

# वाईस ऑफ ओबीसी

अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की समसामयिक पत्रिका  
अंक 25 / मार्च 2022

सहयोग राशि ₹ 30.00

<https://aiobc.org>



यूनियन बैंक अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग कर्मचारी कल्याण संघ, उत्तर प्रदेश, Empower-Trust for Social Welfare का वेबसाइट तत्कालीन मुख्य महाप्रबंधक - कार्मिक श्री सी०एम०मिनोचा द्वारा लांच



श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहिर  
को आयोग का चेयरमैन बनाए जाने के अवसर पर  
हार्दिक अभिनंदन

दिनांक ३१ मई २०२२ को यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय मुम्बई में मुख्य महाप्रबंधक:कार्मिक श्री चन्द्र मोहन मिनोचा जी के कर कमलों द्वारा मुख्य महाप्रबंधक श्री योगेन्द्र सिंह की उपस्थिति में संगठन के वेबसाइट [www.aiobc.org](http://www.aiobc.org) लांच किया गया। इस अवसर पर महाप्रबंधक : कार्मिक श्री जी० एन० दास, उपमहाप्रबंधक एवं तत्कालिन एसटीसी बैंगलोर प्रभारी उपमहाप्रबंधक श्री ऋषिकेश मिश्रा, श्री जी० करुणानिधि, श्री भाग्यराज, श्री विवेक कुमार एवं डॉ० अमृतांशु उपस्थित थे।



Association website [aiobc.org](http://aiobc.org) launched

## JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE (FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE) की बैठकें दिल्ली, वाराणसी, हैदराबाद एवं भुवनेश्वर में सम्पन्न JAC DEMANDS

- Caste Census
- Separate Ministry for OBCs
- Removal of Creamy Layer
- Reservation in Judiciary
- Reservation in Promotion
- Reservation in Private Sectors
- Non-implementation of reservation
- Policy in Educational Institutions
- Reservation for OBC in Local Bodies
- Removal of 50% ceiling on Reservation



Shri G. Karunanidhy  
संबोधित करते हुए



डॉ० अमृतांशु संबोधित करते हुए, मंच पर बाएं से उपस्थित है : श्री अरूण प्रेमी, श्री विदोद प्रसाद शर्मा, श्री रवीन्द्र राम, श्री जी० करुणानिधि, श्री मुसाफिर, श्री पंकज सेठ, श्री वी०के० यादव, श्री शिवनाथ यादव



Shri Ravindra Ram



Shri Pankaj Seth



Shri Musafir, IRS



Shri Shivnath Yadav



Shri Binod Pd. Sharma



Shri Rakesh Kumar



Shri Arun Premi



Advocate-Guest



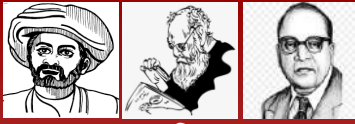
Govt. official - Guest



Shri V.C. Yadav



Girls were given away a book by Periyar



वॉइस ऑफ **ओबीसी**

अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की समसामयिक पत्रिका

अंक 25 / मार्च 2022

सम्पूर्ण संचालन अवैतनिक

( सर्वाधिकार प्रकाशकाधीन )

संरक्षक

प्रो०एस.एस. कुशावाहा

परामर्श

जी० करुणानिधि

रवीन्द्र राम

प्रकाशक

रानी अमृतांशु

संपादक

अशोक आनंद

9415224153

मानद संपादक

डॉ० अमृतांशु

9918306777

मानद उप संपादक

विनोद प्रसाद शर्मा

8765463674

विक्रान्त कुमार

9918501891

प्रबंधक

अरविंद कुमार

सहयोग

बसंत आर्य, सुनील कुमार

अशोक कुमार, विजय कुमार

डी.डी. प्रसाद, उमेश कुमार

पवन कुमार पटेल, जयशंकर कुमार

उपेन्द्र कुमार पाल, मो० जलालुद्दीन

ऋषिकांत प्रसाद, बृजलाल

पंकज सेठ, अशोक यादव

पत्राचार

ईमेल : [aiobc.up@gmail.com](mailto:aiobc.up@gmail.com)

कटरा सं-77, पी०सी०एफ०प्लाजा

नदेसर, वाराणसी पिन:221002

सहयोग राशि : 30/-

डाक खर्च के साथ वार्षिक सहयोग रु 60

डीडी/चेक, [Voice of OBC](http://VoiceofOBC.com) के नाम

प्रेषित करें

प्रकाशित रचनाओं से संपादन मंडल

वैचारिक सहमति आवश्यक नहीं है।

प्रकाशित लेखों, संदर्भों के पुनःप्रकाशन

से पूर्व अनुमति लें।

समस्त वाद विवादों का निपटारा वाराणसी न्यायालय में मान्य

मुद्रक

प्रतीक प्रिंटर, नाटी इमली, वाराणसी

विस्लेषण

• डॉ० अमृतांशु

## आरक्षण के मानदंड

7 नवम्बर 2022 को भारत के माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के पांच सदस्यी संविधान पीठ ने अपने 3:2 के आधार पर आर्थिक आधार प्रदत्त 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण के प्रावधान को न्यायायिक स्वीकृति प्रदान की। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का यह एक ऐतिहासिक फैसला है। फैसले से आपका सहमत या असहमत होना आपका अपना निर्णय हो सकता है, यह आपके अपने अध्ययन, समझ, भारत की सामाजिक बनावट, भारतीय समाज की जरूरतों, राजनैतिक लाभ-हानि और भारतीय संविधान के प्रावधानों, दिशा-निर्देशों आदि विषयों के हिसाब से हो सकते हैं।

