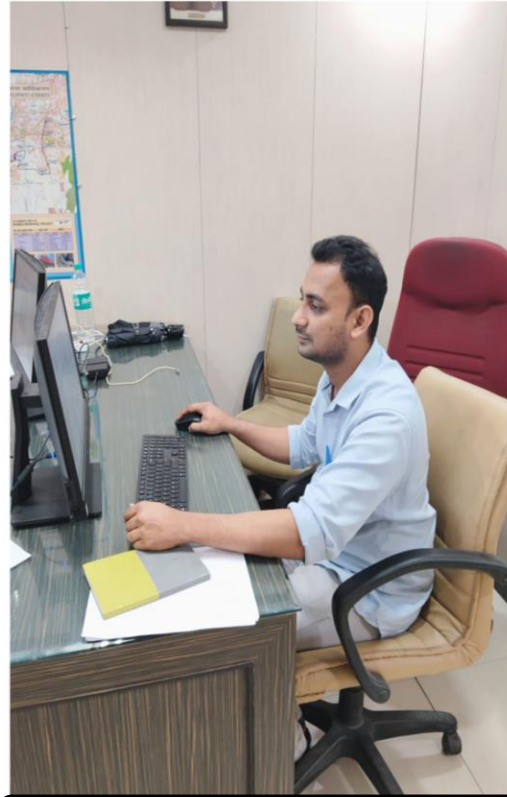
श्री. विनोद जोसेफ, DCBCC कार्यालयीन स्टाफ, कार्यालयात कार्यरत असताना
Mr. Vinod Joseph, DCBCC office staff, while working in the office



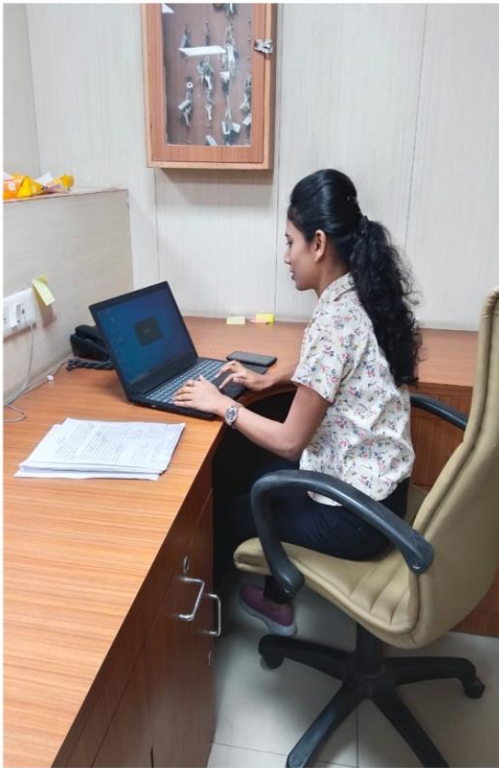
श्री. चंद्रसेन जाधवराव, DCBCC कार्यालयीन स्टाफ, कार्यालयात कार्य करत असताना
Mr. Chandrasen Jadhavrao, DCBCC office staff, while working in the office



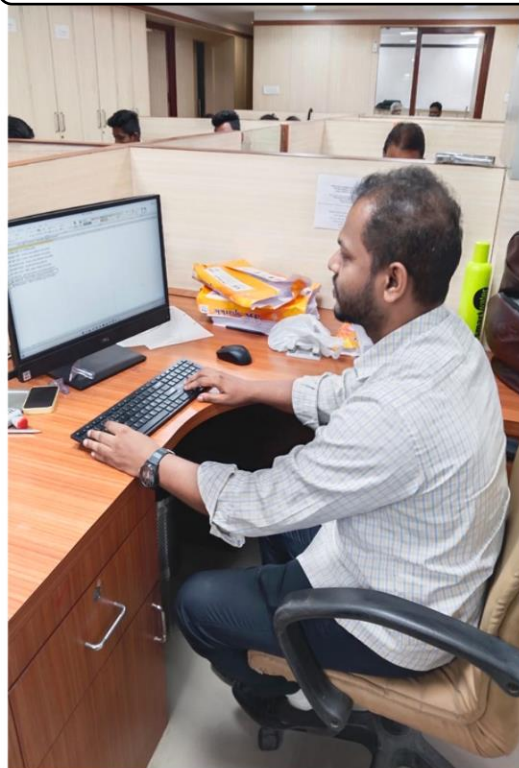
श्री राज पांडे, DCBCC कार्यालयीन स्टाफ, कार्यालयात कार्य करत असताना
Mr. Raj Pandey, DCBCC office staff, while working in the office



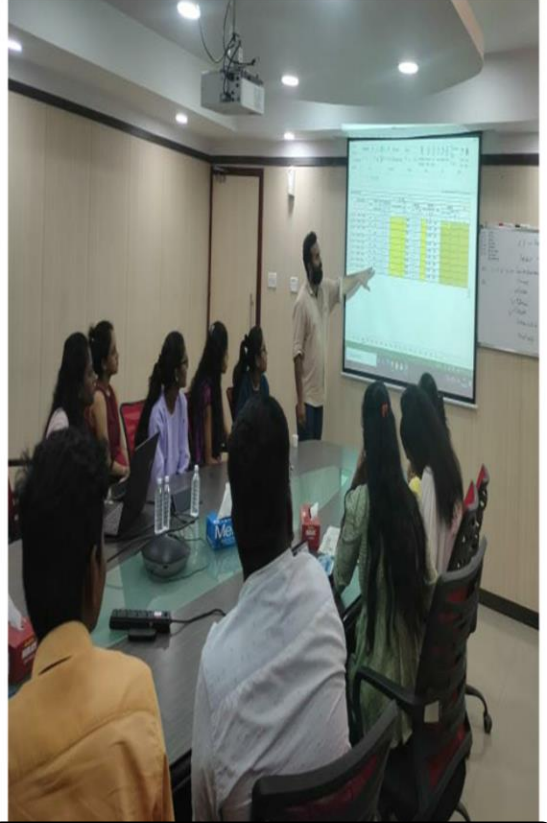
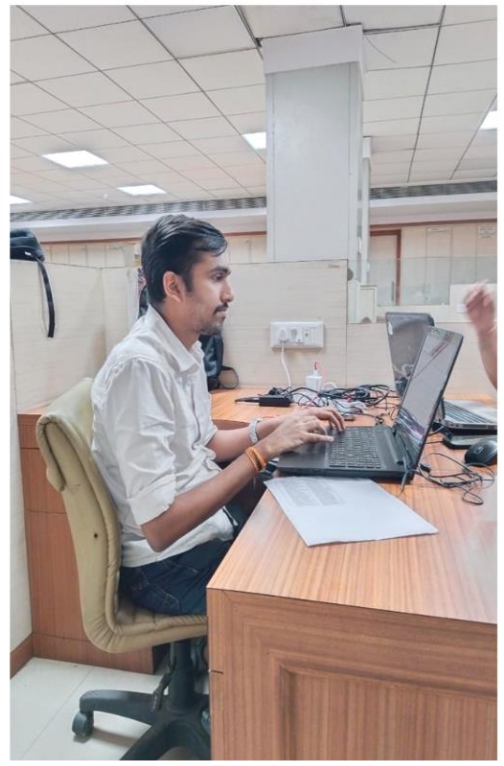
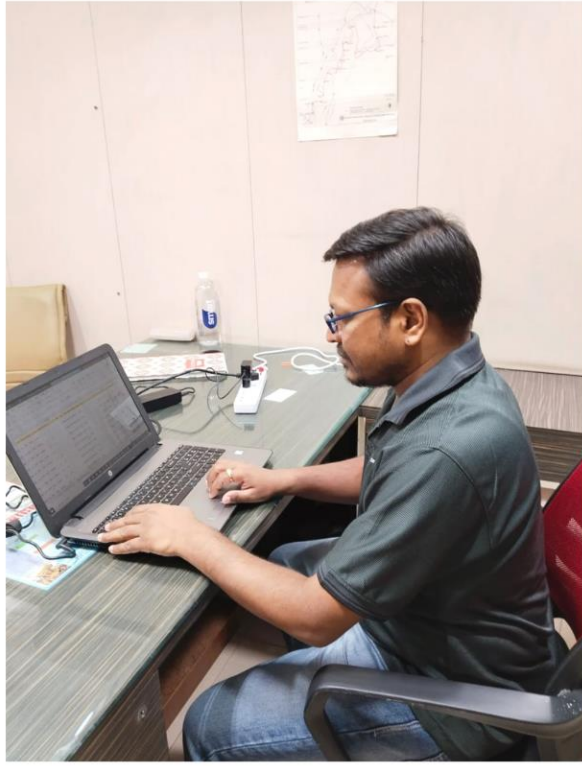
श्री शैलेच आर. अडिवरेकर, DCBCC कार्यालयीन स्टाफ, कार्यालयात कार्य करत असताना
Mr. Shailesh R. Adivarekar, DCBCC office staff, while working in the office