प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि इस फैसले पर आपके मत क्या हैं, बल्कि ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि इस फैसले को लेने की आवश्यकता क्या थी, और यदि फैसले लिए जाने ही जरूरी थे तो किस आधार पर लिए गए। इसके लिए कोई तो मानदंड होगा, कोई स्टैटिस्टिक्स होंगे, कोई प्रावधान होगा, आधारभूत मांग निर्धारित वजह भी होगी। मुझे लगता है हम सभी को इस बारे में जरूर सोचना चाहिए अन्यथा वर्चस्व की लड़ाई से जंग जीते जा सकते हैं, किसी आदर्श समाज की स्थापना नहीं की जा सकती है।

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 एवं 16 में समय-समय पर संविधान संशोधन के साथ जोड़े गए उप-बन्धों के अधीन विभिन्न वर्गों को आरक्षण को प्रदान किया गया एवं न्यायिक वैद्यता के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निश्चित शर्तों के साथ अपनी स्वीकृति भी दी। इन्हीं उप-बन्धों में यह भी निर्दिष्ट है कि आरक्षण का आधार सरकारी सेवाओं या शिक्षण संस्थानों में उचित प्रतिनिधित्व पर आधारित हो। हर निकाय, प्रतिष्ठान, विश्वविद्यालय या संस्थान आदि में आरक्षण लागू करने का संवैधानिक मानदंड समाज के सभी वर्गों का इनमें अपर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व है। अब प्रश्न उठता है क्या आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (इसमें ओबीसी/एससी, एसटी शामिल नहीं हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें पहले से ही आरक्षण प्राप्त हैं) का प्रतिनिधित्व सरकारी नौकरियों या शिक्षण संस्थानों में अपर्याप्त है। यदि आंकड़े देखें तो सरकारी निकायों में ग्रुप "डी" संवर्ग से लेकर ग्रुप "ए" संवर्ग में सवर्ण भागीदारी औसत रूप में 60 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक है। फिर यह अपर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व का मसला नहीं है। हमारा मानना है कि सामाजिक न्याय समाज के सभी वर्गों के लिए हो। परन्तु निस्पृह होकर बिना पक्षपात के समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों का अध्ययन भी आवश्यक है तभी, सामाजिक समरसता और बंधुत्व कायम किया जा सकता है। सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि आज भी सामाजिक अपमान, भेद-भाव के बीच रह रहे लोगों के लिए अलग नीतियां बनाई जाएं, वो लोग जो आज भी हाशिए का जीवन जी रहे हैं उनके लिए विशेष प्रावधान बनाकर उनके जीवन स्तर को मुख्य धारा में जोड़ा जाना सरकार की प्राथमिकताओं में अवश्य होना चाहिए। अन्यथा सामाजिक - न्याय शब्द बेमानी है।

भारतीय संविधान के पहले संशोधन के समय वर्ष 1951 में जब आर्टिकल 15 में उपबन्ध (4) जोड़ा गया उस समय लोकसभा में पेश किए गए संविधान संशोधन विधेयक में **SEEBC (Socially Educationally Economically Backward Classes)** शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया था। यह विधेयक बहुमत से गिर गया और **SEBC (Socially Educationally Backward Classes)** के रूप में पास हुआ। डॉ० अम्बेडकर उस समय देश के कानून मंत्री थे। यह एक उदाहरण है जो स्पष्ट करता है

Some apprehensions have been expressed in respect to this amendment. The Select Committee is of the view that this provision is not likely to be, and cannot indeed be, misused by any Government for perpetuating any class discrimination against the spirit of the Constitution, or for treating non-backward classes as backward for the purpose of conferring privileges on them.

कि आरक्षण का आधार आर्थिक नहीं हो सकता। अंग्रेजी में Report of Select Committee की टिपणी बिल्कुल साफ है, इसे बार-बार पढ़ें और समझें।

3:2 के बहुमत से पास यह कानून जिसमें माननीय मुख्य न्यायाधीश ही इस फैसले से असहमत हों, यह बड़ी बात है। कुछ लोगों एवं कुछ संगठनों का मानना है कि माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष इस फैसले की पुनःसमीक्षा के लिए संविधान पीठ की बड़ी बेंच को सौंपने की अपील की जाए।

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दिनांक 3 नवम्बर 2022 को संगठन का पंजीकरण, उत्तर प्रदेश – सोसायटी एक्ट 1860 के अन्तर्गत हो गया। आपके अवलोकन हेतु प्रमाण-पत्र संलग्न है।

Print Page http://uprfsc.gov.in/ferrate/chat/licesne.aspx

संख्या 01547/2022-2023 पत्रावली संख्या V/VAR/0054028 दिनांक 03/11/2022

प्रारूप-8  
नियम 7(2) देखिये





**सोसाइटी-रजिस्ट्रीकरण  
का  
प्रमाण-पत्र**

**(अधिनियम संख्या 21, 1860 के अधीन )**

पंजीकरण संख्या **VAR/07466/2022-2023**


एतद्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि **Union Bank Backward Classes OBC Employees Welfare Association Uttar Pradesh, Shop No. – 77, PCF Plaza, Nadesar, Tahsil Sadar, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, वाराणसी, 221002** को आज उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी प्रवृत्ति के संबंध में यथासंशोधित सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम 1860 के अधीन सम्यक रूप से रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है। यह प्रमाण पत्र दिनांक **02/11/2022** तक विधिमान्य होगा। आज दिनांक **03/11/2022** को मेरे हस्ताक्षर से दिया गया।



**Digitally Signed By**  
**(MANGALESH SINGH PALIWAL)**  
**A3AEB9E282C2AF3048C700F4171C5E6A98948B9A**  
Date: 03/11/2022 5:21:32 PM, Location: Varanasi.

सोसाइटी के रजिस्ट्रार,  
उत्तर प्रदेश।

**PAN CARD  
OF  
ASSOCIATION**



1 of 1 11/3/2022, 4:51 AM

No.20/8/2021-Welfare  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Financial Services  
\*\*\*

Jeevan Deep Building, Sansad Marg,  
New Delhi, the 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2021.

To,

1. The Chairman, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), H.O. New Delhi
2. The Chairman, Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA), H.O. Hyderabad.
3. The Chief General Manager (HRDD), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Mumbai.
4. The Chairman, LIC of India, Mumbai.
5. The MD & CEOs of all Public Sector Banks.
6. The Chairman, Public Financial Institutions/Public Sector Insurance Companies.

Subject: Measures for Welfare of persons of SCs/STs/OBCs category and implementation of reservation policy of the Government.

Madam/Sir,

Based on the guidelines issued by Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) – the nodal ministry on the subject of reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs, this Department has forwarded a number of circulars/instructions/guidelines and issued many advisories from time to time, reiterating the obligation of your organization to implement various measures prescribed for Welfare of members of these categories. In these communications, the constitutional and legal obligation about implementation of the reservation policy of the Government in letter and spirit has also been emphasized in unequivocal terms, so as to ensure increasing of the representation of persons of these categories in the Government jobs. In the recent months, this matter has come for review by the Parliamentary Committees and the constitutional authorities many a times. During such reviews, the Department and the financial institutions were frequently reminded about this important obligation of the state towards the members of the SCs/ST/OBCs categories.

2. During the course of these review meetings, a need has been felt that the Banks/financial institutions should be sensitized once again about their responsibility and taking of all necessary measures to implement this well-defined policy of the state. In view of this, various guidelines issued by the Government with regard to



reservation and welfare of the persons of SCs/STs/OBCs categories are reiterated as under, for their observance and implementation in the financial institutions in a scrupulous manner:

- i. The reservation rosters registers must be prepared by the Banks/financial institutions in accordance with DoP&T guidelines. These rosters are to be countersigned by the Chief Liaison Officer (CLO) for the SCs/STs/OBCs categories appointed by the organization, as a mark of their correct preparedness. These rosters must be uploaded on the websites of the respective organisations for access by the welfare organisations, stakeholders and public at large so as to ascertain correct implementation of the reservation policy during the recruitment / promotion exercises conducted by the organization.
- ii. Wherever a selection Committee/Board is constituted for making recruitment to 10 or more vacancies in any level of posts or services, it is mandatory to have one member belonging to SCs/STs, one member belonging to OBCs and one member belonging to minority community in such Committee/Board.
- iii. With effect from 08.09.1993, there is reservation for OBCs of 27% of the vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India to be filled through Direct Recruitment, in addition to a reservation of 15% and 7.5% for SCs & STs respectively, already in force. It is obligatory for the organizations to strive and make all necessary efforts to make recruitment in accordance with reservation quota earmarked for each category. For any omission/disregard of these Government instructions during dispensation of this quota, the organization concerned shall be responsible, and directly answerable to these constitutional bodies and Parliamentary Committees, set up for protection of the rights of persons of these categories.
- iv. There shall be separate Liaison Officers to look after the welfare and reservation related issues for SCs, STs and OBCs. In accordance with Ministry of Finance letter No. 20/1/2006-SCT(B) dated 02<sup>nd</sup> March, 2006, the Public Sector Banks/ Financial Institutions may nominate officers of level of General Manager or above as the CLO for SCs, STs and OBCs respectively. These Liaison Officers to be advised to make themselves available to meet the members of reserved category to hear and sort out their grievances in consultation with management. The representatives of the welfare associations of these employees may be allowed to hold two periodical meeting with the management of the organization.
- v. The rosters of the organisations should be got inspected and countersigned by the CLOs of Department of Financial Services (DFS) at least once every year. During such inspections, the checklist containing complete picture of various measures adopted by the organisations in this regard is also shown to



the CLOs, to ascertain satisfactory implementation of Government orders/instructions.

- vi. It is also noticed that in some organizations, it has been claimed that the roster registers of older period have either been destroyed or are not traceable. Since the roster registers are basic documents to prove manner of implementation of the reservation policy of the Government, it is necessary that such important documents/registers are never lost sight of and these are maintained and stored carefully for future access. It is therefore important that necessary action is taken immediately to re-create the rosters which are not traceable or have been destroyed, on the basis of available records of the relevant periods.
- vii. The Welfare associations may be provided office space and other facilities subject to availability of space, at HQ level. At least two office bearers may be posted nearer to the HQ, subject to office exigencies, so as to enable them to take up and sort out their day to day grievances.
- viii. Measures like providing pre-recruitment and pre-promotion training may be taken up by the organisations so as to bring up the employees of these categories at par with other employees. Likewise, adequate number of employees of reserved categories should be nominated for the seminars, symposia, conferences and foreign trainings to enhance their skills.
- ix. In various social security schemes of the Government, insurance products, education loans, and credit schemes/ Bank loans, it may please be ensured that the benefit of these schemes reach these categories also in an easy, and simple manner and proper data of beneficiaries of such schemes be maintained
- x. In the Annual Report of the organization, a chapter may be included on the subject of Welfare of SC/ST/OBC categories to describe details of the posts filled up by the candidates of these categories during the year at various levels, their representation in the organization, special training programs/recruitment drives conducted during the year for them, and other measures (like special schemes financial products/credit facilities/education loans designed and disbursed to the beneficiaries of these categories), adopted by the organization, for welfare, upliftment and empowerment of these persons.
- xi. DoP&T has issued certain guidelines about verification of claims of caste by the candidates belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs for purpose of their appointment to posts/services. It may please be ensured that these guidelines are followed by the Bank while conducting the recruitment process.