कु. अंकिता खोबरेकर, DCBCC कार्यालयीन स्टाफ, कार्यालयात कार्य करत असताना
Ms. Ankita Khobrekar, DCBCC office staff, while working in the office



श्री सुजित सकपाळ., DCBCC कार्यालयीन स्टाफ, कार्यालयात कार्य करत असताना
Mr. Sujit Sakpal, DCBCC office staff, while working in the office



श्री विनित जाधव डेटा सेवा प्रदाता DC BCC कार्यालयत काम करत असताना
Mr. Vinit Jadhav data management provider working in DC BCC office

श्री विनित जाधव डेटा सेवा प्रदाता DC BCC कार्यालयत काम करत असताना
Mr. Vinit Jadhav, data management provider working in DC BCC office



मा. अध्यक्ष आणि सदस्य संबंधित राजकीय पक्षाच्या नेत्यांसोबत बैठक करत व त्यांची निवेदने स्वीकारत असताना

Hon. Chairman and Members having a meeting with respective political party leaders and receiving their representations



मा. अध्यक्ष आणि सदस्य संबंधित राजकीय पक्षाच्या नेत्यांसोबत बैठक करत व त्यांची निवेदने स्वीकारत असताना

Hon. Chairman and Members having a meeting with respective political party leaders and receiving their representations



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Hon. Chairman and Members having a meeting with respective political party leaders and receiving their representations

Annexure 9

List of Staff Working with Dedicated Commission for Reservation for Backward Class of Citizens in Local Bodies of Maharashtra		
S. No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Mohan Thombre IAS Retd	OSD to Commission
2	Mr. K Narayanan Unni Retd Deputy Director General NSSO GoI	Senior Statistical Advisor
3	Mr. S.S. Hiremath Retd JD Census	Statistical Officer
4	Mr. Dattatray Dange Retd Section Officer Mantralaya	Administrative Officer
5	Mr. Prakash Thakare Accounts Officer	Accounts Officer
6	Mr. V. S. Nagle Retd Asst Director Census	Research Assistant
7	Dr. Nitin Dhaktode Sr. Research Scholar TISS	Research Assistant
8	Mr. S.S. Dias Retd Census Investigator I Maharashtra	Research Assistant
9	Mr. U. P. Gangurde Retd Census Investigator I Maharashtra	Research Assistant
10	Mr. A. G. Murkute Retd Census Investigator II Maharashtra	Research Assistant
11	Mr. S. N. Thokale Retd Census Investigator II Maharashtra	Research Assistant
12	Mr. Inakoti Veera Prasad Research Scholar IIPS	Research Assistant
13	Mr. Vinod Joseph K J Research Scholar IIPS	Research Assistant
14	Mr. Chandrasen Jadhavrao Statistician	Research Assistant
15	Mr. Raj Pandey Statistician	Research Assistant
16	Mr. Shailesh R. Adivarekar	Superintendent
17	Mr. Sujit Sakpal	Office Assistant
18	Mr. Harshal Wilankar	Office Assistant
19	Mr. Rohan Kadam	Office Assistant
20	Ms. Ankita Khobrekar	Office Assistant