3. The above is not an exhaustive list and hence the institutions shall ensure that all the circulars and instruction/guidelines issued by the DoPT/DFS are complied with seriousness.

4. From the data compiled from various banks/organisations, it has been noted that in some of the organisations, the representation of reserved categories in the jobs is much below the percentages prescribed in the Government policy. Such organisations need to make special efforts like launching of special recruitment drive for filling up of Backlog vacancies reserved for these categories so as to enhance their representation in the services. It is reiterated that making available the quotas earmarked for reserved categories is a legal obligation and failure to comply with these guidelines is considered to be a serious misconduct, attracting disciplinary action. Therefore, the Heads of the Banks/Financial institutions are advised once again to make all out efforts to ensure that the Government guidelines in this regard are followed carefully, during recruitment exercise/promotion processes, the quotas of posts earmarked for each category is made available in a correct and rightful manner, and the same is reflected in the reservation rosters of the organization.

Yours faithfully,

(Saroj Singh)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Tel.011-23746413

Email – sct@nic.in

पेज संख्या 17 का शेष भाग –

All India Federation Of Other Backward Classes Employees' Welfare Associations

3

**JUSTICE J.B.PARDIWALA:**

- i) The new concept of economic criteria introduced by the impugned amendment for affirmative action may go a long way in eradicating caste-based reservation. It may be perceived as a first step in the process of doing away with caste-based reservation
- ii) Reservation should not be allowed to become a vested interest.
- iii) As larger percentages of backward class members attain acceptable standards of education and employment, they should be removed from the backward categories so that the attention can be paid toward those classes which genuinely need help. In such circumstances, it is very much necessary to take into review the method of identification and the ways of determination of backward classes, and also, ascertain whether the criteria adopted or applied for the classification of backward is relevant for today's conditions.
- iv) The idea of Baba Saheb Ambedkar was to bring social harmony by introducing reservation for only ten years. However, it has continued past seven decades. Reservation should not continue for an indefinite period of time so as to become a vested interest.
- v) In the result, I hold that the impugned amendment is valid and in no manner alters the basic structure of the Constitution.

Gen Secretary, AIOBC Employees Federation  
11.11.2022

Compiled by:  
**G.Karunaidhy**

No.19/4/2017-Welfare  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Financial Services  
\*\*\*

2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Jeevan Deep Building,  
Parliament Street, New Delhi, the 06<sup>th</sup> December, 2017

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

- Subject:** (i) Establishing equivalence of posts in PSUs, Banks, Insurance Institutions with posts in Government for establishing Creamy Layer Criteria.  
(ii) Revision of income criteria to exclude socially advanced persons/sections (Creamy Layer) from the purview of reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs)-reg.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's letter No.14/1/93-SCT(B) dated 28.9.1993 forwarding therewith DoP&T's O.M. dated 08.9.1993 regarding reservation for Other Backward Classes in civil posts and services under the Government of India. Category II C of Schedule to DoP&T's O.M. No.36012/22/93-Estt.(SCT) dated 08.9.1993 envisaged that equivalence will be established between the posts in PSUs, Banks, Insurance organizations etc. vis-à-vis posts in Government.

2. Government had recently examined the proposal for establishing equivalence of posts in Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Banks, Insurance Institutions with Posts in Government for establishing Creamy Layer criteria amongst Other Backward Classes. The Government has approved principles for determining the equivalence in respect of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Public Financial Institutions (PFIs), Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs), as conveyed vide DoP&T's O.M. No.41034/5/2014-Estt.(Res.) Vol.IV-Part dated 06.10.2017 (copy enclosed), which inter-alia, provide as follows:

- (a) Junior Management Scale-I of PSBs/PFIs/PSICs will be treated as equivalent to Group A in the Government of India and  
(b) Clerks and Peons in PSBs/PFIs/PSICs will be treated as equivalent to Group C in the Government of India.

3. Further, the income limit for determination of creamy layer amongst the OBCs have been raised from Rs.6 lakhs to Rs.8 lakhs with effect from 01st September, 2017 vide DoP&T's O.M. No.36033/1/2013-Estt.(Res.) dated 13.9.2017 (copy enclosed).

4. The above instructions may please be brought to the notice of all concerned under your organisation for strict compliance under intimation to this Department.

5. This issues with the approval of Secretary(FS).



(Arun Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India  
Tel.:23748725

Encls. : As above.



प्रधानमंत्री के नाम

तेलांगना राज्य पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग का पत्र

044 - 26618066

F.No.42011/2/2014-Estt.(Res)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions  
Department of Personnel & Training

....  
New Delhi, dated the 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2014

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Representation of SC, ST, OBC, Minorities and the Women on Selection Board/Committees.**

The undersigned is directed to draw attention of the Ministries/Departments to this Department's O.M. No.42011/15/1995-Estt(SCT) dated 11<sup>th</sup> July, 1995. Para 2 provided as follows:-

“ 2. In partial modification of the above instructions it has now been decided that wherever a Selection Committee Board exists or has to be constituted for making recruitment to ten or more vacancies in Group 'C' or Group 'D' posts or services it shall be mandatory to have Member belonging to SC/ST/OBC and one Member belonging to Minority Community in such Committees/Boards. Further, one of the Members of the Selection Committees/Boards whether from the general category or from the minority community or from SC, ST,OBC should be a lady failing which a lady member should be co opted on the Committee/Board. It may please be ensured that where the number of vacancies against which the selection is to be made is less than ten no effort should be spared in finding SC/ST/OBC officers, minority community officer and a lady officer as explained in para (2) for inclusion in such Committees/Boards. “

2. The matter has been reviewed and in partial modification of above instructions, it has now been decided that wherever a Selection Committee/Board exist or has to be constituted for making recruitment to 10 or more vacancies in any level of posts or services, it shall be mandatory to have one Member belonging to SC/ST, one Member belonging to OBC category and one Member belonging to Minority Community in such Committees/Boards. Further, one of the members of the Selection Committee/Board, whether from the general category or from the minority community or from the SC/ST/OBC community should be a lady failing which a lady member should be co-opted on the Committee/Board. It may also be ensured that where the number of vacancies against which selection is to be made is less than ten, no effort should be spared in finding the SC/ST, OBC officer and the Minority Committee Officer and a lady officer, for inclusion in such Committees/Board.

3. Similar instructions in Public Sector Undertakings and Financial Institutions including Public Sector Banks will be issued by Department of Public Enterprises and Ministry of Finance respectively.

  
(Sandeep Mukherjee)

Under Secretary to the Government of India



**“Caste is all around us... we have a moral imperative to address it so that it ends in our lifetime”**

**जातियां हमारे चारो ओर है . . यह हमारा नैतिक दायित्व है कि हम अपने जीवन में ही इसे खत्म करें**

*Friction over versions of Indian history in school texts has split the diaspora in the US. Following a dispute in California, **Thenmozhi Soundararajan**, a Dalit transmedia artist, along with her associate Maari Zwick-Maitreyi released a study on caste in the US. She discusses the issue with **Himanshi Dhawan**:*

**Caste as a factor has been part of books and academic work in the US. Did the need for a new study come from personal or shared experiences?**

The report came from both personal and shared experiences. In our personal lives we have fielded caste discrimination in the US. But what really was the straw that broke the camel's back was that during the California textbook battles where Dalits and other caste-oppressed migrants were fighting to keep the teaching of Dalit, caste, and a proper history of Islam in the textbooks, dominant caste Hindu fundamentalist families testified that caste did not exist in the US and was minimal in India. The Hindu American Foundation even attempted to erase the word Dalit. We knew that was patently false. We saw then that we had to have data to back up our lived experiences or dominant caste Hindus would continue to build networks of impunity in the US. We then launched this study to create a platform for evidence based data that could prove quantitatively and qualitatively that caste existed.



**What were the main take aways from the study?**

The most significant takeaway is that structural caste discrimination exists in the US and it affects all diasporic institutions that South Asians are part of. Data points are quite striking: three out of four Dalits experienced workplace discrimination on the basis of caste, one in four faced verbal or physical assault, and one experienced discrimination. These are serious findings that call for self-reflection and change.

**Your study finds that even children are not spared.**

40% of Dalit students report facing discrimination in educational institutions in the diaspora.

**One of the criticisms of the study has been the representativeness of the sample. Does it adequately represent South Asian diaspora in the US?**

These critics are not familiar with the standard of sample sizes for statistical study. For the US it is common for a sample size of 1,000 to 1,500 respondents for surveys for the entire country. There are over 3.4 million South Asians in the US and our sample size is more than sufficient.

**Can you elaborate on some of the experiences shared by the respondents on being discriminated against?**

Many of our respondents complained that when they work in fields where there are a lot of South Asians present, then there will be discrimination in the workplace by dominant caste Hindus. This can include being passed over for promotions, exclusion from social networks, and even caste slurs. Dalits and other caste-oppressed migrants are at a loss in how to deal with this because many HR departments are not aware of caste.

**The study puts into question the narrative of the US as the land of opportunity. Do you feel that caste discrimination is not discussed enough even by the Dalit community?**

We have to reframe this question. Caste is not just a Dalit problem, it is everyone's problem. We must not only document the consequences of caste but also interrogate the networks of privilege that silence the discourse around it. So we have to go beyond thinking of America as a meritocracy and speak to it as it is. Indian Americans are settler colonialists whose caste privileges allow them to migrate. Many then begin to define their identity as the good immigrant in opposition to other black and brown immigrant communities, as the casteist mindset fits nicely into a racist mindset. Caste is all around us and we have a moral imperative to address it head on so that it ends in our lifetime.

शेष भाग पेज 13 पर



भारत सरकार  
शिक्षा मंत्रालय  
उच्च शिक्षा विभाग  
लोकसभा समाचार  
दिनांक 08.08.2022

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में आरक्षित वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व  
LS-Unstarred Question. No. - 3660 /08.08.2022

Positions	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	PWD	TOTAL
Teaching (45 CUs) (As on 01.04.2022)	8386	1306	568	1740	171	202	12373
Teaching (IGNOU) (As on 30.06.2022)	204*	43	15	28	2	-	292
Non-Teaching (45 CUs) (As on 01.04.2022)	16132	2063	1186	2342	133	240	22096
Non-Teaching (IGNOU) (As on 30.06.2022)	886*	172	67	60	0	-	1185

\*Gen Category also includes PwD

(b) In Central Universities, one Vice-Chancellor (VC) belongs to SC community, one VC belongs to ST community and seven VCs belong to OBC community.

(c) The number of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors working in Central Universities belonging to SC, ST and OBC communities out of the total number of faculties are as under :

Central University	Posts	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	PWD	TOTAL
45 CUs (As on 01.04.2022)	Professor	864	69	15	41	10	6	1005
	Associate Professor	2275	195	63	132	23	12	2700
	Assistant Professor	5247	1042	490	1567	138	184	8668
IGNOU (As on 30.06.2022)	Professor	15*	1	0	0	0	-	16
	Associate Professor	71*	11	2	2	0	-	86
	Assistant Professor	118*	31	13	26	2	-	190

\*Gen Category also includes PwD

(d) In Central Universities, two Registrars belong to SC community, five Registrars belong to ST community and three Registrars belong to OBC community.

Compiled by: G.Karunanidhy, Gen.Secretary, AIOBC Employees Federation

पेज नं० 12 का शेष भाग

**In the current context, there have been a spate of incidents of Dalit assertion in India. What is your view?**

As long as there has been caste apartheid there has been Bahujan assertion to fight it. From Ambedkar, Sri Guru Ravidass, Savitribai Phule, Phoolan Devi, to Rohith Vemula we will keep on fighting for freedom from caste violence. I would say that there is more coverage of the caste violence because more Dalits are online and we are pushing media outlets to cover not just the violence but the impunity of the dominant castes.



THE HINDU CHENNAI 22 7 2022

DATA POINT

LS - Qn.No. 106 dt: 18.7.2022 - S.Venkatesan,M.P

## Disparity in doctorate admissions at IITs

In 2021, eight departments of IIT Delhi received 637 eligible PhD applications from SC/ST/OBC students. None of them were admitted. All the 53 PhD seats in these programmes went to students from the General Category (UR:Unreserved) or Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) quota who had sent in 1,362 applications. Such disparities were witnessed across at least nine IITs of the 23 analysed. In IIT Kharagpur, the acceptance rate among General Category students was 11.9%, which is higher than the 3.2% seen among ST students. In IIT Delhi, 52.7% of applicants were from the General Category and they formed 70.5% of the admissions. By **Rebecca Rose Varghese** and **Vignesh Radhakrishnan**



**1. Acceptance rate** | The table lists the applications received for various PhD programmes across communities in 2021 and their acceptance rates (applications admitted/received in %)

IIT	Applications received					Acceptance rate (%)				
	UR	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	UR	SC	ST	OBC	EWS
Kharagpur	3,609	966	155	1,769	471	11.9	7.8	3.2	8.0	7.6
Indore	1,114	324	61	864	340	9.3	2.8	4.9	4.5	2.4
Delhi	9,879	2,279	481	4,560	1,555	4.7	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.1
Gandhinagar	2,876	593	143	1,562	593	3.3	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.2
Tirupati	1,202	416	93	942	200	3.1	0.2	0.0	2.3	1.0
Mandi	2,915	716	140	1,974	1,024	2.3	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.2
Bhubaneswar	2,803	678	149	1,673	544	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1
Bhilai	810	207	30	631	226	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9
Goa	458	225	31	362	96	1.1	1.8	0.0	1.4	1.0

■ The acceptance rate in Indore stood at 9.3% for students from historically privileged castes (General Category). It fell to 4.5% and 4.9% for OBC and ST students, respectively, and further down to just 2.8% for SCs

■ In Tirupati, Mandi, Bhilai and Goa, no ST student was admitted despite applications crossing hundreds in some cases. A similar trend was observed in Bhilai among SC students

**2. Two ratios** | The table lists the PhD applications from a community as a % of total applications received and the admitted PhD applications from a community as a % of total admissions in 2021

IIT	% among applied					% among admitted				
	UR	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	UR	SC	ST	OBC	EWS
Kharagpur	51.8	13.9	2.2	25.4	6.8	62.6	10.9	0.7	20.5	5.2
Indore	41.2	12	2.3	32	12.6	63.8	5.5	1.8	23.9	4.9
Delhi	52.7	12.2	2.6	24.3	8.3	70.5	5.8	1.4	17.3	5
Gandhinagar	49.9	10.3	2.5	27.1	10.3	74.4	3.1	1.6	15.5	5.4
Tirupati	42.1	14.6	3.3	33	7	59.7	1.6	0	35.5	3.2
Mandi	43.1	10.6	2.1	29.2	15.1	63.2	6.6	0	18.9	11.3
Bhubaneswar	47.9	11.6	2.5	28.6	9.3	58.7	8	1.3	24	8
Bhilai	42.5	10.9	1.6	33.1	11.9	39.1	0	0	52.2	8.7
Goa	39.1	19.2	2.6	30.9	8.2	33.3	26.7	0	33.3	6.7

■ In IIT Indore, while applications from the General Category formed only 41.2% of the total applications, the community formed 63.8% of those admitted. Applications from the SC community were 12% and only 5.5% of admissions were from the community

■ In Bhilai, 10.9% of the applications were from the SC community and they

formed 0% of the admissions

■ In all the IITs chosen, the % of ST among admissions was fewer than % of STs among applications

■ In all the IITs chosen, except Bhilai and Goa, the % of UR among admissions was higher than % of UR among applications

**3. Zero admissions** | The tables list select departments under various IITs which received a considerable number of eligible applications (No.) from the SC/ST/OBC categories but failed to admit even one applicant. IIT Delhi, for instance, did not admit any applicant from the ST category under the Dept. of Electrical Engineering despite receiving 34 applications. The university did not admit even one PhD candidate from the SC and OBC communities in the Biochemical Engineering & Biotech department despite receiving 104 and 171 applications, respectively

### Zero ST admissions

IIT	Department	No.
Mandi	Basic Sciences	73
Bhubaneswar	Basic Sciences	49
Mandi	Engineering	41
Hyderabad	Electrical	38
Delhi	Electrical	34
Tirupati	Electrical	33
Madras	Physics	31
Roorkee	Physics	30

### Zero SC admissions

IIT	Department	No.
Mandi	Basic Sciences	369
Bombay	Biosciences & Bioengg.	157
Hyderabad	Electrical	135
Tirupati	Electrical	123
Tirupati	Mechanical	108
Delhi	Biochemical engg. & Biotech.	104

### Zero OBC admissions

IIT	Department	No.
Palakad	Electrical	246
Hyderabad	Mathematics	225
Gandhi-nagar	Mechanical	224
Bombay	Mathematics	184
Delhi	Biochemical engg. & Biotech.	171
Goa	Mechanical	128
Varanasi	Materials Science	128
Tirupati	Computer Science	127
Hyderabad	Computer Science	121

Source: Lok Sabha unstarred question number 106 raised by S. Venkatesan, CPI(M) MP from the Madurai constituency. With inputs from **Pon Vasanth B.A.**

Source - G.Karunanidhy, Gen.Secretary, AIOBC Employees Federation



Social and political activists stage a protest against EWS reservations in Puducherry

T.M. Krishna | Published 23.11.22, 04:21 AM



The Supreme Court's verdict on reservations for the economically weaker sections has triggered many conversations on the real purpose of affirmative action. **Legal experts have expressed their disappointment and fear that this may skew the philosophy behind reservations.** But, except for a few political parties such

as the **Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam** and the **Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi**, others have been circumspect or confused in their response. **Many among the privileged middle-class have come out in support of this measure. Their mind is directed towards the poor, caste-privileged families and their suffering.**

The problem begins with our inability to understand what it means to be oppressed and discriminated against. Who we are, our emotional landscape, perception of society, and where and how we see ourselves in this world need to be nurtured.

Reservations are meant to provide access and facilities, but this is intrinsically coupled with gifting those who have been denied the fundamental right to happiness.

Economic status alone cannot determine whether an individual belongs to the creamy layer or not. Other aspects, such as social position, education and employment — factors both material and abstract — play a decisive role.

Am I being insensitive to the plight of the economically backward among the caste privileged? No doubt various mechanisms are required to bridge the gap here and these have to be strengthened and widened. But the question before us is whether these initiatives fall under the intentionality behind reservations. As I have argued, reservation is not an economic support system. It is about social, emotional and intellectual upliftment of those whom society structurally discards.

Societies are based on caste, race, ethnicity, sex, gender and colour, and these markers determine who can acquire and to what extent, not the other way round. Allowing reservations for EWS gives legitimacy to the stigma around caste based reservations. It is the first step in reducing all our social identities to money and allowing us to continue trampling upon the socially marginalized. (T.M. Krishna is a leading Indian musician and a prominent public intellectual)



**AIOBC**  
**ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**  
**EMPLOYEES' WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS**

*(National Organisation representing Central Govt. and Public Sector OBC Employees) (Regd. -40/1993)*  
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**EWS CASE JUDGEMENT 7.11.2022 (WP (C) 55 of 2019)**  
**Five judges constitution Bench of Supreme Court of India**

**JUSTICE U.U.LALIT, CJI AND JUSTICE RAVINDRA BHATT:**

- i) States' compelling interest to fulfil the objectives set out in the Directive Principles through special provisions on the basis of economic criteria is legitimate. special provisions based on objective economic criteria (for the purpose of Article 15), is per se not violative of the basic structure.
- ii) the impugned amendment by excluding backward classes is violative of the basic structure. This dichotomy of on the one hand, using a neutral identifier entirely based on economic status and at the same time, for the purpose of exclusion, using social status, i.e., the castes or socially deprived members, on the ground that they are beneficiaries of reservations (under Article 15(4) and 16(4)) is entirely offensive to the Equality Code.
- iii) Introducing the economic basis for reservation as a new criterion, is permissible.
- iv) the total and absolute exclusion of constitutionally recognised backward classes of citizens - and more acutely, SC and ST communities, is nothing but discrimination which reaches to the level of undermining, and destroying the equality code, and particularly the principle of non-discrimination.
- v) While this reasoning is sufficient to conclude that Article 16(6) is liable to be struck down, there are additional reasons (elaborated in Part V), due to which this court is compelled to clarify that while the 'economic criteria' per se is permissible in relation to access of public goods (under Article 15), the same is not true for Article 16, the goal of which is empowerment, through representation of the community.
- vi) For the above reasons, it is hereby declared that Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 which inserted clause (6) in Article 15 and clause (6) in Article 16, respectively, are unconstitutional and void on the ground that they are violative of the basic structure of the Constitution.

**JUSTICE DINESH MAHESWARI:**

- I. reservation structured singularly on economic criteria does not violate any essential feature of the Constitution of India and does not cause any damage to the basic structure of the Constitution of India.
- II. Exclusion of the classes covered by Articles 15(4), 15(5) and 16(4) from getting the benefit of reservation as economically weaker sections, being in the nature of balancing the requirements of non-discrimination and compensatory discrimination, does not violate Equality Code and does not in any manner cause damage to the basic structure of the Constitution of India.
- III. breach of the ceiling limit of fifty per cent:that ceiling limit itself is not inflexible and in any case, applies only to the reservations envisaged by Articles 15(4), 15(5) and 16(4) of the Constitution of India. **(Para 102 (c) of the judgement)**

**JUSTICE BELA M. TRIVEDI:**

- i) Treating economically weaker sections of the citizens as a separate class would be a reasonable classification.
- ii) that the policy of reservation must have a time span, has still not been achieved even till this day, i.e. till the completion of seventy-five years of our Independence.
- iii) at the end of seventy-five years of our independence, we need to revisit the system of reservation in the larger interest of the society as a whole, as a step forward towards transformative constitutionalism.
- iv) Be it noted that as per Article 334 of the Constitution, the provisions of the Constitution relating to the reservation of seats for the SCs and the STs in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States would cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of eighty years from the commencement of the Constitution.
- v) The representation of Anglo-Indian community in the House of the Parliament and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination, has already ceased by virtue of the 104th 24 Amendment w.e.f. 25.01.2020. Therefore, similar time limit if prescribed, for the special provisions in respect of the reservations and representations provided in Article 15 and Article 16 of the Constitution, it could be a way forward leading to an egalitarian, casteless and classless society.

(शेष भाग पेज संख्या 8 पर)



## वॉइस ऑफ ओबीसी, प्रकाशन के 13 वर्ष, 25 अंक

**साथियों,**

वॉइस ऑफ ओबीसी का पच्चीसवां अंक आपके हाथों में है। हमने पहला अंक प्रवेशांक जनवरी 2009 में निकाला था। यह अंक चार पृष्ठों का था। तब लोगों ने इसे काफी पसंद किया और सराहा। चार पृष्ठ होने के कारण तब वर्ष में चार-चार अंक प्रकाशित होते थे। बाद के दिनों में अधिक सामग्री के साथ 20 पृष्ठों के साथ सालाना हम एक अंक प्रकाशित कर रहे हैं।

हमने इन 25 अंकों में विभिन्न संग्रहणीय और पठनीय सामग्री अपने पाठकों को उपलब्ध करायी है। भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों के दिशा-निर्देशों के साथ-साथ महापुरुषों के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण लेख प्रकाशित किए हैं। देश भर में हो रहे अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों संबंधी विभिन्न गतिविधियों को आपके समक्ष रखने का हमने ईमानदार कोशिश की। हालांकि हमारी भी अपनी सीमाएं हैं एवं यह पत्रिका हमारे अपने सीमित स्रोतों पर निर्भर होने के कारण हम केवल उन्हीं सूचनाओं, लेखों या अन्य सामग्रियों को आप तक ला पाए जो हमें उपलब्ध हो सके। देश के प्रसिद्ध समाजसेवी जी0 करुणानिधि जो विगत 40 वर्षों से अधिक से अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई कई महत्वपूर्ण सूचनाएं, भारत सरकार को लिखे गए उनके पत्रों को आपके समक्ष लाने का हमने प्रयास किया। भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों, विश्वविद्यालयों में ओबीसी के प्रतिनिधित्व के आंकड़े हमने विश्वसनीय स्रोतों, भारत सरकार के सूचना तंत्र के आधार पर एकत्र कर आप तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश की। हमारी कोशिश रही है कि लेखों और प्रकाशन योग्य सामग्री का चयन विशुद्ध रूप से इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाए कि उन सामग्रियों से हमारे पाठकों को 20 पृष्ठों में भरपूर जानकारी मिल सके। साथ ही हम सब महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी आदेशों को संग्रहित कर रख सकें। वित्त मंत्रालय अथवा भारत सरकार के कार्मिक एवं पेंशन विभाग या सामाजिक अधिकारिता मंत्रालय हो या अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की संसदीय समिति हो या राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग हो, जहां से भी, जो भी जानकारियां प्राप्त हुईं, हमने आप तक उसे पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया ताकि पाठकों का ज्ञानवर्धन हो सके।

प्रस्तुत 25 वां अंक कई मायनों में महत्वपूर्ण है। यूनियन बैंक अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग कर्मचारी कल्याण संघ, उत्तर प्रदेश ने अपनी वेब-साइट <https://aiobc.org> जारी की है, यह वेबसाइट उपयोगी जानकारियों से भरी है। पाठक, खासकर संगठन से जुड़े हुए कार्मिकों के लिए यह बड़ी उपयोगी है। संगठन की सभी गतिविधियां, भारत सरकार के आदेश के पीडीएफ फाइल अपलोड किए गए हैं, जिनका आप अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार लाभ उठा सकते हैं। **वॉइस ऑफ ओबीसी** का प्रत्येक अंक पीडीएफ फॉर्मेट में इस वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

पत्रिका हो या समाचार पत्र, सबसे बड़ी चुनौती इन्हें जारी रखने के लिए प्रकाशन खर्च, डिजाइनिंग खर्च और लोगों तक पहुंचाने में होने वाला डाक खर्च होता है। आप जानते हैं कि वॉइस ऑफ ओबीसी का प्रत्येक अंक यूनियन बैंक के विभिन्न वरिष्ठ कार्यपालकों, भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों को एवं गणमान्य व्यक्तियों तक पहुंचाया जाता है। अतएव एक अपील आप सभी से कर रहा हूँ। यह अपील वॉइस ऑफ ओबीसी के दीर्घकालिक प्रकाशन एवं पत्रिका के पंजीकरण से संबंधित है।

आने वाले वर्षों में पत्रिका का पंजीकरण कराए जाने की योजना है। संभवतः इसके लिए पत्रिका के नाम में परिवर्तन भी करना पड़े। हमारी अपील है कि हमारे साथी यदि किसी भी राशि से, न्यूनतम रु 100 का भी योगदान वॉइस ऑफ ओबीसी के खाते में सहयोग राशि के तौर पर देना चाहें तो इससे न केवल आर्थिक दिक्कतों का सामना हम कर सकेंगे बल्कि हमारे हौसलों को भी जमीन मिलेगी। खाते का विवरण है –

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खाते में सहयोग देते समय अपना नाम और स्थान जरूर लिखें एवं फोन नम्बर – 9918306777 पर आप सूचित भी कर सकते हैं। आप सब का, सादर,

अशोक आनंद

# JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE (FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE) बैठक की तस्वीरें 16.04.2022



G. Karunanidhy is addressing the gathering



G. K. is honored by SC/ST Association

## यूनियन बैंक के क्षेत्र महाप्रबंधक एवं अन्य कार्यपालकों एवं अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का संगठन कार्यालय में आगमन



महाप्रबंधक श्री विकास कुमार संबोधित करते हुए



क्षेत्र प्रमुख श्री सुनील कुमार संबोधित करते हुए



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75  
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